

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»

Рыбницкий филиал

Кафедра германских языков и методики их преподавания

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА (АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)»

для направления подготовки:

44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»

Профиль подготовки

«Иностранный язык с дополнительным профилем «Иностранный язык»

Квалификация (степень) выпускника

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

Очная

Обсужден на заседании кафедры ГЯиМП
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Заведующий кафедрой, доцент

Егорова В.Г.

Разработчик: ст. преподаватель,
А.С. Подолян

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**Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине
«Практическая грамматика (английского языка)»**

1. Модели контролируемых компетенций:

1.1. Компетенции, формируемые в процессе изучения дисциплины (3,4 семестры):

Шифр компетенции	Формулировка компетенции
(УК-1)	способен осуществлять поиск, критический анализ и синтез информации, применять системный подход для решения поставленных задач
(ПКО-2)	способен разрабатывать программно-методическое обеспечение учебных предметов, курсов, дисциплин (модулей) программ профессионального обучения, СПО и (или) ДПП
(ПКО-5)	способен преподавать учебные курсы дисциплин (модулей) или проводить отдельные виды учебных занятий по программам бакалавриата и (или) ДПП

1.2. Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе изучения дисциплины.

Конечными результатами освоения программы дисциплины являются сформированные на первом уровне когнитивные дескрипторы «знать», «уметь», «владеть», расписанные по отдельным компетенциям. Формирование этих дескрипторов происходит в течение двух семестров по этапам в рамках различного вида занятий и самостоятельной работы.

Формирование компетенций в учебном процессе

1.3. Общая процедура и сроки проведения оценочных мероприятий.

Оценивание результатов обучения студентов по дисциплине осуществляется по регламенту текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Текущий контроль в семестре проводится с целью обеспечения своевременной обратной связи, для коррекции обучения, активизации самостоятельной работы студентов. Результаты текущего контроля подводятся по шкале балльной системы.

Контролируемые компетенции (шифр компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения (знает, умеет, владеет)
УК-1	<p>Знать: основные методы критического анализа, методологию системного подхода.</p> <p>Уметь: использовать методы системного подхода и критического анализа для постановки и решения поставленных задач.</p> <p>Владеть: навыками разработки стратегии решения поставленной задачи на основе системного и междисциплинарного подходов.</p>
ПКО-2	<p>Знать: актуальные требования образовательных стандартов к результатам освоения образовательных программ, современные методики и технологии организации образовательной деятельности и оценивания качества образовательного процесса по образовательным программам иноязычного обучения.</p> <p>Уметь: применять современные методики и технологии организации образовательной деятельности для достижения предметных, метапредметных и личностных результатов обучения, определяемых образовательными программами</p>

	<p>обучения иностранному языку в моделируемых и реальных ситуациях педагогического процесса;</p> <p>Владеть:полученными знаниями и навыками в рамкахразработки программно-методического обеспечения учебных предметов, курсов, дисциплин (модулей) программ профессионального обучения.</p>
ПКО-5	<p>Знать:компоненты образовательной среды и их дидактические возможности; принципы и подходы к организации предметной среды для обучения предмету и специальных курсов, в том числе внеаудиторных, в рамках реализации компонента образовательного учреждения в регионе с учетом языкового и этнокультурного своеобразия конкретного региона, где осуществляется образовательная деятельность.</p> <p>Уметь:обосновывать и включать объекты духовной и материальной культуры в образовательную среду и процесс обучения; использовать возможности социокультурной среды региона в целях достижения результатов обучения.</p> <p>Владеть:умениями по проектированию элементов предметной среды курсов(модулей) с учетом возможностей конкретного региона</p>

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

№ п/п	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
Текущая аттестация			
1	Времена английского глагола.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
2	Наклонение английского глагола.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
3	Пассивный залог	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
4	Согласование времен	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
5	Косвенная речь.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
6	Употребление артикля с именами существительными.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
7	Инфинитив.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
8	Герундий.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
9	Причастие.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
10	Модальные глаголы.	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
Промежуточная аттестация			

Темы 1-6	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Контрольная работа
<i>Итоговая контрольная работа</i>	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	Контрольная работа (FinalTest)
Итоговая аттестация		
Темы 1 – 10	УК-1, ПКО-2, ПКО-5	вопросы к зачету и экзамену

Процедура проведения оценочных мероприятий имеет следующий вид:

А. Текущий контроль.

В конце каждого практического занятия студентам выдаются задания для внеаудиторного выполнения по соответствующей теме. С целью контроля и подготовки студентов к изучению новой темы в начале каждого занятия преподавателем проводится индивидуальный или фронтальный устный опрос по выполненным заданиям предыдущей темы. Таким образом, *текущий контроль* осуществляется в течение семестра в устной и письменной форме в виде устных опросов, тестовых заданий. Результаты оценки успеваемости заносятся в журнал и доводятся до сведения студентов.

Студентам, пропускающим занятия, предлагается устное собеседование с преподавателем по проблемам пропущенных практических занятий, а также обязательное выполнение аудиторных / внеаудиторных тестовых заданий и письменных работ (ДЗ).

Б. Промежуточная аттестация (рубежный контроль).

Рубежный контроль проводится обычно 2 раза в течение семестра в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины. Каждое из рубежных контрольных мероприятий является «микроэкзаменом» по материалу одного или нескольких разделов и проводится с целью определения степени усвоения материала указанных разделов дисциплины. В качестве форм *рубежного контроля* используются контрольные работы, тестирование, зачет.

В. Итоговая аттестация.

Итоговая аттестация по дисциплине проводится в форме экзамена в четвертом семестре по календарному графику учебного процесса.

Экзамен проводится согласно графику учебного процесса. Итоговая оценка определяется как сумма оценок, полученных в текущей и промежуточной аттестации и по результатам ответа на экзамене. Проверка ответов и объявление результатов производится в день экзамена. Результаты аттестации заносятся в зачетную ведомость и зачетную книжку студента (при успешной сдаче). Студенты, не прошедшие промежуточную аттестацию/итоговую аттестацию по графику сессии, должны ликвидировать задолженность в установленном порядке.

2.1. Шкала оценивания успеваемости.

Для оценки дескрипторов компетенций используется балльная шкала оценок. Для определения фактических оценок каждого показателя выставляются следующие баллы:

- результат, содержащий полный правильный ответ, полностью соответствующий требованиям критерия (85-100);
- результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ или ответ, содержащий незначительные неточности, т.е. ответ, имеющий незначительные отступления от требований критерия (65-84);
- результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ или ответ, содержащий значительные неточности, т.е. ответ, имеющий значительные отступления от требований критерия (50-64);
- результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ (степень полноты ответа – менее 30%), неправильный ответ (ответ не по существу задания) или отсутствие ответа, т.е. ответ, не соответствующий полностью требованиям критерия (0).

Необходимый минимум для получения итоговой оценки или допуска к промежуточной (итоговой) аттестации 50 баллов.

Штрафы: пропуск занятия по неуважительной причине: минус 2 балла (уважительной причиной считается пропуск по болезни, подтвержденный справкой установленного образца, письменное разрешение зав. кафедрой или директора университета); отсутствие домашнего задания: минус 2 балла, выполнение задания не вовремя: минус 1 б.

Пересчет накопленной суммы баллов за результаты обучения обучающегося по учебной дисциплине за семестр в оценку рекомендуется производить по следующей шкале:

- а) 50 баллов и более - зачтено (при недифференцированной оценке);
- б) меньше 50 баллов - неудовлетворительно;
- в) от 50 до 64 баллов включительно - удовлетворительно;
- г) от 65 до 84 баллов включительно - хорошо,
- д) от 85 до 100 баллов включительно - отлично.

**Задания для проведения текущего контроля
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика (английского языка)»
для студентов II курса
направления 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
профиля подготовки
«Иностранный язык», с дополнительным профилем «Иностранный язык»,
III, IV семестры**

Progress Tests

Тема: Времена английского глагола.

I. Use the right tense form.

1. Women constantly (to try) to commit suicide for love, but generally they take care not to succeed.
2. You probably (not to see) her since those summer holidays when Mum and Dad were abroad.
3. Gerald, if you (to go away) with Lord Illingworth, go at once. Go before it (to kill) me: but don't ask me to meet him.
4. There is the car. Arnold (to come back). I must go and bathe my eyes. I don't want them to see I (to cry).
5. As she turns to go, she finds that Bella (to enter) and (to stare) at her and her father with impressive hatred.
6. "Doctor Ramsey (to come) to luncheon tomorrow", she said. "I (to tell) them both that I (to go) to be married to you."
7. Every star (to have) its own orbit
8. I'm so careless, I'm so careless. I always (to leave) my bag about.
9. "Do they know when he (to be) in?" asked Charlie.
10. Heavens know when your poor child (to see) England again.
11. The cook (to use to) snatch away the letters from home, before she (to read) them.
12. As she neared the kitchen, Chris came from the garage where he (to attend) to a lorry with a magneto trouble, wiping his hands on some waste.
13. She always (to tell) herself that the only rational course was to make Edward a final statement of her intentions, then break off all communications.
14. I realized that he (to come away) with me in order to discuss once more what he (to discuss) already for hours with his sister in law.
15. It (to be) long dark when Arthur rang at the front door of the great house in Via Borra.
16. I saw that it was 2 o'clock. We (to sit) there an hour and a half.
17. We (to get) to Ruby's room by then. She (to be not) there, of course, but she (to be) there, because the dress she (to wear) (to lie) across a chair.
18. The moment the noise (to cease), she (to glide) from the room; (to ascend) the stairs with incredible softness; and was lost in the gloom above.
19. Marian broke up their talk, and told Mr. Townsend to run away to her mother, who (to wish) for the last half an hour to introduce him to Mr. Arnold.

II. Open the brackets, using the right tense forms.

A Remarkable Book

Once, while I (1 walk) in a park of London, I (2 see) an old strange-looking man. He (3 sit) on a bench and (4 hold) a closed book in his hands. I (5 sit) on the bench and (6 look) at the book. I (7 see) that the book (8 be) of great interest. It (9 be) a very old copy of early Byron's works. I (10 look) at the old man in surprise and (11 understand) that he (12 know) I (13 sit) on the bench because of him and the book he (14 hold) in his hand. I (15 smile). "It is the last I (16 have)" - he said and (17 stretch) it out to me. I (18 take) it with the words: "I (19 be) a lover of old books". I (20 open) this small book and (21 look) at the date. "Oh", I said. "It (22 be) a remarkable book". "Yes", he (23 sigh). "I (24 have to sell) it to buy the necessities of life. I (25 have) a hard life and this book always (26 be) a comfort to me". I (27 nod) and (28 think) that I never (29 see) such a remarkable book.

III. Choose the right variant.

1. When _____ Ann last?
I _____ her since she _____ to another city.
a) have you seen, haven't seen, has moved

- b) did you see, didn't see, moved
 - c) did you see, haven't seen, moved
 - d) have you seen, didn't see, has moved
2. Our train___at 8 o'clock. If you___at 5, we___our things.
- a) leaves, come, will pack
 - b) will leave, will come, will be packing
 - c) is leaving, will come, are packing
 - d) leaves, come, will be packing
3. They___ to build a new McDonalds in several days and___it by the end of the year.
- a) will start, will finish
 - b) are starting, will have finished
 - c) start, will be finishing
 - d) start, are finishing
4. I___the performance for twenty minutes when my friend___at last. His car___on his way to the theatre.
- a) was watching, had come, had broken down
 - b) had been watching, came, had broken down
 - c) watched, came, broke down
 - d) have been watching, had come, has broken
5. Look, what he___on the blackboard. He___three mistakes.
- a) is writing, has made
 - b) has written, had made
 - c) has been writing, is making
 - d) writes, made

Тема: Наклонение английского глагола.

I. Answer the questions:

1. Which mood expresses a real condition?
2. What is the difference between the sentences *I will bring the fax to you* and *Will you bring the fax to me, please*.
3. What are the different ways to express a request?
4. What mood expresses a non-fact?
5. Can the Subjunctive mood express a real fact?
6. Is the Present Subjunctive a synthetic or analytical form?
7. Where do we use the Present Synthetic?
8. Give the Past Subjunctive of the verb *do*?
9. What mood auxiliaries do you know?
10. What is the Oblique Mood?
11. In what set expressions do we use the Subjunctive mood?
12. What mood do we use in oaths and imprecations? Give examples.

II. Determine the mood.

1. Ireland is often called the «Emerald Isle» because of its lush green countryside.
2. Tell me the best way to learn a foreign language.
3. Let's respect other people's customs when travel.
4. Example is the only way of educating (Albert Einstein).
5. Don't get out of the car right now!
6. Be she the only woman in the world I wouldn't marry her.
7. Would you give him my message, please?
8. Why should you forget yourself!
9. If only I were a member of their family.
10. I wish you didn't believe in UFO (Unidentified Flying Objects).
11. Manners be hanged!

12. I will be driving carefully if it is snowing.
13. Curiosity is the beginning of knowledge.
14. You look what a beautiful sunset it is!
15. If you knew anything about marketing you would help me.
16. Watch out!
17. God save me from such a husband.
18. If I were you I would finish the work on time.
19. In this part of the country birds fly south in winter.
20. I am surprised how you should have managed to do it!

Тема: Пассивный залог.

I. Open the brackets and use the verb in the appropriate form of the Passive Voice.

1. The first draft resolution (not discuss) yesterday; it (withdraw) long before the beginning of the meeting.
2. He is not in town; he (send) on a special mission.
3. Don't come into the compartment; the berth (fix) now.
4. A new underground line (construct) now. They say one of its stations (build) in my street.
5. He wants to know when the final decision (take). The activities of the committee and their delays already much (speak) about.
6. It was three o'clock. We (tell) to hurry up because we (wait).
7. Do you believe that such a problem can (solve)?
8. It must (do) without delays.
9. On September 9, 1850, California (admit) to the Union as the thirty-first state.
10. If you (ask) about it, will you be able to answer?

II. Find and correct the mistakes if any.

1. Don't bring the article today. It will be being typed only tomorrow.
2. The South Pole was discovered by Amundsen in 1912.
3. The book which was written last month is discussing a lot. It has been written a lot of articles about.
4. When I came, an experiment was been holding in the lab.
5. Do you know that this house was belonged to Mr. Brown?

III. Translate into English using the Passive Voice.

1. К сожалению, на конференции такие вопросы не затрагивались (touch upon).
2. Кто вам сказал, что соглашение (agreement) подписано?
3. Здесь говорят только на английском.
4. Ей разрешили заниматься спортом.
5. Посетителей принимают каждый день.
6. Бетти не разрешают приходить сюда.
7. В больнице за ним ухаживали плохо.
8. За ним уже послано? — Да, ему позвонили и велели прийти в восемь.

Тема: Согласование времен.

Choose the right variant.

1. He ___ for some time before a servant ___ and ___ what he ____.

 - a) knocked, opened, asked, wanted
 - b) was knocking, opened, asked, was wanting
 - c) had been knocking, opened, asked, wanted
 - d) had knocked, had opened, had asked, had wanted

2. The doctor ___ there ___ nothing to worry about if the fever ___ above 38,5°.

 - a) said, was, would not go
 - b) tells, is, will go
 - c) says, had been, went
 - d) said, was, did not go

3. I ___ a wash and a brush-up before starting to go to the luncheon Tom ___ me to, when they ___ me from the desk to say that he ___ below.

 - a) had, was invited, were ringing, had been
 - b) was having, invited, had rung, was
 - c) was having, had invited, rang, was
 - d) had been having, had invited, had rung, had been

4. While we ___ at ___ lunch, a letter ___ to me from my sister.

 - a) were, ___, was delivered
 - b) had been, a, was being delivered
 - c) were, the, had been delivered
 - d) have been, ___, has been delivered

5. Some day I ___ to Paris to revisit all the places where I ___ in the time of my youth. I ___ them for a quarter of a century or so.

 - a) will have gone, have lived, haven't seen
 - b) am going, had lived, did not see

- c) will go, lived, haven't seen
 d) will be going, had lived, hadn't seen
6. Hardly___asleep___an alarm clock___.
 a) have I gone, than, will ring
 b) had I gone, when, rang
 c) I had gone, then, had rung
 d) was I going, as, was ringing.
7. We___continue our research unless he___us.
 a) can't, won't help
 b) will not be able to, does not help
 c) can, will help
 d) won't be able to, helps
8. We___him in many moods, but none of us___him to do a cruel thing.
 a) see, ever know
 b) see, don't ever know
 c) have seen, have ever known
 d) have seen, haven't ever known
9. He needed to feel that he___, that he___here, and that his word___.
 a) was being listened to, was commanding, was always obeyed
 b) is being listened to, is commanding, is always obeyed
 c) was listened to, was being commanding, was always being obeyed
 d) is listened to, is being commanding, was always being obeyed
10. Look! What___beautiful view! The sun___yet, but the grey sky___near the horizon.
 a) ___, was not appeared, is parted
 b) ___, did not appear, parted
 c) the, has not been appeared, has parted
 d) a, has not appeared, is parted
11. When he saw that someone___at him, he did not immediately realize who this someone___.
 a) looked, is
 b) was looking, was
 c) has been looking, is
 d) had looked, was being
12. While our coffee___, I___him our sad story whichimpressed him___.
 a) was making, told, greatly
 b) was being made, said, great
 c) had been made, told, great
 d) was being made, told, greatly
13. It___in the night, but now there___sunshine.
 a) has rained, was
 b) had rained, had been
 c) is raining, is being
 d) has been raining, is
14. As he___the room that morning, Ann___up the letter which she___.
 a) was entered, was holding, had just received
 b) was entering, has held, has just received
 c) entered, was holding, had just received
 d) had entered, held, has just received
- 15.I___a note with the address of the hotel and the boy's name into his pocket___he___his way.
 a) have put, provided, will lose
 b) will put, providing, will have lost
 c) have put, in case, loses
 d) will have put, when, have lost
16. They___, but as they___methere___a hush.
 a) were talking, saw, was
 b) are talking, have seen, had been
 c) had been talking, will see, would be

- d) have been talking, had seen, will be
 17. Come on, if the sun ___ before we ___ home, we ___ our way.
 a) has set, reach, will lose
 b) will have set, will reach, lose
 c) will have set, reach, will lose
 d) has been set, will reach, lose
 18. ___ when he ___ her for the first time.
 a) Tell me, has met c) Say to me, met
 b) Say me, had met d) Tell me, met
 19. He was tired and by the time I ___, he ___ asleep.
 a) have come, has fallen
 b) came, fell
 c) came, had fallen
 d) had come, had fallen
 20. The great majority of students ___ present at the conference. ___ great number of them ___ to listen to your lecture and each of them ___ ready to answer your questions.
 a) are, A, want, is c) is, A, wants, are
 b) are, The, want, is d) is, The, wants, has been

Тема: Косвенная речь.

Exercise 1. *Convert the following questions into the Indirect speech.*

1. "How long have you been here?" said Ann. 2. "Are you working as well as studying?" asked Peter. 3. "Have you got a work permit?" Bill wanted to know. 4. "What are you going to study?" asked Ann. 5. "Have you enrolled for more than one class?" said Peter. 6. "Do you want to buy any second-hand books?" said Bill. 7. "Did you see the library?" asked Ann. 8. "Do you play rugby?" said Peter. 9. "Will you have time to play regularly?" he went on. 10. "Did you play for your school team?" asked Bill. 11. "Are you interested in acting?" asked Ann. 12. "Would you like to join our drama group?" she asked. 13. "What do you think of our canteen?" asked Pete.

Exercise 2. *Translate into English.*

1. Я знал, что она еще не прочитала письмо. 2. Она считала, что ананасы растут на деревьях. 3. Он сказал нам, что расплатился с долгами (pay one's debts) больше месяца назад. 4. Она сказала, что пишет это сочинение (composition) уже три часа. 5. Она не знала, успешно ли закончилась (be successful) операция. 6. Том позвонил в полицию и сказал, что все его вещи украдены. 7. Капитан приказал всем подняться на борт (get aboard). 8. Они не знали, будут ли опубликованы результаты их исследований. 9. Я думал, что он работает, и не вошел в комнату. 10. Он попросил, чтобы она не беспокоилась. 11. Я не знаю, когда он придет в Москву. 12. Они поинтересовались, бывал ли я когда-нибудь за границей (abroad). 13. Он сказал им, что они не должны говорить об этом сейчас. 14. Наш гид (guide) рассказал нам, что замок (castle) был возведен в 14-ом веке. 15. Я надеюсь, что новый мост будет построен в следующем году. 16. Я знал, что когда они вернутся, они обязательно позвонят нам. 17. Он сказал мне, что они не поедут туда, пока не узнают адреса. 18. Она сказала, что встретила приятеля, с которым училась в школе. 19. Медсестра (nurse) сказала, что мы сможем поговорить с врачом только после того, как он осмотрит больного (examine a patient). 20. Он спросил меня, есть ли какая-нибудь надежда, что я изменюсь.

Exercise 3. *Change commands, requests, recommendations into indirect speech.*

1. "Open the safe!" the raiders ordered the bank clerk. 2. "Please do as I say," he begged me. 3. "Help your mother, Peter," Mr. Pitt said. 4. "Don't make too much noise, children," he said. 5. "Do whatever you like," she said to us. 6. "Don't miss your train," she warned them. 7. "Read the document before you sign it," the lawyer said to his client. 8. "Do fill in the blank again," he said. 9. "Buy a new car," I advised him. 10. "Don't, don't drive too fast," she said to him.

Тема: Употребление артикля с именами существительными.

Exercise 1. *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.*

1. I saw ___ man in ___ armchair at ___ window. He was reading ___ newspaper. 2. ___ boy said that he wanted two candies. 3. Is there anybody else in ___ waiting-room? — Yes, ___ man wants to speak to you. 4. Where's ___ brief-case? I put it on ___ table. 5. Is there ___ enquiry office at this airport? 6. Could you open ___ door, please? I see ___ girl knocking. 7. Let's make ___ speech at ___ reception. 8. ___ advice you gave me helped ___ lot. 9. I like to be in ___ centre of everything. 10. At ___ night I had ___ terrible headache after I had drunk ___ lot of ___ wine in ___ evening. 11. Look out! There is ___ dangerous bend in the road. 12. Mrs. Patsy is ___ last person I'd like to meet. 13. Tom's planning to take ___ boat to go fishing on ___ Sunday. 14. Could you

phone later, please? Kate's having ___ bath. 15. The rent is 150 dollars ___ month. 16. We often go to ___ theatre and to ___ cinema, but very rarely to ___ circus. 17. When ___ father came home, they had ___ dinner and then watched ___ TV. They went to ___ bed at 11 p.m. 18. What ___ pity they haven't seen this performance! 19. She can't find ___ telegram which she received this morning. 20. Are you going to ___ country for ___ weekend? 21. She usually goes shopping on ___ Thursdays, but ___ last Thursday she didn't do shopping. She had to go to ___ dentist's. 22. What ___ lovely song! What ___ beautiful music! 23. Could you tell me ___ time, please? – It's ___ quarter past six. 24. Do you usually go by ___ train or in ___ car there?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

A. Geographical names.

1. They travelled by car around ___ Europe last month. 2. ___ Great American Lakes are ___ Lake Huron, ___ Lake Superior, ___ Lake Ontario, ___ Lake Michigan and ___ Lake Erie. 3. ___ north of ___ Scotland is known for its wild beauty. 4. Are ___ Urals higher or lower than ___ Alps? 5. It was Burns who wrote "My heart's in ___ Highlands". 6. ___ Mediterranean Sea washes ___ Europe, ___ Asia and ___ northern coast of ___ Africa. 7. What oceans does ___ Panama Canal connect? — I suppose ___ Atlantic and ___ Pacific Oceans. 8. ___ Seine flows through ___ Paris to ___ Atlantic Ocean. 9. We get coffee mostly from ___ Brazil and ___ Columbia. 10. ___ Alaska is the biggest and coldest state in ___ USA. 11. Where are ___ Canaries situated? 12. ___ United Kingdom consists of four parts: ___ England, ___ Scotland, ___ Wales and ___ Northern Ireland, or ___ Ulster. 13. ___ Himalayas are the highest mountains in ___ Asia. 14. I went to ___ German Republic last summer, but I haven't been to ___ Netherlands yet. Of course, I would like to see ___ Hague. 15. ___ Thames is not the longest river in ___ Great Britain but it is rather wide and navigable. 16. ___ America consists of two parts, ___ South and North America, doesn't it? 17. In ___ north there are ___ Cheviots. These are the mountains which separate ___ England from ___ Scotland. 18. ___ Brazil is the largest country of ___ South America. ___ Amazon, the widest river in ___ world, flows there. 19. What city is the capital of ___ Philippines? 20. ___ Republic of China is the third largest country in ___ world after Russia and ___ Canada.

B. Abstract nouns and names of materials.

1. ___ life is impossible without ___ water and ___ air. 2. You can't swim in the river, ___ water isn't warm enough. 3. She hurried in and found ___ coffee almost boiled away. 4. ___ oil is lighter than ___ water. 5. He has ___ deep knowledge in mathematics. 6. You can't do any work without ___ knowledge. 7. ___ life is ___ complicated matter. 8. ___ Browns lived ___ quiet life somewhere in South Carolina. 9. The Moslems don't eat ___ pork. 10. ___ water is precious in deserts and can be found in oases. 11. This is ___ coffee I am so fond of. I don't think there is ___ better coffee than this. 12. ___ coffee is cultivated in the south of the island. 13. It seems to me Englishmen show ___ deep distrust of strangers. 14. He wanted to give his son ___ good education. 15. ___ air was fresh and cool. 16. Nothing can travel faster than ___ light. 17. He can give you ___ good piece of ___ advice. He is fond of giving ___ advice. — But ___ advice he gave us did not help. 18. The patient was making ___ noticeable progress. 19. You can be satisfied with ___ progress you have made. 20. Our plane ran into ___ heavy weather.

C. School, college, etc.

1. He had a headache and didn't go to ___ work yesterday. 2. "What did you get in ___ literature?" the mother asked her daughter when she came ___ home from ___ school. 3. It was twelve o'clock but Andrew was still in ___ bed. 4. Could you give me a lift to ___ college? 5. In summer they seldom go to ___ college. 6. I like to stay at ___ home on cold evenings. 7. Have you heard anything from John lately? — Yes, he graduated from ___ Cambridge University. 8. The queen is going to open ___ new hospital in the capital next week. 9. Mom came to ___ school to see my teacher yesterday. 10. "You must do this exercise at ___ school and that one at ___ home," said our teacher in a loud voice. 11. I left my bag in ___ hospital when I was visiting Judy. 12. What a strange building! — It's ___ prison. It was built in the last century. 13. When I came to ___ prison to see my cousin, I found out that he had escaped two days before. 14. Look at this man. Can you imagine that he was in ___ prison five years ago? 15. Let's meet at ___ church. It's on the left of ___ university. 16. I went to ___ church last Sunday but I couldn't pray. There were too many people in ___ church. 17. The doctor hoped that the patient would not stay in ___ bed for a long time. 18. Look at this ring. What a fine piece of ___ work! 19. They called a plumber to ___ prison to repair bad taps. 20. The parents were waiting for their children outside ___ school. 21. Oh, what ___ beautiful church! Let's go there to make some photos.

D. Proper names.

1. ___ Mall is a wide avenue leading from ___ Trafalgar Square to ___ Buckingham Palace, the residence of the English kings. 2. The centre of ___ City is represented by three buildings: ___ Mansion House, ___ Royal Exchange and ___ Bank of ___ England. 3. When will he arrive at ___ Heathrow airport? 4. ___ Bolshoi Theatre is famous for its ballet performances. 5. What is on at ___ "Pushkinsky"? 6. ___ Princess Diana stayed at ___ Hilton

Hotel. 7. People coming to London often do shopping in ___ Oxford Street. 8. ___ London Zoo is situated in ___ Regent Park in London. 9. If you are interested in churches and historical places, you should by no means see ___ Westminster Abbey, ___ Houses of Parliament, ___ St. Paul's Cathedral and ___ Tower. 10. ___ British Museum is famous for its library, one of the richest in the world. 11. The English parks — ___ Hyde Park, ___ Kensington Gardens and ___ Kew Gardens where you forget that you are in the big city, struck me most of all. 12. Julius Caesar founded ___ Tower of London. 13. Across the road from Westminster Abbey is ___ Westminster Palace, the seat of ___ British Parliament. 14. My train leaves from ___ Waterloo Station at 2.10 a.m. 15. ___ West End is the symbol of a wealthy and luxurious life. 16. If you like art galleries you should go to ___ National Gallery and ___ Tate. 17. Where do you live? — I live in ___ High Street. 18. On ___ Wednesday ___ *Financial Times* published an article about the situation in ___ North Korea. 19. Are you going to stay at ___ St. Marcus Hotel? — No, at ___ Plaza Hotel. 20. If you want to do shopping, go to ___ Oxford Street or ___ Bond Street.

E. Nouns denoting parts of the day and names of seasons.

1. It was ___ evening. 2. It was ___ warm summer evening. 3. ___ evening was very pleasant. 4. Let's meet in ___ evening, I'll be very busy in ___ afternoon. 5. It was ___ early morning. 6. It snowed at ___ night. 7. We started early in ___ morning. 8. We were shivering though it was ___ warm night. 9. They got up at ___ dawn. The sun was shining brightly, there were no clouds in the sky. But they started off late in ___ morning. 10. What do you usually do in ___ autumn? 11. Russians like ___ hard winter with plenty of ___ snow and ___ frost. 12. Nature is so beautiful in ___ spring. 13. In this country ___ spring is rather wet, ___ summer is sometimes hot, ___ autumn is windy and muddy, ___ winter is seldom cold and snowy. How can people live here? I prefer ___ summer all the year round. 14. She still remembers ___ autumn when he first told her of his love. 15. Nothing can be more beautiful than green forests in ___ early spring. 16. It was ___ late autumn. 17. ___ autumn of 1996 was very warm and sunny. 18. ___ spring and love make people feel young. 19. I am going to France in ___ summer. 20. In Great Britain ___ winters are not severely cold, while ___ summers are rarely hot.

Тема: Инфинитив.

I. Insert the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. But there was nothing now (to wait) for. 2. She put on the cape, and turned round (to admire). 3. He appeared (to listen). 4. He appeared (to have) plenty of money, which was said (to gain) in California goldfields. 5. When I seemed (to doze) a long while, the master of Salem House unscrewed his flute into the three pieces, put them up as before, and took me away. 6. Every feature seemed (to sharpen) since he saw her last. 7. This fellow seemed (to be) a famous explorer or smth of that sort. 8. The house appeared (to repair) recently. 9. Nobody seemed (to perceive) his entry, but there he certainly was. 10. Paula would be the first concentration camp (to liberate) by American troops.

II. Insert "to" where required.

1. Do you think I plan (to spend) the rest of my life in the same situation? I would rather (to die)! 2. She couldn't help but (to feel) a little choked for breath. 3. Why not (to come) down to my place? 4. He gave a quick grin that made his lean twisted face (to look) more lean and twisted than ever. 5. Ever since I came into this silly house I was made (to look) like a fool. 6. He did nothing from morning till night but (to wander) at random.

III. Translate into English using to- or bare infinitive.

1. Я чувствовал, что его рассказ правдив. 2. Я почувствовал, что кто-то тронул меня за плечо. 3. Вы выглядите утомлённым, вы бы лучше пошли домой. — Нет, я бы предпочёл закончить работу. 4. Почему бы ни поговорить с деканом? 5. Ему ничего не оставалось делать, как признать свою вину. 6. Онатолькоиделает, чтоговорчит.

IV. Write out and define either the Objective- or Nominative- with-the-Infinitive Construction.

1. His "office" turned out to be in one of the back streets close by Olympia. 2. Conrad pulled out a chair and made her sit down. 3. He ... looked at his watch, rang the bell, and ordered the vehicle to be brought immediately. 4. Paul felt his heart lift as at a great victory. 5. People took an oath, when they are married, and that was supposed to hold them together. 6. You make me think of spring flowers.

V. Translate into English using Infinitive Constructions.

1. Деревня от нас недалеко, пойдите погулять в ту сторону ... вы, верно, встретите его. 2. Алексей велел подать чай в кабинет. 3. Как только случилось, нам быть одним, мы усаживались в уютный уголок, и начинали рассуждать, забывая все на свете.

VI. State the function of the for-to-Infinitive Construction.

1. Butwood street, where he spent the first ten years of his life, was a lovely place for a boy to live. 2. She longed for night to come to bring sleep to her. 3. It was warm for May really, and still light enough for him to see his cows in the meadow. 4. The idea is for us to give a special concert at the Festival Hall.

Тема: Герундий.

Exercise 1. *Open the brackets and use the proper gerund either in the active or passive voice.*

1. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment. 2. He showed no sign of (hurt). 3. They showed no sign of (recognize) us. 4. He insists on (pay) for his work done. 5. We did not want to speak to the correspondent and tried to avoid (interview) by him. 6. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you. 7. After (examine) by the doctor I was given a sick leave. 8. They deny (rob) the bank, but admit (make) plans about it. 9. The problem is not worth (speak of). 10. Why does he avoid (meet) journalists? 11. She insisted on (show) the files to her. 12. She does not stand (remind) people of their duties and (remind) of hers. 13. He is not used to (speak to) like that. 14. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap). 15. Did you succeed in (persuade) your colleagues? 16. The TV set needs (repair). 17. He is looking forward to (give) the main part in the play. 18. After (look through) the papers were registered. 19. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody or (disturb). 20. Have you ever dreamed of (earn) a million dollars?

Exercise 2. *Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary.*

1. The policeman accused him ___exceeding the speed limit. 2. She has been dreaming___flying to the Bahamas. 3. The rain prevented him___going to the country. 4. They have decided ___buying a new car. 5. He succeeded___being promoted. 6. I feel___staying at home. It is rather cold. Let's watch a new film on TV instead___going to the picnic. 7. She is fed_____ staying in the village. 8. He went to the disco despite ___having a headache. 9. She is looking_____playing the leading part in the performance. 10. I think it's no use ___ trying to get him home. 11. Everybody congratulated her___passing the exam so well. 12. He is not very good___taking decisions quickly. 13. They don't approve___her getting married to James. 14. The police suspect him___drug smuggling. 15. We have difficulty___installing the new equipment.

Exercise 3. *Paraphrase the subordinate clauses into the gerundial constructions.*

1. I am told that you are very busy. 2. Do you mind if I smoke here? 3. Will you object if I close the door? 4. Thank you that you did it. 5. My teacher insists that I should read aloud every day. 6. Will Mary have anything against it if I take her umbrella for some time? 7. I remember that I have seen this picture somewhere. 8. That you are against John's proposal does not mean that I must decline it. 9. The fact that you took English lessons some years ago helps you in your studies now. 10. Bill remembered that he had walked about the factory gate for months.

Exercise 4. *Translate into English using the gerundial construction.*

1. Она жалуется на то, что он слишком редко звонит ей по телефону. 2. Перестань плакать. 3. Мой маленький брат не давал мне делать уроки. 4. Вы не возражаете, если я приду немного попозже? 5. Продолжайте писать. 6. Папа возражает против того, чтобы я шел в театр с ней.

Exercise 5. *Write down the numbers of sentences in order:*

- a) with ing-words, which are gerunds;
- b) with ing-words, which are verbal nouns.

1. She blamed herself for having been a dull companion. 2. The singing of those beautiful folk songs impressed me greatly. 3. Your having written is really no excuse for your not coming on the day fixed. 4. Such doings can hardly be explained. 5. The motor was carefully examined before starting. 6. I am very pleased to meet you after hearing so much about you. 7. Your hair wants cutting. 8. I shall look forward to seeing you again. 9. It was no use talking about it any longer. 10. Sleeping is necessary. 11. We felt so disappointed at your having missed nearly half the programme. 12. The building of this house will cost much money. 13. Are you dressed for going out? 14. I hate the idea of doing it once more. 15. Then came a general lighting of pipes and cigars. 16. But you don't mind being asked to help us, do you? 17. The forest resounded with the hooting of owls and the howling of wolves.

Exercise 6. *Put the verb in brackets into correct form, gerund or infinitive.*

1. Why don't you stop (watch) TV? I don't think it's harmless.
2. Please try (come) a little bit earlier next time.
3. I don't remember (see) Tom.
4. I've forgotten (buy) cheese. Let's go without it.
5. She regrets (tell) you that lie about John.
6. I don't think this work needs (correct).
7. They stopped (discuss) where to go now.
8. If you want to have a lot of money, try (rob) a bank.
9. The boys went on (look for) the money they'd lost.
10. I'll never forget (visit) Paris.
11. After describing the situation in general, he went on (talk) about details.

12. She regrets (say) she won't come to you.
13. Shall I help you (carry) that box?
14. Did you remember (say) good-bye to everybody?
15. He didn't need (be reminded) about his promise.
16. We can't help laughing at (look) at them.

Тема: Причастие.

1. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the participle.

1. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 2. (to lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once. 3. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 4. He left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 5. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 6. (to write) his first book, he worked endless hours till dawn. 7. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 8. She stayed (to lock) in her room, (to refuse) to come downstairs. 9. He had a good practical knowledge of the language, (to work) as an interpreter for many years. 10. They went out as they had come, (to see) nobody and (to see) by no one on the way. 11. (to finish) their meal, they went for a stroll in the park. 12. (to look) through the paper, he gave it to the secretary to be typed. 13. The room had a musty smell as though (not to live) in for quite a time. 14. My father hates being disturbed when (to engage) in some kind of work.

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я ещё не просмотрел всех журналов, присланных нам из Петербурга. 2. Я уже проверил все сочинения, написанные студентами моей группы. 3. Все студенты, принимающие участие в этой работе, должны прийти в институт сегодня в 6 часов вечера. 4. Так как у него было достаточно времени, он пошёл на вокзал пешком. 5. Переходя через мост, я встретил Дмитрия. 6. Вы должны быть очень внимательны, играя в шахматы. 7. Будучи очень усталой, я решила остаться дома. 8. Мы долго сидели в саду, разговаривая о нашей поездке на юг. 9. Он положил спящего ребёнка на диван. 10. Они быстро шли, разговаривая о чём-то с большим интересом. 11. Услышав шаги в коридоре, я вышел из комнаты. 12. Учёные, принимавшие участие в этой экспедиции, были награждены нашим правительством.

3. State the functions of the participle in the sentences.

1. The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son. 2. You can get the book recommended in the library. 3. He asked her to go on with the story, promising not to interrupt her again. 4. Receiving no letters from her father, she called him. 5. He left the office at three o'clock, saying he would be back at five. 6. He stood leaning against the wall. 7. He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper. 8. Seeing her he raised his hat. 9. Having signed the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once. 10. Informed of the arrival of the ship, they sent a car to the port. 11. Having lived in the town all his life, he knew it very well. 12. Having arranged everything, he went home on the 10.30 train. 13. Having been well prepared for the interview, he could answer all the questions. 14. Being checked with great care, the report didn't contain any errors.

4. Point out the participial construction (rewrite it and give its name). Point out the number of the sentence where there isn't any construction.

1. Mrs. Maylie being fatigued, they returned more slowly home. 2. Then she sprang away and ran around the desks, with Tom running after her. 3. Philip limped to the door and saw Adele Gerry sitting in her chair, looking blankly at the floor, with her face filled with sorrow and age. 4. Poor luck pursuing him, he had secured but ten cents by nightfall. 5. Vincent glanced over at Christine knitting by the fire. 6. At that moment footsteps were heard coming across the hall. 7. I imagine that she saw her husband installed in a luxurious suite of rooms, dining at one smart restaurant after another. She also pictured his days spent at race-meetings and evenungs at the play. 8. A man could be seen advancing from the outskirts towards them. 9. I never saw a woman so altered. 10. Having closed the door on him, Fred returned to Len, standing with his back to the bedroom fire.

Тема: Модальные глаголы.

1. Look! It's raining and Professor Johnson is all wet. He _____ forgotten his umbrella again!
 - a) should've
 - b) would've
 - c) must've
2. Where's Jill? She _____ forgotten that we were supposed to meet at 2:00 PM.
 - a) would've
 - b) should've
 - c) must've
3. I _____ come to your party. I have to work.
 - a) wouldn't like to

- b) don't have to
c) can't
4. I'm not sure where Dave is. He _____ taken Benjamin to a movie or to the zoo.
a) would have
b) may have
c) ought not to have
5. _____ I make some coffee? I'll do it if you'll drink a cup.
a) Must
b) Shall
c) Ought
6. You _____ seen her in Chicago! I know for a fact that she was right here in Phoenix!
a) must have
b) should not have
c) couldn't have
7. You _____ help me if you don't have time. I can do the job myself.
a) aren't able to
b) don't have to
c) aren't going to
8. _____ you help me?
a) May
b) Shall
c) Will
9. There are no lights on and no one answers the doorbell. They _____ be at home.
a) must not
b) cannot
c) will not
10. It's 2:20 and he said he'd be here at 2:30. He _____ be here soon.
a) should
b) can
c) would
11. You shouldn't have driven so fast! You _____ had an accident!
a) would have
b) may have
c) might have
12. Yes, I know that I _____ studied last night, but I decided to watch TV instead.
a) would've
b) should've
c) must've
13. You _____ go into that room. It's forbidden!
a) don't have to
b) mustn't
c) don't know how to
14. She _____ study last night, so she didn't.
a) didn't have to
b) mustn't
c) didn't ought to

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если выполнено 85-100%.
- оценка «хорошо» если выполнено 65-84%.
- оценка «удовлетворительно» если выполнено 50-64%.
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» меньше 50%.

Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика (английского языка)»
 для студентов II курса
 направления 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
 профиля подготовки
 «Иностранный язык», с дополнительным профилем «Иностранный язык»,
 III семестр

Task 1. *Chose the right variant in the left column which corresponds to the meaning in the right one. The chosen variant should be rewritten after the number of the meaning.*

I. What tense expresses the following meaning?

Tenses

A Present Perfect

B Present Indefinite

C Past Continuous

D Present Continuous

E Present Perfect Continuous

6. a future action in the subordinate clause of time.

Meanings

1. a repeated action in the past with a negative attitude to it.

2. an arranged future action

3. a certain state or quality peculiar to the person at a given moment.

4. an action completed before a definite moment in the future.

5. with the verb *to live* to express a temporary meaning.

7. a continual progress.

II. What article do we use in the following cases?

Articles

Aa, an

B the

C –

Meanings

1. with the noun “number” in the meaning “many”;

2. with the pronoun “other” in the meaning “the second”;

3. in the expression: *It is a translation from...English*;

4. when we mean the nearest town we live in;

5. with names of seasons modified by the adjectives “early” or “late”;

6. with a work of art which is not widely known;

7. with the nouns “son” and “daughter” used predicatively with an *of*-phrase;

8. with a noun modified by a particularizing attribute;

9. with the names of ships;

10. with the names of streets;

11. with names of persons modified by adjectives excluding adjs.:

old, young, poor, dear, little, honest, lazy;

12. with nouns of material denoting different sorts;

13. with the noun “man” used in generic sense;

14. with a noun in general sense.

III. What mood has the following meanings?

Moods

A The Indicative mood

B The Imperative Mood

C The Subjunctive Mood

Meanings and Usage

1. expresses an emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts;

2. has two forms: a synthetic and analytical one;

3. consists of the mood auxiliaries;

4. is used to express the wish: *May success attend you!*

5. is used to express a real condition;

6. is used to express a command or request;

7. expresses something imaginary;

8. is used after the conjunctions: *in case, provided*.

Task 2

Circle “yes” or “no” in the following questions on the Sequence of Tenses.

1. The sequence of tenses is a dependence of the tense of the verb in the principal clause on the verb in the subordinate clause.

Yes, No.

2. We use the Past Perfect in the subordinate clause to express a posterior action.

Yes, No.

3. The sequence of tenses is not observed if the object clause expresses a general truth.
Yes, No.
4. If a verb in the principal clause is used in one of the present tenses, we can use any tense in the subordinate clause, either present or past.
Yes, No.
5. The sequence of tenses does not concern adverbial clauses of cause.
Yes, No.
6. The sequence of tenses is observed in adverbial clauses of result.
Yes, No.
7. The sequence of tenses is not observed in the object clause after a past tense in the principal clause in political language.
Yes, No.

Task 3. Choose one of the variants which you consider to be right.

1. I want to lose my weight, so this week I...much.
A don't eat **C** am not eating
B haven't eaten **D** haven't been eating.
2. I... my former classmates in 2 days.
A shall see **C** shall be seeing
B am seeing **D** see.
3. Normally you are very attentive, so why you...so absent-minded today?
A are being **C** have been
B are **D** were.
4. Linda has lost her passport. It's the second time this...
A happens **C** have happened
B has happened **D** happened.
5. How long you... this house?
A do you own **C** have you been owning
B have you own **D** you had been owning.
6. We were looking for ruby. When we entered her room, she wasn't there, but she... there, because the dress she ... , ... across a chair.
A has been, wore, was lying **C** had been, had worn, lay
B had been, was wearing, had been laid **D** had been, had been wearing, was lying.
7. Next June I... in this house for six months.
A will live **C** shall have been living
B shall have lived **D** will be living.
8. Mr. Murdstone made a movement which I... for a long time.
A have expected **C** had expected
B had been expecting **D** have been expected.
9. ... Paggoty who hadn't said ... word or moved... finger went into ... parlor.
A the, a, a, the **C** -, a, a, the
B -, a, -, a **D** a, a, a, a.
10. Next time when... Uncle Rodger was going to hammer... nail into ... wall, ... Aunt Maria hoped he'd let her know in ... time, so that she could go and spend ... week with her mother while it was being done.
A the, a, a, the, -, the **C** -, a, the, -, -, a
B -, a, the, -, -, the **D** -, the, the, -, -, a.
11. And now began for me ... life of ... extremest loneliness.
A a, - **C** a, the
B the, the **D** -, an.
12. ... always had ... most fun during the war.
A -, a **C** the, the
B a, the **D** -, the.
13. Such ... weather makes everything disgusting. It is ...cold nasty night.
A a, a **C** -, the
B the, the **D** -, a.

Task 4. *Insert the verb in the passive voice form.*

1. Which part of the sonata (to play) when you entered the hall?
2. Don't you know what sonata (to play) by the pianist now?
3. What sonata (to play) just?
4. This sonata by Mozart (to play) often at concerts.
5. The sonata (to play) already when I came.
6. Don't be late! I'm afraid the sonata by Bach (to play) before you come.
7. At that moment a very important question (to discuss).
8. It (to discuss) for more than two hours.

**Задания для проведения итогового контроля
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика (английского языка)»
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направления 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
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«Иностранный язык», с дополнительным профилем «Иностранный язык»,
IV семестр**

FINAL TEST

I. Use the verbs in the appropriate tense form of active or passive.

1. "I know Doctor," Owen interrupted Andrew quickly. I (to try) to get in touch with you all afternoon. Do not say any more on the phone, I (to come down) to see you now.
2. Hardly she (to sit) down when a very stout man (to flop) into the chair opposite hers.
3. George made no answer, and we (to find) that he (to be asleep) for some time.
4. Now it's 12 o'clock. I (to start) writing at 9 o'clock and (to continue) until 3 o'clock or later. Now I (to write) for three hours, and at 3 o'clock I (to write) for six hours.
5. They (to alter) the dress by five o'clock tomorrow.
6. If you (to eat) I (to eat) with you; if you (not to eat), neither shall I.
7. I (to wait) my friend about an hour when she (to come) home at last.
8. She (to know) literature so well 'cause she (to read) a lot of books and (to teach) literature at school.
9. By that time, quite a small crowd (to collect) and people (to ask) each other what was the matter.
10. If he (to take) after his father, I (not to know) what I shall do.
11. He knew that he (to go) through the whole plan before they (to take off), 'cause Davey would never hear him properly.
12. You (to take) on a job if you felt you (not to be) quite up to it?
13. Early in June they (to go) down to Northport where Eric (to rent) a house once.
14. They ought to keep the estate together. If there (to be) a war, house property (to go) down.
15. Savina answered him a little breathlessly, telling him at once that Holtzer just (to call) for him.
16. He (to be off) his work once or twice I know, but I don't think it was from sickness.
17. The plane had to land in an unknown region as they (to run) out of fuel.
18. You needn't worry over his absence. He (to be) at home before the rain (to start).
19. Look! Her hair (to cut). She used (to wear) long hair.
20. She was very tired. She (to wait) for guests. She (to work) about the house for several hours already.
21. She didn't see his photo. If she (to see) it, she (to recognize) him at once.
22. Before the police (to come), poor woman (to kill) already.

II. Translate from Russian into English using the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Вчера мы просидели весь вечер дома. Если бы не было так холодно, мы бы пошли на каток.
2. Если бы не она, мы бы никогда не разгадали тайну.
3. Pegotty взяла мальчика с собой, чтобы отвлечь его от печальных мыслей. (to divert oneself from smth.)
4. Она боялась, чтобы Soames не заметил ее отсутствия.
5. Я принес газету, чтобы вы могли бы прочесть статью.

III. Render Direct Speech into Indirect.

1. She (Caro) said her eyes wild, but with no tears in them. "I don't know how I shall bear being alone. I don't know how I am to bear it."
2. "Play one," he said to Tom softly, "play one of your brother's songs."
3. Then, dearest, look at me, "said Stephen (to Maggy) in the deepest, tenderest tones of entreaty, "Don't go away from me yet. Give me a moment's happiness – make me feel you've forgiven me."
4. "Minnie! What's the matter? Here, wake up," said Hanson disturbed and shaking her by her shoulder. "Wha - what's the matter!?" said Minnie drowsily. "Wake up," he said, "You are talking in your sleep."

IV. Use the appropriate article or no article.

1. ... room was ... pleasant one, at ... top of ... house, overlooking ... sea, on which ... moon was shining brilliantly.
2. To look at Montmorancy you would imagine that he was ... angel sent on ... earth.
3. Something in ... expression of her face, gave me ... feeling of

unrest. 4. Andrew replaced ... receiver with ... deeping sense of ... indignation and ... distress. 5. ... expected Monday was ... wild, wet morning. 6. ... frustrated Clarice stood beside him. 7. On her face I saw immediately ... placid and sweet expression of ... lady whose picture had looked at me down stairs. 8. ... wrong that was done to me had no intervals of relenting. 9. ... mother was yellow in colour and her skin resembled ... leather. 10. The maid brought in ... pears, ... cold chicken, ... tongue, ... cheese. 11. What ... delightful weather we are having! 12. I shall not forget ... evening I've spent with you.

V. Insert either Infinitive or Gerund or Participle in the appropriate form.

1. You must excuse my (to be) so breathless. 2. There was a tiny smile (to play) about the corners of his mouth. 3. These happy events occurred without any recommendation (to make) by Rainborough and indeed without his (to inform) officially. 4. (to shake) hands with them, he brought his own hands together with a sharp slap. 5. There is no time (to lose). 6. She was interrupted by her father's hat (to fling) heavily from his head and (to strike) her face. 7. He was said (to bear) constantly Roger with no malice, (to speak) of him with dispassion. 8. Dave seemed (to watch) Stephanie, waiting for her (to make) the first move.

VI. State whether the -ing form is a Gerund or Participle or verbal noun.

1. To my mind the setting of the scene was beautiful. 2. As to his stooping, it was natural when dancing with a small person like myself, so much shorter than he. 3. I found him in the position I had left him, staring still at the foot of the bed. 4. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time. 5. There you can see the Fire of London with the flames coming out of the windows of the houses.

VII. Analyze the predicative constructions.

1. It was then an easy matter for me to go to Paul's room. 2. And still she sat there, her hands lying loosely in front of her, staring at the wall. 3. It was charming to see him play with the two children. 4. He sat alone, with hate curled inside him. 5. She saw Ann coming up the street carrying a blue umbrella. 6. Charles behavior is much more likely to decrease his income than to increase it. 7. She thought of her father sitting on the veranda. 8. On trying the door of the girl's room, she found it still locked. 9. Cowperwood heard her steps dying down the cement- paved hall.

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Вопросы к зачету
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика (английского языка)»
для студентов II курса
направления 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
профиля подготовки
«Иностранный язык», с дополнительным профилем «Иностранный язык»,
III семестр

1. The Use of the Present Tenses.
2. The Use of the Past Tenses.
3. The Use of the Future Tenses.
4. The Passive Voice. The formation and the use of the Passive Voice.
5. The Indicative and Imperative Mood. Formation and use.
6. The Subjunctive Mood. General notion. Synthetic and analytical forms.
7. The use of the Subj. Mood in simple sentences.
8. The use of the Subj. Mood in Conditional Sentences.
9. The use of the Subj. Mood in complex sentences.
10. Emotional use of the Subj. Mood.
11. The Sequence of Tenses. General Rules. Tenses in Object Clause.
12. Sequence of Tenses in Attributive Clauses and Adverbial Clauses of Cause, Result and Comparison.
13. Indirect Speech. General Remarks.
14. Indirect Speech. Indirect Statements.
15. Indirect Questions, Orders and Requests.
16. Indirect offers, suggestions and advice.
17. Indirect exclamations, greetings and leave-takings.
18. The Indefinite Article with Class Nouns.
19. The Definite Article with Class Nouns.
20. The use of articles with class nouns modified by attributes.
21. Articles with abstract, material and proper nouns.
22. Some difficulties in the use of articles (meals, seasons, languages, magazines, ships, street, school, etc.)
23. Some difficulties in the use of articles (geographical names, sightseeing).

**Вопросы к экзамену
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика (английского языка)»
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направления 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
профиля подготовки
«Иностранный язык», с дополнительным профилем «Иностранный язык»,
IV семестр**

1. The Indicative and Imperative Mood. Formation and use.
2. The Subjunctive Mood. General Notion. Synthetic and analytical forms.
3. The use of the Subj. Mood (in simple sentences).
4. The use of the Subj. Mood (in complex sentences).
5. The use of the Subj. Mood (in conditional sentences).
6. Emotional use of the Subj. Mood.
7. The Sequence of Tenses. General Rules. Tenses in Object Clause.
8. Sequence of Tenses in Attributive Relative Clauses and Adverbial Clauses of Cause, Result and Comparison.
9. Indirect Speech. General Remarks. Indirect Statements.
10. Indirect Questions, Orders, Requests.
11. Indirect Offers, Suggestions, Advice; Indirect Exclamations, Greetings and Leave-takings.
12. The Passive Voice. The formation and the use of the Passive Voice.
13. The Indefinite Article with Class Nouns.
14. The Definite Article with Class Nouns.
15. The use of articles with class nouns modified by attributes.
16. Articles with abstract, material and proper nouns.
17. Some difficulties in the use of articles (meals, parts of the day, seasons, languages, magazines, ships, street, school, etc.)
18. Some difficulties in the use of articles (geographical names, sightseeing).
19. The Participle. Double nature of participle; tense and voice distinctions.
20. Functions of the Participle I.
21. Functions of the Participle II.
22. Predicative Constructions with the Participle.
23. The Gerund. Double nature of the Gerund, its tense and voice distinctions.
24. Predicative Constructions with the Gerund.
25. The Use of the Gerund.
26. The functions of the Gerund.
27. The Gerund and the Infinitive.
28. The Gerund and the Participle. The Gerund and the Verbal Noun.
29. The Infinitive. Tense, aspect and voice distinctions of the Infinitive.
30. The use of the Infinitive without the particle "to".
31. The functions of the Infinitive.
32. Predicative Constructions with the Infinitive.
33. The Modal Verb *Can*. Forms and meanings.
34. The Modal Verb *May*. Forms and meanings.
35. The Modal Verb *Must*. Forms and meanings.
36. Modal Verbs and their equivalents.
37. The Use of Modal Verbs to express doubt.
38. The Use of Modal Verbs to express necessity.
39. Modal Verbs: *Should, Ought*.
40. Modal Verbs: *Shall/Will, Need, Dare*.