

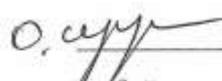
**Государственное образовательное учреждение**

*«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»*

Филологический факультет

**Кафедра английской филологии**

Утверждаю  
Зав. кафедрой

 /Щукина О.В./  
"03" 10 2020г

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ  
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**«Иностранный язык (английский)»**

**7.45.03.02 Лингвистика**

Профиль "Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур

(Английский и немецкий языки)"

Квалификация

**Бакалавр**

для набора **2020** года

Разработали:  
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Тирасполь 2020 г.

### Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

В результате изучения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

**Знать:** основные фонетические, лексические, грамматические, словообразовательные явления и закономерности английского языка и способы их функционирования в речи; этикетные формулы, необходимые для успешной устной и письменной коммуникации; страноведческие реалии изучаемого языка.

**Уметь:** грамматически и фонетически корректно продуцировать и репродуцировать иностранную речь; вести беседу с одним или несколькими собеседниками, спонтанно реагируя на изменение речевого поведения собеседника и выражая личное мнение к предмету обсуждения; подготовить устное (реферат) или письменное (эссе) сообщение по предложенной теме; понимать на слух учебные и оригинальные тексты.

**Владеть:** культурой устной и письменной речи, реагируя на условия коммуникативной ситуации; приемами обработки адаптированных и аутентичных текстов (анализ, обобщение, смысловая интерпретация, извлечение важной информации); произносительными навыками, позволяющими с большей интонационной выразительностью и оценочной эмоциональностью осуществлять коммуникацию; достаточным активным и пассивным вокабуляром (общеупотребительным и тематическим).

Изучение дисциплины направлено на формирование следующих компетенций:

Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции
ОПК-3	владение системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей
ОПК-4	владение этическими и нравственными нормами поведения, принятыми в инокультурном социуме; готовность использовать модели социальных ситуаций, типичные сценарии взаимодействия участников межкультурной коммуникации
ОПК-7	способность свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства с целью выделения релевантной информации
ОПК-10	способность использовать этикетные формулы в устной и письменной коммуникации
ПК-1	владение теоретическими основами обучения иностранным языкам, закономерностями становления способности к межкультурной коммуникации
ПК-2	владение средствами и методами профессиональной деятельности учителя и преподавателя иностранного языка, а также закономерностями процессов преподавания и изучения иностранных языков
ПК-3	способность использовать учебники, учебные пособия и дидактические материалы по иностранному языку для разработки новых учебных материалов по определенной теме

Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

1 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1 2 3 4 5	Раздел 1. Eating in ... and out. Modern families. Раздел 2. Spending money. Changing lives. Раздел 3. Survive the drive. Men, women, and children. Раздел 4. Bad manners? Yes, I can! Раздел 5. Sporting superstitions. #thewaywemet.	ОПК-3, ОПК -4, ОПК -7, ОПК -10, ПК – 1, ПК – 2, ПК – 3.	Контрольная работа №1 Контрольная работа № 2 Контрольная работа № 3 Контрольная работа № 4 Контрольная работа № 5
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
1		ОПК-3, ОПК -4, ОПК -7, ОПК -10, ПК – 1, ПК – 2, ПК – 3.	Контрольная работа № 6
<b>Итоговая аттестация</b>		ОПК-3, ОПК -4, ОПК -7, ОПК -10, ПК – 1, ПК – 2, ПК – 3.	экзамен

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
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Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №1**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

**1 Underline the correct form.**

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

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

	6
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**2 Complete the sentences with shall / going to / will or the present continuous.**

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

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

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

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

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

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Grammar total	20
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**VOCABULARY**

**4 Underline the odd word out.**

Example: beans salmon spicy sausages

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

	6
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**5 Write the family word(s).**

Example: a mother or father parent

- 1 someone with no brothers or sisters \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 your brother's / sister's daughter \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 your husband's / wife's brother \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 your father's new wife \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 your brother's / sister's son \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother \_\_\_\_\_

7 everybody in your family \_\_\_\_\_

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**6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

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

shy sensitive extroverted

- 1 Sergio is so \_\_\_\_\_ for his age! He seems much older than 14.  
competitive sensitive mature
- 2 Vicky can seem like a different person on different days – she's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
sensible moody mean
- 3 You should think about how other people feel instead of being so \_\_\_\_\_.!  
spoilt independent selfish
- 4 In sport, boys are often more \_\_\_\_\_ than girls. They always want to win.  
bossy competitive reliable
- 5 Natalia was very \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. Do you think she's OK?  
extroverted confident quiet
- 6 She's just \_\_\_\_\_ because you got a higher score than her in the test yesterday.  
ambitious spoilt jealous
- 7 Juan is always trying to pay for everything. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
generous honest sensitive

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Vocabulary total		20
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**PRONUNCIATION**

**7 Match the words with the same sound.**

fruit	hard-working	plate
cucumber	sugar	raw

Example: train plate

- 1 boot \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 horse \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 bird \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 bull \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 computer \_\_\_\_\_

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**8 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: tal|ka|tive

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

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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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**READING**

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

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

**Georgina – Anna's grandmother**

I was really pleased when my son wanted to move back home. I love spending time with Anna, my granddaughter. She's a lovely little girl at the minute – so happy and affectionate – everybody who meets her likes her. It will be wonderful to watch her grow up. I think even my unsociable husband is enjoying

it! We eat together twice a week and, once a month, we have a family conference – my husband and I, my son and his wife – to discuss how things are going. We try to respect each other’s space. Having my son here makes me less anxious about the future, too. At the moment, we’re healthy, but in a few years we’re going to need more help.

**Esther – Anna’s mother**

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

**Chris – Anna’s grandfather**

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

**Alan – Anna’s father**

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

Example: More people are living in extended families in Britain than before.

A True  B False  C Doesn’t say

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

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

Example: I was very happy about the family moving in. G

- 1 I’m less worried about the future now. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I’m not always very sociable. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I think it’s good to be honest. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We can enjoy going out sometimes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I’m quite bossy but I’m learning to be sensitive. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I sometimes need a little advice. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I love the relationship between the grandparents and their granddaughter. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It’s good for young people to live alone. \_\_\_\_\_

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Reading total		15
Total:		65

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
 «ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
 Филологический факультет  
 Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №2**  
 по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

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

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

**Petra** 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / remember) to pay that cheque into the bank?

**Alan** Yes, it went in this morning.

**Tom** 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / borrow) anyone's car?

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

**Anna** Hi, can I speak to Sally, please?

**Beth** I'm sorry, she 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (just / go) out.

**Doctor** What seems to be the problem?

**John** I 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) over playing volleyball. I think I 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (break) my finger.

**Peter** How long 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / know) Mike?

**Liz** Well, we 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) in 2008 and we've been good friends ever since.

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**2 Underline the correct word or phrase.**

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

1 How long have you been saving up / do you save up for a motorbike?

2 He's learning / been learning Chinese for three years now.

3 I've been planning / planned my visit to the Amazon for years.

4 She's known / been knowing him for years.

5 Don't worry. I haven't been crying / cried – I've got a cold.

6 He's disliked / been disliking bananas since he was a child.

7 I've had / been having the same bank account since I was a student.

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

Example: for many years

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2003

2 \_\_\_\_\_ we met in college

3 \_\_\_\_\_ a very long time

4 \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson began

5 \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of months

6 \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday

	6
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Grammar total	20
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**VOCABULARY**

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

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

charge raise afford

1 You need to open a business \_\_\_\_\_ when you start your own business.

cash machine bank account phone bill

2 I think you'll \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money selling clothes in this market.

do pay make

3 Felipe still \_\_\_\_\_ me the €100 I lent him last month.

owes charges borrows

4 I try to \_\_\_\_\_ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.

save afford cost

- 5 It's difficult to get a \_\_\_\_\_ from a bank during a recession.  
contract loan tax
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money from his grandmother when she died last year.  
invested inherited took out
- 7 I'm trying not to \_\_\_\_\_ money on gadgets I will never use.  
invest waste charge
- 8 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ me some money so I could buy a car.  
borrowed owed lent

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**5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

Example: Can I pay by credit card?

- 1 I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay it \_\_\_\_\_ by next month.
- 2 You really should avoid getting \_\_\_\_\_ too much debt.
- 3 I can't believe how much I spend \_\_\_\_\_ coffees!
- 4 For my last birthday my aunt gave me £50 \_\_\_\_\_ cash.
- 5 They charged us £10 \_\_\_\_\_ this theatre programme!

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**6 Write the synonym.**

Example: very tasty delicious

- 1 very funny \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 very \_\_\_\_\_ positive
- 3 very angry \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 very \_\_\_\_\_ starving
- 5 very frightened \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 very \_\_\_\_\_ freezing
- 7 very dirty \_\_\_\_\_

	7
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Vocabulary total		20
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**PRONUNCIATION**

**7 Match the words with the same sound.**

afford worth honest  
money ~~boiling~~ owe

Example: boy boiling

- 1 phone \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 up \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 bird \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 horse \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 clock \_\_\_\_\_

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**8 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: mortgage

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

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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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**READING**

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

In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was

made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein.

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

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

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

Example: More than a billion people \_\_\_\_\_ one dollar a day in 1990.

A gave  B earned  C saved

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

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

Example: The United Nations wants to reduce the number of people who live on one dollar a day. T

- 1 In Nepal, you can buy fruit and bread for one dollar. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 To borrow money, you have to have a business. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 *1 Dollar a Day* wants to improve schools. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 To save money, rich countries pay lower prices for food from other countries. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Food has been less expensive since 1990. \_\_\_\_\_

	5
Reading total	15
Total:	65

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
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**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №3**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

**1 Write the comparative or superlative form.**

Example: The people in Ireland are some of *the friendliest* (friendly) in the world.

- 1 The subway in Athens is \_\_\_\_\_ (modern) one I've ever been on.
- 2 What's \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) way to get around London?
- 3 Are trains here \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) as in Britain?
- 4 I think my old car was \_\_\_\_\_ (economical) than my new one.
- 5 You look much \_\_\_\_\_ (good) with short hair!
- 6 Unfortunately my new office is just \_\_\_\_\_ (tiny) as my last one.
- 7 That was probably \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) coffee I've ever drunk!
- 8 Mary speaks \_\_\_\_\_ (slowly) than Anna, so she's easier to understand.

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

Dear Paula,

We're having a wonderful time here in Rome. We arrived yesterday afternoon so we had time to find <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ nice little hotel and relax after <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ journey. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hotel is in <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ city centre, but it's not too noisy.

We woke up early this morning because <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sun was shining in through the window. We had <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ quick breakfast (great coffee!) and then went out to explore <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ city.

Later, we're meeting Kathy's friend Pietro, who's <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ economics student at university here. He's going to take us to <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ best pizzeria in Rome (at least he says it is!). I think <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Italian cities are all wonderful, but I can't believe what <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fabulous city Rome is!

We'll be back home <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ next Friday. See you soon!

Love,  
Julie

	12
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Grammar total		20
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**VOCABULARY**

**3 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.**

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

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

	8
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**4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

Example: Are listening *to* me?

- 1 Is there anything that you're really afraid \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 I'm fed up \_\_\_\_\_ my job. I need a change.
- 3 Try not to laugh \_\_\_\_\_ Bill when he speaks French – his accent is terrible!
- 4 It can take ages to get to the city centre – it depends \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.
- 5 This restaurant reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ the one we went to in Paris.
- 6 He used to be married \_\_\_\_\_ my youngest sister.

7 Jenna is arriving \_\_\_\_\_ Cambridge on Saturday evening.

7

### 5 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.

Example: Watch **out** for speed cameras on this road – you don't want to get caught.

- 1 We need to **s**\_\_\_\_\_ off for the airport at 6.00 if the flight is at 9.00.
- 2 We're going to **r**\_\_\_\_\_ out of petrol soon. There's very little left.
- 3 Slow **d**\_\_\_\_\_! You're going way too fast!
- 4 My satnav wasn't working and I **e**\_\_\_\_\_ up in the wrong part of town.
- 5 If you want a lift home, I could **p**\_\_\_\_\_ you up outside the supermarket.

5

Vocabulary total  20

## PRONUNCIATION

### 6 Match the words with the same sound.

bridge ~~limit~~ rush  
coach seat lane

Example: fish limit

- 1 **train** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 **shower** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **chess** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **jazz** \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **tree** \_\_\_\_\_

5

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: scoolter

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

5

Pronunciation total  10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total  50

## READING

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

#### A radical transport system

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

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

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this

from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

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

Example: The Chinese economy has grown \_\_\_\_\_.

A very fast ✓ B faster than any other country  C very slowly

1 In recent years, the traffic in China has got \_\_\_\_\_.

A faster  B better  C worse

2 An engineer has designed \_\_\_\_\_ to resolve traffic congestion.

A a train  B a bus  C a bridge

3 The new vehicle will travel more slowly than \_\_\_\_\_.

A a car  B a normal bus  C all other traffic

4 \_\_\_\_\_ will be used to run the new system.

A Only electricity  B 860 tons of fuel  C Electricity and solar power

5 The other forms of transport are not as \_\_\_\_\_ as the new system.

A noisy  B quiet  C expensive

6 The bus will get electricity from \_\_\_\_\_.

A the stations  B the ground  C the route

7 A safety system will stop accidents with \_\_\_\_\_.

A pedestrians  B traffic lights  C cars

8 There are plans to build \_\_\_\_\_ kilometres of bus route.

A more than 180  B 40  C almost 180

	8
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**2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

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

1 Traffic has got worse in China because more people have cars. \_\_\_\_\_

2 The new bus will carry 40 people. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Cars and the new bus will use different levels. \_\_\_\_\_

4 It is three times faster to build than the underground railway. \_\_\_\_\_

5 The new bus will not pollute the city as much as the old buses. \_\_\_\_\_

6 There will be an escape system similar to an aeroplane's. \_\_\_\_\_

7 China is the only country interested in this new bus system. \_\_\_\_\_

	7
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Reading total		15
Total:		65

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №4**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could, or be able to*.**

Example: We were so hungry we couldn't wait for dinner, so we ordered pizza.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ swim when I was five. My dad taught me.
- 2 We're very sorry but we \_\_\_\_\_ attend the wedding. We'll be on holiday.
- 3 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ play a musical instrument?
- 4 He opened his present before his birthday because he \_\_\_\_\_ wait!
- 5 After living here for four months, I \_\_\_\_\_ understand a lot of Greek now.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you lend me a pen, please? I've forgotten mine.
- 7 I've never \_\_\_\_\_ sing well, but my brother has a beautiful voice.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ read this menu without my glasses. Can you read it to me, please?
- 9 We're free tonight, so we'll \_\_\_\_\_ come and help you if you like.
- 10 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ ride a horse since she was four!

	10
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**2 Complete the sentences with *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't, should, or shouldn't*.**

Example: We'll have to leave early tomorrow morning.

- 1 I always \_\_\_\_\_ stand up on the train because there are no seats.
- 2 You really \_\_\_\_\_ eat in class, but I'll let you do it this time.
- 3 Where do you think we \_\_\_\_\_ stay in London? In a hotel or a B&B?
- 4 There's a lot of rubbish in that lake. You \_\_\_\_\_ swim in it!
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ pay to get into that museum – it's free.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ leave early in the morning if we want to get home before dark.
- 7 It's a great film. You really \_\_\_\_\_ go and see it.
- 8 Great! It's a holiday tomorrow – we \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
- 9 You \_\_\_\_\_ drive on the right in Europe (except in the UK).
- 10 Do we \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow?

	10
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Grammar total		20
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**VOCABULARY**

**3 Choose from the pairs of adjectives to complete the sentences.**

embarrassed / embarrassing    bored / boring frightened / frightening    tired / tiring depressed / depressing
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Example: The match was really boring. There weren't any goals.

- 1 It was so \_\_\_\_\_ when my mobile rang during the play.
- 2 That's possibly the most \_\_\_\_\_ film I've ever seen. Nothing happened.
- 3 I was very \_\_\_\_\_ when the door suddenly opened on its own.
- 4 It rained every day on my holiday. I couldn't do anything and was so \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Why is travelling so \_\_\_\_\_ when most of the time you're just sitting down?
- 6 I find most horror films too \_\_\_\_\_ so I keep my eyes closed half the time.
- 7 I'm not surprised Ian's \_\_\_\_\_! He's just lost his job, and his dog's just died.
- 8 She was so \_\_\_\_\_ when she called him by the wrong name!
- 9 We're incredibly \_\_\_\_\_. We've spent all day sightseeing in London.
- 10 I find it \_\_\_\_\_ that most people don't really care about climate change.

	10
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**4 Complete the word in the sentences.**

Example: I didn't hang up. I dropped my mobile and it broke.

- 1 What **scr**\_\_\_\_\_ do you have for the display on your phone?
- 2 I like **i**\_\_\_\_\_ messaging. It's quick but you have time to think of a reply.

- 3 My phone was on v \_\_\_\_\_ mode during the meeting.
- 4 Hi, I phoned you but the line was busy. Send me a m \_\_\_\_\_ when you're free.
- 5 You must sw \_\_\_\_\_ off your mobile when you're in a cinema.
- 6 I have to go to a meeting now. Can you call me b \_\_\_\_\_ in an hour?
- 7 Kasia sent you a t \_\_\_\_\_ message this morning – didn't you get it?
- 8 I'm trying to call Marco, but his line's been e \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour.
- 9 Sorry about the noise. My mobile's new and I need to choose a new r \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Sorry, I think I've d \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong number.

	10
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Vocabulary total	20
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### PRONUNCIATION

#### 5 Cross out the silent consonant in the words.

Example: should

- 1 foreign
- 2 listen
- 3 doubt
- 4 island
- 5 whole

	5
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#### 6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: pu|pil

- 1 Ja|pa|nese
- 2 di|sa|ppoin|ted
- 3 em|ba|rra|ssing
- 4 fru|stra|ting
- 5 dis|ho|nest

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

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

##### The end of the phone call?

Is the phone call becoming a thing of the past? New research suggests we are now more likely to text or email friends or family than dial their number.

The amount of time we spend talking on our mobile phones has gone down by 5% and by twice that for landline calls, whereas the number of text messages we send has doubled in the last few years.

The reasons for this may, in part, be because so many more people have smartphones, which means we can communicate using social networking, instant messaging, and email instead. In fact, we prefer to use our phones to play games, watch films, and look up information rather than make a phone call and speak to someone!

Whatever the reason, there is no question that we have changed the ways we use the telephone. These days we often feel we shouldn't call someone without making an arrangement to call first. Many people are frustrated if they are disturbed by an unexpected phone call. We want to be able to choose when we reply and we don't want to have to chat when we are busy with something else. Written communication allows us to respond quickly and economically. It also means we can think about what we want to say before we get in touch. Phones can also be noisy in open-plan offices, and many people won't call back if you leave a message on their voicemail. They will email instead.

On the other hand, some psychologists say text and email are less rich and 'colder' because you lose the tone and expression of conversation. Others would disagree and say you don't have to hear someone's voice to have an interesting and intimate conversation.

It isn't surprising that research has found that for the over-65s, phoning friends and family on a landline is still the most popular way of getting in touch. Many of us hearing the phone ring know it is probably our mother! You probably won't be amazed either to learn that the great majority (83%) of adults of all ages said they still prefer to communicate face to face.

Example: Many people text or email \_\_\_\_\_ they talk on the phone.

A as often as  B less than  C more than

1 We are making \_\_\_\_\_ landline calls these days.

A 5% fewer  B 10% fewer  C 10% more

2 We phone less because we have \_\_\_\_\_.

A no time  B other ways to communicate  C fewer friends

3 The writer says we use our smartphones for \_\_\_\_\_.

A finding things out  B listening to music  C speaking to friends

4 When we're \_\_\_\_\_ we don't like talking on the phone.

A out  B at home  C busy

5 We like to \_\_\_\_\_ before we reply to something.

A plan our ideas  B talk to friends  C take a long time

6 Some people who receive a phone call prefer to reply by \_\_\_\_\_.

A text  B phone  C email

7 Psychologists say that a spoken conversation is \_\_\_\_\_ than a written one.

A colder  B warmer  C less interesting

8 Older people prefer the \_\_\_\_\_.

A mobile phone  B landline phone  C written letter

9 Most people like making contact \_\_\_\_\_.

A in person  B by phone  C by Skype

	9
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**2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

Example: We make 5% fewer mobile calls these days. T

1 We are sending twice as many texts. \_\_\_\_\_

2 People are happy to call someone without arranging it first. \_\_\_\_\_

3 We like using our phones to watch movies more than to talk. \_\_\_\_\_

4 We prefer to be surprised by phone calls. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Written communication takes more time. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Everyone agrees that speaking is better than writing. \_\_\_\_\_

	6
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Reading total		15
Total:		65

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

Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №5**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

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

Example: He *was watching* (watch) a film on TV when I arrived.

- 1 Jim and I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at Bath University when we \_\_\_\_\_ (meet).
- 2 You're lucky I'm still at home. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready to go out when you phoned.
- 3 Usain Bolt \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the 100m in record time.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (already / finish) cooking when Gill offered to help.
- 5 As soon as I arrived, we \_\_\_\_\_ (order) our food.
- 6 Chelsea \_\_\_\_\_ (win) 2–0 at half time, but they lost the match 3–2.
- 7 They were tired when they arrived. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) for 24 hours.
- 8 He \_\_\_\_\_ (just / score) before the referee blew the final whistle.
- 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about her at 9.00 and then she \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) me!
- 10 Last week my boss \_\_\_\_\_ (say) he would give me a pay rise.

	12
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**2 Complete the sentences with *used to / didn't use to / Did ... use to*, or the present simple + *usually*.**

Example: I *used to behave* (behave) badly at school, but now I study hard.

- 1 You never \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) sport. Why do you do it now?
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an architect, but then I trained to be a graphic designer.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping on Wednesdays because it's market day.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work) in the Oxford Street office before you came here?
- 5 When we were young, we often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football in the park.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) Jane much, but now we get on really well.
- 7 Tommaso \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) here on Fridays, so we might see him.
- 8 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) so quiet. She must be tired today.

	8
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Grammar total		20
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**VOCABULARY**

**3 Write the people and places.**

Example: The most important member of the team. *captain*

- 1 The place where a big football match is played. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The person who makes the players follow the rules. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The place where you ski on a mountain. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The people who support a team or player. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The person who helps the players train. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The thing on which racing cars go round. \_\_\_\_\_

	6
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**4 Complete the sentences with a verb.**

Example: My team *won* easily this morning, 5–0.

- 1 We managed to get a goal in the last minute, so we \_\_\_\_\_ 2–2.
- 2 Djokovic \_\_\_\_\_ Murray and won the final.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ injured playing rugby at school.
- 4 I play tennis, and I also \_\_\_\_\_ t'ai-chi.
- 5 In basketball you \_\_\_\_\_ by getting the ball through the hoop.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ very hard the week before a big match.

	6
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**5 Underline the correct word(s).**

Example: We became / *got* married in 1998.

- 1 I can't believe Jake and Suzy have broken *over / up*. They seemed so happy.
- 2 You must meet Paolo. He's a really *close / personal* friend of mine.

- 3 They *met / knew* their new teacher for the first time this morning.
- 4 We were trying to *keep in touch / get in touch* with Juan all morning.
- 5 Mary and Roberto *are / have* a lot in common, so they get on really well.
- 6 You'll like Tim when you *get to know / fall out with* him.
- 7 My best *friend / flatmate* is coming round for a meal tonight.
- 8 I *lost / kept in touch* with Rafa ages ago, but then found him on *Facebook*.

	8
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Vocabulary total		20
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### PRONUNCIATION

#### 6 Match the words with the same sound.

caught cheat slope hurt won lose
-------------------------------------

Example: boot lose

- 1 phone \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 up \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 tree \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 horse \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 bird \_\_\_\_\_

	5
--	---

#### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sta|di|um

- 1 in|di|vi|du|al
- 2 re|fe|ree
- 3 co|lleague
- 4 spec|ta|tor
- 5 fi|an|cé

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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### READING

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

##### **We met thanks to sport**

##### **Marjorie**

Many years ago I used to play tennis with a man called Roger. He usually beat me but I remember how kind he was. We lost touch when I got married and I thought I'd never see him again. That was 30 years ago. When I retired last year, I needed a new activity, especially as I had also recently got divorced, so I took up golf. One day I was going around the course alone, when I saw a man, also playing on his own. When he turned round, I realized it was my old friend! We couldn't believe it! After that we started playing regularly. Yesterday, Roger proposed in the middle of the golf course – he'd put a ring inside a golf ball! I couldn't believe it when I saw the ring, but I said 'yes'!

##### **Paul**

I was looking for a flatmate a few months ago because I had just split up with my partner and she had moved out. To forget her, I started working out at the gym after work. I slowly got to know Steve who was often there at the same time, although we didn't become friends until we were both warming up one day, and he said he was looking for somewhere to live as his girlfriend had just dumped him. I told him that I had a room in my flat and that I was looking for a flatmate. He moved in two days later. We've become good mates and we both agree that we're much easier to live with than our ex-girlfriends!

##### **Liz**

I had recently moved to Oxford from Bristol when I decided to run the London Marathon. I didn't want to train alone so I advertised for a running partner at my local gym, and Harriet got in touch. We met for coffee and got on really well. It was amazing how many things we had in common, for example she had recently moved to Oxford, too. While we were getting fit we also became close friends. Unfortunately I got injured three weeks before the race and couldn't take part. I was sad about the race, but am delighted about my new friendship. And we're already thinking about next year ...

Example: Marjorie played tennis with Roger when she was younger.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

1 Marjorie didn't see Roger for 30 years after she got married.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

2 Marjorie and Roger were playing golf with friends when they met again.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

3 Marjorie and Roger are engaged now.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

4 Paul moved out of his flat after he broke up with his girlfriend.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

5 Steve and Paul have become good friends.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

6 Liz decided to run the London Marathon before she moved to Oxford.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

7 She found someone to train with by putting an advertisement in the gym.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

8 Harriet was the first person who made contact with Liz.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

9 Harriet and Liz found they share a lot of interests.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

10 Liz hurt her leg so she couldn't run in the marathon.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

	10
--	----

**2 Write M for Marjorie, P for Paul or L for Liz.**

Example: I broke up with my partner. P

1 I used to lose my tennis matches. \_\_\_\_\_

2 I share a flat with Steve. \_\_\_\_\_

3 I didn't like running on my own. \_\_\_\_\_

4 I was proposed to in a very unusual way. \_\_\_\_\_

5 I got to know my friend very well while we were training together. \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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Reading total		15
Total:		65

**Критерии оценки:**

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

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

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

0-32 баллов - «неудовлетворительно»

33-45 баллов - «удовлетворительно»

46-58 баллов - «хорошо»

59-65 баллов - «отлично».

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
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Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №6**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

## GRAMMAR

### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: How many cups of tea do you have (have) every day?

- 1 Jaime isn't in the office today. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at home.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) sixteen emails since ten o'clock this morning.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a football match on TV when we arrived.
- 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (give) Pete for his birthday last week?
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the doctor's at 4.30. I'll see you at 5.00.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his homework yet? Oh, that was quick!
- 7 Don't get a taxi. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you after the class in the car.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the new James Bond film next week?
- 9 We \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with my parents at the moment while we look for a flat.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a sports car?
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ David \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) me at 10.30? I was in a meeting.
- 12 We \_\_\_\_\_ (just finish) lunch when Joe arrived.
- 13 Sorry I'm late. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) long?
- 14 Will you \_\_\_\_\_ (can) help us move house next week?
- 15 The train \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) yet. It's an hour late.

15
----

### 2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: She wants / is wanting to be alone at the moment.

- 1 My sister's a science teacher / science teacher in a secondary school.
- 2 Tom was playing / used to play cricket when he was young.
- 3 You mustn't / don't have to pay for museums in the UK. They're usually free.
- 4 I'm afraid you can't / couldn't speak to Mr Jones. He's in a meeting.
- 5 My boyfriend drives more slowly / slowlier than I do.
- 6 I dropped my mobile phone in the bath last month so I must / had to get a new one.
- 7 You shouldn't / don't have to eat so much salt. It isn't good for you.
- 8 Do you like / Are you liking going to hot places on holiday?
- 9 Have you been having / had that computer for a long time?
- 10 This summer wasn't as hot than / as it was last summer.
- 11 He doesn't need / isn't needing to do any work this evening.
- 12 What time do you go / are you going out tonight?
- 13 You listened to the instructions more / most carefully than I did.
- 14 She's been working with us for / since 2004.
- 15 We like going to restaurants / the restaurants at the weekends.

15
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### 3 Complete the second sentence with two words so that it means the same as the first sentence. Contracted forms, e.g. isn't, count as one word.

Example: I'm not sure who it is. Perhaps it's his wife.

I'm not sure who it is. It might be his wife.

- 1 All passengers must show their passports at the check-in desk.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ show your passport at the check-in desk.
- 2 That dress is beautiful!  
What \_\_\_\_\_ dress!
- 3 I didn't like exercise when I was younger, but now I go to the gym a lot.  
I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ like exercise, but now I go to the gym a lot.
- 4 Do you have time to finish the work before Friday?  
Will you be \_\_\_\_\_ finish the work before Friday?

- 5 This book isn't as interesting as the last one you lent me.  
This book is less \_\_\_\_\_ the last one you lent me.
- 6 Our wedding will be in July.  
We're \_\_\_\_\_ in July.
- 7 I was in the middle of my homework when you called.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework when you called.
- 8 Going to the theatre is more expensive than going to the cinema.  
Going to the cinema isn't \_\_\_\_\_ as going to the theatre.
- 9 I've never read a funnier book.  
That's \_\_\_\_\_ book I've ever read.
- 10 We met years ago.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for years.

	10
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Grammar total	40
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### VOCABULARY

#### 4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: glass napkin knife eggs

- 1 melon peach beetroot pear
- 2 father nephew niece brother
- 3 captain track fan spectator
- 4 margarine carton box jar
- 5 moody bossy stubborn reliable
- 6 coach motorway scooter van
- 7 frozen boiled roast fried
- 8 win play lose draw
- 9 inherit borrow throw earn
- 10 furious tiny hilarious hungry

	10
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#### 5 Write the opposite of the adjective.

Example: lazy hard-working

- 1 mature \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 tidy \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 tiny \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 organized \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 freezing \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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#### 6 Underline the correct word.

Example: The journey took ages. I was really tired / tiring the next day.

- 1 I forgot to wear socks to work. It was so embarrassed / embarrassing.
- 2 We were really frightened / frightening during the hurricane.
- 3 She often feels very depressed / depressing in the winter.
- 4 I've left my mobile at home again! It's so frustrated / frustrating.
- 5 Have you ever walked out of the cinema because the film was bored / boring?

	5
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#### 7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: He's very clever. He always knows the answers!

- 1 Karen isn't in the office right now. Do you want to **l**\_\_\_\_\_ a message?
- 2 It's difficult to choose **b**\_\_\_\_\_ these two holidays.
- 3 Which **g**\_\_\_\_\_ is our plane leaving from?
- 4 This is Dave, my **fl**\_\_\_\_\_. We live in the flat next door.
- 5 I don't want to cook tonight. Shall we get a **t**\_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 We were two hours late because there was a terrible traffic **j**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 You must go to that new restaurant. The food is **d**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 I get on really well with Kate because we have a lot in **c**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 When his grandmother died, Jeff **i**\_\_\_\_\_ her house.
- 10 What's the speed **l**\_\_\_\_\_ on this road?

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

Example: I owe my dad £100.

borrow owe invest

- 1 You have to be careful what you say to Sofia. She's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
sensible responsible sensitive
- 2 She's trying to cut \_\_\_\_\_ on coffee at the moment. She just has one cup a day.  
out down up
- 3 I still keep in touch with some of my \_\_\_\_\_ from secondary school.  
colleagues partners classmates
- 4 They \_\_\_\_\_ me £10 to park my car at the railway station.  
cost saved charged
- 5 I'm sorry, I'm busy right now. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you back later?  
leave dial call
- 6 He's a lovely child. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
affectionate moody aggressive
- 7 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ food. I think food should be cooked!  
raw fried boiled
- 8 Did he apply \_\_\_\_\_ that job he was talking about?  
of to for
- 9 I told my friend what to do and she did the opposite. I was \_\_\_\_\_!  
filthy tiny furious
- 10 This new company pays me a better \_\_\_\_\_ than my old company.  
mortgage salary tax

**PRONUNCIATION**

**9 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: com|pe|ti|tive

- 1 spec|ta|tor
- 2 i|ma|gi|na|tive
- 3 un|der|ground
- 4 rasp|be|rries
- 5 a|fford
- 6 cir|cuit
- 7 pe|de|stri|an
- 8 in|de|pen|dent
- 9 mort|gage
- 10 am|bi|tious

**10 Match the words with the same sound.**

charming inherit journey height injured selfish organized paid team gossip owe
---

Example: phone owe

- 1 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 jazz \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 snake \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 tree \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 chess \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 egg \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 bike \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 clock \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 zebra \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 train \_\_\_\_\_

	Pronunciation total	20
Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100

## READING

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

#### The transatlantic question

Charles Lindbergh's 33-hour flight from New York to Paris in 1927 made aviation history. Less known is the return flight to New York by two Frenchmen three years later. Taking just over three hours longer, Costes and Bellonte made an equally exciting journey from Paris to New York in their plane, the *Question Mark*. The first question they faced, Captain Costes remembered in an article at the time, was "Would the plane lift off the ground?" "That was our greatest concern. We had 5,200 litres of gasoline on board."

This fear passed quickly but was followed by other hazards. They ran into three storms. The third, and worst of all, was over Nova Scotia, in Canada. "In order to avoid it we had to fly 100 miles out of our way. Time was passing and every minute meant the loss of more of our precious fuel."

They had another problem: "The sky was overcast, it was raining and we had to fly below those rain clouds. Sometimes they were extremely low which meant they had to fly as close to the water as ten metres."

"There were many exciting moments during our trip, but I think the greatest thrill came when we first saw the coast of North America," said Costes. He decided that three was their lucky number. They had survived three storms – and at 3 a.m. French time, they saw land. But their adventures weren't over.

Suddenly, a mountain appeared out of the mist. "We were between the steep banks of a river. It was a tight place. Bellonte was at the controls at that time and he had to think fast. Fortunately, having flown thousands of miles, the plane was light." Bellonte managed to turn the plane just in time. But Costes said, "It is not pleasant to think how close we came to those cruel, jagged rocks."

Fortunately, they succeeded where many others before them had failed, and the graceful landing at the airport in New York was greeted by 10,000 cheering people. Among them was Colonel Charles Lindbergh who said "I congratulate you!" as he shook the hands of the two heroes.

Example: Lindbergh travelled from New York to Paris in \_\_\_\_\_.

A a boat  B a plane  C a ship

1 Costes and Bellonte flew from Paris to New York in \_\_\_\_\_.

A 1927  B 1930  C 1933

2 They were most worried that the plane was \_\_\_\_\_ to fly.

A too light  B too small  C too heavy

3 The storm in Canada was \_\_\_\_\_.

A quite small  B very serious  C not worrying

4 They were worried that the plane \_\_\_\_\_.

A was losing fuel  B was flying too high  C was getting wet

5 When it rained, they sometimes had to fly \_\_\_\_\_.

A above the clouds  B close to the sea  C around the clouds

6 The most exciting part of the journey was when \_\_\_\_\_.

A they flew close to the sea  B they saw the American coast

C they saw the third storm

7 They saw the American coast when it was \_\_\_\_\_ in France.

A early morning  B mid-afternoon  C midnight

8 Costes thought they were going to \_\_\_\_\_.

A fly into the river  B fly into a storm  C crash into a mountain

9 They \_\_\_\_\_ the airport in New York.

A landed at  B passed over  C missed

10 Colonel Lindbergh congratulated them \_\_\_\_\_.

A on the phone  B in a letter  C at the airport

10
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### 2 Match five of the highlighted words and phrases with the definitions.

Example: dangers *hazards*

1 worry \_\_\_\_\_

2 not on our planned route \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 covered in cloud \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 excitement \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 light and controlled \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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Reading total		15
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### WRITING

Answer one of the questions and write 75–100 words.

- 1 What advice would you give to someone moving to your country?
- 2 Describe an exciting sporting event you have seen or been to.
- 3 What is your favourite way of travelling and why?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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### LISTENING

#### 1 Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 It's a good idea not to eat foods that have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 On the 'caveman diet' you mustn't eat products that are made from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Don't follow the 'cabbage soup diet' for more than one \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Blue sunglasses make your food look less \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 On the 'reverse diet', you eat your meals in a different \_\_\_\_\_.

	5
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#### 2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Rob used to like eating a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A curry  B pizza  C sweets
- 2 Lisa thinks that Mark \_\_\_\_\_.  
A has a lot of money  B isn't telling the truth  C won the lottery
- 3 Paul was \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of his holiday in Iceland.  
A disappointed  B exhausted but happy  C happy and full of energy
- 4 Anna tells Marco that he \_\_\_\_\_ tip taxi drivers.  
A must always  B doesn't have to  C must never
- 5 Sam and Alice \_\_\_\_\_.  
A are getting married  B have got engaged  C are no longer together

	5
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Listening total		10
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### SPEAKING

#### 1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / your favourite meal?
- 2 Who / you / get on best / family? Why?
- 3 ever buy / anything / online? What?
- 4 When / you last feel frightened? Why?
- 5 How / travel / school (university / work)?
- 6 prefer / do / or / watch / sport?
- 7 What new subject / like / learn? Why?
- 8 often / use / mobile phone in public?
- 9 What / should / take / when / have / dinner / friends?
- 10 like / win / a lot of money? What / would / do?

Now answer your partner's questions.

#### 2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Sport has become all about money.'
- 2 'It's better to have a few close friends than lots of friends.'
- 3 'Travelling is the best way to learn about the world.'

### 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
Total:		150

#### Критерии оценки:

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

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

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

0-74 баллов - «неудовлетворительно»

75-104 баллов - «удовлетворительно»

105-134 баллов - «хорошо»

135-150 баллов - «отлично».

**ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»  
**направление «7.45.03.02 Лингвистика»,**

профиль «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и немецкий языки)»,  
1 курс, Филологический ф-т

1. Read and render the contents of the extract from the story “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by M. Twain – p.161-164.
2. Fulfill the task in card #1.
3. Speak on the suggested topic.

**Темы для устной части экзамена**

**1 семестр**

1. Eat and drink – but at the right time!
2. Do you agree that good service is more important than good food?
3. Talk about your family.
4. The modern family.
5. How birth influences your personality.
6. One woman’s ‘no-spend’ year and how she survived.
7. The charity Adelante Africa.
8. The polar challenge.
9. TopGear challenge.
10. Survive the drive!
11. Common stereotypes about men and women.
12. The Pink and Blue Project.
13. 13 annoying things people do with their phones.
14. Debrett’s guide to modern dilemmas.
15. How to be the perfect car passenger.
16. Sporting superstitions.
17. Past and present habits.

**Критерии оценки экзамена**

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

*Типы ошибок:*

1. Искажение – искажение смысла, упущение важной информации, привнесение неверной информации.
2. Неточность – упущение несущественной информации, привнесение лишней информации, которая не приводит к существенному искажению смысла, не совсем точное толкование, которое не ведет к его искажению.
3. Стилистическая ошибка – отступление от стилистических норм языка для данного стиля речи (ошибочное употребление синонимов, нарушение правил сочетаемости).
4. Грамматическая ошибка.
5. Лексическая ошибка.

*Критерии оценки:*

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

- **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 в выполненном задании из карточки.

-

- 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, студент слабо ориентируется в грамматических явлениях.

- 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 устной темы, студент не справился с заданием из карточки.

Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

2 семестр

<b>Текущая аттестация</b>	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1 2 3 4 5	Раздел 6. Behind the scenes. Every picture tells a story. Раздел 7. Live and learn. The hotel of Mum and Dad. Раздел 8. The right job for you. Have a nice day! Раздел 9. Lucky encounters. Digital detox. Раздел 10. Idols and icons. And the murderer is ...	ОПК-3, ОПК -4, ОПК -7, ОПК - 10, ПК – 1, ПК – 2, ПК – 3.	Контрольная работа № 7 Контрольная работа № 8 Контрольная работа № 9 Контрольная работа № 10 Контрольная работа № 11
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
1		ОПК-3, ОПК -4, ОПК -7, ОПК - 10, ПК – 1, ПК – 2, ПК – 3.	Контрольная работа № 12
<b>Итоговая аттестация</b>		ОПК-3, ОПК -4, ОПК -7, ОПК - 10, ПК – 1, ПК – 2, ПК – 3.	экзамен

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №7**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

	12
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### 2 Complete the dialogues with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

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

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

	8
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Grammar total	
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	20
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## VOCABULARY

### 3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The film is set in Brazil.

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

	10
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#### 4 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long neck.

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

	10
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Vocabulary total		20
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### PRONUNCIATION

#### 5 Match the words with the same sound.

head	<del>hand</del>	nose
lips	bite	stare

Example: cat hand

- 1 chair \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 egg \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 bike \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 phone \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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#### 6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sequel

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

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

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

##### Face recognition

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

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals.

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

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because

it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light. In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture. Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ photos are uploaded onto Facebook every month.  
A 36 million c B More than four billion c C Fewer than four billion c
- 2 Computers are able to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A record the differences between two images c B recognize faces like people can c  
C measure the distance between two people c
- 3 It takes \_\_\_\_\_ one second to search 36 million images.  
A the police c B a computer c C a surveillance system c
- 4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A they can recognize criminals c B they feel safer c C they like being filmed c
- 5 Face recognition technology \_\_\_\_\_.  
A occasionally makes mistakes c B is likely to make mistakes c  
C is 100 per cent accurate c
- 6 Other technology has been designed to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A how we can improve ourselves c B how we can predict the future c  
C how we might look when we're older c
- 7 A smartphone app can tell \_\_\_\_\_ in a club.  
A how much people spend c B the number of men and women c  
C us how to save time c
- 8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A smile c B stand still c C look natural c
- 9 Facial recognition \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the future.  
A can definitely help c B may be able to help c C is unlikely to help animals c

	9
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**2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

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

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

	6
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Reading total		15
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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №8**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

**1 Underline the correct word(s).**

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

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

	8
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**2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

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

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

	12
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Grammar total		20
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**VOCABULARY**

**3 Complete the words in the sentences.**

Example: Pupils in Britain can leave school when they're 16.

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

	10
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**4 Underline the odd one out.**

Example: armchair sink wall chest of drawers

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

	5
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**5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

Example: It's nice in winter when we can sit by the open fire.

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

	5
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Vocabulary total		20
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**PRONUNCIATION**

**6 Match the words with the same sound.**

<del>n</del> ursery subject rude
put pupil education

Example: bird nursery

- 1 bull \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 up \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 shower \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 boot \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 /ju:/ \_\_\_\_\_

	5
--	---

**7 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: boarding

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

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

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

**Dreaming of Africa**

**Luke**

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

**Naomi**

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

I've had to be really disciplined about everything and I'm not going to celebrate until I know I've been successful. I'm also working at an old people's home as a volunteer because if I can get lots of practical

experience, that will also improve my chances. When I graduate, I'm determined to work for the medical charity, Doctors Without Borders, and work in Africa.

**Jake**

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

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

Example: Luke studies at \_\_\_\_\_.

A a private school c B a state secondary school ✓ C a primary school c

1 Luke \_\_\_\_\_ university.

A isn't going to go to c B would ideally study zoology at c

C can't think what to study at c

2 He thinks that studying anthropology would enable him to \_\_\_\_\_.

A go to Africa c B work with people c C travel to other countries c

3 He would love to \_\_\_\_\_.

A help people in Uganda c B work with gorillas c C become a scientist c

4 Naomi is studying \_\_\_\_\_.

A mostly science subjects c B science and art subjects c C art subjects c

5 She needs high grades in \_\_\_\_\_ to get into university.

A three subjects c B two science subjects c C any two subjects c

6 She \_\_\_\_\_ for working with old people.

A gets some money c B receives quite a good salary c C isn't paid c

7 Jake \_\_\_\_\_ about his A level results.

A is worried c B isn't worried c C doesn't talk c

8 He is going to learn to \_\_\_\_\_ after his exams.

A play the guitar c B speak French c C play the drums c

9 He would love to \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

A travel to America c B travel to part of Africa c C go all over Africa c

	9
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**2 Write L for Luke, N for Naomi or J for Jake.**

Example: I don't mind if I fail my exams. J

1 I'm not very interested in the idea of university. \_\_\_\_\_

2 I want to work with animals. \_\_\_\_\_

3 I'd like to work as a doctor in Africa. \_\_\_\_\_

4 I haven't been out having fun since my exams. \_\_\_\_\_

5 I'm thinking about studying anthropology. \_\_\_\_\_

6 I want to work for a medical charity. \_\_\_\_\_

	6
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Reading total		15
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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
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**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №9**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences using reported speech.

Example: 'Do you want to go or not?'

He asked *me if / whether* I wanted to go.

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

	10
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#### 2 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form or the infinitive (with or without *to*) of the verb in brackets.

Example: She left without *saying* (say) goodbye.

- 1 I can't believe you forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (post) that letter!
- 2 You're really good at \_\_\_\_\_ (write) stories.
- 3 Javier doesn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) sport very much.
- 4 Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) your music down? I can't concentrate.
- 5 I love \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) to write essays any more.
- 6 Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out for pizza tonight?
- 7 I've given up \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to make Don smile – he's so miserable!
- 8 She asked Bill to go to the shop \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a newspaper.
- 9 I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Jane for the first time many years ago.
- 10 My boss refuses \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a pay rise. I'm going to resign.

	10
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Grammar total		20
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### VOCABULARY

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Let's go to the *butcher's* and get some sausages.

butcher's   chemist's   baker's

- 1 That jacket is just the right size. It \_\_\_\_\_ you perfectly.  
suits   matches   fits
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ had a lot of interesting new shops.  
outlet store   shopping mall   department store
- 3 The jumper looked a bit small so I \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.

tried it on wore it picked it up

- 4 I saw a great pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_. So I went in and bought them!  
in a street market online in a shop window

	4
--	---

**4 Underline the correct word(s).**

Example: My current job is *permanent* / *full-time* / *temporary*. It's a one-year contract.

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

	8
--	---

**5 Write the nouns for the verbs.**

Example: demonstrate demonstration

- 1 respond \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 pay \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 qualify \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 retire \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 lose \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 choose \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 sell \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 agree \_\_\_\_\_

	8
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
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**PRONUNCIATION**

**6 Match the words with the same sound.**

<del>air</del> line	bargain	complain
receipt	sell	choose

Example: chair airline

- 1 train \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 boot \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 tree \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 egg \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 computer \_\_\_\_\_

	5
--	---

**7 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: mountain

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

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
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**READING**

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

Sara's blog
-------------

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

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

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

Example: Sara's blog is about \_\_\_\_\_.

A current fashion trends c B new kinds of shops c C other people's blogs ✓

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

10
----

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

Example: Belinda didn't go to a shopping centre for a year. T

- 1 Belinda only bought used clothes from charity shops after twelve months. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Belinda was worried about wearing something that didn't suit her. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Jennifer put photographs of herself wearing her dress on her blog. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Jennifer started her project because she wanted to save money. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 People give money via Jennifer's website to learn about style. \_\_\_\_\_

5
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Reading total	15
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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
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**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №10**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

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

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

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

	10
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**2 Underline the correct word(s).**

Example: A lot of / Many of people cheered when they heard the news.

- 1 I often get headaches because I spend too *much* / *many* hours on my computer.
- 2 Excuse me, this shirt isn't *enough big* / *big enough*. Do you have a larger size?
- 3 We have *no* / *none* time for arguments. Just hurry up and do it!
- 4 I don't like living in the city – there's too *much* / *many* traffic.
- 5 They don't have *plenty* / *much* money, but they're still very generous.
- 6 There are *not* / *no* enough seats for everyone.
- 7 *Very little* / *few* money is being invested in the public health system.
- 8 I was going to have a biscuit, but there aren't *none* / *any*.
- 9 There are *very few* / *very little* modern buildings in this town.
- 10 There isn't *enough room* / *room enough* in this car. I need a bigger one.

	10
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Grammar total		20
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**VOCABULARY**

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

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

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

	10
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**4 Write the word(s).**

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

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

6 An object to control something from a distance. \_\_\_\_\_

6

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

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

1 The heating's on too high. Could you *turn it down / turn down it*? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Could you *plug the TV in / plug in the TV*, please? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Don't forget to *switch your phone off / switch off your phone* in the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_

4 Are you watching this TV or shall I *turn off it / turn it off*? \_\_\_\_\_

4

Vocabulary total 20

## PRONUNCIATION

6 **Match the words with the same sound.**

brought laugh ~~enough~~  
through although cough

Example: up enough

1 phone \_\_\_\_\_

2 car \_\_\_\_\_

3 boot \_\_\_\_\_

4 horse \_\_\_\_\_

5 clock \_\_\_\_\_

5

7 **Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: do|cu|men|ta|ry

1 de|vice

2 un|comfor|ta|ble

3 im|pa|tient|ly

4 dis|co|nnect

5 e|lec|tro|nic

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

## READING

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

### Sylvie's lucky mistake

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

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

When I got to York that evening, however, I discovered that there were no more trains to Stoke-on-Trent until the next day. I was 17, from a small French village, and I had never travelled on my own before. I also had very little money, not enough for even a cheap hotel. I didn't know what to do. I felt I was going to cry. Suddenly, a woman in her 40s, who had heard the conversation said, 'Excuse me, but if you need

somewhere to stay in York, I live here with my family. We have a spare room and you're welcome to stay with us.'

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

Example: Sylvie first visited England when she was 18.

A True c B False ✓ C Doesn't say c

1 Sylvie bought a return ticket from Newcastle to London.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

2 The English family was planning to meet her when she got to Newcastle.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

3 When she spoke to the ticket inspector, she realized that she had travelled too far south.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

4 The nearest train station to Newcastle-under-Lyme is Stoke-on-Trent.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

5 The inspector advised her to get another train the next morning.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

6 Sylvie wasn't worried about where she could stay that night.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

7 A woman offered her a bed in her spare room.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

8 Sylvie feels that her life changed because she hadn't booked her train carefully.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

9 Jill kindly lent Sylvie some money.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

10 Sylvie is now Jill's mother-in-law.

A True c B False c C Doesn't say c

	10
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**2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

Example: Sylvie went to England to look after some children. T

1 Sylvie booked her train ticket before she arrived in London. \_\_\_\_

2 Sylvie thought that the train journey would last no more than three hours. \_\_\_\_

3 Newcastle-under-Lyme is south of London, not north. \_\_\_\_

4 When she realized her mistake, Sylvie started looking for a hotel in York. \_\_\_\_

5 Sylvie wouldn't have met Ben if she hadn't made a mistake with her train ticket. \_\_\_\_

	5
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Reading total		15
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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №11**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

**1 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and a comma (,) before it if necessary.**

Example: This is the beach where we used to have barbecues every summer.

- 1 Bill Gates \_\_\_\_\_ role in Microsoft has changed, now does a lot of charity work.
- 2 The Mini \_\_\_\_\_ is still made in Oxford, is a classic British car.
- 3 Patricia Cornwell was the writer \_\_\_\_\_ possibly solved the mystery of Jack the Ripper.
- 4 There's a Sherlock Holmes museum on Baker Street \_\_\_\_\_ the fictional detective lived.
- 5 My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ is seventy-eight, still works as a lawyer.
- 6 The town \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up has changed a lot since I was young.
- 7 The *Mona Lisa* \_\_\_\_\_ was painted in the 16th century, is worth millions of pounds.
- 8 Isn't she the designer \_\_\_\_\_ furniture won the National Design Award?

	8
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**2 Cross out the relative pronoun if it isn't necessary.**

Example: The man ~~who~~ I spoke to was tall and slim.

- 1 The person who I feel sorry for is Jeff.
- 2 This is the book which won the Nobel Prize this year.
- 3 Is that the woman who you used to work for?
- 4 That's the film which I was telling you about yesterday.
- 5 Is that the restaurant which does fantastic pizzas?

	5
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**3 Complete the questions with the correct question tags.**

Example: Caterina will come to the meeting, won't she?

- 1 Dan wasn't working on this project last month, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- 2 The tickets cost us 20 euros, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
- 3 She will let him know the final decision, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
- 4 You didn't like your starter, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 5 She worked in the sales department, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
- 6 He hasn't been to Shanghai before, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- 7 You've done this kind of work before, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

	7
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Grammar total		20
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**VOCABULARY**

**4 Complete the sentences with one word to complete the compound nouns.**

Example: I like driving, but I hate sitting in traffic jams.

- 1 I'm so glad it's summer, I can finally wear my new sun \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 This is John, an old friend of mine. We were class \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
- 3 I've got my passport, but I can't find my boarding \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Can you put those books back onto the book \_\_\_\_\_, please?
- 5 I need to get some money out. Is there a cash \_\_\_\_\_ near here?
- 6 You can be fined for not wearing a seat \_\_\_\_\_, even in the back seats.
- 7 Please answer your phone! I can't stand that ring \_\_\_\_\_!
- 8 At the end of the game, the fans ran onto the football \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Jack the Ripper was one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ killers.
- 10 Oh no! I left my car here for five minutes, and now I have a parking \_\_\_\_\_!

	10
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**5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

Example: Many criminals are caught today because of the use of DNA samples.

- 1 The man was released because there wasn't enough e \_\_\_\_\_ to charge him.
- 2 Police are questioning three s \_\_\_\_\_ in connection with the robbery.

- 3 After twenty years, detectives have still not been able to s\_\_\_\_\_ this crime.
- 4 Two w\_\_\_\_\_ came forward and said that they had seen the attack.
- 5 The tr\_\_\_\_\_ lasted for three months, and ended with the accused going free.
- 6 With so little evidence, it will be difficult to pr\_\_\_\_\_ that he committed the crime.
- 7 Two men have been a\_\_\_\_\_ and taken to the central police station.
- 8 Mr Sampson's death was accidental, and his son is clearly not a m\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 The defendant was acquitted, but only because he had a very good l\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Detectives say they are making good progress with their i\_\_\_\_\_.

	10
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Vocabulary total	20
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### PRONUNCIATION

#### 6 Match the words with the same sound.

prove <del>murder</del> court
face picture lie

Example: bird *murder*

- 1 train \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 boot \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 bike \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 computer \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 horse \_\_\_\_\_

	5
--	---

#### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: subtitles

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

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

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

##### Bank robbers throw it all away

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a dramatic scene, filmed by TV helicopters, a large crowd gathered as police officers holding guns pulled two men from the getaway vehicle. Several hundred people, many of whom had seen the drama on their TV screens, gathered around the police at the crime scene and city police came to help control the crowds.

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

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

A centre c B north ✓ C south c

1 \_\_\_\_\_ of the bank robbers have now been caught.

A Two c B None c C All c

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

A driver's c B back c C front c

3 The robbers threw the money to try to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

5 The robbers' car \_\_\_\_\_ at the traffic lights.

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

6 \_\_\_\_\_ was injured in the chase.

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

7 In downtown Los Angeles the car turned into \_\_\_\_\_.

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

8 The bank robbers were \_\_\_\_\_ in the end.

A let go c B attacked c C arrested c

9 A lot of people had watched the chase \_\_\_\_\_.

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

10 There were \_\_\_\_\_ of people at the scene of the arrest.

A thousands c B a small number c C hundreds c

	10
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**2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

1 The bank robbers used their own car to escape. \_\_\_\_\_

2 The bank robbers were stopped by a police car. \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 The city residents helped to arrest the criminals. \_\_\_\_\_

5 The stolen money has not been given back. \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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Reading total	
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	15
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### Критерии оценки:

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

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

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

0-32 баллов - «неудовлетворительно»

33-45 баллов - «удовлетворительно»

46-58 баллов - «хорошо»

59-65 баллов - «отлично».

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»  
Филологический факультет  
Кафедра английской филологии  
**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №12**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

**GRAMMAR**

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

Example: The house was built (build) in 1906.

- 1 James \_\_\_\_\_ (like) pasta, doesn't he?
- 2 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) taller, I'd be a brilliant basketball player.
- 3 As soon as Tina gets here we \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the meeting.
- 4 If we don't burn less oil and coal, global warming \_\_\_\_\_ (get) worse.
- 5 You would have passed the exam if you \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) all the questions.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home much earlier if the train had been on time.
- 7 Whales \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ (see) off the coast of Norway in winter.
- 8 Elena rang and said that she \_\_\_\_\_ (call) back later.
- 9 The doctor told me \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) down and take my shirt off.
- 10 My car \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) at the moment so Dave gave me a lift to work today.
- 11 When we \_\_\_\_\_ (check in), I'll ask for a window seat for you.
- 12 That photo \_\_\_\_\_ (take) so long ago, it doesn't even look like me now!
- 13 Fran is celebrating. She \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) a new job.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to live in New Zealand if you had the opportunity?
- 15 Landing cards \_\_\_\_\_ (hand) out in a few minutes before the plane lands.

15
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**2 Underline the correct word or phrase.**

Example: I don't mind to wait / waiting.

- 1 Gillian *must* / *can't* be paid well. She's always going on foreign holidays.
- 2 I'm really bad at *to cook* / *cooking*, but I'm very good at buying takeaways.
- 3 I didn't have *time enough* / *enough time* in the exam to check my answers.
- 4 It's *too much* / *too* cold in here – can you put the heating on?
- 5 People *who* / *what* ask questions usually learn the most.
- 6 I asked Jon whether *did he speak* / *he spoke* Chinese.
- 7 Excuse me, could I have a *little* / *few* more milk in my coffee, please?
- 8 My house is easy to *find* / *finding* – it's opposite the train station.
- 9 If I needed to buy a car, I *had borrowed* / *would borrow* money from the bank.
- 10 There are *any* / *no* good sports facilities in this town.
- 11 I don't think I can afford *going* / *to go* abroad on holiday this year.
- 12 She *can't* / *mustn't* be at home. Her car isn't there.
- 13 You forgot *turning* / *to turn* off the television when you went to bed last night.
- 14 Steve said he would call you later, *did* / *didn't* he?
- 15 If you'd asked me, I *'d be* / *'d have been* glad to help you.

15
----

**3 Complete the sentences with one word.**

Example: The letter was posted last week.

- 1 Pizza, \_\_\_\_\_ originally came from Italy, is eaten all over the world.
- 2 Your brother \_\_\_\_\_ still get the job he applied for, we just don't know yet.
- 3 Stavros asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I'd ever been to Greece.
- 4 Belinda eats meat, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
- 5 Stratford-upon-Avon is the town \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare was born.
- 6 You haven't really enjoyed this party, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 7 We'll wait \_\_\_\_\_ he arrives and then we'll all leave together.
- 8 That's the boy \_\_\_\_\_ mum works at the school.
- 9 I wouldn't have known it was Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ you'd told me.
- 10 'Is there any milk in the fridge?' 'No, there's \_\_\_\_\_ at all.'

### 3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: How *many* eggs are there in the fridge?

- 1 The bus is cheaper \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
- 2 It's \_\_\_\_\_ longest day of the year today.
- 3 There are \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches on the table. Help yourself.
- 4 How \_\_\_\_\_ did that magazine cost?
- 5 When we arrived home there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you like to go on a safari holiday?
- 7 That restaurant makes the \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food in town.
- 8 Did you watch the programme about Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ night?
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ were forty people at the party.
- 10 I need \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new computer.
- 11 He's going to visit his family in Rome \_\_\_\_\_ week.
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ many people live in your house?
- 13 Did you see the accident \_\_\_\_\_ morning?
- 14 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been to Asia?
- 15 They've bought \_\_\_\_\_ little house in the south of Spain.

	10
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Grammar total		40
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### VOCABULARY

#### 4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: soundtrack plot special effects comedy

- 1 roof ceiling outskirts chimney
- 2 clap stare point throw
- 3 selfish immature patient stubborn
- 4 timetable professor student pupil
- 5 department store baker's shopping centre supermarket
- 6 full-time retire permanent part-time
- 7 luckily fortunately carelessly comfortable
- 8 painter music inventor cyclist
- 9 comfort fortunate lucky careful
- 10 detective evidence suspect witness

	10
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#### 5 Match the words that go together.

slope fiction belt friend station rank
<del>store</del> effects injured jam course

Example: department store

- 1 special \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 golf \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 get \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 close \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 traffic \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 science \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 ski \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 police \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 taxi \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 seat \_\_\_\_\_

	10
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#### 6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: They made the story *into* a film.

on into off

- 1 He was \_\_\_\_\_ very badly by his parents.  
taught brought up educated
- 2 I've \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate recently, so I don't have it very often.

cut away cut out cut down on

- 3 If you understand what I'm saying, just \_\_\_\_\_ your head.  
smile nod point
- 4 Ian lives \_\_\_\_\_ the outskirts of London.  
in at on
- 5 My physics teacher isn't very \_\_\_\_\_; she only explains things once.  
patient impatient patiently
- 6 Sara has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ but she still can't find a job.  
qualifications salaries training courses
- 7 We met at \_\_\_\_\_. We were colleagues at a computer company.  
work college school
- 8 I loved the \_\_\_\_\_ when he jumped off the balcony into the sea!  
script plot scene
- 9 My husband wants to \_\_\_\_\_ from work when he's 60.  
retire sacked promote
- 10 The film was \_\_\_\_\_ on a novel by Anne Tyler.  
set directed based

	10
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### 7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The **audience** loved the film.

- 1 The TV isn't working because you didn't **pl**\_\_\_\_\_ it in!
- 2 I can give you £20, but only if you pay me **b**\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- 3 They failed their exams because they made too many **c**\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes!
- 4 The police are still trying to **s**\_\_\_\_\_ the crime after ten years.
- 5 Who is in **ch**\_\_\_\_\_ of this department?
- 6 It's 3.30. I have to **p**\_\_\_\_\_ up my children from school.
- 7 The meal was so bad that we **c**\_\_\_\_\_ to the manager.
- 8 Students shouldn't **ch**\_\_\_\_\_ in exams. It's dishonest.
- 9 My exams start next week so I have to **r**\_\_\_\_\_ over the weekend.
- 10 I can't **t**\_\_\_\_\_ the salt in this pasta. I think it needs some more.

	10
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Vocabulary total		40
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### PRONUNCIATION

#### 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: lo|ca|tion

- 1 de|mon|strate
- 2 un|comfor|ta|ble
- 3 e|le|men|tary
- 4 tem|pora|ry
- 5 qua|li|fi|ca|tions
- 6 sub|ti|tle
- 7 e|vi|dence
- 8 am|bi|tious
- 9 dis|co|nnect
- 10 in|he|rit

	10
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#### 9 Match the words with the same sounds.

receipt	term	queue	comfort	wall	
could	fine	house	terrace	care	coin

Example: owl house

- 1 **up** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 **snake** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **horse** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **tree** \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **chair** \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 **bull** \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 **bike** \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 **boot** \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 **bird** \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 **key** \_\_\_\_\_

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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**READING**

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

**The first film maker?**

When we think of animated films, it's often Walt Disney's name that first comes to mind. However, there is another less-known person whose work is very important to animators. Eadweard Muybridge was a photographer who taught us more about animal and human motion than any other, and who, with his camera, recorded details that couldn't be seen with the human eye. It could be argued that he is also one of the very earliest cinematographers, coming up with a device which let him show moving images just like a film projector. He is particularly famous for discovering that, for a moment, a moving horse lifts all four hooves off the ground at the same time.

Muybridge was an Englishman who moved to the United States in the 1850s, taking up photography after he was seriously injured in a road accident. If he hadn't suffered serious head injuries when he was thrown out of a vehicle, he might never have chosen the creative profession that he did.

By the 1860s, Muybridge was already well known for his landscape photos of California, but in 1872 he was hired by a race horse owner to try and work out the exact sequence of movements of a horse. By placing cameras along the edge of the track, Muybridge managed to capture a series of images which he then copied on to a disc. Using his invention, the zoopraxiscope, he was able to create a little film which proved that horses moved quite differently from how artists used to paint them.

He then took thousands of images not only of animals, but also of people doing athletic activities and performing everyday tasks such as walking up steps, or throwing water from a bucket. As travel became easier, he was able to give lectures around the world. With his careful, patient art, Muybridge contributed a great deal to science. He didn't have a quiet personal life, however. In 1874, he killed a man, but was later acquitted of murder.

In 1893, Muybridge charged the public to see his moving images in a hall in Chicago that was built specially for the purpose. This building should really be called the first ever cinema. His extraordinary photos are still an invaluable reference for cinema animators.

Example: Walt Disney is \_\_\_\_\_ in film animation.

A the most famous name ✓ B the only name c C not important c

1 Eadweard Muybridge's photographs showed \_\_\_\_\_.

A people and animals c B the human eye c C film cameras c

2 He used his camera to show details that \_\_\_\_\_ by the human eye.

A had never been seen before c B could sometimes be seen c  
C couldn't usually be seen c

3 His photos showed that a running horse \_\_\_\_\_.

A always has two hooves on the ground c B briefly doesn't touch the ground c  
C always has one of four hooves on the ground c

4 Muybridge started to learn photography \_\_\_\_\_.

A before he moved to the US c B before he had an accident c  
C after he'd had an accident c

5 \_\_\_\_\_ Muybridge became famous for his photographs of California.

A In 1860 c B After 1860 c C Before 1860 c

6 He was asked to photograph a horse running \_\_\_\_\_.

A along a road c B around a racetrack c C in a field c

7 Before Muybridge's film, artists painted moving horses that were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A very different to his photographs c B just like his photographs c  
C almost the same as his photographs c

8 Muybridge gave lectures \_\_\_\_\_.

- A around the US c B in the UK c C all over the world c

9 He \_\_\_\_\_ after he'd committed a serious crime.

- A avoided going to prison c B was sent to prison c C went abroad c

10 In Chicago, people could see his films \_\_\_\_\_.

- A in the world's first cinema c B at home c C in an animation exhibition c

	10
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**2 Match five of the highlighted words / phrases with the definitions.**

Example: people who make animated films like cartoons *animators*

1 movement \_\_\_\_\_

2 an area of countryside \_\_\_\_\_

3 take or catch \_\_\_\_\_

4 a lot or a significant amount \_\_\_\_\_

5 reason or aim \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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Reading total		15
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**WRITING**

Answer **one** of the questions and write **75–100 words**.

1 What do you like or dislike about shopping?

2 What is your favourite film and why?

3 Write about the advantages and disadvantages of computers.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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**LISTENING**

**1 Listen. Tick (✓) the five tips which the expert mentions.**

1 Try to get up earlier. c

2 Put your revision plan where everyone can see it. c

3 Make sure you get plenty of sleep when you're revising. c

4 The best time to study is after lunch. c

5 You should have at least an hour's break for lunch. c

6 Writing questions and answers will help you remember words. c

7 Your computer can help you revise. c

8 Remember to turn your mobile phone off while you're studying. c

9 It's a good idea to revise with a friend. c

10 Remember why the exam is important to you. c

	5
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**2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.**

1 Fay doesn't usually like \_\_\_\_\_ in science-fiction films.

- A the plots c B the special effects c C soundtrack c

2 John would prefer to live \_\_\_\_\_.

- A in the country c B on the coast c C in the city c

3 Sally's sister regularly sells \_\_\_\_\_ on the internet.

- A the latest fashions c B old clothes c C antique furniture c

4 Nowadays, it takes Kate \_\_\_\_\_ to get to work.

- A more time than it used to c B less time than it used to c  
C the same amount of time it used to c

5 Rob's friends think his profile picture is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A strange c B hilarious c C boring c

	5
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Listening total		10
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## **SPEAKING**

### **1 Make questions and ask your partner.**

- 1 Where / like to live? Why?
- 2 What university degree / most useful?
- 3 you / believe in / pay / for education?
- 4 What / best / job / ever / have?
- 5 like / be / self-employed? Why?
- 6 still see / any school friends?
- 7 ever lost / information on / computer?
- 8 How much TV / watch everyday?
- 9 ever / complain / in shop? Why (not)?
- 10 Which film location / like to visit?

### **Now answer your partner's questions.**

### **2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.**

- 1 'School is the happiest time of your life.'
- 2 'The internet is killing the music industry.'
- 3 'It's more important to be happy at work than to earn a high salary.'

### **3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?**

- How much / cost?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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### **Критерии оценки:**

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0-74 баллов - «неудовлетворительно»

75-104 баллов - «удовлетворительно»

105-134 баллов - «хорошо»

135-150 баллов - «отлично».

**ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»  
**направление «7.45.03.02 Лингвистика»,**

профиль «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и немецкий языки)»,  
1 курс, Филологический ф-т

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

**Темы для устной части экзамена**

**2 семестр**

1. My favorite film.
2. The most charismatic person I know.
3. The system of education in the UK, the USA and our country.
4. My house/flat.
5. My dream job.
6. A story about bad customer service.
7. The luckiest event in my life.
8. Advantages and disadvantages of modern technology.
9. People, things and places I admire.
10. The most famous crime.

**Критерии оценки экзамена**

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

*Типы ошибок:*

1. Искажение – искажение смысла, упущение важной информации, привнесение неверной информации.
2. Неточность – упущение несущественной информации, привнесение лишней информации, которая не приводит к существенному искажению смысла, не совсем точное толкование, которое не ведет к его искажению.
3. Стилистическая ошибка – отступление от стилистических норм языка для данного стиля речи (ошибочное употребление синонимов, нарушение правил сочетаемости).
4. Грамматическая ошибка.
5. Лексическая ошибка.

*Критерии оценки:*

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

- **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 в выполненном задании из карточки.

- **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, студент слабо ориентируется в грамматических явлениях.

- **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 устной темы, студент не справился с заданием из карточки.

Составители  (подпись) Е.В. Вахтерова, О.Я. Молчанская

« 3 » 10 2020 г.