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Оценочные материалы для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

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Типовые задания для контрольной работы

Курс 1

Контрольная работа №1

1. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательного.

1. The island of Okinawa in Japan has some of the oldest people in the world.
2. Bhutan in the Himalayan mountains is becoming more and more popular with tourists.
3. Iceland is the healthiest country in the world because men and women live a long time there.
4. The researchers decided that Denmark feels happier than other countries.
5. The Grand Canyon is one of the most important geological sites in the world.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами. Подчеркните указанные формы.

1. In the most places in the US children must attend school until they are sixteen.
2. They may choose to study foreign languages, advanced mathematics or science, such physics or chemistry.
3. Those who are interested in philately can find a magnificent collection of postage stamps.
4. People were able to use this knowledge to find food and medicines.
5. Employees should know the principles of safety at work.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог.

1. Air and water pollution by industry is now reaching tremendous proportions.
2. More than 20 technological institutes were founded in the last decade.
3. The library of congress in the USA serves not only to members of the Congress, but to the scholars and scientists throughout the world.
4. Many famous people have used the Reading Room at the British Museum.
5. Environmental problems began only with the industrial revolution in the 19th century.
6. The seas and oceans are also becoming seriously polluted
7. Coins and notes will soon be replaced entirely by plastic money.
8. Most Americans start school at the age of five.
9. Some institutes are reorganised into universities.
10. The recycling of urban waste water will become common.

4. Напишите предложения в вопросительной и в отрицательной форме, переведите их на русский язык.

1. They invited me to their conference.
2. The lecturer asks a lot of questions.
3. I know the meaning of this word.
4. The students of our group will meet in the laboratory.
5. The company is making plans for the future.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

Tobacco

For thousands of years tobacco was used by the American Indians with no ill-effect. In the 16th century it was brought to Europe. This early tobacco was mixed with soil and rather dirty. It was chewed or smoked in pipes only by men - women thought it smelly and disgusting. It was first grown commercially in America in the 17th century on slave plantations. In the 18th century new technology refined tobacco and the first cigarettes were produced. By the 1880s huge factories were producing cigarettes which were clean and easy to smoke. Chain-smoking and inhaling became possible and by the middle of the 20th century tobacco addicts, both men and women, were dying of lung cancer in great numbers. Nowadays cigarette smoking is banned in many places, especially in the USA. But until 1820 tobacco was America's main export and still today their tobacco industry makes over \$4.2 billion a year.

1. Where was tobacco grown?
2. When did European people know about tobacco?
3. Was it of great quality?
4. When were the first cigarettes produced?
5. When did people know that tobacco was harmful for their health?

Контрольная работа №2

1. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных.

1. People today are not very polite. In the past they were more polite.
2. "Do you feel better today?" "No, I feel worse".
3. What is the most unusual thing you have ever done?
4. An apple is as big as an orange.
5. The Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами. Подчеркните указанные формы.

1. I might play tennis tomorrow.
2. I was tired last night but I couldn't sleep.
3. You needn't go. You can stay if you want.
4. I had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
5. You are not well this morning. You should see a doctor.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните глаголы-сказуемые, определите их видовременную форму и залог.

1. During the early 1880s many people worked on inventing a mechanical calculating machine.
2. Computers have changed the way in which we live.
3. What were you doing at 11.30 yesterday? Were you working?
4. I have never ridden a horse.
5. How long have you been learning English?
6. These houses were built 100 years ago.
7. When was the telephone invented?
8. My car is at the garage. It is being repaired.
9. I don't know how to say this word. How is it pronounced?
10. It is raining. I don't want to go out in the rain.

4. Постройте предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме, переведите их на русский язык.

1. The teacher advised us to use dictionaries.
2. His work has been already finished.
3. There will be a conference next week.
4. The students are working in the library.
5. My friend knows several foreign languages.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

Cotton

Cotton has been grown for over five thousand years in places as far apart as Mexico, China, Egypt and India. It was first planted in America in 1607. Before 1800 cotton was a great luxury, more expensive than silk, because so many workers were needed to pick it. However a huge increase in the number of slaves in the American South resulted in much greater cotton production and a fall in the price. This and the new technology of the industrial revolution made cotton the cheapest fabric in history.

The American Civil War of 1861-1865 was fought because the Southern States wanted to form a separate country so that they could continue to keep slaves on their cotton plantations. Slavery was banned in the Northern States in 1808. 500,000 soldiers were killed in the war.

1. Where was cotton grown 5000 years ago?
2. Why was it very expensive at the beginning?
3. What was the reason of the Civil War in 1861- 1865?
4. Who worked on cotton plantations?
5. When was slavery banned in the Northern States?

Курс 2

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Переведите предложения, подчеркните инфинитив.

1. They were happy to have been invited to the international conference.
2. She got a list of the books to be read.
3. The assistant came to be instructed by the professor.
4. I am sorry to be asking you.
5. I remember to have solved this problem last week.

2. Переведите предложения, подчеркните причастие 1, 2. Определите форму и функцию.

Функции: 1) определение; 2) обстоятельство; 3) часть сказуемого.

1. While explaining that law the teacher demonstrated some models.
2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
3. A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
4. They will be working at that time tomorrow.
5. The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните герундий.

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. It goes without saying.
3. Jane Eyre was fond of reading.
4. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion.
5. Have you finished writing?

4. Переведите текст письменно.

Trains: past, present and future

At the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, people needed to transport raw materials such as coal, so created a network of canals and rail links between towns. But canals and horsepower were a very slow way to move things around the country, so the speed of railway wagons needed to be increased.

By 1800 many industries were using steam engines, designed by James Watt (from where we get the electrical measurement - Watt). Richard Trevithick, a Cornish engineer designed the first locomotive for an Iron Works in Wales. He called it a 'puffer' because of the noise it made, and on its first journey it travelled at almost 8 km/h an hour! Unfortunately, it was so heavy that it broke the rails.

The next 130 years can be described as a Golden Age of Steam. Railways were built all over the world, and the size, speed and comfort of trains continued to increase. By 1870 it was possible to cross America by train.

There were famous trains and famous journeys. The Orient Express started in 1883 and carried people in luxury through more than 13 countries between France and Turkey. The Trans-Siberian railway was finished in 1916, and is still the longest railway line in the world. It goes between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok, is over 9000 km long and even today the journey takes over a week.

Although it is still possible to travel on the Trans-Siberian railway, and take the Orient Express from Paris to Vienna, steam trains such as the Mallard or Flying Scotsman, have not travelled regularly for almost 30 years in many countries. Diesel powered locomotives or trains running on electrified lines now run on most railways. Modern trains are cleaner and much faster than steam engines but many people still miss the puffing sound and the romance of steam.

Quite a few countries now use high speed trains. The famous Bullet Train in Japan and the TGV in France can both carry passengers at speeds of over 300km/h. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes.

5. Ответьте письменно на вопросы и составьте 5 специальных вопросов (why, what, where, how much, etc.)

1. Why did railways develop?
2. How did steam engines help?
3. What was the Golden Age of Steam?
4. What replaced steam engines?
5. How fast can trains travel now?

Контрольная работа № 4

1. Переведите предложения, подчеркните инфинитив.

1. We have got enough time to get ready for the exam.
2. They mustn't be late for work.
3. This report is expected to be discussed tomorrow.
4. He is the winner. He is believed to have been studying hard lately.
5. She must be studying at the moment.

2. Переведите предложения, подчеркните причастие 1, 2. Определите форму и функцию. Функции: 1) определение; 2) обстоятельство; 3) часть сказуемого.

1. After finishing her exams, Maggie went out to celebrate.
2. Books borrowed from the library must be returned in two weeks.
3. Being exhausted, the tourists decided to have a rest.
4. The thesis presented by the student leaves much to be desired.
5. Did you hurt yourself when you fell? – No, but it was very embarrassing.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните герундий.

1. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it.
2. Jack gave up trying to find a job in Britain and decided to emigrate.
3. They stopped laughing when Malcolm walked into the room.
4. He came up hurrying the path.
5. Even though it was very late, they continued studying.

4. Переведите текст письменно.

Information Society

Once upon a time societies were organised around religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important - the exchange of information, and the technology that we use to do this. Twenty-four hour news, e-commerce, international call-centres, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems ... all these are making the world smaller and faster.

The growth in telecommunications is now giving more and more people access to democratic ideas, to the principles of international law and human rights, to the science that will help their country to develop or to the medical knowledge that can fight disease.

But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either, the language that 80% of the

information is written in. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority.

The contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don't is called the 'digital divide'. Scandinavia and South East Asia have a high number of people who use Information Communication Technologies (ICT). Central Africa and the Pacific have almost none.

The United Nations is trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world. It wants to see rich countries transfer new technology and knowledge to poorer nations.

This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment. At the same time, they say, local communities, languages and cultures will become stronger.

Just a dream? Certainly there are some contradictions. Does only good come with freedom of information? If information is power, why will people share it? Doesn't more technology mean fewer jobs? And how can the exchange of information keep local cultures alive if most of that information is only in one language?

It is much easier to get people connected to broadband or put government online in Europe than in South America or the Middle East. However, developing countries often leapfrog the process which richer nations went through, and avoid their mistakes. Brazil collects most of its taxes online these days. There are cyber cities in Dubai and Mauritius. And Taiwan and Hong Kong have better access to ICT than the United Kingdom. Maybe the English language isn't so important after all.

5. Ответьте на вопросы и составьте 5 специальных вопросов (why, what, where, how much, etc.)

1. What is important for the organisation of societies in the world today?
2. How can the growth in telecommunications help people in the modern world?
3. Why is it impossible for everybody in the world to share the recent technological advances?
4. What are the contradictions of transferring new technology and knowledge to poorer nations?
5. When did the United States introduce internet technology?

Типовые вопросы к зачету (1 курс 1 семестр):

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. University. Student's life
2. My Homeland
3. Education in Russia and abroad

Типовые вопросы к зачету (1 курс 2 семестр):

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. Education in Russia and abroad.
2. My homeland.

Типовые вопросы к зачету (2 курс 3 семестр)

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. English speaking countries
2. Career choice

Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой (2 курс):

1. Темы для подготовки монологического высказывания на зачете с оценкой:

1. About myself
2. University. Student's life
3. My Homeland
4. Education in Russia and abroad
5. English speaking countries
6. Career choice
7. Studies and research
8. Science and its future