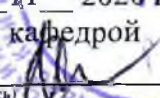


БЕНДЕРСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Кафедра «Общеобразовательные и гуманитарные науки»

УТВЕРЖДЕН
на заседании кафедры ОиГН
« 23 » 11 2020 г., протокол № 4
И.о. зав. кафедрой
 И.А. Лунгу
(подпись)



ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«Иностранный (английский) язык»
(наименование дисциплины)

направление подготовки:


Направление подготовки:
2.08.03.01 «Строительство»
(наименование профиля подготовки)

Профиль подготовки
«Промышленное и гражданское строительство»
«Теплогазоснабжение и вентиляция»
(наименование профиля подготовки)

бакалавр
Квалификация (степень) выпускника

Форма обучения:
заочная

год набора 2020

Разработал:
старший преподаватель
 И.А. Лунгу

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

В результате освоения дисциплины «Иностранный (Английский) язык» у студентов должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Коммуникация	УК - 4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	ИД _{УК-4.3} . Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы ИД _{УК-4.4} . Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения ИД _{УК-4.5} . Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера ИДУК-4.6. Выполнение сообщений или докладов на иностранном языке после предварительной подготовки

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Тема №1 About myself. Глаголы to be, to have. Местоимения. Множественное число существительных. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Тема №2 My home is my castle. Indefinite Tenses Active voice. Тема №3 Higher education in Russia. Continuous Tenses Active voice Тема №4 Higher Education in Great Britain. Indefinite, Continuous Active voice.	ИД _{УК-4.3} . ИДУК-4.6.	Вопросы для подготовки устных сообщений на темы: «About myself and my family» Вопросы для устного опроса по текстам My home is my castle. Higher education in Russia. Higher Education in Great Britain. Выполнение грамматических упражнений из практикума
2	Тема №6 The Progress of Science. Modal verbs and their equivalents. Тема №7 Infinitive. Тема №8 Complex Object. Complex Subject. Тема №9 The Participle. Тема №10 Для ПГС: From history of building. Для ТГВ: From history of water supply and heating. Infinitive. Complex Object. Complex Subject. Тема №11 Work at grammar	ИД _{УК-4.5} . ИД _{УК-4.4} . ИДУК-4.6.	Вопросы для подготовки устных сообщений на тему: The Progress of Science. Вопросы для устного опроса по текстам Для ПГС: From history of building. Для ТГВ: From history of water supply and heating. Выполнение грамматических упражнений из практикума Выполнение контрольной работы по курсу (для полного курса)
Промежуточная аттестация			
1	экзамен		вопросы к экзамену

№1. Упражнения по грамматическим темам:

Тема №1 Глаголы to be, to have. Оборот there + be. Местоимения. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

Тема №2 Степени сравнения прилагательных. Группа времен Indefinite Tenses Active voice.

Упражнение №1. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей личной форме в Present Indefinite.

1. My mother ... a shop-assistant. She ... at work now. 2. My sisters ... students. They ... at the University now. 3. This ... my book. It ... on the table. 4. Where ... the dog? It... on the chair. 5. I... a doctor. I ... at home. 6. They ... not in Moscow now. They ... in Paris. 7. Where ... she? She ... in her room. 8. I ... a pupil. 9. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 10. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she.... 11. ... they at home? - No, they ... not at home, they ...at work. 12. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.13. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I 14. ... your sister a typist? - No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 15. ... your brother at school? - Yes, he 16. ... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at school. 17. My sister ... at home. 18. ... this your watch? - Yes, it 19. She ... an actress. 20. This ... my bag. 21. My uncle ... an office-worker. 22. He ... at work. 23. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ...brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Упражнение №2. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями.

1. ... lives in Moscow.
2. ... come into their classroom and sit down at the table.
3. Does ... sometimes meet his friends at the office?
4. ... study English at the University.
5. Do ... sometimes speak Russian at the their lessons? Yes, ...do.
6. ... does not speak English to her teacher.

Упражнение №3. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число

A table, a plate, a fox, a room, a mouse, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a Negro, a match, a way, a child, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato, the woman.

Упражнение № 4. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, beautiful, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, interesting, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, difficult, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

Упражнение № 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock, 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I..., 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

№ 2. Упражнения по грамматическим темам:

Тема №4 Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Tenses Active voice. Modal verbs and their equivalents.

Упражнение № 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей видовойременной форме Present, Past, Future Indefinite; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.

Укажите в скобках выбранное время.

1. We (**not to rest**) yesterday. 2. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) **football** 3. Kate (to cook) **dinner tomorrow**. 4. **They** (to play) in the **yard** in the **evening**. 5. Every morning on the **way** to school he (to meet) my friends. 6. When we (**to go**) **to the** cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 7. She (to buy) very interesting book last week. 8. He (**to work**) every day. 9. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 10. You (to go) to the south next summer? 11. **They** (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 12. Kate (not to write) letters every **day**. 13.

I (not **to** write) **a** report now. **14.** She (**not to** help) mother **yesterday**. **15.** **When** Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fire - tree. **16.** We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. **17.** I (**to do**) my **homework** the **whole** evening yesterday. **18.** My sister (to **wash**) the dishes every morning. **19.** He (to watch) **TV** yesterday. **20.** I (**to** finish) my homework at 9 o'clock **yesterday**. **21.** She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. **22.** When I (to wash) the **floor** I (to find) **my** old toy under the sofa. **23.** My friends (not to do) their homework now. **24.** I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. **25.** What your brother (to do) every day? **26.** Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. **27.** The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. **28.** I just (to meet) our teacher. **29.** The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. **30.** I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.

Упражнение № 2. Вставьте необходимые по смыслу модальные глаголы.

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early. 3. All of us ... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not) ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early. 5. ... you ... work hard to do well in your English? 6. «... we discuss this question now?» «No, we ... We ... do it tomorrow afternoon.» 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. «... you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow? » «I'd love to. » 9. «Please send them this article.» «Oh, ... I do it now?»

3. Упражнения по грамматическим темам:

Тема №6 «Indefinite, Continuous Passive voice».

I variant

Упражнение №1. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

E.g. Mother *waters* the flowers in the evening. — The flowers *are watered* in the evening (by Mother)

1. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields. 2. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest. 3. The waves carried the boat away. 4. We shall do the translation in the evening. 5. They water the flowers regularly. 6. You promised me these books long ago, 7. Bessie's father gave her a complete set of Walter Scott's works. 8. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south. 9. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 10. Mr. Wilson will teach you English.

II variant

Упражнение №1. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

E.g. Mother *waters* the flowers in the evening. — The flowers *are watered* in the evening (by Mother)

1. A marble pavillion protects the house. 2. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 3. Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence. 4. Her daughters gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present. 5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday. 6. Our mother tells us stories every evening. 7. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures. 8. A boy showed her the way. 9. They will send us a box of fruit. 10. Five or six small children followed them.

4. Упражнения по грамматическим темам:

Тема № 7 Infinitive. Complex Object. Complex Subject. The Participle. The Gerund.

Упражнение №1. Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1. I'd like ... dance. 2. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 3. I saw him ... enter the room. 4. She did not let her mother ... go away. 5. Would you like ... listen to good music? 6. I like ... play the guitar. 7. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 8. They wanted ... cross the river. 9. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 10. I would rather ... stay at home today. 11. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 12. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 1. Do you like ... listen to good music? 2. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 3. May I ... use your telephone? 4. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 5. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 6. Would you like ... go to England? 7. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 8. It is time ... get up. 9. Let me ... help you with your homework. 10. I'd like ... speak to you. 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 12. My brother can ... speak French.

Упражнение №2. В следующих цепочках личных и неличных форм глагола укажите инфинитив в форме:

Indefinite Infinitive Active: to open, is opened, to be opened; to have been read, to be reading, to read; have gone, to go, to have gone.

Indefinite Infinitive Passive: is being told, to be told, is told; was indicating, were indicated, to be indicated; will send, will be sent, to be sent.

Continuous Infinitive Active: is being published, were published, to be publishing; to be showing, are showing, is being shown; were being built, to be building, will be building.

Perfect Infinitive Active: have done, had been done, to have done; had discussed, to have discussed, to have been discussed; to have asked, will have asked, to have been asked.

Perfect Infinitive Passive: to be reported, have reported, to have been reported; to have been taught, has taught, to teach; to translate, to be translating, to have been translated.

Perfect Continuous Infinitive Active: to have looked, to have been looking, to have been looked; to have been typing, have been typing, have being typed; to speak, have been spoken, to have been speaking.

Упражнение №3. Переведите следующие предложения, найдите инфинитивные обороты и определите их.

1. I supposed him to be about fifty. 2. He is known to be a great book-lover. 3. I believed her to be in St.Petersburg. 4. We knew them to be right. 5. They thought us to be experienced enough to carry out this work. 6. She seems to know the subject well. 7. He considers her to be a good singer. 8. The ship can be expected to arrive at the end of the week. 1. We expected him to arrive soon. 2. Many buildings were reported to have been damaged by the fire. 3. He doesn't seem to know this subject. 4. Do you expect the documents to be signed tomorrow? 5. He happened to be at home at that time. 6. He expects them to finish the work as soon as possible. 7. She seems not to know him. 8. I suppose him to know about it.

В следующих цепочках личных и неличных форм найдите причастие:

Упражнение № 4

Present Participle Active: have read, having read, reading, being read; being opened, the opening, to open, opening; having asked, asked, asking, being asked, having been asked; telling, being told, having been told, having told.

Past Participle Passive: bringing, bring, brought, shall bring; checked, checking, checks, is checking; buy, being bought, buying, bought, will buy; submitting, is submitting, submitted, submits.

Present Participle Passive: teaching, taught, having taught, being taught; published, being published, having published, is being published; have played, being played, having been played, played; having been caught, are being caught, being caught, have caught.

Perfect Participle Active: having thrown, throwing, have thrown, having been thrown; have been dried, being dried, having dried, drying; are being paid, being paid, have paid, having paid; having been sent, have sent, having sent, sent.

Perfect Participle Passive: sorted, have been sorted, having been sorted, having sorted; have drawn, having been drawn, drawing, being drawn; writing, have written, having been written, wrote; have forgotten, having forgotten, having been forgotten, have been forgotten.

Упражнение № 5. Найдите причастия и определите их форму.

1. The student reading the article doesn't use a dictionary. 2. The house built in this street is very beautiful. 3. The question being discussed now is very important. 4. The large house being built in our street is a new school. 5. Nowadays there is a growing interest in learning foreign languages. 6. All visitors touring the art museum were asked to sign the guest book. 7. The composition written by this student is excellent. 8. He picked up the letter lying on the floor. 9. Having used the device redesigned by a group of our researchers we increased the production of goods. 10. Having been written the translation was given to the teacher. 11. Having written the translation, I gave it to the teacher. 12. People starting to learn a foreign language sometimes find it difficult to memorize words. 13. Tourists arriving in London visit various museums. 14. Having been sorted the goods were placed in a warehouse. 15. They looked at the train passing by. 16. There are many illustrated magazines in our reading-room. 17. The film being shown now is very interesting. 18. Being asked for help, he gave us explicit instructions.

Упражнение № 6 Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1.Продолжайте петь. 2. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания.3. Простите, что я потерял Вашу ручку. 4. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы остаться дома .5. Когда она закончит писать сочинение? 6. Благодарю Вас, что Вы прислали мне такие красивые цветы.7. Он настаивал на том, что невиновен.

Критерии оценки выполнения грамматических упражнений.

Отличный результат	Выполнение более 90% заданий
Хороший результат	Выполнение от 65% до 90% заданий
Удовлетворительный результат	Выполнение более 50% заданий
Неудовлетворительный результат	Выполнение менее 50% заданий

II. Темы устных сообщений:

На основе ответов на следующие вопросы составьте устное сообщение.

1. « *About myself and my family*»

1. What is your name? 2. Where and when were you born? 3. How old are you? 4. Have you got a family? 5. How many people are there in your family? 6. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family? 7. Where do you live? 8. Did you study well at school? 9. What school did you finish? 10. Did your teacher of English help you to choose your future profession? 11. What was your favourite subject? 12. What do you like to read? 13. What sport do you go in for? 14. What are you going to be? 15. Do you still live with your parents? 16. Do you have a girlfriend / boyfriend?

2. «*My future profession*»

1. What professions and trades are popular among young people in your country? 2. Who helped you to choose a career? 3. What job would you like to get after graduation?

III. Устный опрос по текстам:

«*My home is my castle*»

1. What is the difference between a house and a home? 2. Why do many people feel homesick when they leave their home? 3. Why do houses differ from one culture to another? 4. How can a house indicate a person's status? 5. What types of houses do you know? 6. Would you like to live in a houseboat? Why? 7. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of a travel trailer? 8. What kind of house is ideal to your mind? 9. Which is more important: the exterior of a house or the atmosphere that reigns in it? Explain your point of view. 10. Is your home important to you? Could you change your lodgings easily?

«*Higher Education in Russia* »

1. What levels are there in the structure of educational system in Russia? 2. 1. When does the academic year begin in the country? 2. How many exams must they pass to enter the University? 3. Is education only fee- paying? 4. Do students get grants? 5. What subjects do students study in the first year? 6. What degree do students get after four years of study? 7. What degree can a student get after two years of further study and research? 8. What new educational system is introduced in Russia? 9. What specialties do people get after graduating from a university? 12. Why is higher education important in the life of every country?

«*Higher Education in Great Britain*».

1. Do the majority of British students receive free or fee-paying education? 2. In which parts of the country is education more selective? 3. Where can one get higher education in the UK? 4. What parts of the country are the best known British universities located? 5. What faculties (departments) does a typical British university consist of? 6. When and for what is Bachelor's degree given? 7. What levels can Bachelor's degree be? Explain the difference between these. 8. Who can earn Doctor's degree? 9. Is the "tutorial" system characteristic of all British universities? 10. Are all students expected to make a contribution towards their tuition fees?

Для ПГС

«*From history of building*».

1. Where did people live many thousands year ago? 2. Did ancient people use wood or bricks to build their houses? 3. What kinds of buildings did the ancient Egyptians erect? 4. What did the an-

cient Greeks use pillars for? 5. Is steel used as a building material? 6 What kinds of building materials do you know?

Для ТГВ

«From history of water supply».

1. Why have people devised various systems of water supply? 2. What system of indoor plumbing had early Rome? 3. How did London water supply infrastructure develop? 4. When did water towers appear? 5. Who develop the technique of purification of drinking water by use of compressed liquefied chlorine gas? 6. When did desalination appear? 7. Is traditional centralized infrastructure able to supply sufficient quantities of water to keep up with growing demand. 8. What is the alternative to the traditional centralized infrastructure?

Критерии оценки:

- правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);
- полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);
- сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);
- логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией);
- рациональность использованных приемов и способов решения поставленной учебной задачи (учитывается умение использовать наиболее прогрессивные и эффективные способы достижения цели);
- своевременность и эффективность использования наглядных пособий и технических средств при ответе (учитывается грамотно и с пользой применять наглядность и демонстрационный опыт при устном ответе);
- использование дополнительного материала (обязательное условие);
- рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов).

Оценка «5» ставится, если студент:

- 1) полно и аргументировано отвечает по содержанию темы;
- 2) обнаруживает понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры;

Оценка «4» ставится, если студент дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет.

Оценка «3» ставится, если студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данного задания, но:

- 1) излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил;
- 2) не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры;
- 3) излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки.

Оценка «2» ставится, если студент обнаруживает незнание ответа на соответствующее задание, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

IV. Варианты практических заданий для самостоятельной (внеаудиторной) работы по дисциплине (для полного курса)

1variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It lies in the South East of England on both banks of the river Thames. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest port and industrial town in England. London is more than twenty centuries old. The heart of the capital is the City. The territory of the City is only about one square mile, but it is the financial and business center of the

country. It contains almost all important English banks and offices. The West End of London is famous for its beautiful monuments and palaces, fine parks, fashionable shops and big hotels. The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, plants and the docks. The main branches of industry are machine building, ship-building, metal-processing and others. The narrow streets and poor houses of the East End present a contrast to the homes of the rich people in the West End.

There are many places of interest in London. One of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson's monument 185 feet high. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It contains the memorials of many famous citizens of Britain. Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government. The clock tower lowers over the Houses of Parliament. It contains "Big Ben" - one of the largest clocks in the world. The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places in London. It was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum. Not far from the tower you can see the Tower Bridge, one of the finest bridges in London.

London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is the greatest park in London as well. London is the center of the country's cultural life. There are many museums and galleries in London: the National Gallery, the Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the British Museum, and the Natural History Museum and many others.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a plate, a toy, a flag, a bus, a match, a house, a woman, a country, a star.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Wonderful, bad, merry, fine, rich, sweet, silly, nice, interesting, fast.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 1, 19, 20, 394, 5684

2) первый, тридцать четвёртый, триста девяносто шестой

3) 1 января 1938, 15 декабря 1870

4) 3/4 тонны, 2/3 процента, 4,5 кг

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей видовременной форме. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. We (not to rest) yesterday.

When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football.

Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow.

They (to play) in the yard in the evening.

They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday.

Every morning on the way to school he (to meet) my friends.

When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother.

8. I (to finish) my homework at 9 o'clock yesterday.

9. She (to buy) very interesting book last week.

10. He (to work) every day.

Задание № 7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. Engineers have to know the best and most economical materials to use.

2. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation.

3. I am glad to be speaking with you.

4. Parts of ancient buildings can still be seen today in Greece.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill.
2. Left for a time, concrete becomes as hard as stone.
3. Having read the story she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
4. The house being built in our street is very good.

Задание № 9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. She made him give the book to Ann.
2. I would like you to finish this work.
3. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible.
4. The new method of work of work proved to be good.

2 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

St.Petersburg

St.Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of its most beautiful cities. Its population is more than 5 million people. St.Petersburg is a major industrial, cultural and scientific center, a large port on the Baltic Sea; and one of the largest rail and motorway junctions. Standing on over 100 islands, which form the great Neva River Delta, the city has a scope of canals.

Peter the Great founded the city in 1703 as a future capital. After that Russia got the so-called Window to Europe, which was very important for her foreign trade. The first trading vessel came to St.Petersburg in 1703, while in 1726 St.Petersburg accounted for 90 per cent of the nation's foreign trade.

In the second half of the 18th century several plants and factories sprang up. Industrial development was particularly rapid in the second half of the 19th century.

Now St.Petersburg plants manufacture the world's biggest steam and hydraulic turbines, along with modern lathes, electronic and electrical appliances. Housing construction is also developing quickly. St.Petersburg, major scientific and cultural center, has over 40 higher educational establishments and many research institutes, 18 theatres, 7 concert halls and over 2.000 public libraries.

Moreover St.Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St.Isaac's Cathedral, the Peterand-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every country of the world, St.Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world. One of the most interesting museums in St.Petersburg is the Russian Museum where you can see wonderful collections of beautiful works by famous Russian painters. St.Petersburg has a lot of symbols. Perhaps the most famous symbol is the monument to Peter the Great in Dekabrist's Square.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных. a letter, a mouse, sofa, the bus, a day, a tree, a family, a fish, a company.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Clean, good, high, busy, difficult, fat, weak, interesting, cold, heavy.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 2, 18, 30, 485, 7346

2) второй, пятьдесят пятый, двести семьдесят четвёртый

3) 3 февраля 1752, 21 марта 1950

4) 2/3 тонны, 1/2 процента, 2,3 кг

Задание №6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys.
2. You (to go) to the south next summer?
3. Kate (not to write) letters every day.
4. I (not to write) a report now.
5. She (not to help) mother yesterday.
6. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fire - tree.
7. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday.
8. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday.
9. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning.
10. He (to watch) TV yesterday.

Задание №7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. He must have forgotten this rule.
2. I am glad to have spoken to you.
3. How interesting it is to be living in times like these.
4. The interior should be planned to suit the requirements of the occupants.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. Going home I met an old friend.
2. The material named concrete is used in building.
3. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.
4. Metals being used in industry in the form of alloys have better properties than pure metals.

Задание №9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. Nobody noticed him go out.
2. I know them to be good specialists.
3. The helium atom was found to have two electrons.
4. You can easily get in through the window if the door happens to be locked.

3 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

Moscow

Moscow, capital of Russia, is the largest industrial and cultural center and the most important transport junction of the country. With a population of more than 8 million the city occupies an area of 87,500 hectares.

Moscow is an old city. Prince Yuri Dolgoruki founded the city in the middle of the 12th century. Moscow marked its 850th anniversary in 1997. In the 13th century Moscow became the national center of the struggle of Russian lands against the Mongolo-Tatar yoke, in subsequent years unification of the Russian lands around Moscow continued and, by the beginning of the 17th century, it became capital of the vast centralised Russian State.

Moscow is also the biggest industrial center. Moscow's industry is developing at a fast pace. Modern machine - building and metal - working plants turn out machine tools, automobiles, cranes, electric motors, clocks and watches. Many of Moscow's plants and factories use automatic production lines, computers and radio electronic and telemetric equipment. Moscow holds one of the first places in the world in housing construction. But even this rapid housing development has not fully satisfied the population's needs.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Tzar-Bell, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, etc. Moscow is famous for its theaters. The

best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theaters and studios are also very popular. Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament and the center of political life of the country.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a man, a table, a fox, a lady, a knife, a chair, a way, a play, a town.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Short, busy, clever, big, difficult, good, light, weak, successful, dirty.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 4, 16, 50, 384, 7935

2) четвёртый, восемьдесят второй, пятьсот шестьдесят седьмой

3) 7 августа 1868, 25 сентября 2002

4) 1/2 процента, 7/8 тонны, 5,8 кг

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall).

2. You (to see) your friend yesterday?

3. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow.

4. I (not to sleep) at 10 o'clock yesterday.

5. We (to make) a fire last summer.

6. When I (to get) up my mother and father (to drink) tea.

7. He (to play) chess every day.

8. Where you (to go) now?

9. You (to like) apples?

10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday.

Задание № 7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. Engineer must have a basic knowledge of the sciences.

2. I was very glad to have read the book.

3. They must be watching TV now.

4. Thermoplastics can be shaped and reshaped.

Задание № 8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.

2. Broken brick is used for making concrete.

3. Having written out and learned all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.

4. Being left for some time the mixture becomes hard.

Задание № 9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. We watched the plane land.

2. I believe him to be a good engineer.

3. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory.

4. The new methods of work appear to be very effective.

4 variant

Задание № 1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

D.I. MENDELYEEV

A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA: Mendelyev was added to the list of the greatest geniuses - Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Galilei, Newton and Lavoisier. D.I. Mendelyev, the explorer of nature, is the greatest chemist of the world. The Mendelyev system has served for almost 100 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now. D.I. Mendelyev was the fourteenth, and last child of the director of the Gymnasium at Tobolsk. At 16 he was taken by his mother to St. Petersburg to seek higher education. He entered the Pedagogical Institute where his father had also studied. In 1856 he took a degree in chemistry and in 1859 he was sent abroad for two years for further training. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1861 as Professor of Chemistry.

In 1868 Mendelyev began to write a great textbook of chemistry, known in its English translation as the "Principles of chemistry". In compiling this, he tried to find some system of classifying the elements some

sixty in all then known whose properties he was describing. This led him to formulate the Periodic Law, which earned him lasting international fame. He presented it verbally to the Russian Chemical Society in October 1868 and published it in February 1869.

In this paper he set out clearly his discovery that if the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, chemically related elements appear at regular intervals. The greatness of Mendelyev's achievement lies in the fact that he had discovered a generalization that not only unified an enormous amount of existing information but pointed the way to further progress.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a mouse, the watch, a shelf, the waiter, a bus, a city, a day, a pen, a month.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Old, clever, honorable, big, wide, bad, comfortable, early, busy, shy.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 6, 22, 70, 482, 8531

2) девятый, семьдесят шестой, девятьсот восемьдесят третий

3) 21 декабря 1584, 30 января 1999

4) 3/4 процента, 2/3 тонны, 7,3 кг

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I (to do) my homework from 5 till 8 yesterday.

2. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday.

3. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow.

4. My friend (to go) to the library on Wednesday.

5. When father (to come) home, Peter (to sleep).

6. I (to play) the piano yesterday.

7. How she usually (to help) mother?

8. You (to go) to school now?

9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table.

10. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday.

Задание № 7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. Ceramics can resist high temperatures.

2. I am glad to have seen you.

3. He seems to be writing something.

4. Every building should be provided with water, electricity, ventilation and heating systems.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. The man sitting at the table is our teacher.
2. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter.
3. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
4. The house being built in our street is very good.

Задание №9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. He understood his parachute to be useless.
2. I saw him drive the car.
3. These devices are considered to be very effective.
4. This work seems to take much time.

5 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

ACADEMICIAN LAVRENTIEV - A REPRESENTATIVE OF RUSSIAN SCIENCE

One of the representatives of Russian mathematics school is the great Russian mathematician Mikhail Alekseevkh Lavrentiev. His father was a mathematics lecturer. The young Lavrentiev grew up accustomed to hearing scientific conversation at home. This, he said, was the stimulus for his first interest in science.

Later he went to Moscow University to study mathematics. There he came under the influence of a leading Russian mathematician N.N. Luzin. Lavrentiev acknowledged N.N. Luzin to have been one of the key influences in his life. Luzin's work formed the basis for a new and active school of mathematics to which Lavrentiev became closely involved. One of Luzin's important qualities was his close association with young students. This impressed Lavrentiev greatly and he himself had always maintained close links with the youth. He had been teaching practically all his life. During his scientific career Lavrentiev moved from pure theory to more practical applications. His study of the theory of complex variables led to one particularly unexpected result - it turned out to be applicable to the study of so-called cumulative explosions. Later he developed a theory of controlled explosions which made it possible to predict how much and where materials could be moved. One application was the damming of a river at Alma-Ata using explosives to prevent the spring floods damaging the city.

Academician Lavrentiev at 75 was still much involved in running his special creation - the science city, Academgorodok. The name of Lavrentiev and Academgorodok are in many ways synonymous. He was often referred to as "dad", "grandfather". It was Lavrentiev who flew around Siberia looking for the best site for the new science town in the 1950's. It was he who chose the spot, close to Novosibirsk. There were good reasons for suggesting Siberia as the location, it was clear that Siberia was potentially very rich and it needed a scientific and technological base for its development.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a knife, a man, the queen, a lady, an egg, a toy, a dress, a fruit, a lady.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Little, sensitive, young, strong, thin, silly, dirty, tall, interesting, white.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 5, 14, 60, 793, 9538

2) пятый, тридцать восьмой, шестьсот пятьдесят первый

3) 18 октября 1825, 21 ноября 2001

4) 3/5 тонны, 1/3 процента, 8,4 кг

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch.
2. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa.
3. My friends (not to do) their homework now.
4. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday.
5. What your brother (to do) every day?
6. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
7. I (to play) computer games yesterday.
8. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.
9. You (to go) abroad last summer?
10. I (not to eat) ice - cream yesterday.

Задание №7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. A chemically inert gas such as argon, helium, or carbon dioxide is used to shield the metal from oxidation.
2. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood.
3. I was afraid to be going past that place alone.
4. We can divide metals into ferrous and non-ferrous.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. She came to me crying loudly.
2. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened.
3. Having finished work I went home.
4. Being left for some time the mixture becomes hard.

Задание №9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. Rain made us go back home.
2. My brother wants me to learn Spanish.
3. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
4. She appeared to be an excellent actress.

6 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

Washington

Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the district of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it doesn't belong to any one state but to all the states. The capital owes very much to the first President of the United States, George Washington. It was Washington who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the cornerstone of the Capitol.

Washington is not the largest city of the United States. It is not as large as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit or Los Angeles. It has a population of 900,000 people. Washington is a one-industry city. That industry is government. Other American cities exist for a variety of reasons: New York is a center of finance; New Orleans deals with cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat. But Washington is to be the seat of the government of nation.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and the tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber. It rises in the very center of the city - a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. Washington is the most unusual city of America. There are no sky-scrapers here because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the USA presidents. In Washington there is the White House, a two-storied white building, home of the president. All American presidents except George Washington had lived in the White House.

There are some important museums and places of interest in Washington. For example the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil, the Jefferson Memorial and Lincoln Memorial. A Linkoln was the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negroes in America. There are five universities in Washington. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day to see the capital of the United States of America.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных. a room, a child, a family, a chair, a box, a toy, a princess, a dog, a place.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык Strong, brave, talented, little, tall, silly, shy, gay, sensitive, young.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 7, 14, 60, 754, 3951

2) третий, восемьдесят первый, пятьсот тридцать второй

3) 27 марта 1851, 3 августа 2003

4) 1/2 процента, 5/6 тонны, 3,4 км

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He (to sleep) every night.

2. My mother (not to work) now.

3. Father (to watch) TV at 10 o'clock yesterday.

4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer.

5. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom the pupils (to sit) at their desks

6. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer.

7. Yesterday we (to write) a test paper.

8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me.

9. You (to see) your friend yesterday?

10. When Nick (to get) up every morning?

Задание №7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. The PVC panels are extremely easy to assemble and disassemble.

2. Sorry not to have noticed you.

3. He seems to be reading now.

4. Performance characteristics of plastics in relation to climatic conditions had to be taken into consideration.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. Being the cheapest of the metals cast iron is widely used everywhere.

2. This is a church built many years ago.

3. Having sent a telegram, he came home.

4. Being asked to come to the meeting, she came in time.

Задание №9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. You must not let him go out now.

2. I want you to read this book.

3. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases.

4. The apparatus seemed to be in excellent condition

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

PYOTR KAPITSA

Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa made his appearance in physics; turn of the century. In those years, Russia had a total of no more hundred professional physicists. Petya Kapitsa the son of a general, a prominent military engineer who had built the Kronstadt fortress - was keenly interested in physics while still at a technical high school (he had been expelled from the Kronstadt classic school for poor academic progress). The expulsion from the classic school may have been a stroke of good luck for Kapitsa. Technical high school graduates had no right to enter the University. As a result, Kapitsa became a student of electromechanical faculty of Petersburg's Peter the Great Polytechnic Institute - perhaps the best technical educational establishment in Russia at the time. One of the most prominent features of Kapitsa's creative method, as L.D.Landau pointed out many years later, was his "inexhaustible curiosity plus boundless ingenuity".

In 1921, three of our most prominent scientists were sent abroad to renew scientific contacts. These scientists were lone, Academician Krylov and Kapitsa who was then only twenty-seven. In those times, the wildest rumours had been spread in Britain about Soviet Russia, and the young Russian physicist drew universal attention at the world-famous Cavendish Laboratory headed by Ernest Rutherford, the founder of experimental nuclear physics. Very soon this attention was richly rewarded. Kapitsa established an unusual, almost incredible record - he completed the laboratory courses in two years. After that, Rutherford took personal interest in him and Kapitsa became his favourite pupil.

In 1934 Pyotr Kapitsa returned home. The house of the Institute of Physical Problems was built in a Moscow suburb, according to a plan which had been drawn by Kapitsa himself. He was appointed Director of the Institute.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

a) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a town, a tooth , a lion, an eye, a dress, a tree, a fish, a wife, a library.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание №4.

a) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Little, sensitive, young, strong, thin, silly, dirty, tall, interesting, white.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 8, 13, 90, 252, 8743

2) десятый, шестьдесят второй, семьсот восемьдесят четвертый

3) 15 июля 1752, 4 сентября 2006

4) 3/4 процента, 1/2 тонны, 6,7 кг

Задание №6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. You (to go) abroad last summer?

2. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country.

3. We (to shi) the whole morning yesterday.

4. You (to give) me this book tomorrow?

5. What he (to read) now?

6. My sister (not to like) coffee.

7. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily.

8. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out?

9. My brother (to do) his morning exercises every day.

10. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at 9 o'clock.

Задание №7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. Engineers have to know the best and most economical materials to use.
2. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
3. The children must be sleeping now.
4. Engineers must understand the properties of materials and how they can be worked.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. He sat on the sofa reading a book.
2. The broken arm was examined by the doctor.
3. Having done his homework, he went for a walk.
4. Metals being used in industry in the form of alloys have better properties than pure metals.

Задание №9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. I should like you to wait for me.
2. She made him give the book to Ann.
3. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year.
4. The operation seemed to be a complicated one.

8 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA.

The official language of the country is English.

The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions of the country, for example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak of the Cordilliers in the USA is 4,418 metres. The main river of the country is the Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the north-west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.

The USA produces more than 52% of the world's corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington, (the capital of the country), New York (the city of social contrasts, financial and business centre of the capitalist world), Boston (there are three universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry), Hollywood (the centre of the USA film business). The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, copper, cement and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas; gold and silver too. It holds the first place in the capitalist world for the production of coal, iron, oil, natural gas.

Задание №2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание №3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. the street, the ability, the child, a bush, a baby, the picture, a party, the step, a shelf

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание №4.

a) *Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык.* delicious, short, happy, busy, comfortable, pretty, thick, big, sweet, poor.

b) *Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.*

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 9, 12, 80, 153, 9485

2) пятнадцатый, девяносто пятый, триста сорок девятый

3) 7 ноября 1957, 22 мая 2004

4) 7/8 тонны, 3/5 процента, 8,7 м

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He (not to go) to the country yesterday.

2. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home.

3. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday.

4. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow?

5. I (to spend) last summer at the sea-side.

6. When I (to come) in he (to write) a letter.

7. What you (to do) at 6 o'clock yesterday?

8. They (not to eat) now.

9. We (not to watch) TV in the morning.

10. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner.

Задание № 7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. Engineers have to know the best and most economical materials to use.

2. I am awfully glad to have met you.

3. It was a real pleasure to be swimming in the sea on such a hot day.

4. The bricklayer's thumb and the fingers must be protected with leather pads.

Задание № 8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. A barometer is an instrument measuring atmospheric pressure.

2. Taken a task he began to work.

3. Having found my documents, I put them into a safe.

4. Metals being used in industry in the form of alloys have better properties than pure metals.

Задание 9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. I watched them play.

2. Our teacher wants us to repeat this text once more.

3. Clyde was expected to arrive at the week-end.

4. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low.

9 variant

Задание № 1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV.

Outstanding poet, founder of Russian literature and creator of the Russian literary language - that is how the father of Russian science, Mikhail Lomonosov, is known. A brilliant student, he was included among those who were sent abroad in 1736 to study chemistry and metallurgy. While abroad, Lomonosov studied philosophy, physics, mathematics and foreign languages. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was accepted in 1741 as an associate of the Academy of Sciences in physics. Four years later he was appointed professor and elected a member of the Academy.

After the death of Peter I in 1725, the Academy had fallen into the hands of a group of pseudo-scientists - for the most part foreigners who were supported by the tsarist court and the Government. Lomonosov openly opposed these "academicians". He fought for the success of his country's science, devoting himself heart and soul to this work. In the words of the immortal Pushkin: "Lomonosov was a great man...". He founded the first Russian University; or to express it more

clearly, he himself was our first University ". Lomonosov established the first chemical laboratory in Russia, and himself headed it in its work. He published a number of books on Russian philology, and lectured on physics, widened the practical application of natural sciences. For Lomonosov science was not an end in itself but a means for developing the productive forces and raising the cultural level of the people.

It was Lomonosov's dream to develop scientists from among the people, "our own Newtons and Platons ". He fought for the establishment of schools for general education. As already mentioned, Lomonosov laid the foundation for the scientific study of the Russian language, created Russian grammar, developed prosody, opening up horizons to Russian literature.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a wolf, a foot, a park, a box, the city, the life, a mountain, a boy, a dish.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Warm, fat, beautiful, good, pretty, thick, clean, deep, polite, unpleasant.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 3, 17, 40, 256, 5892

2) третий, семьдесят шестой, триста восемьдесят пятый

3) 4 апреля 1870, 30 июля 1919

4) 5/6 метра, 3/4 тонны, 1,8 кг

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном времени. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday.

2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school.

3. Look! My friends (to play) football.

4. Your mother (to cook) every day?

5. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep).

6. My sister (not to play) the piano at 4 o'clock yesterday.

7. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework.

8. Kate (to read) books every evening.

9. He (to spend) last summer in the country?

10. I (to eat) ice - cream yesterday.

Задание № 7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. Many thousands of years ago people began to build houses of different materials.

2. I was very glad to have read the book.

3. They must be watching TV now.

4. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

Задание № 8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.

2. Broken brick is used for making concrete.

3. Having written out and learned all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.

4. Being left for some time the mixture becomes hard.

Задание № 9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. We watched the plane land.
2. I believe him to be a good engineer.
3. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory.
4. The new methods of work appear to be very effective.

10 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometres. The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people.

About 80% of the population are urban. There are at least four nationalities in the country: the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. Besides, these nationalities have their own languages. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands. The south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are vast plains. Mountains are not very high. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain; they are not very long, but very deep and navigable all the year round. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain is governed by the Parliament and the Queen is Head of State. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Parliament.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. the boy, a woman, the place, a box, the country, the game, a match, a brick, a leaf.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. comfortable, little, easy, wide, great, hot, deep, brave, merry, interesting.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 10, 11, 100, 692, 58849

2) восьмой, сто четвёртый, триста сорок шестой

3) 18 января 1693, 28 декабря 1576

4) 3/4 тонны, 2/3 процента, 3,7м

Задание № 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей видовременной форме. Укажите в скобках выбранное время. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I (not to play) computer games yesterday.

2. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.

3. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from 8 till 10 yesterday.
4. Kate (to cook) dinner every day.
5. We (to write) a test now.
6. Where he (to spend) next summer?
7. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station.
8. I (to read) very interesting article last week
9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper.
10. You (to work) every day?

Задание №7. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив и определите его форму.

1. The air-conditioning system is designed to produce air of predetermined temperature and moisture content.
2. He must have forgotten this rule.
3. They must be watching TV now.
4. The interior should be planned to suit the requirements of the occupants.

Задание №8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните причастие в предложении и определите его форму.

1. Designing new systems we can use electronic computers.
2. The work was done.
3. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well.
4. Being asked to come to the meeting, she came in time.

Задание №9. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Подчеркните объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Укажите, какой именно это оборот.

1. I saw him run along the street.
2. I would like you to finish this work.
3. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
4. His office turned out to be in one of the back streets.

Критерии оценки выполнения практических заданий и контрольных работ по дисциплине.

Отличный результат	Выполнение более 90% заданий
Хороший результат	Выполнение от 65% до 90% заданий
Удовлетворительный результат	Выполнение более 50% заданий
Неудовлетворительный результат	Выполнение менее 50% заданий

VII. Перечень тем, вынесенных на экзамен по дисциплине:

«Промышленное и гражданское строительство»

Список лексических тем

1. About myself and my family.
2. My home is my castle.
3. Higher education in Russia.
4. Higher Education in Great Britain.
5. My university.
6. My future specialty.
7. From history of building.
8. Some facts about buildings.
9. Building materials.
10. The Progress of Science.

«Теплогазоснабжение и вентиляция»

Список лексических тем

1. About myself and my family.
2. My home is my castle.
3. Higher education in Russia.

4. Higher Education in Great Britain.
5. My university.
6. My future specialty.
7. Heating
8. From history of water supply.
9. Air-Conditioning.
10. The Progress of Science.

Список тем из курса грамматики английского языка:

1. Множественное число существительных.
2. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
3. Indefinite, Continuous Tenses Active voice.
4. Infinitive (инфинитив).
5. Complex Object. Complex Subject.
6. Participle (причастие).

Критерии оценивания по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык».

- правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);
- полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);
- сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);
- логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией);
- рациональность использованных приемов и способов решения поставленной учебной задачи (учитывается умение использовать наиболее прогрессивные и эффективные способы достижения цели);
- своевременность и эффективность использования наглядных пособий и технических средств при ответе (учитывается грамотно и с пользой применять наглядность и демонстрационный опыт при устном ответе);
- использование дополнительного материала (обязательное условие);
- рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов).

Для определения уровня знаний по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский язык)» учитываются следующие критерии оценивания:

- полнота и правильность – это правильный, точный ответ;
- правильный, но неполный или неточный ответ;
- неправильный ответ;
- нет ответа.

При выставлении отметок учитывается классификация ошибок и их качество:

- грубые ошибки;
- однотипные ошибки;
- негрубые ошибки
- недочеты.

Успешность освоения учебных программ оценивается:

- на экзамене и дифференцированном зачете по 5-бальной системе: «5»-отлично, «4»-хорошо, «3»-удовлетворительно, «2»- неудовлетворительно;
- на недифференцированном зачете: зачет/незачет

Оценка «5» ставится студенту:

если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность в полном объеме соответствует учебной программе, допускается один недочет, объем ЗУНов составляет 90-100% содержания (правильный полный ответ, представляющий собой связное, логически последовательное сообщение на определенную тему, умения применять определения, правила в конкретных случаях. Студент обосновывает свои суждения, применяет знания на практике, приводит собственные примеры).

Оценка «4» ставится студенту:

если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность или ее результаты в общем соответствуют требованиям учебной программы, но имеются одна или две негрубые ошибки, или три недочета и объем ЗУНов составляет 70-90% содержания (правильный, но не совсем точный ответ).

Оценка «3» ставится студенту:

если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность и ее результаты в основном соответствуют требованиям программы, однако имеется: 1 грубая ошибка и два недочета, или 1 грубая ошибка и 1 негрубая, или 2-3 грубых ошибки, или 1 негрубая ошибка и три недочета, или 4-5 недочетов. Обучающийся владеет ЗУНами в объеме 40-70% содержания (правильный, но не полный ответ, допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил, недостаточно глубоко и доказательно ученик обосновывает свои суждения, не умеет приводить примеры, излагает материал непоследовательно).

Оценка «2» ставится студенту:

если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность и ее результаты частично соответствуют требованиям программы, имеются существенные недостатки и грубые ошибки, объем ЗУНов обучающегося составляет менее 40% содержания.