

Энгельсский технологический институт (филиал)
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего образования
«Саратовский государственный технический университет имени Гагарина Ю.А.»

Кафедра «Экономика и гуманитарные науки»

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине
Б.1.1.4 «Иностранный язык» (английский)

направления подготовки
15.03.05 «Конструкторско-технологическое обеспечение
машиностроительных производств»

профиль: Технология машиностроения

1. Перечень компетенций и уровни их сформированности по дисциплинам (модулям), практикам в процессе освоения ОПОП ВО

В процессе освоения образовательной программы у обучающегося в ходе изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» должна сформироваться компетенция: УК-4.

Критерии определения сформированности компетенций на различных уровнях их формирования

| Индекс компетенции | Содержание компетенции |
|--------------------|---|
| УК-4 | Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах). |

| Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции | Виды занятий для формирования компетенции | Оценочные средства для оценки уровня сформированности компетенции |
|---|--|---|
| ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. | практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | устный опрос, выполнение упражнений, вопросы для проведения зачета и экзамена, тестовые задания |

Уровни освоения компетенции

| Уровень освоения компетенции | Критерии оценивания |
|------------------------------|--|
| Продвинутый (отлично) | <p>Знает: основы и нормы изучаемого иностранного языка; фонетические и грамматические особенности изучаемого иностранного языка; основную лексику для ведения диалога этикетного характера в стандартных ситуациях общения (уметь представиться, поприветствовать, поблагодарить и т.д.),</p> <p>Умеет: использовать языковые средства в устной речи, аудировании, чтении и письме; находить, анализировать информацию на иностранном языке; применять полученные знания для решения коммуникативных задач.</p> <p>Владет: развитыми навыками чтения с пониманием основного содержания учебных и аутентичных текстов в пределах программного материала, выделяя значимую информацию; навыками разговорной речи на иностранном языке, ведения диалога-обмена мнениями; навыками понимания высказываний в самых распространенных, стандартных ситуациях общения в пределах программного материала</p> |
| Повышенный (хорошо) | <p>Знает: на достаточном уровне основы и нормы изучаемого иностранного языка; фонетические и грамматические особенности</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>изучаемого иностранного языка; основную лексику для ведения диалога этикетного характера в стандартных ситуациях общения (уметь представиться, поприветствовать, поблагодарить и т.д.), Умеет: на достаточном уровне использовать языковые средства в устной речи, аудировании, чтении и письме; находить, анализировать информацию на иностранном языке; применять полученные знания для решения коммуникативных задач. Владеет: на достаточном уровне развитыми навыками чтения с пониманием основного содержания учебных и аутентичных текстов в пределах программного материала, выделяя значимую информацию; навыками разговорной речи на иностранном языке, ведения диалога-обмена мнениями; навыками понимания высказываний в самых распространенных, стандартных ситуациях общения в пределах программного материала</p> |
| <p>Пороговый (базовый) (удовлетворительно)</p> | <p>Знает: частично основы и нормы изучаемого иностранного языка; фонетические и грамматические особенности изучаемого иностранного языка; основную лексику для ведения диалога этикетного характера в стандартных ситуациях общения (уметь представиться, поприветствовать, поблагодарить и т.д.), Умеет: на минимально приемлемом уровне использовать языковые средства в устной речи, аудировании, чтении и письме; находить, анализировать информацию на иностранном языке; применять полученные знания для решения коммуникативных задач. Владеет: на минимально приемлемом уровне развитыми навыками чтения с пониманием основного содержания учебных и аутентичных текстов в пределах программного материала, выделяя значимую информацию; навыками разговорной речи на иностранном языке, ведения диалога-обмена мнениями; навыками понимания высказываний в самых распространенных, стандартных ситуациях общения в пределах программного материала</p> |

2. Методические, оценочные материалы и средства, определяющие процедуры оценивания сформированности компетенций (элементов компетенций) в процессе освоения ОПОП ВО

Вопросы для устного опроса

Тема 1. Основы письменного и устного общения на иностранном языке

1. Строй предложения.
2. Строевые слова.
3. Притяжательный падеж и множественное число существительных.
4. Глагол to be.
5. Конструкция “there is (are)”
6. Глагол to have.
7. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
8. Функции окончания –s.
9. Суффиксы разных частей речи.
10. Группы предлогов.

Тема 2. Способы грамматического анализа текста

1. Местоимения: основные группы.
2. Личные местоимения.
3. Притяжательные местоимения.
4. Количественные местоимения.
5. Неопределенные местоимения.
6. Производные местоимения.
7. Синтаксический анализ текста.
8. Времена группы Simple.
9. Времена группы Continuous.
10. Времена группы Perfect.

Тема 3. Информационно-смысловой анализ текста

1. Модальный глагол can и его эквивалент.
2. Модальный глагол must и его эквиваленты.
3. Модальный глагол may и его эквиваленты.
4. Страдательный и действительный залог.
5. Страдательный залог Simple
6. Страдательный залог Continuous
7. Страдательный залог Perfect.
8. Функции глагола to be.
9. Функции глагола to have.
10. Функции глагола to do.

Тема 4. Обобщение основ общения на иностранном языке и анализ иностранных текстов

1. Неличные формы глагола
2. Инфинитив и его функции.
2. Причастие и его функции.
3. Причастие II и его функции.
4. Герундий и его функции.
5. Особенности перевода инфинитива.
6. Особенности перевода причастий.
7. Особенности перевода герундия.
8. Глагольные формы с окончанием –ed.
9. - Ing формы.
10. Complex Object, Complex Subject.

Практические задания для текущего контроля

Тема 1. Основы письменного и устного общения на иностранном языке

Задание 1.

1. Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “ Great Scholar of the Renaissance”

1. Galileo Galilei lived at a time of Renaissance, an outstanding period in mankind's history. The Renaissance gave the world many courageous fighters for knowledge and new outlook on the world.

2. Galilei was not only a scientist, professor of physics and mathematics at Pisa University and Padua University, but also a critic of official views in science.

3. He discovered the basic laws of complex forms of motion. Galilei is famous not only for his establishment of fundamental conceptions of kinematics and dynamics such as speed and acceleration but also for the establishment of general principles of classical mechanics.

4. Real world fame came to Galileo only in 1610 when he constructed the first telescope in the world. With this instrument he discovered satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus and the spots in the Sun. He measured the height of the mountains on the Moon with great accuracy and proved that the Milky Way was not milk spilt by the Madonna but a gigantic conglomeration of stars.

5. Galileo followed the great Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno who died at the hands of the Inquisition.

6. In 1633 Inquisition sentenced a sick 70-year-old Galilei to spend the rest of his life under the surveillance.

7. We know Galilei as the founder of the map of the world, a map that is constantly growing and becoming more accurate. We see him as a philosopher who struggled against the dogma of religion, as a real revolutionary in science.

Задание 2.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление суффиксов.

a) Образуйте прилагательные с помощью данных суффиксов.

-ful: use, wonder, power, beauty, peace, care, harm

-less: motion, weight, noise, hope, ground

-ic: period, bas(e), atmospher(e), magnet

-al: physic(s), natur(e), experiment, mathematic(s)

-able: valu(e), change, measur(e), compar(e)

-ent: differ, insist, depend

-ant: resist, observe

-ive: effect, act, product, mass, detect

b) Образуйте глаголы с помощью данных суффиксов:

-en: length, strength, hard, wid(e), broad

-ify: solid, pur(e), simpl(e)

-ize: crystal, character

и наречия с помощью суффикса

-ly: simple, normal, usual, complete, hard, direct

Задание 3.

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «My Biography».

Задание 4.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста «Newton»

1. The great English scientist Isaac Newton was born in a little village in Lincolnshire on December 25, 1642. His father was a farmer. He died before his son's birth. Newton lived with his uncle who sent him to school. As a schoolboy Newton was fond of making different things. For instance, he made a wooden clock that was driven by water. His mind was always busy with observing different phenomena of nature.

2. When Newton was 18 his uncle sent him to the University of Cambridge. At the University Newton studied mathematics. In 1669 he became professor and began to lecture on mathematics and optics at that university.

3. Newton made many experiments with light and found that white light consisted of rays of different colours. He invented the reflecting telescope, that was only an inch in diameter, but it magnified objects forty times. Newton also developed a mathematical method which is now known as the differential and the integral calculus.

4. In 1672 he determined the true size of the Earth and the distance to the Moon. Then he succeeded in calculating the force of gravity between the Sun and the planets and discovered the law of universal gravitation, the greatest achievement in science.

5. Newton showed that the motions of the planets were the natural results of universal gravitation. He proved mathematically the motions of the planets and showed how to calculate the mass of the sun from the speed and distance of any planet. Newton discovered the three basic laws of motion which are the foundation of practical mechanics.

6. Newton devoted all his time to science. His interest was so great that he often forgot everything else, even taking his food. Newton died in 1727 at the age of 84.

Задание 5

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление глаголов to be, to have.

Вставьте нужную форму глагола "to be" и "to have".

- 1) At the age of 12 he (to be) a shop-assistant.
- 2) He (to have) many friends who helped him in his work.
- 3) Now he (to be) famous for his discoveries in a sphere of electricity.
- 4) This theory (to have) a wide application all over the world now.
- 5) A very interesting article on electricity (to be) in this magazine soon.
- 6) They (to have) a solution of this important problem in some months.
- 7) She (to be) 19 when she entered the University.
- 8) He (to have) great abilities in such subjects as physics and mathematics.
- 9) Now he (to be) a well-known scientist in our country and abroad.
- 10) He (to have) a new laboratory where he will carry out atomic research

Задание 6

Составьте предложения из следующих слов. Предложения переведите.

- 1) lecture, students, of, are, today, many, at, there, the, mathematics.
- 2) College, men, and, these, English, study, an, young, at, women, technical.
- 3) special, we, in, two, or, laboratories, years, a, shall, building, have, three, for.

Задание 7

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста „Lomonosov“.

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov was a famous Russian writer, chemist and astronomer who made a lot in literature and science.

Lomonosov was born on November 19, 1711, in Denisovka (now Lomonosov), near Archangelsk, and studied at the University of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. After studying in Germany at the Universities of Marburg and Freiberg, Lomonosov returned to St. Petersburg in 1745 to teach chemistry and built a teaching and research laboratory there four years later.

Lomonosov is a founder of Russian science. He was an innovator in many fields. He anticipated the kinetic theory of gases. He regarded heat as a form of motion, suggested the wave theory of light, and stated the idea of conservation of matter. Lomonosov was the first person to record the freezing of mercury and to observe the atmosphere of Venus.

Lomonosov developed a corpuscular theory of the structure of substance in which he predicted the present-day theory of atoms and molecules. Explaining chemical phenomena through the laws of physics, Lomonosov founded a new science, namely, physical chemistry.

Interested in the development of Russian education, Lomonosov helped to found Moscow State University in 1755, and in the same year he wrote a grammar that reformed the Russian literary language.

In 1760 he published the first history of Russia. He also revived the art of Russian mosaic and built a mosaic and coloured-glass factory. Most of his achievements, however, were unknown outside Russia. He died in St. Petersburg on April 15, 1765.

Задание 8

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление предлогов

Используйте в следующих предложениях предлоги, эквивалентные русским надежам.

- 1) The students always try to make experiments ... their own hands.
- 2) There is something interesting ...the properties ... this substance.
- 3) To solve this problem ... an old method is impossible.
- 4) The volume ... a milliliter is equal ... a cubic centimeter.
- 5) In the first year students have a lot ...important subjects ... the Institute.
- 6) The most important task was to supply the country ... electricity.
- 7) The discovery ... X-rays had a great value for mankind.
- 8) We know ... his school ... talented physicists.

Задание 9.

Устное монологическое высказывание на тему «Great Scientists».

Задание 10

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста „The Stephensons“.

1. George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

2. Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as a fireman and later as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy.

3. Stephenson's early locomotives carried loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time.

4 The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

5. Robert Stephenson, George Stephenson's son was a British civil engineer. He is mostly well-known known for the construction of several notable bridges.

6. He was born in 1803. He was educated in Newcastle and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1829 he assisted his father in constructing a locomotive known as the Rocket, and four years later he became construction engineer of the Birmingham and London Railway.

7. Stephenson built several famous bridges, including the Victoria Bridge in England, the Britannia Bridge in Wales, two bridges across the Nile in Egypt and the Victoria Bridge in Montreal, Canada.

Задание 11

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление конструкции "there is (are)"

Вставьте обороты there is, there are.

- 1) ...2 faculties at our Institute.
- 2) ... a lecture of physics this week?
- 3) Our country is very large, ... different types of climate in it.
- 4) ... not any vacant seat in the class.
- 5) How many students ... in your group?
- 6) ... no classes yesterday.
- 7) ... many new houses in our street in some years.
- 8) Some years ago ... many plants and factories in our town.
- 9) How many mistakes ... in my written work?

Задание 12

Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, употребляя обороты there is, there are.

- 1) В нашем институте 2 факультета.
- 2) Какие факультеты есть в вашем институте?
- 3) На этой неделе будет две лекции по физике.
- 4) В центре города находится театр.
- 5) На этой улице будет много магазинов.
- 6) В нашей группе было 20 студентов.
- 7) В этом году не будет экзамена по английскому.
- 8) Какие книги есть в твоей домашней библиотеке?

Задание 13

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «My Day».

Задание 14

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста «Mendeleev».

1. D.I. Mendeleev, the great Russian chemist, was born in Siberia on February 8, 1834. At the age of seven he went to gymnasium at Tobolsk. He studied very hard, and especially liked mathematics, physics and history. At the age of 16 he entered the Pedagogical Institute in St. Petersburg, physico-mathematical department. He graduated from the Institute in 1855 and began to teach chemistry at the Technological Institute and then at the University. In 1865 Mendeleev was granted the Doctor of Science degree for the thesis on the combination of alcohol with water. This work was both of great theoretical and practical significance. Soon after that D.I. Mendeleev was appointed Professor of General Chemistry of St. Petersburg University. Despite lectures and supervision of the laboratory, D.I. Mendeleev carried out great research work.

2. Mendeleev's greatest discovery was the Periodic Law. The Periodic Law suggested by Mendeleev stated that the properties of the elements were a periodic function of their atomic masses. He presented this work to the Russian Chemical Society. Mendeleev's Periodic Law opened a new era in the history of chemistry.

3. Mendeleev worked in many branches of science, indeed there is hardly any field of science that he did not make his contribution. His numerous works dealt with many subjects: properties of liquids, theories of solutions, the development of the gas law, the use of oil and many others.

4. D.I. Mendeleev was a great patriot. He did everything for the development and progress of his country. D.I. Mendeleev continued his research work to the very last day of his life. He died in 1907.

The world is thankful to Mendeleev for his great contribution to the world science. At present there is hardly anybody who knows nothing about this Russian scientist and his Periodic Law. We are proud of D.I. Mendeleev who did so much for his country, for the development of the world science.

Задание 15

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление степеней сравнения

Задание 16

Употребите прилагательные и наречия, указанные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

- 1) My native town is the (good) town for me.
- 2) It is the (beautiful) lake in the North.
- 3) The institute is (far) than you think.
- 4) The (good) way to go there is by plane.
- 5) This subject is the (difficult).
- 6) You have got (much) time than I have.

- 7) I think it is (little) important for him than for me.
- 8) It is the (important) discovery in the century.
- 9) New impressions make our life (good) and (interesting).
- 10) You have (good) opportunity to do it.

Задание 17

Монологические высказывания по устной теме “My Day”.

Тема 2. Способы грамматического анализа текста

Задание 1

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “Archimede”

1. Archimedes was born in Syracuse, on the island of Sicily about 287 BC. His teachers in Alexandria in Egypt taught him that a scientist was above practical everyday problems. But Archimedes was inventing different mechanical devices all his life. He discovered the explanation for the basic mechanics of the lever and invented different devices that helped Greeks to fight the Roman army.

2. Here is the story how he discovered the principle of displacement. Once a goldsmith had made a gold crown for the king Hero and the king asked Archimedes to say if the crown was really gold, because the smith could take some gold to himself and put some silver or copper into it. That was a very difficult task, of course, Archimedes knew that copper and silver were lighter than gold. If he could measure the volume of the crown, he could give the king the answer to his question, but there was the only way to know it – to break the crown. Archimedes was thinking about it for some days. One day, when he was getting into the full bath, the water overflowed. He suddenly understood that his body was pushing the water out of the bath. The volume of the water must be equal to the volume of the body. In other words, you must measure the volume of the water which it displaced.

3. Archimedes was so glad that he cried: “I have it!” He cried it in Greek “Eureka!” This word is in use today, it means a discovery.

4. So Archimedes put the crown into the water and measured the volume of the displaced water. Then he did the same thing with the equal weight of pure gold. The volume of the displaced water was smaller and he proved that the smith had mixed gold in the crown with a lighter metal. That is the way the story ended.

5. Archimedes was different from the Greek mathematicians before him, because they considered mathematics an abstract science without practical uses. Archimedes showed that it was possible to apply science to practical problems of everyday life.

Задание 2

Дайте ответ на следующие вопросы.

- 1) What did Archimedes’ teachers teach him?
- 2) Why was Archimedes different from the Greek mathematicians before him?
- 3) Where did he discover the principle of displacement?

Задание 3

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление местоимений

Вставьте нужную форму личного местоимения.

- 1) We worked at (нашей) problem for a week.
- 2) (Ее) examples are always interesting.
- 3) (Он) wrote (свою) first scientific work when (он) was a student.
- 4) Show (нам) a new chemical laboratory.
- 5) (Они) are proud of (своих) successes in science.
- 6) (Мы) met (его) at the conference in London.
- 7) (Мы) know nothing about (ее) experiments.
- 8) (Он) continued (свою) work on theory of heat.
- 9) (Она) demonstrated (им) some interesting examples.
- 10) Those years were the most productive for (него).
- 11) Tell (мне) about (ваших) results in physics.
- 12) (Мой) favorite subject at school was history.

Задание 4

Вставьте нужную форму some, any, no, every.

- 1) (Кто-то) wants to see you.
- 2) I have (ничего) to say.
- 3) He saw (никого) in the room.
- 4) Have you (сколько-нибудь) English books?
- 5) He lives (где-то) near our Institute.
- 6) I have (нет) questions for you.
- 7) I attend lectures (каждый) day.
- 8) He knew (ничего) about it.
- 9) We want to know (все) about our town.
- 10) You may choose (любой) exam you like.

Задание 5

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «My Day».

Задание 6

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста MICHAEL FARADAY

1. An English physicist was lecturing before an audience in London about 170 years ago about some of the tricks which he could do with magnets and wires. He had a coil of wire connected to a galvanometer. Since the current was not flowing through the wire, the needle of the instrument did not move. Then the lecturer put a magnet into the coil. The needle moved to the right: there was an electric current. He took the magnet away. The needle moved to the left.

2. After the lecture a woman from the audience came up to the lecturer and asked him: “Mr. Faraday, of what use is the electricity?” Michael Faraday asked her: “Madame, of what use is a new-born baby?”

3. Faraday’s experiment was the first step towards the electric generator of today. Since that time he did experiments and spent much time at the laboratory. He discovered benzene, the laws of electrolysis, produced the first stainless steel. But his main interest

was in electricity and magnetism. Faraday put forward the idea that magnetic, radiant, electric, thermal and gravitational forces filled all the space. This was the beginning of field theory.

4. Faraday's discovery of electromagnetic induction helped to produce electricity in generators. But this idea of the field was even more important and makes him one of the great founders of modern physics. For it was the notion of the field that later became the cornerstone of Maxwell's electromagnetic theory and Einstein's general theory of relativity.

Задание 7

Дайте ответ на следующие вопросы.

- 1) What was the topic of Faraday's lecture in London?
- 2) What were Faraday's discoveries?
- 3) What makes Faraday one of the great founders of modern physics

Задание 8.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление времен Simple:

Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий показатель времени: in the past, in the future, last year, next year, now, last month, in 5 years, every year

1. Electric cars will help to provide traffic safety...
2. The laboratory supplied the new calculations for designing the engine...
3. The plant produces a great number of machines...
4. She will become an engineer...
5. They finished school...
6. We worked at this plant...
7. My friend works at the research institute...
8. Several scientists work at this problem...
9. Our automobile industry produces many cars and lorries....

Задание 9

Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.

- 1) He (know) several foreign languages.
- 2) I (learn) English at school.
- 3) Usually the classes (begin) at 9 o'clock.
- 4) Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.
- 5) He often (visit) them last year.
- 6) As a rule I (go) to my school by bus.
- 7) She (work) abroad next year.
- 8) She (not like) loud music

Задание 10.

Обсуждение устной темы «My Town».

Задание 11.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста HEINRICH SCHLIEMAN

1. Heinrich Schlieman was the sensation of Europe and America because he discovered ancient Troy, that Troy for which the archeologists of the whole world had searched during 2000 years.

2. When he was seven he read Homer's epic poem "Iliad" and since then he was dreaming to find Troy.

3. All his life he was working hard as a shop-assistant, correspondent, book-keeper and when he had free time he studied languages. Within a year he learned English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian. In 1844 he began to study Russian, the most difficult of European languages, and in six months he could already speak it. By the age of forty he had learned 15 languages, to the 7 he already knew, he added Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Slovenian, Danish, Latin, modern and ancient Greek and Arabic.

4. Years had passed and Schlieman became a millionaire. He travelled much and always kept journals of his travels in the language of the country through which he was passing.

5. At last Schlieman had enough time and money to start expedition. Schlieman's workmen discovered not one but nine cities one under another. Which of them was Homeric Troy? In the second and third levels from the bottom he found ruins of massive walls and gate.

6. Schlieman thought it had been the palace of Priam, king of Troy. On the last day of excavations Schlieman suddenly found treasure, that consisted of, among other things, two gold diadems, six gold bracelets, sixty gold ear-rings, 8700 small gold rings, vases of silver and copper. Schlieman thought that it could be nothing other than the Treasure of Priam. But the treasure actually belonged to a king who had lived a thousand years before Priam, and in fact Homeric Troy was in the sixth layer from the bottom. It was Troy that not even Homer has known about.

Задание 12.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление Continuous

Ответьте на вопросы по образцу.

Model: A Usually Peter reads badly.

B.: And now? (well)

C: Now he is reading well.

1. A.: Usually Tom speaks English with mistakes. B.: And now? (well)

2. A.: On Sundays we always read books. B.: And now? (do lessons)

3. A.: Usually they read Russian books. B.: And now? (English)

4. A.: After classes they sometimes go to the cinema. B.: And today? (play chess)

5. A.: Usually they go there by bus. B.: And now? (on foot).

Задание 13

Измените предложения по образцу.

Model: A.: I am reading a book now.

B.: I was reading a book when you came in.

C: I shall be reading a book when you come.

1. They are standing here.

2. We are sitting at the table.

3. You are playing chess.
4. I am reading a newspaper.
5. Peter is speaking English.

Задание 14

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «Our Institute».

Задание 15

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста WILHELM ROENTGEN

1. Professor Wilhelm Roentgen was watching the mysterious illumination produced by an electric discharge in a tube without any air. The illumination started at the negative electrode, or “cathode”. When the rays hit the glass of the tube, it glowed with a greenish light.

2. On November 5, 1895, Roentgen put his cathode ray tube in a box of black cardboard and darkened the room. He wanted to watch the illumination without outside light. In the darkness he saw some light that did not come from the tube. He happened to have a sheet of paper coated with a chemical, barium platinocyanide, away from the tube. He used the paper in experiments because this was one of the chemicals that glowed near cathode ray tube. But why was it glowing then?

3. He had discovered something invisible that acted through cardboard. It was at the University of Wurzburg in Bavaria that he discovered his penetrating rays and became world famous. His mysterious rays got the name Roentgen after their discoverer.

4. Roentgen himself gave his rays the mathematical symbol for the unknown, he called them X-rays. Roentgen investigated many important properties of X-rays. They had a much greater penetrating powers than cathode rays and magnetic and electric field did not bend them. Usually years pass between a new scientific discovery and its practical use. But with X-rays the applications came quickly. Soon X-rays were in common use in medical practice.

5. In industry, too, these rays have applications. They can detect internal defects in the structure of metals. In chemical research their employment helps to probe the structure of crystals and of complex molecules. In short, Roentgen’s discovery was a new way to make the invisible visible.

Задание 16.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление Perfect

Прочитайте следующие предложения. Переспросите о происходящем действии, дайте отрицательный ответ на вопрос.

1. My friend has worked at the factory for 12 years.
2. Our engineers have improved this new method of work.
3. We shall have graduated from the Institute by 2010.
4. They had completed their work by 5 o’clock yesterday.

Задание 17

Подберите к следующим предложениям формальные показатели: yet, up to now, by the end of the next year, by 2000, ever.

- 1) Auto-making has become one of the leading Russian industries which produces different types of passenger cars, trucks and buses.
- 2) Professor N. will have planned a new experiment.
- 3) Have you been to this plant?
- 4) The enterprise had specialized in radio and telephone equipment.
- 5) We have not seen our chief engineer.

Задание 18

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. In 1915 a scientist named Albert Einstein proposed a revolutionary new theory in physics. Only twelve persons in the world really understood at that time what Einstein meant in his theory of relativity. Yet all over the civilized world everyone who read the newspapers knew that Einstein was a genius that he had overthrown the foundations of physics, chemistry and astronomy. Later people learned that this revolution had made possible the development of the photoelectric cell, television and a lot of electronic inventions.

2. It is not too difficult to understand the simple aspects of this theory. For example, a fly that walks along the top of a moving train moves at one speed relative to the train and at another relative to the ground. It moves at another speed from the point of view of an observer in space who can consider the motion of the train and the fly. So Einstein said that there was no absolute motion and no absolute rest: that all motion in the Universe is relative to some other motion.

3. Einstein's theory is now the cornerstone of modern physics. Modern physics cannot exist without the theory of relativity, just as it cannot exist without the concept of atoms and molecules. Scientists could never explain a great number of physical phenomena without this theory. Particle accelerators and calculations of nuclear reactions are based on it.

Задание 19.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление времен английского языка.

Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

- 1) We (to carry out) experiments in the laboratory every week.
- 2) This country (to achieve) success in the development of chemical industry recently.
- 3) He (to read) in the library at that time tomorrow.
- 4) The researchers (to complete) the experimental part of their investigation in a week.
- 5) They (to be) never late for their classes.
- 6) They (to finish) this experiment next month.
- 7) My friend (to prepare) for the seminar in the reading-hall now.

8) The technician (to install) the new equipment in our laboratory by the beginning of the new year.

9) He (to send) the telegram before they came.

10) They (to use) already new technology in their work.

Задание 20.

Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

1. Specialists all over the world (to do) their best to find more efficient ways of generating electricity now.

2. Chemists (to find) new unexpected properties of polymers by the end of their experiment.

3. Mendeleev (to work) hard to determine the correct atomic weight of nine elements.

4. They already (to succeed) in developing some more efficient processes.

5. Scientists (to produce) hydrogen basically from ordinary water.

6. Our group just (to create) an accurate device.

7. The mechanic (to test) the engine for a few hours tomorrow.

Задание 21. Обсуждение устной темы “Our Institute”.

Тема 3. Информационно-смысловой анализ текста

Задание 1.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “Science”

1. Science is important to most people living in the modern world. In particular, science is important to the world peace and understanding, to the understanding of technology and to our understanding of the world.

2. Science is important to world peace in many ways. On the one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also helped to keep the peace through research which has improved the life of people. Scientists have helped us to understand the problem of supplying the world with enough energy, they have begun to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem – for example, using energy from the Sun and from the atom. Scientists have also analyzed the world’s resources with the knowledge provided to us by science. Science studies the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

3. Science is also important to everyone who deals with modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the results of advances in technology and technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now. In some cases technology may be essential for our lives on the Earth.

4. The study of science can also provide people with the understanding of natural world. Scientists are learning to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and development of the human race.

5. Our scientists and inventors have enriched science and technology with many great achievements, which enable our country to solve many important problems. Many discoveries of great theoretical and practical significance have been made in our country.

These discoveries deal with many various fields of science such as physics, chemistry, biology and many others.

Задание 2.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “Substances”.

1. All objects surrounding us in nature are composed of different substances. Iron, glass, wood, water, sugar, etc are all examples of such substances. Chemistry is the study of substances and their transformations. Therefore, the first problem we take up when we begin to study a course in chemistry is how to distinguish and recognize substances.

2. The characteristic qualities of a material that describe and identify it are called its properties. Substances are distinguished by their properties. These properties include such factors as colour, smell, taste, specific gravity, greater or less hardness, melting and boiling points, solubility, structure, interactions with other substances and kinds of new products formed in the reactions. For example, in describing the properties of sugar, we can state that sugar is a hard brittle substance, white in colour, sweet in taste, without odour, easily soluble in water, heavier than water, with a specific gravity of 1.58, etc.

3. In order to learn the properties of a substance one must have it in a pure form. Even small admixtures of foreign substances may change properties of a substance. For example, pure water is colourless, tasteless and transparent, but if a drop of milk is added to a glass of water, the water becomes clouded; if a drop of ink is added, the water becomes coloured. All the enumerated properties are not those of water, but of the admixtures.

Задание 3.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление модальных глаголов.

Вставьте в предложения нужный модальный глагол.

1. Our scientific research laboratory (должна) launch a new programme this year.
2. An engineer (должен) know all the properties of this material.
3. Nobody (не мог) understand this mysterious phenomenon.
4. Science (может) help people in all aspects of their life.
5. You (можешь) use this instrument for measuring gas pressure.
6. This power station (должна) supply us with all necessary energy.
7. The student (не смог) solve this equation, we (должны) show him how to do it.
8. He (не смог) complete his experiment in time as he worked very slowly.
9. This equipment (может) produce parts with very high accuracy.
10. You (должны) regulate the speed of this machine.

Задание 4.

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «Studies at the Institute».

Задание 5.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “Water”.

1. Water plays the most essential part in our lives. It is universally needed. But it is not naturally present everywhere. Where does water come from? We know that the evaporation of water from rivers and from the seas causes the water vapour to be held in the atmosphere, from which, on cooling, it is deposited as rain. This rain eventually finds its way back to the rivers and sea so the cycle begins all over again. The heat of the Sun supplies the energy for the evaporation.

2. Water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. It can be made if hydrogen or hydrogen-containing substances are burnt in air or oxygen.

3. Most of the world's water is liquid, but an important part is solid as ice and snow. There are millions of tons of water vapour in the atmosphere. Clouds consist of minute droplets of water or crystals of ice.

4. Having found the composition of water the scientists could investigate its properties. It was stated that ordinary water is impure, it usually contains dissolved salts and dissolved gases and sometimes organic matter. Water is a poor conductor of electric current.

5. For chemical work water is to be purified by distillation. Pure water is colourless, tasteless and odourless. Rain water is not chemically pure, although it is the nearest approach to a pure water among natural waters. It contains little or no mineral matter, it does not contain dissolved gases.

6. Having examined the properties of water the chemists found that physical properties of water can be used to define many physical constants and units. The freezing point of water is taken as 0° C and the boiling point of water is taken as 100° C.

7. So water is one of the most important of all chemical substances. It is one of major constituents of living matter and of the environment in which we live.

Задание 6. Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление

i) *Найдите предложения, в которых глагольная форма с окончанием –ed является частью Passive Voice.*

1. They produced many new goods at our plant.
2. These new substances were produced in our laboratory.
3. He carried out his first experiment at the age of 18.
4. Great research work was carried out by our students.
5. The scientists identified the properties of these metals.
6. New unexpected properties were identified by these scientists.
7. He was carrying out the experiment, when I entered the laboratory.
8. The substance was examined under the microscope.
9. He was sent to Petersburg to continue his studies.
10. He was not present at the Institute yesterday.

Задание 7. Обсуждение устной темы «Studies at the Institute».

Задание 8

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста "Crystals".

1. Speaking about crystals one often imagines something beautiful, perfect and rare. In reality, however, practically all solid bodies around us are crystals. The exceptions are plants, water and the atmosphere.

2. Till recently crystallography was regarded as “the most dreary, the most difficult and the most useless of sciences”. Today crystallography is one of the most important branches of natural science, rich in practical achievements, having deep philosophical content. It is closely related to mathematics.

3. By now several thousands inorganic and over five thousand organic crystal structures have been studied.

4. Not long ago only X-rays were used for structural analysis. And now the method of neutron diffraction has come into wide use in the field of crystal analysis.

5. Crystals offer a simple way for transforming one kind of energy into another, for instance, by using the action of light to obtain an electric effect, or to achieve optical effects by mechanical action. It is possible to illuminate a crystal with red light and make it emit green rays. In fact, in modern technology all the instruments that can emit energy are built around crystals.

6. Of special interest is research into the strength of crystals. All metals and alloys constitute a collection of variously placed tiny crystals. The more perfect the crystals, the higher the strength of the metal. This means that by special methods it is possible to obtain crystals of required strength.

7. Already now we know how to grow very thin crystals, which have a diameter of a few microns only and possess extraordinary high tensile strength.

8. Now it is necessary to grow artificially not only the crystals that do not exist in nature, but those that do exist but are scarce. Rock crystals, for instance, which have a vast range of technical and optical applications, are grown at factories in a quantity far larger than that obtained by mining. Ruby crystals, too, have numerous applications. Artificial rubies and sapphires go into watches and other instruments. Ruby rods form the core of lasers.

Задание 9.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление

h) *Выберите и вставьте правильную форму глагола. Предложения переведите.*

(are carried out, is being carried out, was being carried out, has been carried out, will be carried out, were carried out, had been carried out, will have been carried out)

1. Such experiments ... every day.

2. The experiment ... and the results are very good.

3. Don't enter the laboratory, the experiment

4. All the experiments ... by the end of the next month.

5. The experiments ... in our laboratory yesterday.

6. When the teacher entered the laboratory the experiment

7. A new experiment ... next week.

8. The experiments ... before the bell rang.

Задание 10.

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения “Our Country”.

Задание 11.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “Electric Current”

1. An electric current can be described as electric charge in motion. In a solid conductor, such as a wire, the current consists of moving electrons, while in certain liquids and in gases the carriers may include positively and negatively charged atoms. In addition a beam of electrons or charged atoms may be sent through a vacuum, i.e. electrons may travel without any conductor.

2. In the study of electricity there are three important terms. These are current, electromotive force and resistance.

3. The flow of electrons along a wire can be compared to the flow of liquid through pipes. The rate at which the liquid flows may be measured by the amount passing in each unit of time – for example, in gallons per second, in cubic feet per hour, etc. The strength of current may be measured by the amount of charge passing per unit of time. The practical unit is the ampere. But the speed of electrons is only about a hundredth (0.01) of an inch per second.

4. The water system consisting of a series of pipes joined to a pump corresponds to a simple electric circuit made up of a series of wires connected to a battery. The purpose of the pump is to maintain a pressure difference in order to keep the water circulation. The function of the battery is to maintain the electric pressure difference between its two terminals. This difference in electric pressure causes a current to flow between two points when they are joined by a conductor. Electric pressure difference is also called potential difference, voltage or electromotive force. The unit for measuring it is the volt.

5. The opposition which a substance offers to the flow of current through it is called its resistance. Substances having a small resistance, such as metals and most liquids, are called conductors. Substances which offer a high resistance are called insulators. The unit of resistance is the ohm.

Задание 12.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на функции глаголов to be, to have .
Объясните функции глагола “to be” в следующих предложениях.

1. This machine-building plant is one of the largest in Europe.
2. It is operating during 5 years.
3. They are to carry out many interesting experiments.
4. They are in the laboratory now.
5. The conference is to take place in our Institute.
6. He is a first-year student.
7. There are many new devices in our laboratory.
8. She was speaking to the teacher when I came into the room.
9. They were busy yesterday.

Задание 13

Объясните функции глагола “to have” в следующих предложениях.

1. This discovery has made great impression in the world.
2. She had to examine this substance.
3. We have already finished our work.
4. Water has many interesting properties.
5. He has to attend all the lectures.
6. We have a lot of books in our library.
7. They will have to translate this article.
8. He has solved this problem lately.
9. Students had many tasks for independent work.

Задание 14. Обсуждение устной темы «Our Country””.

Тема 4. Обобщение основ общения на иностранном языке и анализ иностранных текстов

Задание 1

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “Higher Education”.

1. The training of highly-skilled specialists with a wide theoretical, practical and political outlook is the main task of higher education. Higher technical education is offered by polytechnical and branch institutions of higher learning. Polytechnical institutes are large educational centers, training engineers in the most diverse fields of technology, providing them with a wide general scientific and general engineering education.

2. Branch institutes train engineers for individual branches of heavy and light industries, such as iron-and-steel, power engineering, construction, mechanical engineering, transport, communications, machine-building, food and chemical industries.

3. Now the higher school acquires a specific task to train engineers of a new type combining fundamental knowledge with a high professional level and practical training in the specific field of the national economy.

4. Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology.

5. The number of technical institutes, their specialization, variety of professions in which training is given and the forms in which the education is organized are continually adapted to the changing needs of production. And this means that we have to give the future specialists a better grounding in basic subjects. Tuition rests on a broad scientific basis, lectures on theory are combined with practical classes. At all higher schools besides obligatory subjects there are some optional courses which provide students with an opportunity to study subjects they are most interested in.

Задание 2. Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление

Сравните перевод Participle I и II.

Boiling water – boiled water;

Developing country - developed country;

Reflecting surface – reflected light;

Improving methods – improved methods;

Analyzing the properties – the properties analyzed;
The burning substance – the substance burned;
Heating a solution – the solution heated;
Increasing the quality – the quality increased.

Задание 3

*Переведите предложения, определив функции причастий:
а) определение, б) обстоятельство, с) часть сказуемого.*

I

- 1) A molecule is a compound consisting of two or more atoms.
- 2) Combining hydrogen with oxygen in the certain proportion we produce water.
- 3) The assistant was preparing the solution very carefully.
- 4) While burning the solution combine with oxygen.
- 5) The engineers discussing the design suggested improvements.

II

- 1) The data required were analyzed in our laboratory.
- 2) When required the data will be applied in our practical work.
- 3) The method applied was unique.
- 4) They have applied new methods in their work.
- 5) When discussed the design was adopted.

Задание 4.

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «».

Задание 5.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “History of University”.

Universities originated in Europe during the eleventh century, but they were not the first in the world. Perhaps, the University of Al-Azhar founded in Cairo in 970 is one of the oldest still operating universities in the world.

European universities developed from monastery schools and their development took place so slowly that it is difficult to know the point at which they became universities. Many scholars believe that the oldest European university is the University of Bologna, Italy. It was founded in the late tenth century, but it had existed as a law school since 890. The University of Paris developed during the eleventh century. Many other universities appeared in Europe during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

These first schools were founded largely to serve the professions. They provided the first unified teaching of law, medicine, and theology. The lessons were conducted in the Latin language, which the students were to speak even among themselves.

The oldest universities in Britain Oxford and Cambridge were founded in the Middle Ages.

Задание 6.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление

Определите функцию инфинитива в предложениях. Предложения переведите.

- 1) To operate new flexible line became possible thanks to computers.
- 2) To operate new flexible lines workers have to get special training.
- 3) The new flexible line is to operate at numerous plants.
- 4) The flexible line to operate at the plant will be installed in some months.
- 5) The task of the computers is to operate the whole line properly.
- 6) To transform water into steam is not a complex process.
- 7) To transform water into steam one must heat it.
- 8) One cannot transform water into steam without heating it.
- 9) The water to be transformed into steam must be heated.
- 10) The function of the device is to transform water into steam.

Задание 7.

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «Great Britain».

Задание 8.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста “History of physics”.

1. The most advanced science at present, and the one which seems to give the most light on the structure of the world is physics. It is useful to have some idea of what the up-to-date development of physics is and how the whole of modern physics is connected with its history. In fact the history of this science begins with Galileo.

2. Galileo – and in a lesser degree Decartes – introduced the fundamental concepts and principles which were enough for physics until the present century.

3. Galileo introduced two principles that made the mathematical physics possible: the law of inertia, and the parallelogram law. The law of inertia, now familiar as Newton’s first law of motion made it possible to calculate the motions of matter by means of the laws of dynamics alone.

4. From Newton to the end of the nineteenth century, the progress of physics involved no basically new principles. The first revolutionary novelty was Planck’s introduction of the quantum constant h to explain the structure and the behavior of atoms in the year 1900. Another invention from Newtonian principles followed in 1905, when Einstein published his special theory of relativity.

5. Just at this moment we can see a great interactions of all sciences. Physics is increasingly penetrating all the other parts of science and this is evident in the names of the new hybrid subjects. Now we have chemical physics, which is different not so much in the proportion of physics and chemistry, but in its central interest of extending the range of physics. A biologist cannot do without knowledge of modern physics while a physicist must know something of biology, as he may find that a great deal of his work will be concerned with biophysics. The mathematical aspect of physics is also becoming much more evident especially now when we are having a growing interaction between physics and mathematics in computational physics.

6. Our job in physics is to see things simply, to understand a great many complicated phenomena in a unified way, in terms of¹ a few simple principles. You cannot predict what will happen in future, but you have to be ready to meet it.

Задание 9.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление неличных форм глагола.

Переведите следующие предложения. Объясните различные функции причастий:

- 1) Having left the secondary school he entered the Technological Institute.
- 2) Mechanized methods of coal extraction are widely used in our country.
- 3) Reading an article in an English journal he used an English-Russian dictionary.
- 4) Using a dictionary we can translate any technical article dealing with our profession.
- 5) Having graduated from the institute they work as engineers all over the country.
- 6) The method of measurements developed lately differs greatly from the old ones.
- 7) He went into the office leaving the door opened.

Задание 10

Переведите предложения, назовите те, в которых Infinitive используется в функциях обстоятельства и определения.

- 1) To explain this problem the lecturer demonstrated some diagrams.
- 2) It takes us half an hour to get home on foot.
- 3) The article to be read in English is of great interest to us.
- 4) To answer this question we studied a lot of publications.
- 5) We are to solve this problem as soon as possible.
- 6) For these problems to be carried out successfully we are to work hard.
- 7) He tried to translate the text without a dictionary.

Задание 11.

Обсуждение устной темы "Great Britain".

Задание 12.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста "From the History of drawing"

1. People learned to draw pictures of the objects around them long before they learned to write. The ability to make simple drawings helped man to develop his first written language. The ancient people drew on the bark of trees, on stone, bone, leather and other materials. They learned to make a material called papyrus, which they used especially for writing and for drawing. People began to use pictures for depicting houses, palaces and other buildings. As time went on the pictures used for technical purposes changed, took other forms, and gradually turned into drawings.

2. At first, these drawings consisted only of a single picture showing the object viewed from above. This picture was called a plan. Later, people began to add a front view of the object to this plan. And then other "views" were added. The methods of picturing objects were improved.

3. In Russia the people developed their own methods of representation of objects in drawing. Both historical documents and the monuments of ancient architecture in Kiev, Vladimir and other cities show that the architects of Ancient Rus (Древняя Русь) used drawings.

4. Industry, mining and ship-building began to develop in Russia at the beginning of the 18th century. This was also a period of progress in the use and improvement of drawings. Russian inventors did much to develop methods of making mechanical drawings. Ivan Kulibin, the famous Russian inventor, made drawings of his numerous inventions.

5. Modern mechanical drawing is based on scientific principles known as descriptive geometry. The founder of this science in Russia was Professor J.A. Sevastyanov, who solved many problems of descriptive geometry and showed how to apply it to mechanical drawing. The famous Russian scientist V.I. Kurdyumov (1853-1904) contributed much to Russian science. In his numerous works he gave a new scientific trend to many fields of descriptive geometry and developed methods for applying this science to technical drawing. So the Russian school of engineering graphics was perfected by many Russian architects, mechanics, engineers, technicians and scientists.

Задание 13. Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление неличных форм глагола.

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на использование герундия после предлогов.

- 1) Our success depends on supplying us with the modern equipment.
- 2) They succeeded in obtaining all the instruments they needed.
- 3) It is useless to pay too much attention to this problem without specifying all the details of the process.
- 4) We insist on using another important element in this equipment.
- 5) The method of avoiding these difficulties is unknown at present.
- 6) This test will give us the possibility of determining all the necessary data.
- 7) The idea of conducting this experiment is unexpected.
- 8) Think of explaining the results of your work.
- 9) This device should be put into operation without stopping the test.
- 10) He is used to working under such conditions.

Задание 14.

Использование изученного лексического материала и грамматических конструкций с целью составления устного сообщения «The USA».

Задание 15.

Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста WHAT IS MATHEMATICS?

1. Mathematics is an important subject for students of technical higher schools. It is sometimes called “the queen of sciences”. It was the Greeks who formed mathematics as a scientific discipline.

2. So being a Greek word by origin mathematics means “something that must be learnt or understood”, perhaps “acquired knowledge” or “knowledge acquirable by learning”.

3. Mathematics as a science is a collection of branches. The largest branch is called the real number system. Arithmetic, algebra, the study of functions, differential equations

and various other subjects are all developments of the real number system. This part of mathematics is termed the mathematics of number.

4. Number names were among the first words used by people, but it has taken thousands of years to learn how to use numbers or the written figures called “numerals”. At first people knew only one way to work with numbers; that was to count. Later they found out how to add, subtract, and multiply. They invented special devices to make computations easier, especially in dealing with large numbers.

5. Besides the decimal number system which we commonly use there are other systems of numeration such as the binary, octal, etc. In the number system we use digits.

6. The second branch is geometry consisting of several geometries: plane geometry, solid geometry and descriptive geometry¹. Each branch has the same logical structure: it begins with certain concepts, such as the whole numbers in the mathematics of number, and such as point, line and triangle in geometry.

7. Pure mathematics and Applied Mathematics together constitute Mathematics as a science.

Задание 16.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление неличных форм глагола.

Сравните функции ing – форм.

1. Testing will begin in a few minutes.
2. Testing these devices we sometimes find defects in them.
3. Reading stories about adventures and travelling is his hobby.
4. Reading stories about adventures he remembered his youth.
5. Ice melting begins at 0°C.
6. When melting the ice keeps the same temperature.
7. One must use special instruments while carrying out this experiment.
8. Carrying out this investigation is of great importance.
9. Scientists' working together has great advantage for research.
10. Working together scientists can solve almost any problem.

Задание 17.

Обсуждение устной темы “The USA”

2.2 Оценочные средства для промежуточного контроля

Вопросы к зачету (1 семестр)

1. Части речи в английском языке.
2. Понятие о грамматическом строе английского языка.
3. Определение главных членов предложения.
4. Способы связи слов в предложении.
5. Второстепенные члены предложения.
6. Имя существительное.
7. Артикли.

8. Число существительного.
9. Притяжательный падеж существительного.
10. Функции окончания –s.
11. Суффиксы существительных.
12. Виды артикля.
13. Имя прилагательное.
14. Сравнительные степени прилагательных.
15. Суффиксы прилагательных
16. Категория глагола в английском языке.
17. Глагол to be.
18. Конструкция there is (are).
19. Глагол to have.
20. Глагол to do.
21. Порядок слов в простом повествовательном предложении.
22. Типы предложений.
23. Повелительное наклонение.
24. Виды вопросительных предложений.
25. Вопросительные предложения без вопросительного слова.
26. Вопросительные предложения с вопросительным словом.
27. Отрицательные предложения.
28. Второстепенные части речи. Предлоги и союзы.
29. Монологические высказывания по устной теме «My Biography».
30. Монологические высказывания по устной теме “My Day”.

Практические задания к зачету (1 курс, 1 семестр).

Задание 1.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. In world there is no perfect economic system.
a) a (an) b) the c) –
2. Costs are money spent to manufacture goods or provide services.
a) a (an) b) the c) –
3. Land is factor of production.
a) a (an) b) the c) –
4. In planned economy, the government sets prices.
a) a (an) b) the c) –
5. Competition exists in free market because anyone can be a producer.
a) a (an) b) the c) –
6. Many millions of people enjoy a quality of life.
a) a (an) b) the c) –
7. People get loans from banks for all sorts of reasons.
a) a (an) b) the c) –

Задание 2.

Выберите правильную форму глагола to be.

1. He ... a computer programmer.

- a) am b) were c) is
2. Her hobby ... tennis.
a) are b) were c) is
3. They ... active members of our English club last year.
a) will be b) were c) are
4. The weather ... nice tomorrow.
a) will be b) is c) was
5. I hope it ... cold next Friday.
a) isn't b) wasn't c) won't be
6. He ... in Kiev in two days' time.
a) is b) will be c) was

Задание 3.

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Моя сестра – учительница.
2. Завтра я буду занят.
3. Где вы были вчера?
4. Она замужем.
5. Они из Лондона? – Нет, они из Оксфорда.
6. Когда она была молодой, она была очень хорошенькой.
7. Вы программист?

Задание 4.

Переведите слова, образованные от одного корня, обращая внимание на суффиксы:

To transform – transformer – transforming; to apply – application – applicable; to use – useful – useless; strong – strength – strengthen; number – numerous; to produce – producer – production – producing; to vary – various – variety; to achieve – achievement; art – artificial – artificially.

Задание 5.

Откройте скобки и поставьте глагол "to have" а нужной форме:

1. I... (have) a party for my friend today.
2. She ... (have) got a big parcel.
3. We ... (have) enough money to buy this car.
4. They ... (have) a cake for supper.
5. She ... (have, not) any accent.

Задание 6.

Составьте предложения, используя конструкцию there is/are в соответствии с данным образцом.

Образец: in the lab – ten computers There are ten computers in the lab.

1. in the group – twenty students
2. in algebra – three fundamental operations
3. in his library – many books

Задание 7.

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и сравнительные конструкции.

1. The simplest mathematical operation is addition.
2. He laughs best who laughs last.
3. The greater the program file for the computer, the greater is its value.
4. I like algebra more than geometry.

Задание 8.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа, заменяя выделенные слова личными местоимениями:

1. Adam Smith is often called the Father of Modern Economics.
a) it b) they c) he
2. Economists like to make theories.
a) they b) she c) he
3. The government puts higher taxes on petrol.
a) you b) it c) they
4. In some parts of Africa the traditional economy still exists.
a) it b) he c) you
5. People consume almost everything they produce.
a) he b) it c) they
6. Aristotle did not use the word economics.
a) it b) you c) he
7. In the traditional economy men are hunters & farmers.
a) I b) they c) he

Задание 9.

Употребите местоимение, соответствующее данному в скобках.

1. (Наша) flat is on the fifth floor.
a) us; b) our; c) their; d) her
2. Nick is helping (своему) friend with his English.
a) her; b) his; c) their; d) him
3. What is (его) father?
a) her; b) his; c) my; d) their
4. Where are (ее) parents?
a) her; b) his; c) their; d) its
5. They are busy with (своими) lessons.
a) her; b) his; c) their; d) its

Задание

10. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Never try to prove what nobody doubts.
2. Don't tell anybody. It is a secret.
3. Any problem is expressed in mathematical terms.

4. Everybody knows this familiar theorem.

Задание 11.

Выберите нужную форму глагола *to do*:

1. She most of her writing on a computer.
a) do b) does
2. Machines most of work yesterday.
a) did b) have done
3. you have a computer?
a) do b) does
4. He always his job well.
a) do b) does
5. What she want to do?
a) do b) does
6. you speak English?
a) do b) does
7. The company ought something about the poor service.
a) to do b) do

Задание 12.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. The tourist office has about hotel accommodation.
a) information b) informations
2. No news good news.
a) is b) are
3. Money the world go round.
a) make b) makes
4. Economics my favourite subject at the Institute.
a) is b) are
5. What the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.
a) is b) are
6. There \$ 30 in my wallet, but now it's gone.
a) was b) were
7. How much jeans?
a) is this b) are these

Задание 13.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

The tourist office has about hotel accommodation.

- a) information b) informations
2. No news good news.
a) is b) are
3. Money the world go round.
a) make b) makes
4. Economics my favourite subject at the Institute.

- a) is b) are
5. What the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.
- a) is b) are
6. There \$ 30 in my wallet, but now it's gone.
- a) was b) were
7. How much jeans?

Задание 14.

Выберите нужную форму существительного:

1. In a planned economy, wages depend on the service they provide to society.
- a) workers' b) workers
2. salary mostly depends on the demand for his or her work.
- a) Someone b) Someone's
3. Consumers can buy a goods or services.
- a) company's b) company
4. Utility is the word for the satisfaction we get from a purchase.
- a) economists b) economists'
5. The cost of the good, the income can affect the utility of a good.
- a) consumer b) consumer's
6. The demand is the need for labour.
- a) employers' b) employers
7. The financial plans are embodied in its annual budget.
- a) government b) government's

Задание 15.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. The US has a domestic market than Portugal.
- a) bigger b) more big
2. If one company has a much share than any other, it can affect price.
- a) the largest b) larger
3. There are companies which need a lot of money to set up but much money to run.
- a) little b) less
4. An increase in demand can make a company push its prices even than necessary.
- a) higher b) the highest
5. Adam Smith is one of economists.
- a) great b) the greatest
6. A house is one of the things that people buy.
- a) more expensive b) most expensive
7. China and India are now making Contributions to global growth.
- a) the largest b) larger

Задание 16

Выберите нужный предлог.

1. The film is based on / at a book by Tolkien.
2. He has been interested in music since / from his childhood.
3. This film is by / of my favourite director.
4. They went at / to the University library after classes.
5. What was his car speed on / during the race?
6. I have a sofa and a table in / into the room.
7. My younger sister is in / at school now.
8. Teresa is on the way to / in the station and Nick is between/with her.

Задание 17.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. He is a company manager, he ?
a) is b) isn't c) are
2. You have got a nice flat in Moscow, you?
a. have b) has c) haven't
3. She finishes her work at 6, she?
a) does b) is c) doesn't
4. The manager stays in the office till 6, he?
a) does b) doesn't c) is
5. We don't have lessons in the morning, we?
a) do b) don't c) does
6. The director meets customers in the morning, he?
a) do b) does c) doesn't
7. Brighton is a large city, it?
a) isn't b) is c) aren't

Задание 18.

Составьте предложения из следующих слов. Предложения переведите.

- 1) lecture, students, of, are, today, many, at, there, the, mathematics.
- 2) college, men, and, these, English, study, an, young, at, women, technical.
- 3) special, we, in, two, or, laboratories, years, a, shall, building, have, three, for.

Задание 19.

Определите функции окончания "-s".

- 1) He carries out physical experiments.
- 2) The professor lectured at the University more than 10 years ago.
- 3) My sister's favorite subject at school was English.
- 4) Today he begins to work at our laboratory.
- 5) We found some interesting articles on chemistry.
- 6) The work's title was "Radioactivity".
- 7) The great physicist takes interest in materials' conductivity.

Задание 20.

Вставьте одно из следующих слов в пропуски:

1. As the field survey shows, very customers find the design of our goods attractive.
a) little b) few c) much
2. We managed to capture contracts last month.
a) little b) much c) many
3. We have time at our disposal. We must make a decision right away.
a) little b) much c) many
4. There is very data available about market trends in this region.
a) a few b) little c) many
5. We spent too time on routine meetings.
a) much b) a few c) many
6. 'Are there any seats on the next flight to Madrid?' 'Yes, there are'
a) little b) many c) much
7. I am beginning to get worried about the situation.
a) a little b) few c) many

Задание 21.

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Our office hours are nine six.
a) in in b) from till c) since ...for
2. the beginning of the 20th century, economic scientists have made important discoveries.
a) for b) during c) since
3. Those promises were made the company 2003.
a) in b) at c) till
4. The firm has been discussing a possible \$100 investment more than a year.
a) at b) since c) for
5. Russia and Japan plan to increase cooperation in the energy sector 2008.
a) in b) on c) for
6. Sky Express has sold almost 3000 tickets last week.
a) from b) since c) in
7. LUKoil will start operating four new gas stations a few weeks.
a) at b) in c) during

Задание 22.

Вставьте соответствующие вопросительные слова.

1. ... is your name?
2. ... doesn't understand this grammar rule?
3. ... of you studies French?
4. ... is the answer to my question?
5. do you live in Moscow?
6. were you born?

- 7... lectures you on mathematics?
8. ... do you study?
9. Here are the books. ... is yours?
10. ... knows the answer to this question?

Задание 23.

Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках, в нужную степень сравнения и переведите английские пословицы:

1. Blood is (thick) than water.
2. Health is (good) than wealth.
3. (Good) late than never.
4. (Easy) said than done.
5. Four eyes see (much) than two.
6. (Long) day has an end.
7. (Much) you have, (much) you want.

Задание 24.

Выберите нужный предлог.

1. The film is based on / at a book by Tolkien.
2. He has been interested in music since / from his childhood.
3. This film is by / of my favourite director.
4. They went at / to the University library after classes.
5. What was his car speed on / during the race?
6. I have a sofa and a table in / into the room.
7. My younger sister is in / at school now.
8. Teresa is on the way to / in the station and Nick is between/with her.

Задание 25.

Переведите следующие предложения и определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова в предложении.

1. We usually measure volume in cubic centimetres.
2. The students were measuring the temperature in the laboratory.
3. Measuring temperature is necessary in a lot of experiments.
4. The operating speed of these systems will be measured in nano -seconds.
5. The distance measured enabled scientists to correct mistakes.

Задание 26.

Переведите предложения с местоимением it.

1. Read this book. It is interesting.
2. What is this? It is a new device.
3. It is necessary to finish this work.
4. It is known that he is a good scientist.
5. There is a thing very important for research. It is a computer.
6. Take the book and give it to me.
7. It is not a very difficult problem, you can solve it.

Задание 27.

Выберите нужный предлог:

1. My father works... a plant.
2. My mother is a telephone-operator... an Institute.
3. I served... the Army... two years.
4. My sister teaches... school.
5. My brother does not live... us, he lives... Novgorod.
6. ... the age of 18 I finished school and went to work... the Svetlana plant.
7. ... the evening we often listen to the latest news over the radio or watch TV.

Задание 28.

Выберите для этих отрицательных предложений нужную форму глаголов be или do: am not / isn't / aren't / don't / doesn't.

- 1 Tom doesn't work in the evenings.
- 2 I'm very tired. Iwant to go out this evening.
- 3 I'm very tired. I.....going out this evening.
- 4 George.....working this week. He's on holiday.
- 5 My parents are usually at home. They.....go out very often.
- 6 Barbara has travelled a lot but she.....speak any foreign languages.
- 7 You can turn off the television. I.....watching it.
- 8 There's a party next week but we.....going.

Задание 29.

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные значения предлогов.

- 1) For some years I lived abroad.
- 2) His work was a great surprise for scientists all over the world.
- 3) She didn't answer the question for she was not ready for the lesson.
- 4) As the time passes, mechanisms become more complex.
- 5) There are two kinds of transformations known as physical and chemical.
- 6) As he is busy now, he will not do this work in time.
- 7) I haven't seen him since my last vacations.

Задание 30.

Определите, является ли слово глаголом или существительным. Переведите данные словосочетания.

he experiments, his experiments, those experiments; he measures, the measures, these measures, it measures, no measures; it lights, its lights, some lights, she lights;

Вопросы к зачету (2 семестр)

1. Местоимения: основные группы.
2. Личные местоимения.
3. Притяжательные местоимения.
4. Количественные местоимения.
5. Неопределенные местоимения.

6. Производные местоимения.
7. Видо-временные формы глагола.
8. Времена группы Simple.
9. Конструкция “used to”
10. Времена группы Continuous.
11. Конструкция “be going to”
12. Времена группы Perfect.
13. Модальный глагол can и его эквивалент.
14. Модальный глагол must и его эквиваленты.
15. Модальный глагол may и его эквиваленты.
16. Страдательный и действительный залог.
17. Страдательный залог Simple
18. Страдательный залог Continuous
19. Страдательный залог Perfect.
20. Функции глагола to be.
21. Функции глагола to have.
22. Функции глагола to do.
23. Синтаксический анализ текста.
24. neither... nor - ни... ни either... or - либо... либо both... and - как... так и; и... и
25. Конструкция it ...who (that)...
26. Виды вопросительных предложений.
27. Вопросительные предложения без вопросительного слова.
28. Вопросительные предложения с вопросительным словом.
29. Разделительные вопросы.
30. Альтернативные вопросы.
31. Отрицательные предложения.

Практические задания к зачету (1 курс, 2 семестр).

Задание 1.

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните неопределенные местоимения.

1. When arriving in a foreign country one goes through the customs.
3. His proposal doesn't seem to have aroused anybody's interest.
4. Has anybody of them been to Scotland?
5. Nobody will smoke in the room.
6. The Metric System has some advantages over the English System.
7. She didn't tell anyone about her secret. Not a person.

Задание. 2.

- 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.

Задание 3.

Поставьте следующие предложения в Past или Future Indefinite, добавляя слова *last/next year, yesterday, tomorrow, last/next week, last/next summer* и т. д.

1. We study six days a week.
2. I go to the institute every day.
3. My friend lives in a hostel.
4. Usually I get up at 7 o'clock.
5. My studies begin at half past eight.
6. We have four lectures every day.
7. After lectures we go to the dinning-room.
8. We do our homework for the next day.
9. At night I read and watch TV.
10. On Sunday I visit my friends.

Задание 4.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Continuous

1. I (to write) an English exercise now.
2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
3. My little sister (to sleep) now.
4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time.
5. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday.

Задание 5.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
5. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.

Задание 6.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous.

1. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
2. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
3. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
4. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
5. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
6. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.

Задание 7.

Определите, в каком залоге, Active или Passive, употреблён глагол.

1. These problems are very important.
2. Supper is usually cooked by Granny.

3. The baby will be taken for a walk.
4. The students did their work very well.
5. This article will be published in this magazine.

Задание 8.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.

Задание 9.

Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на союзы:

1. We shall come to see him either tonight or tomorrow morning.
2. I could find him neither at home nor at work.
3. My wife likes both to listen to the radio and to watch TV.
4. He plays well both volley-ball and football.

Задание 10.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It was nuclear physics that drew Igor Kurchatov's attention in 1933.
2. It was thanks to Lomonosov that Moscow University was founded in 1775.
3. It is electronics that produced radar.
4. It was Mendeleev who gave the world his periodic table of elements.

Задание 11.

Выберите нужную форму глагола в настоящем простом или в настоящем продолженном времени:

1. Our manager in the office all day.
a. stay b) stays c) is staying
2. As a rule I customers in the evening.
a) meet b) meets c) am meeting
3. We usually our work at 6.
a) finishes b) finish c) are finishing
4. He often to London.
a) go b) goes c) is going
5. They customers in different cities.
a. have got b) has got c) are having
6. We don't out at weekends.
a. goes b) go c) are going
7. After lunch the secretary letters to different companies.
a. write b) is writing c) writes

Задание 12.

Выберите нужную форму глагола в простом прошедшем или в настоящем совершенном времени:

1. I three business lunches this week.
a) had b) have had
2. The company's share prices at the end of last week.
a) bounced b) has bounced
3. The company for a 5% increase in sales last month.
a) budgeted b) has budgeted
4. The shares a high rate of interest some days ago.
a) yielded b) has yielded
5. It a pleasure to do business with you today. a) was b) has been
6. Last year she her own company and proved to be a very good businesswoman.
a) set up b) has set up
7. I writing the three-year business plan yet.
a) didn't finish b) haven't finished

Задание 13.

Выберите нужную форму глагола в пассивном залоге:

1. Payment yesterday.
a) is received b) was received c) received
2. The company's annual accounts by the Chief Accountant.
a) is prepared b) are prepared c) prepare
3. The agent by the company last week.
a) was accredited b) were accredited c) accredited
4. The accumulated profit forward to next year today.
a) has been carried b) have been carried c) was carried
5. Our budget already.
a) have been cut b) has been cut c) were cut
6. Efforts to reduce the prices by 10% now.
a) are being made b) were being made c) is being made
7. Nowadays all the clients of the bank for a financial advisory service.
a) are provided b) were provided c) provided

Задание 14.

Переведите предложения с эквивалентами модальных глаголов.

1. We were to design the device in time.
2. The engineers had to study the problem of speed calculations.
3. Computers will be able to do all the necessary work in the nearest future.
4. First computers were to add and subtract figures.
5. He was allowed to use this computer.
6. You will not be allowed to use dictionaries at the examination.
7. Specialists are able to play chess with computers.

Задание 15.

Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав соответствующий модальный глагол:

1. You ____ send your resume to several companies.
a) can b) need c) have
2. You ____ not start your job search without a resume.
a) can b) must c) have
3. He ____ to get up early.
a) has b) must c) can
4. Do you ____ to travel on business?
a) can b) must c) have
5. This phenomenon ____ be explained by economic laws.
a) should b) need c) have to
6. The company had gone bankrupt and ____ pay its creditors.
a) couldn't b) hadn't c) shouldn't
7. You ____ phoned me yesterday.
a) should have b) may c) might

Задание 16.

Прочитайте следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. You must work hard at your English if you want to know it.
2. May I use the phone, please?
3. I haven't been able to sleep recently.
4. You will have to be at work at 9 in the morning.

Задание 17.

Прочитайте приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice и определите его временную форму, переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. English is the main foreign language which is taught within most school systems.
2. My father has been given a serious task.
3. Do you know many paintings have been destroyed by vandals?

Задание 18.

Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к предложениям.

1. He is often asked at the English lessons. 2. Such questions are not usually discussed at our meeting. 3. He was given an American magazine yesterday. 4. I was offered some interesting work at a new lab. 5. They showed him the modern equipment of their lab. 6. They spoke much about the research work at the conference. 7. The article will be discussed tomorrow.

Задание 19.

Прочитайте приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice и определите его временную форму, переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. English is the main foreign language which is taught within most school systems.
2. My father has been given a serious task.
3. Do you know many paintings have been destroyed by vandals?
4. Suddenly he thought that something was expected of him.
5. The famous actress is being interviewed now for the "HELLO" magazine.

Задание 20.

Прочитайте следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них инфинитив и определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My parents never let me read in bed.
2. I don't hear a word though he seems to be speaking.
3. I'm happy not to have failed my exam.
4. I felt that to send the letter to him was not a good idea.

Задание 21.

Прочитайте следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The work begun by him is very important.
2. The corrected texts were on the table.
3. The man sitting at the window made an interesting report yesterday.
4. While seeing the film, I remembered my childhood.

Задание 22.

Прочитайте следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He devoted the rest of his life to cultivating roses.
2. Lord Goring liked to speak paradoxes and enjoyed being misunderstood.
3. The mother thanked the doctor heartily, for having saved her child's life.
4. We are tired of listening to your complaints.

Задание 23.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The earliest computers were huge electronic devices filling a complete room. They were frequently referred to as "giant brains". Modern computers through improved technology occupy only a small fraction of the space required for earlier machines.

The complete electronic circuitry that is required to perform all the functions of a computer can be contained on a small electronic chip, called microprocessor, no larger than a human fingernail.

All the electronic computers, both digital and analog machines, consist of five main parts. The first part is an arithmetic unit which can perform the arithmetic operations at a very high speed.

Задание 24.

Выберите нужную форму глагола в настоящем простом, настоящем совершенном или в прошедшем совершенном времени.

1. He phoned to say he his bag on the plane.
a. forgot b) had left c) has left d) has forgotten
2. He the farm since 1987.
a. has owned b) own c) have been owning d) owned
3. you ever been to Scotland?
a) has b) had c) have d) did
4. they arrive at the airport on time yesterday?
a) have b) did c) has d) do
5. He unemployed since he left college.
a) has been b) were c) had been d) is
6. Where before you moved to America?
a) you did live b) you lived c) did you live d) lived you
7. Last year inflation was tremendous, and the prices
a. raised b) arise c) rise d) rose

Задание 25.

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

- 1) The way of using this device is not new.
- 2) I like your idea of spending the evening together.
- 3) On pressing the button you will get the information.
- 4) I am against devoting too much time to this problem.
- 5) We master mathematics by proving theories and solving problems.
- 6) His work resulted in solving many problems.

Задание 26.

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, объясняя функции инфинитива.

1. To design the device effectively we have to consult some experts.
2. There are some laws to follow in this solution.
3. To define the object of experimentation is the main task of the researchers.
4. The amount of computations to be done is constantly increasing.
5. There are some problems to be discussed at the meeting.
6. To understand the problem we must study the new phenomenon.
7. The purpose of the experiment is to test the results obtained.

Задание 27.

Переведите предложения с союзами сравнения.

1. The bigger the cities are, the greater the pollution is.
2. The more computers and robots are used in industry, the quicker technological progress will be.
3. The more automobiles appear in the streets, the worse the air in the cities is.

4. The more effective is the technology, the quicker is the development of this country.

5. The quicker we joint our efforts in protecting the environment, the quicker the ecological problems are solved.

Задание 28.

Выберите нужную форму глагола в одном из вышеперечисленных времен:

1. He ... on the report all day long.

a. a) was working b) worked c) were working

2. I ... the office when he arrived.

a. a) was leaving b) left c) leaves

3. We ... about safety procedures when the fire alarm went off.

a. a) were talking b) talked c) talk

4. The production line ... five times yesterday.

a. a) stopped b) was stopping c) stops

5. She ... letters when I came.

a) wrote b) was writing c) has written

6. He ... to the director at 3 yesterday.

a. a) poke b) was speaking c) speaks

7. Our fax number ... today.

a. a) has changed b) changed c) changes

Задание 29.

Переведите на английский язык.

1) Обычно по вечерам мы смотрим телевизор.

2) Сейчас мы смотрим ток-шоу.

3) Мы еще не посмотрели футбольный матч.

4) Вчера они проводили эксперименты в лаборатории.

5) Вчера весь вечер они проводили интересный эксперимент.

6) Они провели эти эксперименты к 8 часам вечера.

7) Мы будем решать задачи завтра.

8) Завтра весь день мы будем решать трудную задачу.

9) Я думаю, мы решим эту сложную задачу к концу недели.

Задание 30.

Определите функцию слов, имеющих окончание -ing, и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1) It was necessary to change temperature readings from one temperature scale to another.

2) The range of measurement is limited between the boiling and freezing points of the liquid.

3) Nearly all scientific experiments are performed using metric units.

4) Observations were made with high precision measuring instruments.

5) We use a barometer for measuring the atmospheric pressure.

Оценивание результатов обучения в форме уровня сформированности элементов компетенций проводится путем контроля во время промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета:

а) оценка «зачтено» – компетенция(и) или ее часть(и) сформированы на базовом уровне;

б) оценка «не зачтено» – компетенция(и) или ее часть(и) не сформированы.

| Шкала оценки | Оценка | Критерий выставления оценки |
|--------------------|------------|---|
| Двухбалльная шкала | Зачтено | Обучающийся ответил на теоретические вопросы. Показал знания в рамках учебного материала. Выполнил практические задания. Показал удовлетворительные умения и владения навыками применения полученных знаний и умений при решении задач в рамках учебного материала |
| | Не зачтено | Обучающиеся при ответе на теоретические вопросы и при выполнении практических заданий продемонстрировал недостаточный уровень знаний и умений при решении задач в рамках учебного материала. При ответах на дополнительные вопросы было допущено множество неправильных ответов |

Вопросы к экзамену (3 семестр)

1. Порядок слов в предложении
2. Подлежащее, сказуемое
3. Имя существительное. Артикли. Число
4. Притяжательный падеж существительного.
5. Глагол to be
6. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола to be.
- 7.оборот there + be
8. Суффиксы
9. Глагол to have.
10. Глагол to do.
11. Времена группы Indefinite (Simple) Active.
12. Образование вопросительной формы.
13. Образование отрицательной формы
14. Времена группы Continuous Active
15. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
16. Времена группы Perfect Active
17. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты
18. Местоимения: основные группы.
19. Притяжательные местоимения.
20. Местоимения some, any, every, no.
21. Производные местоимения.
22. Личные местоимения.
23. Возвратные местоимения.

24. Правила употребления many, much, a lot of
25. Правила употребления few, little
26. Страдательный и действительный залог.
27. Страдательный залог Simple
28. Страдательный залог Continuous
29. Страдательный залог Perfect.
30. Страдательный залог с модальными глаголами
31. Инфинитив и его функции.
32. Причастие и его функции.
33. Причастие II и его функции.
34. Герундий и его функции.
35. Глагольные формы с окончанием –ed.
36. - Ing формы.
37. Функции окончания –s.
38. Виды вопросительных предложений.
39. Вопросительные предложения без вопросительного слова.
40. Вопросительные предложения с вопросительным словом.
41. Разделительные вопросы.
42. Отрицательные предложения.
43. Предлоги и союзы.
44. Конструкция “used to”
45. Конструкция “be going to”
46. Функции глагола to be.
47. Функции глагола to have.
48. Функции глагола to do.
49. Синтаксический анализ текста.
50. neither... nor - ни... ни either... or - либо... либо both... and - как... так и; и... и
51. Конструкция it ...who (that)...
52. Complex Object.
53. Complex Subject.
54. Глагол can (could).
55. Глагол must.
56. Глаголы should, ought to.
57. Глагол may (might).
58. Наречия частотности: always, often etc.
59. Порядок прилагательных-определений.
60. Правило «ряда».

Практические задания к экзамену (2 курс, 3 семестр).

Задание 1.

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните неопределенные местоимения.

1. There are not any modern conveniences in their house.
2. There is some clean water in the bottle.
3. No letters again! Nobody has written to me for a month.

4. The young engineer had no experience in such work.
5. Some of us agree with the statement.
6. I did not see any change in his life.
7. Nobody can help him under the circumstances.

Задание 2.

Выберите прилагательное в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Sweden is the fifth (large, larger, largest) country in Europe.
2. In the past we needed (little, less, the least) mathematics than today.
3. You look much (good, better, the best) today.
4. Who is that boy in the (far, further, furthest) corner of the room?
5. She was (active, more active, the most active) of us.
6. He felt (bad, worse, the worst) yesterday than the day before.
7. When he had left Paris it was as (cold, colder, the coldest) as in winter there.

Задание 3.

Выберите нужную форму глагола to be. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Her hair (is, are, were) long, black and beautiful.
2. We (are, were, will be) at the Zoo last Sunday.
3. They (is, are, were) busy now.
4. I think the audience (is, was, will be) good tomorrow.
5. Last winter (is, was, will be) cold.
6. We (are, were, will be) free yesterday.
7. I (am, was, will be) at home tomorrow.

Задание 4.

Вставьте there's или it's. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1.... a boring book.
- 2.... a wonderful park in this city.
- 3.... cold outside.
- 4.... a lot of work to do for us.
5. Where is the cat? ... under the sofa.
- 6.... no theatre in that small town.
- 7.... hot today.

Задание 5.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. He has got a beard.
2. We had only an egg and a cup of tea for breakfast.
3. It will cost three pounds.

Задание 6.

Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп Simple (Indefinite) или Continuous. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She seldom (cook) in the evening.
2. She (not/cook) at the moment.
3. I (have) a bath when the phone rang.
4. He usually (go) to work by bus.
5. We (drink) coffee every morning.
6. While I (wait) for an answer, a knock came at the door.
7. They (have) dinner now.

Задание 7.

Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп Perfect или Perfect Continuous. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Somebody (eat) all my porridge. The plate is empty.
2. Our mother (clean) the flat before we all returned.
3. I (live) here since childhood.
4. I (come) just from London.

Задание 8.

Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык. Выпишите из каждого глагол – сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Напишите форму инфинитива глагола.

1. She has been learning English since she was eight.
2. I haven't seen Ann for a long time.
3. When I arrived they were waiting for me.
4. Can you hear a child is crying?
5. I will be flying over the Atlantic Ocean at 12 o'clock tomorrow.
6. It rains a lot in autumn.

Задание 9.

Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

Подчеркните модальные глаголы.

1. If you don't take your umbrella, you can get wet.
2. Look! There are dark clouds on the sky. It might rain soon.
3. I have to do some shopping today.
4. He should not smoke.

Задание 10.

Переведите текст.

A Visit to Stratford

Stratford is a very interesting town, in the centre of England. Everybody knows it as Shakespeare's birthplace. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford but there are beautiful woods, green fields, a quiet gentle river the Avon and lovely black and white houses, with thatched roofs.

The first place which everybody goes to see there is Shakespeare's house. It is a small house with small rooms in the centre of Stratford. In one of these rooms Shakespeare was born. On the walls of this room you can see many names of famous people who visited this place: Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and others. In one room there stands a little wooden desk, the desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford.

There is a garden behind the house with many flowers, trees and plants which Shakespeare mentioned in his plays. You can see a church there, where Shakespeare was buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespeare's Globe Theatre and saw Shakespeare many times. Not far from Shakespeare's house there is a very old hotel that was probably there in Shakespeare's time. The rooms haven't got numbers on the doors as most hotels have. Instead every room has the name of a Shakespeare play on it – the "Hamlet" room, the "Romeo and Juliet" room and so on.

Задание 11.

Выверите правильную форму глагола.

1. Everything is going well. We / haven't had any problems so far (haven't had is right).
2. Margaret didn't go / hasn't gone to work yesterday. She wasn't feeling well.
3. Look! That man over there wears / is wearing the same sweater as you.
4. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He grew / has grown a lot.
5. I still don't know what to do.] didn't decide / haven't decided yet.
6. I wonder why Jim is / is being so nice to me today. He isn't usually like that.
7. Jane had a book open in front of her but she didn't read / wasn't reading it.

Задание 12.

Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:
The traffic speed; the railway bridge reconstruction; the London underground problem; the Moscow region newspaper; the transport animal; the deep sea current measuring device; the land transport improvement; the steam engine invention; the temperature limit determination; the arch bridge construction site; a rocket – propelled five ton sputnik spaceship.

Задание 13.

Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

America in the Past and Today

Many hundred years ago on the territory of the present day America the redskin Indians lived. They hunted animals and fished, grew corn and tobacco.

In the middle of the 15th century Christopher Columbus from Spain sailed with his crew on 33 small ships. They thought it was India. But Columbus was mistaken. It was an island near North America. This discovery took place on the 12th of October 1492. But this new land got its name "America" a little later when an Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci described it in his writings in 1499.

In 1620 more than one hundred Englishmen left their country forever and went to America on board the ship “Mayflower” to live and work there.

Later on, more and more people from many countries came to live in America. England considered these new territories as its colonies and soon the newcomers began to fight for their independence. The biggest war lasted from 1775 up to 1783. Commander-in-Chief of the North American Army was George Washington. His troops won this War for Independence and on July 4, 1776 the famous Declaration of Independence was signed by 13 United States of America. George Washington was elected to be the first American President.

At present the USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The population of the USA is about 250 million people of many nationalities.

Some of the biggest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and others.

The capital of the country is Washington. The American parliament (called Congress) has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The flag of the USA has 13 red and white stripes representing the original 13 states and 50 stars – for each of the 50 states of the country. Each state has its national motto, bird and flower as its symbol.

Задание 14. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, используя правило ряда.

1. Argument force rather than force argument should dominate.
2. They have used the conventional crystal growth method.
3. The approach is used for time and money saving purposes.
4. A cell growth rate increase has been observed.
5. They have used the temperature control system.
6. Procedure-oriented languages are usually related to a class of problem types.
7. The research team developed a new kind of information receiving system.
8. They presented the mass of data necessary for effective land use planning.
9. The logic device produces a specific type signal for specific sensor state.
10. They have constructed a gas-filled high pressure cell.

Задание 15.

Составьте предложения, поставив слова в правильном порядке

1. *the party/ very much/ enjoyed/ they*
2. *we won/ easily/ the game.*
3. *Diana/quite well/ speaks/German.*
4. *job/ learning/ for / English/ your / you / are*
5. *is / near / school / There / new / a / our / cinema*
6. *got / my / problem / I / with / have / homework / a*
7. *18. after / Jim / sister / Mother / look / asked / his / to / younger*

Задание 16.

Раскройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в нужную степень.

1. He is the (strong) boy in the whole school.

2. Which of the two men is (tall)?
3. Here is the (late) news.
4. He didn't take the medicine yesterday and he feels (bad) today.
5. Who is your (good) friend?
6. There were (few) new words in this text and it took me (little) time to read it.

Задание 17.

Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них глаголы to be, to have и Определите по грамматическим признакам их функции.

1. Near the dolls were stuffed animals of all sizes and shapes.
2. Animals were running about in all the paths.
3. Joe felt great, knowing that he had succeeded in his plan.
4. People usually have dinner between 6.00 and 8.00 in the evening.
5. The most popular was a giant Teddy Bear which was bigger than three girls put together!
6. In the distance three camels were strolling along side by side.
7. My grandfather was very clever. He was able to speak five languages.
- 8 Everybody is having a good time at this party.

Задание 18.

Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The work begun by him is very important.
2. The corrected texts were on the table.
3. The man sitting at the window made an interesting report yesterday.
4. While seeing the film, I remembered my childhood.
5. When speaking at the meeting I forgot to mention this fact.
6. Some questions touched upon in the report are worth careful consideration.
7. Houses built several years ago are not so comfortable as modern ones.

Задание 19.

Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He devoted the rest of his life to cultivating roses.
2. Lord Goring liked to speak paradoxes and enjoyed being misunderstood.
3. The mother thanked the doctor heartily, for having saved her child's life.
4. We are tired of listening to your complaints.
5. The witness said that he didn't remember ever seeing that man before.
6. Can I rely on your setting the matter in the right way?
7. The father praised the child for being so brave.

Задание 20.

Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заменители that и one.

1. These shoes are too large; show me smaller ones, please.
2. I don't like this method, let's use another one.
3. It is a very interesting book but not more than that of my sister.
4. This armchair is more comfortable than that in the corner of the room.

Задание 21.

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемые с модальным глаголом или с эквивалентом модального глагола.

1. The smaller the computers, the faster it can work.
2. He had to work much before he was able to complete research.
3. No traffic was allowed along the street because of the accident.
4. The new words should be repeated as often as possible.
5. In the foreseeable future we may have long-term orbital stations and laboratories with researchers.

Задание 22.

Сравните предложения в действительном и страдательном залоге, переведите их.

will give us a new task. A new task will be given tomorrow. We shall be given a new task tomorrow. 6. Practice accompanies theory. Theory is accompanied by practice. 7. He asked me to bring a dictionary. He was asked to bring a dictionary. 8. The teacher told the students to sign their drawings. The students were told to sign their drawings. 9. The dean will send the students to a big plant in summer. The students will be sent to a big plant in summer.

Задание 23.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме "About Myself"

Задание 24.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме "My Working Day"

Задание 25.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме "My Town"

Задание 26.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме "Great Scientists"

Задание 27.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме "Higher Technical Education"

Задание 28.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме "Our Institute"

Задание 29.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме “Great Britain”

Задание 30.

Монологическое высказывание по устной теме «Our Country»

Оценивание результатов обучения в форме уровня сформированности элементов компетенций проводится путем контроля во время промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

Уровень освоения учебных дисциплин обучающимися определяется следующими оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

| Критерий | Характеристика |
|---------------------|--|
| отлично | Чтение оригинального текста вслух в естественном темпе без ошибок в произношении. Точный перевод текста на русский язык. Эффективное просмотровое чтение и грамотно построенный пересказ научного текста на иностранном или русском языке с точно сформулированной основной идеей фрагмента. Аналогичные требования предъявляются к реферированию статьи качеству пересказу ее содержания на иностранном языке. Устная речь обучающегося в ходе беседы с экзаменаторами по вопросам, связанным с его научной работой, отличается беглостью, правильностью. |
| хорошо | Чтение вслух в естественном темпе с правильными смысловыми акцентами, но с отдельными ошибками. Сформированные умения изучающего чтения с полным пониманием прочитанного; допущенные неточности в переводе, не искажающие структуру высказывания. Эффективное просмотровое чтение и устный пересказ прочитанного текста, но с отдельными речевыми ошибками, не препятствующими пониманию смысла. Результативное реферирование статьи и пересказ ее содержания на иностранном языке. Устная речь обучающегося в ходе беседы с экзаменаторами отличается беглостью и в целом правильностью, но содержит отдельные ошибки. |
| удовлетворительно | Чтение оригинального научного текста вслух в «пословном» замедленном темпе, без смысловых акцентов, с ошибками в произношении. Недостаточно сформированные умения изучающего чтения, в результате чего имеет место непонимания отдельных частей текста, но в целом смысл текста сохранен. Результат просмотрового чтения научного текста позволяет пересказать содержание прочитанного только на русском языке; при этом не удастся правильно выделить и обобщить главную мысль. Реферирование статьи; обучающийся отвечает только на часть вопросов и не высказывает собственных оценок прочитанного. Устная речь обучающегося в ходе беседы с экзаменаторами не отличается беглостью, содержит грамматические и иные ошибки. |
| неудовлетворительно | Отсутствие навыков и умения читать и понимать оригинальный текст и текст статьи общественно-политической тематики; отсутствие умений говорения |

2.3. Итоговая диагностическая работа по дисциплине

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКОЙ РАБОТЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Компетенции:

| Номер задания | Правильный ответ * | Содержание вопроса | Компетенция | Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции |
|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. | | <p>Заполните пропуски предложениями, где нужно: to enter ... the University; according ... the analysis; to be proud ... one's institute; to depend ... the type of the course; to study ... institute, an exam ... physics; to carry ... scientific research; to consist ... two periods; to train specialists ... different subject areas; to be busy ... scientific work; to take tests ... the end of a term; to divide an academic year ... terms; ... order to get a diploma.</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 2. | | <p>Найдите глагольные формы, которые могут быть сказуемыми в предложении: student, many, will be passed, doing, technical, has, reports, studied, interesting, connected, are, were done, large, is, tasks, developed, is read, coming, texts, badly, giving, had, was made possible, are given, forms,</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---|------|--|
| 3. | | <p>Заполните пропуски глаголами <i>to be, to have</i> в соответствующем времени.</p> <p>1. Moscow ... the capital of Russia. 2. There ... many institutes in Moscow. 3. The oldest of them ... Moscow University. 4. Our University ... one of the oldest technological institutes in this country. 5. It... founded in 1830. 6. It... old and new buildings. 7. There ... laboratories, workshops and libraries in our institute. 8. Every faculty ... its own computer center. 9. Our library ... a great number of books and magazines in all branches of science and technology. 10. Last year we ... at school, next year we ... the second year students</p> | УК-4 | <p>ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> |
| 4. | | <p>Выберите правильную форму.</p> <p>1. Entrance exams (held, are held) in summer. 2. More than 20 new technological institutes (were founded, founded) in the last decade. 3. Basic engineering subjects (studied, are studied) in the first and second years. 4. Highly-qualified specialists (trained, are trained) at higher schools. 5. More than a million students (enroled, were enroled) to the institutes and universities of this country last summer. 6. The training of specialists (will be improved, will improve) as a result of restructuring in the next few years.</p> | УК-4 | <p>ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> |
| 5. | | <p>Восстановите вопросы по ответам.</p> <p>1. _____? - Yes, they did. Russian scientists made a great contribution to world science.</p> <p>2. _____? - «Yablochkov candle» is called the «Russian Light» abroad.</p> <p>3. _____? Mendeleyev discovered the periodic law of elements.</p> | УК-4 | <p>ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---|------|---|
| 6. | | <p>Определите время глагола-сказуемого</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What course are you taking here? Business English? — No, I am not doing Business English yet. I am trying to improve my general English, especially conversation. 2. I liked the lecturer better. 3. My friend will take the course in English next semester. 4. Who has finished the test? 5. We looked at him while he was dancing. 6. How many books of Shaw have you read? 7. Why have not you told them about it? 8. I shall still be studying English in two years' time. 9. The books were taken from the library. 10. You can find the books taken from the library on the table. | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 7. | | <p>Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой конструкции: Farmers brought raw materials <u>to be made</u> into finished products.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) чтобы превратить их; b) чтобы они сделали их; c) чтобы сделать. | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 8. | | <p>Выберите прилагательное в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Love is (precious, more precious, the most precious) than money. 2. To violate traffic regulations is very (dangerous, more dangerous, the most dangerous). 3. Interrupting people is (bad, worse, the worst) of all. 4. I am sure this coffee tastes (good, better, the best) than that one. | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 9. | | <p>I. Прочитайте следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tom was to take part in the baseball match last week but he fell ill. 2. James has to take an educational course next September. 3. He knew he should tell them everything. 4. She was not allowed to say anything of that to anyone. | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------|---|
| 10. | | <p>Закончите разделительный вопрос:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Claudia wasn't in the class, _____? 2. I am afraid he is seriously ill, _____? 3. He never acts like a gentleman, _____? 4. He was very happy, _____? 5. Tom knows that his father is in the hospital, _____? 6. I suppose they are good students, _____? 7. She was a great teacher, _____? | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 11. | | <p>Добавьте к словам правильные окончания (-ing или -ed):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paula's first job was quite <u>interest...</u> 2. Paula was very <u>interest...</u> in foreign travels. 3. Alexandra was really <u>bor...</u> with her job, so she decided to leave it. 4. Her new job wasn't <u>bor...</u> but nevertheless she didn't like it. 5. Paula's first training course seemed very <u>excit...</u> for her. 6. She was very <u>excit...</u> about getting new career opportunity. 7. Her new boss wasn't very <u>pleas...</u> with her work | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 12. | | <p>Выберите правильную форму глагола:</p> <p>The process (<i>requires/is required</i>) hours of focused study and research. A successful defense of a written thesis (<i>requires/is required</i>) for a master's degree. M.Sc. (<i>require/are required</i>) almost in all the fields with interdisciplinary approach.</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|------|--|
| 13. | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (We, us) all went with (their, them) to the dean's office. 2. My friend came to see (I, me) last night. 3. Victor gave Peter and (I, me) a book and we went to the reading-room with (he, him) and his friend. 4. He told Mary and (me, I) to go with (he, him) and his sister. 5. They know all about my friend and (I, me). 6. I came to the Institute with Michael and (her, she). 7. An old man asked (we, us) to come and see (him, his). 8. Go with David and (her, she) to visit (they, them). 9. They invited me to (them, their) party. 10. They were (your, you) former students. | | <p>ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> |
| 14. | | <p>Ответьте на вопрос. <i>What are the main fields of modern science?</i> Modern science can be divided into two different branches, which are known as applied science and pure science. Pure science describes the science of discovery. Applied science describes the process of developing new technology and products for consumers and often results from the experiments and theories of pure science.</p> | | <p>ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> |
| 15. | | <p>Прочитайте текст о ответьте на вопросы: The Russian institutions of higher education offer undergraduate and postgraduate programmes covering various subject areas. The first two years of study provide a broad and solid foundation for professional knowledge. Degrees are conferred at two levels. The first, or Bachelor's, full-time degree takes four years in most subjects. The most common degrees awarded are Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Medicine and others.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What programmes do the Russian higher educational institutions offer? 2. At what levels are degrees awarded? 3. How are people called when they take their first degree? | УК-4 | <p>ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------|---|
| 16. | | <p>Дайте русские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний и фраз. to receive education; to be under the influence of; contemporary developments in science; to write a paper on a problem; an idea occurred to him; to support a project; to devote efforts to; to solve a series of problems;</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 17. | | <p>Составьте диалоги: 1). You take me for... 1). ... for ages. 2). He greeted me... 2). ... so much about you. 3). I haven't seen you... 3). ... myself. 4). Allow me to do... 4). ... to your sister. 5). Your name has slipped... 5). ... somebody else. 6). Handshaking is rather... 6). ... to women. 7). Let me introduce... 7). ... from my mind. 8). Men are introduced... 8). ... the introductions. 9). I've heard... 9). ... rare in Britain as well. 10). Give my kind regards... 10). ... with a smile.</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 18. | | <p>Восстановите вопросы по ответам. _____? -Oh, yes. I think you've heard such names of prominent physicists as Nikolay Basov, Peter Kapitza, Aleksandr Prokhorov and Zhores Alferov. _____--? -Yes. They've made a remarkable contribution to modern physics and electronics.</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------|---|
| 19. | | <p>Дайте правильное определение слов (1-4):</p> <p>1) doctor - a) professional singer, actor, dancer b) a person who receives the highest university degree c) person with much knowledge</p> <p>2) degree - a) academic title b) advantage, profit, help- c) a mixture of flour, eggs and butter</p> <p>3) applicant - a) a newly married man b) a person who applies for a position c) structure of wood</p> <p>4) grade - a) document that gives higher rank b) shortness or statement c) the mark received for school work at an examination</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| 20. | | <p>Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.</p> <p><i>University Course at Cambridge</i></p> <p>There is a faculty of science in all British Universities although its name varies. This faculty includes the subjects or strictly speaking, the natural (physical) sciences: biology, chemistry, physics and their branches. In addition it often includes subjects related to these: geography, geology, mathematics, etc.</p> <p>Most English Universities have a separate faculty of engineering although sometimes it is combined with the science faculty, it may be called (the faculty of technology or the faculty of applied (-put to practical use) science. The faculty of engineering does not correspond to any faculty at a Russian University since in Russia engineering and technology are studied not at Universities but at polytechnical, technological or other more specialized Institutes.</p> <p>1. Is there a faculty of science (science faculty) in all British Universities? 2. What about a faculty of engineering? 3. Where is engineering studied in Russia?</p> | УК-4 | ИД-1 УК-4 Применяет знания устной и письменной коммуникации на государственном языке РФ и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) для реализации задач профессиональной деятельности. |