

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Санкт-Петербургский государственный аграрный университет»

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Кафедра иностранных языков и культуры речи

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
текущего контроля/промежуточной аттестации обучающихся при
освоении ОПОП ВО

по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык»

Уровень высшего образования
БАКАЛАВРИАТ

Направленность образовательной программы (профиль)
Генетика и разведение животных

Очная, заочная формы обучения

Год начала подготовки – 2025

Санкт-Петербург
2025г.

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Таблица 1

№	Формируемые компетенции	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Оценочное средство
1.	<p>УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)</p> <p>ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)</p> <p>знать: стили общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах).</p> <p>уметь: выбирать стили общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия.</p> <p>владеть: стилями общения, вербальными и невербальными средствами взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке (ах).</p> <p>ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)</p> <p>знать: информационно-коммуникационные технологии в процессе решения</p>	<p>Лабораторная работа 1. Text 1. A Veterinary school in the USA Grammar: 1. The Simple, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous Tenses (Active Voice)</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 2. Text 2. Veterinary Technologists and Technicians in the USA Grammar: 1. The Simple, Continuous, Perfect Tenses (Passive Voice)</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 3. Text 3. Animal Laws Grammar: 1. Modal Verbs</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 4. Text 4. Classification of Animal Diseases Grammar: 1. Participle I and Participle II</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 5. Text 5. Infectious Diseases Grammar: 1. Sequence of Tenses</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 6. Text 6. Noninfectious Diseases Grammar: 1. The Complex Subject</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 7. Text7. Zoonotic Diseases Grammar: 1. Reported Speech</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 8. Text 8. Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases Grammar: 1. The Gerund</p>	<p>Коллоквиум</p> <p>Контрольная работа</p> <p>Тест</p>

<p>стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах).</p> <p>уметь: применять информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач.</p> <p>владеть: технологиями поиска необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах.).</p> <p>ИУК-4.3 ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)</p> <p>знать: основы и особенности переписки на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).</p> <p>уметь: вести деловую переписку, воспринимать и использовать информацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).</p> <p>владеть: технологиями построения деловой коммуникации на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).</p> <p>ИУК-4.4 демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык</p>	<p>Лабораторная работа 9. Text 9. Foot-and-mouth Diseases Grammar: 1. The Infinitive</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 10. Text 10. Anthrax Grammar: 1. Conditional Sentences</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 11. Text 11. Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis Grammar: 1. The Complex Object</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 12. Text 12. Brucellosis Grammar: 1. Relative clauses</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 13. Text 13. Swine Dysentery Grammar: 1. Adjectives and adverbs</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 14. Text 14. Bluetongue Grammar: 1. Conjunctions and prepositions</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 15. Text 15. Swine influenza Grammar: 1. Questions and auxiliary verbs</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 16. Text 16. Agriculture in the USA Grammar: 1. Phrasal verbs</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 17. Text 17. Agriculture in Canada Grammar: 1. The Article</p> <p>Лабораторная работа 18. Text 18. Agriculture in the UK and New Zealand Grammar: 1. The Numerals. The Number</p>	
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<p>Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)</p> <p>знать: правила перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и).</p> <p>уметь: делать перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и).</p> <p>владеть: фоновыми знаниями, необходимыми для перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и).</p> <p>ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности</p> <p>знать: правила публичных выступлений на государственном языке Российской Федерации.</p> <p>уметь: строить свое</p>		
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	<p>выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения.</p> <p>владеть: навыком устного представления результатов своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддержания разговора общей и профессиональной направленности.</p>		
2.	<p>ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>ИОПК-5.1 знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных</p> <p>знать: специализированные базы данных по вопросам профессиональной деятельности и правила работы с ними.</p> <p>уметь: оформлять документацию по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных.</p> <p>владеть: навыками осуществления документооборота по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных.</p>	<p>Лабораторная работа 1. Text 1. A Veterinary school in the USA Grammar: 1. The Simple, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous Tenses (Active Voice) Лабораторная работа 2. Text 2. Veterinary Technologists and Technicians in the USA Grammar: 1. The Simple, Continuous, Perfect Tenses (Passive Voice) Лабораторная работа 3. Text 3. Animal Laws Grammar: 1. Modal Verbs Лабораторная работа 4. Text 4. Classification of Animal Diseases Grammar: 1. Participle I and Participle II Лабораторная работа 5. Text 5. Infectious Diseases Grammar: 1. Sequence of Tenses Лабораторная работа 6. Text 6. Noninfectious Diseases Grammar: 1. The Complex Subject Лабораторная работа 7. Text 7. Zoonotic Diseases Grammar: 1. Reported Speech Лабораторная работа 8. Text 8. Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases Grammar:</p>	<p>Коллоквиум Контрольная работа Тест</p>

		<p>1. The Gerund Лабораторная работа 9. Text 9. Foot-and-mouth Diseases Grammar:</p> <p>1. The Infinitive Лабораторная работа 10. Text 10. Anthrax Grammar:</p> <p>1. Conditional Sentences Лабораторная работа 11. Text 11. Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis Grammar:</p> <p>1. The Complex Object Лабораторная работа 12. Text 12. Brucellosis Grammar:</p> <p>1. Relative clauses Лабораторная работа 13. Text 13. Swine Dysentery Grammar:</p> <p>1. Adjectives and adverbs Лабораторная работа 14. Text 14. Bluetongue Grammar:</p> <p>1. Conjunctions and prepositions Лабораторная работа 15. Text 15. Swine influenza Grammar:</p> <p>1. Questions and auxiliary verbs Лабораторная работа 16. Text 16. Agriculture in the USA Grammar:</p> <p>1. Phrasal verbs Лабораторная работа 17. Text 17. Agriculture in Canada Grammar:</p> <p>1. The Article Лабораторная работа 18. Text 18. Agriculture in the UK and New Zealand Grammar:</p> <p>1. The Numerals. The Number</p>	
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2. ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Таблица 2

№	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
1.	Коллоквиум	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
2.	Тест	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося	Фонд тестовых заданий
3.	Контрольная работа	Средство для проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу	Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам

3. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ, ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Таблица 3

Планируемые результаты освоения компетенции	Уровень освоения				Оценочное средство
	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	отлично	
УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
ИУК-4.1 Выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
знать: коммуникативно приемлемые на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках стили делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований, имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний, допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
уметь: использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения, имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения, решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
владеть: методами деловой переписки с учетом особенности стилистики официальных	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест

и неофициальных писем	базовые навыки, имели место грубые ошибки	стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	некоторыми недочетами	задач без ошибок и недочетов	
ИУК-4.2 Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
знать: информационно-коммуникационные технологии в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований, имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний, допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
уметь: применять информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач.	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения, имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения, решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными незначительными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
владеть: технологиями поиска необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке (ах)	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки, имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных					

различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
знать: основы и особенности переписки на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований, имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний, допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
уметь: вести деловую переписку, воспринимать и использовать информацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения, имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения, решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными незначительными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
владеть: фоновыми знаниями, необходимыми для перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и).	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки, имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)					

знать: правила перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и).	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований, имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний, допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
уметь: делать перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и).	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения, имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения, решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
владеть: фоновыми знаниями, необходимыми для перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки, имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест

иностранн(ы) язык(и).					
ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности					
знать: правила публичных выступлений на государственном языке Российской Федерации.	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований, имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний, допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
уметь: строить свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения.	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения, имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения, решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными незначительными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
владеть: навыком устного представления результатов своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддержания разговора общей и профессиональной направленности.	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки, имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
<i>ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности</i>					
ИОПК-5.1 знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных					
знать:	Уровень знаний	Минимально	Уровень знаний в	Уровень знаний в	Коллоквиум,

специализированные базы данных по вопросам профессиональной деятельности и правила работы с ними.	ниже минимальных требований, имели место грубые ошибки	допустимый уровень знаний, допущено много негрубых ошибок	объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	контрольная работа, тест
уметь: оформлять документацию по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения, имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения, решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками, выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест
владеть: навыками осуществления документооборота по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных.	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки, имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Коллоквиум, контрольная работа, тест

4. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ИНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ, НЕОБХОДИМЫХ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ И ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

4.1 Типовые задания для текущего контроля успеваемости

4.1.1 Вопросы для коллоквиума

Вопросы для оценки компетенции

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

ИУК-4.1 Выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности

ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности

ИОПК-5.1 знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

1. Study the topic "Studying at St. Petersburg State Agrarian University" on the Internet, and then tell us about it.
2. Read, translate the text "Agriculture has many faces" and write a resume.
3. Read, translate the text "Fattening pigs on a farm with proper animal maintenance" and retell it orally.
4. Give a lecture on the topic: "What role does animal husbandry play in agriculture?".
5. Write your resume in the form of a spreadsheet for applying for an internship.

Тема 1.

PRESENT INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

Прочитайте.

looks, dresses, opens, asks, plans, feels, counts, seems, finishes, hates, packs, copies, visits, teaches, fills, closes, finds, answers, fetches, cries, loses

1. Поставьте глагол в 3-е лицо единственного числа.

Образец. We grow flowers in the garden. (Mrs. Green) Mrs. Green grows flowers in the garden.

1. I want to study German. (Nick)
2. They refuse to help us. (Mary)
3. My children study hard.
4. These students speak English fluently.
5. We know the right answer. (She)
6. They always tell the truth. (My friend)
7. These planes fly from London to Madrid.
8. They make a lot of money. (His father)
9. These books give a lot of information.
10. They teach History. (Mr. Brown)

2. Исправьте следующие утверждения.

Образец. The sun rises in the west. The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.

1. Snow melts in winter.
2. Dolphins live in forests.
3. The Sun goes round the Earth.
4. Spring comes after autumn.
5. The Japanese live in the south.

3. Составьте вопросы и ответьте на них, используя слова always, often, sometimes, never, seldom, usually.

Образец. your father, to read newspapers, in the evening

- Does your father read newspapers in the evening?
- Yes, he usually (always) reads newspapers in the evening.
- No, he never (seldom) reads newspapers in the evening.

1. you, to get up early ?
2. your friend, to phone, on one's day off ?
3. you, to help mother, to do the shopping ?
4. your parents, to go on holiday together ?
5. your father, to go fishing, at the weekend ?
6. you, to quarrel, with friends ?
7. you, to visit, grandparents ?
8. your mother, to cook, delicious dinners ?
9. your friend, to help with homework ?
10. you, to have nightmares ?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в Present Continuous в утвердительной или отрицательной форме.

Образец. Sue is a secretary. She types letters and documents every day. But today she (to type).

She (to shop). **But today she isn't typing. She is shopping.**

1. Nick is a student. He has to study a lot. But at the moment he (to study). He (to listen) to music.
2. Barbara and Mary are shop assistants. They work at a supermarket. But today is Sunday, so they (to work). They (to walk) in the park.
3. Irene is a teacher. She gives lessons at London University. But it's 7 o'clock in the evening

and she is at home. She (to give) any lessons. She (to watch) TV.

4. My name is Brian. I'm a taxi driver. I take people to various places in my taxi. But I'm on holiday now. I (to drive). I (to lie) on a beach.

5. Robert is a writer. He writes novels. But right now he (to write) anything. He and his wife (to have) dinner.

2. Составьте предложения (утвердительные или отрицательные) о том, что сейчас на самом деле происходит.

1. I, to wait, for a bus

2. I, to practise, English grammar

3. My teacher, to listen, to me

4. Leaves, to fall, from trees

5. I, to watch TV

6. I, to sit, on a chair

7. I, to think hard

8. My classmates, to do, this exercise, too

9. It, to rain, heavily

10. I, to have tea, with my friends

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous.

1. Why (you, to wear) such a funny suit? — I (to go) to a fancy party.

2. It's so quiet in the house! Where are the children? — They (to sleep).

3. Let's have a break and go out to lunch together. — I'm sorry, I can't. I (to prepare) a very important project.

4. You (always, to come) late. Don't you realize it's not polite to keep people waiting?

5. Jane (to return) from her holiday tomorrow, she? — Oh, yes, we are going to meet her at the station.

6. As far as I know, he (not, to look for) a new job. So he is unlikely to be interested in your offer.

7. What (they, to work at) at the moment? — I have no idea, but it seems to be something special. They (to make) more and more experiments every day.

8. I (to move) to a new flat at the weekend. Perhaps you can help me if you (not, to do) anything special.

9. He (to spend) just a few days in Paris. — And where (he, to stay)?

10. When (you, to leave)? — I don't know actually. The embassy (still, to consider) my application.

PRESENT PERFECT

1. Составьте предложения по образцу.

1. Образец. the longest poem — to learn This is the longest poem I've ever learnt.

1. the most difficult exam — to take

2. the most wonderful present — to get

3. the funniest joke — to hear

4. the most hard-working person — to meet

5. the best friend — to have

2. Образец. (to see, this film?) — (never / twice) — Have you ever seen this film? — No, I've never seen this film. / — Yes, I've seen this film twice.

1. (to try, to speak, Chinese?) — (never)

2. (to drive, a car?) — (several times)

3. (to break, one's arm?) — (once)

4. (to get, letters, from abroad?) — (never)
5. (to learn, poems, by heart?) — (many times)

3. Образец. (to be, France?) — (never / several times) — Have you ever been to France? — No, I've never been to France. / — Yes, I've been to France several times.

1. (to be, the Historic Museum?) — (once)
2. (to be, Australia?) — (never)
3. (to be, the Zoo?) — (three times)
4. (to be, a birthday party?) — (many times)
5. (to be, the Bolshoy Theatre?) — (never)

4. Образец. the first time — to hear this song (I) It's the first time I've heard this song.

1. the second time — to consult this doctor (I)
2. not the first time — to make this mistake (you)
3. the first time — to lie to somebody (she)?
4. the third time — to fall ill — this year (the child)
5. the first time — to help somebody (they)?

5. Дайте ответы на вопросы, употребляя слова в скобках.

Образец. Have you done exercise one yet? (just) Yes, I've just done it.

1. Have you learnt all the rules of English grammar yet? (yet)
2. Have you done many exercises yet? (already)
3. Have you answered the first two questions yet? (already)
4. Have you learnt everything about Present Perfect yet? (so far)
5. Have you finished exercise two yet? (just)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

1. Отреагируйте, используя слова в скобках. Употребите глаголы в Present Perfect Continuous.

Образец. Why is Lucy looking so tired? (to work hard, lately) She has been working hard lately.

1. Why are Pete and Tom looking at each other so angrily? (to argue and quarrel, for at least an hour)

2. Why is your Mum looking so pale? (to suffer from a headache, all day)

3. Why is the room in a mess? (the children, to play, for the last two hours)

4. You look much thinner! Have you lost weight? — Yes, (to diet, lately)

5. (on the phone) Liz, you sound busy. — (to do the housework, since morning)

6. Have you come to any conclusion? — Not yet, but (to think about the problem, since you told me about it)

7. I think now you can sing this song with the player. — Oh, I'm not sure, (to listen to it, for half an hour), but I can't get several words.

-
- ..
- 2. Постройте вопрос с How long, употребляя Present Perfect Continuous.**
 Образец. Nick is reading a magazine. How long has he been reading it?
1. Mrs. Clown is waiting for you.
 2. The children are watching TV.
 3. The Tyrons are walking in the park.
 4. Mary is cleaning the flat.
 5. William is doing his homework.
 6. George is having dinner.
 7. Sarah and her friend are talking on the phone.
-

3. Переведите.

1. Они обсуждают какой-то вопрос уже целый час. Неужели он действительно так важен?
2. Где Сэм? — Он в комнате. Он делает уроки с тех пор, как вернулся из школы.
3. Мэри много занимается на пианино в последнее время. Завтра у нее концерт.
4. Сколько ты уже учишь это стихотворение?
5. Ребенок плачет с тех пор, как его мама ушла на работу. Я не знаю, что делать.
6. Этот цветок не растет с тех пор, как изменилась погода.
7. Чем ты занимался в последнее время?
8. Мой брат сейчас в Австралии. Он путешествует уже целый месяц.
9. Ты давно меня ждешь? — Нет, минут пять.
10. Наши соседи все утро кричат друг на друга! Интересно, в чем дело.
11. С каких пор ты здесь работаешь?
12. В последнее время я не пользуюсь этим словарем.
13. Кто пользовался моим словарем? Почему он не на месте?
14. Почему ты так долго готовишь этот салат? — В нем много ингредиентов.
15. Моя сестра слишком долго лежала на солнце, поэтому у нее красная кожа.

Тема 2.

PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

1. Прочитайте.

created, missed, studied, filled, looked, fainted, washed, answered, phoned, visited, seemed, closed, opened, hated, liked, divided, fitted, explained, cried, touched, stayed

2. Составьте предложения о том, что реально произошло или не произошло вчера с вами.

Образец. I, to quarrel, with a friend I quarrelled with my friend yesterday. / I didn't quarrel with my friend yesterday.

1. I, to have classes, till three
2. My mother, to go shopping, after work
3. My friend, to phone, in the evening
4. I, to get up, early in the morning
5. It, to be one's day off
6. I, to see, a film at the cinema
7. My mother, to make, a delicious dinner

8. My friend, to invite to a party
9. There, to be, an interesting show, on TV
10. My parents, to plan, a holiday

3. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

Образец. He gave me a vase as a present. What did he give you as a present?

1. Lucy called me twice last week.
2. He was born in 1968.
3. I wrote a letter to Nick in the morning.
4. The children broke that cup the other day.
5. They went to the country for the weekend.
6. The weather was awful on Sunday.
7. It took me an hour to read that article in yesterday's newspaper.
8. There was a gun in the criminal's bag.
9. Yes, I spoke to Mr. Nickson on Tuesday.
10. Nelly danced with Mark at the party.

4. Переведите.

1. Мы познакомились пять лет назад.
2. Когда он уехал?
3. Сколько комнат было в вашей старой квартире?
4. На днях у моей подруги был день рождения, и она устроила прекрасную вечеринку.
5. Почему ты сразу не сказал мне правду?
6. Вчера я его не видела. — Позавчера его тоже не было на работе.
7. Ник, ты отсутствовал в прошлый раз. Ты болел? — Да, я плохо себя чувствовал.
8. Когда-то я читала эту книгу по-английски. Я помню, что было довольно интересно.
9. Когда вы были за городом в последний раз? — Это было очень давно.

PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

1. Составьте утвердительные или отрицательные предложения о том, что вы и ваши близкие делали в указанное время.

1. at this time yesterday — I, to walk in the park
2. at 8 yesterday morning — my mother, to make breakfast
3. at 1 o'clock yesterday — my friends, to have classes, at school (the Institute)
4. at 9 o'clock last night — my Dad, to watch the news program on TV
5. from 3 till 5 on Sunday — I, to prepare homework
6. from 10 till 11 on Saturday — my Mum and I, to clean the flat
7. at this time on Tuesday — I, to play, with my younger brother (sister)

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Past Continuous.

1. The street was absolutely empty and we (to drive) very fast.
2. Did you really hear what they (to talk) about? — I tell you it was about some robbery!
3. She was disgusting to look at! — But why! Isn't she pretty? — It wasn't that! She
(always, to chew) gum! I find it extremely unpleasant. Don't you?
4. (the music, to play) all the time from 7 till 9 in the evening?
5. When we arrived at the seaside the weather was disappointing at first. A strong wind

-
 (to blow), the sky was cloudy and it (to drizzle). But the next day the sun came out.
6. It sounds strange but I can't remember what I (to do) at this time two days ago.
 — Perhaps you (to sleep)?
7. It seems to me everybody (really, to enjoy) the party when the awful news about that accident came.
8. I found the house in a mess. The light was on. The water in the bathroom (to run),
 some dish (to burn) in the oven. — Good Lord, it could have caught fire, then!
9. I asked the nurse who (to go) upstairs to take the papers to Dr. Reed.
10. I didn't like him at all, to put it mildly. He (constantly, to bite) his nails, which is
 a most annoying habit!
11. He was actually the only one who (to listen) carefully to what I
 (to say). That's why he attracted my attention at once.
12. What (she, to wear) at the party?
13. (you, not to wait) for me at five? — But I was. Why didn't you come?
14. I can swear that fifteen minutes ago the child (to play) on the carpet in the room.
 — Well, where is he now?
15. I nearly missed the bus. It (to leave) a few minutes later.

3. Переведите.

1. Мистер Доули приезжал через два дня. Вся семья тщательно готовилась к его прибытию.
2. Я проснулся в 8 часов. Мама в это время завтракала, а папа уходил на работу.
3. Где ты был в 4 часа? — Гулял с собакой.
4. С ним было невозможно разговаривать! Он постоянно повторял одно и то же разными словами!
5. Детектив хочет знать, что мы делали вчера с 8 до 10 часов вечера. — Насколько я помню, ты решала кроссворды, а я вязала.
6. Всего два дня назад в это время я катался на лыжах за городом!

PAST PERFECT

1. Закончите ситуации. Составьте предложения или части предложений из данных слов, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Perfect.

Образец. She was very worried. (by midnight, her son, not, to return, yet) By midnight her son hadn't returned yet.

1. They thought they were well-prepared for the exam. (to study, all the necessary material, by the end of the term)
2. He was very fond of travelling. By the time he was thirty-five. (to visit, 12 countries)
3. They were a very happy couple. (to be married, for 10 years)

.....
.....
4. There was nobody on the platform. (the train, already, to leave) when I arrived.
.....

.....
5. I could hardly recognize her. (not, to see, each other, since 1990)
.....

.....
2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Past Perfect.

1. Frank was in the Tretyakov Gallery last Sunday. He (never, to be) there before.

2. She entered the room, greeted the guests, and introduced the friend she (to bring).

3. By 6 o'clock they (not, to announce) the results yet.

4. He (to try) getting her on the phone since early morning but she was out.

5. By the time he was 15 he (to break) his arm three times.

6. She (to do) all the housework before the children returned from school.

7. Everybody was eager to get tickets for her concert. She (to be) the most famous singer in the country for many years.

8. It was the second time you (to lie) to me. That's why I never believed you afterwards.

9. She (to be) very busy lately so she nearly forgot about our arrangement.

10. We (to discuss) every detail of the plan by evening.

11. He had dinner and took out the book he (to buy) on his way home.

12. When the police arrived the criminal (already, to escape).

13. It was the most beautiful bunch of flowers I (ever, to get).

14. I was surprised when she called. We (not, to speak) for the last two months.

15. At the age of 40 he was a very experienced specialist. He (to achieve) a lot since he started working in that field.

16. It (to get) dark by the time we reached the place.

17. He had a good tan. He (just, to return) from his holiday in Spain.

18. He (to smoke) twenty cigarettes by the end of the argument.

3. Переведите.

1. К концу месяца они истратили все деньги.

2. К 28-ми годам она сделала прекрасную карьеру.

3. Когда вернулись родители, друзья Майка уже ушли.

4. Ребенку было очень интересно. Он никогда раньше не был в зоопарке.

5. Я не ожидала, что он придет вовремя. Он уже дважды опаздывал.

6. Это был как раз тот подарок, который я давно хотела получить.

7. К тому времени, как начался дождь, они уже починили машину.

8. Он приехал на станцию, купил билет и позвонил жене, как обещал.

9. Они не знали, что сказать друг другу. Они не встречались с тех пор, как развелись.

10. Для Элис все было в новинку. Она впервые была за пределами своего городка.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Past Perfect Progressive)

1. Используя данную информацию, составьте сложные предложения. Употребите Past Perfect Continuous.

Образец. They worried about their children all night long. They looked very nervous.

They looked very nervous because they had been worrying about their children all night long.

1. We drove for two hours. The accident happened. (when).....
.....
2. The baby cried for almost an hour. He finally fell asleep. (after).....
.....
3. The man suddenly fell down. He walked in front of me all the way. (who).....
.....
4. Ann took the medicine for several weeks. She really felt better. (before).....
.....
5. There was a sweet smell in the room. She cooked biscuits all morning. (because).....
.....

2. Переведите.

1. Когда пришла Катя, мы уже полчаса обсуждали новости.
2. Машина уже ждала вас, когда прибыл поезд? — Да, правда, шофер очень нервничал, так как поезд опоздал, и он уже давно ждал меня.
3. Дети выглядели бодрыми. Они все утро катались на лыжах.
4. Она устала, так как много занималась с утра. Она выучила половину необходимого материала.
5. Мы репетировали спектакль примерно месяц, когда Джек заболел. — И сколько вы искали другого актера? — Всего несколько дней.
6. К тому времени, как прибыли пожарные, в доме уже давно пахло дымом.
7. Они красили дом два часа.
8. Они красили дом два часа, когда вдруг пошел дождь.
9. Они красили дом два часа, но потом пошел дождь и все испортил.
10. Когда они красили дом, вдруг пошел дождь.
11. Когда они покрасили дом, вдруг пошел дождь.
12. Они уже дважды покрасили дом, когда пошел дождь.
13. Они покрасили дом и обедали, когда пошел дождь.
14. Дом, который они так долго красили, ночью сгорел.

Тема 3.

FUTURE INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Future Indefinite.

1. Don't worry, he (not, to refuse) to lend you the money.
2. They (to celebrate) the second anniversary of their wedding next month.
3. (he, to show) us the sights of the town right now?
4. The actors are very good. I'm sure the performance (to be) a great success.
5. I (never, to forget) what you did to me.
6. (there, to be) any party after the official ceremony?

2. Употребите глагол в правильной форме.

(Future Indefinite или Present Indefinite).

1. I don't think she (to agree) to help us until she (to know) all the details of the plan.
2. I hope he (not, recognize) me if I (to wear) a wig.
3. I'm sure there (to be) a heated discussion after the students (to see) the film.

4. When you (to apologize) to her you (to feel) much better.
5. I don't know when Mrs. Smith (to recover).
6. I (to lay) the table while you (to dress) for the party.
7. I'm not sure if this time (to be) convenient for him.
8. I (not, to continue) the conversation unless you (to calm down).
9. I (to return) you the book as soon as I (to finish) it.
10. Call me at any time in case you (to have) any problems.
11. She promises that when we (to see) him working we (to be) surprised.
12. Everything (to be) ready before Frank (to come).
13. I doubt if he (to catch) the train if he (to leave) so late.
14. I (to try) to find out when they (to publish) our book.
15. In case he (to be) late he (to call) us.

3. Переведите.

1. Он не сдаст экзамен, если ты не поможешь ему подготовиться.
2. Как только гости соберутся, мы им объявим новость.
3. Когда вы узнаете результаты? — Когда преподаватель проверит наши работы.
4. Интересно, присоединится ли к нам Джон, когда мы расскажем ему о поездке.
5. Прежде чем ребенок ляжет спать, мама его искупает.
6. В случае, если его не будет дома, я зайду к нему позже.
7. Я понятия не имею, когда состоится следующее собрание.
8. После того как закончится фильм, мы пойдем гулять.
9. Если погода будет хорошая, мы пойдем на пляж.
10. Я надеюсь, что пока я буду спать, температура спадет.
11. Узнай, пожалуйста, пойдут ли они с нами в театр.
12. Я не буду ничего покупать, пока не накоплю немного денег.
13. Он говорит, что когда вернется из отпуска, он организует вечеринку.
14. Я дам тебе знать, как только все будет готово.
15. Пока идет дождь, я почитаю или посмотрю телевизор.
16. Я подожду, пока ты не вернешься.
17. Я не уверена, напишет ли он мне, но если напишет, я обязательно отвечу.
18. Мне кажется, что если мы поедем в отпуск вместе, мы прекрасно проведем время.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

1. ... you still ... at six o'clock?

- a) Will / working / be
- b) Working / will / be
- c) Be / will / working
- d) Will / be / working

2. He ... at midnight.

- a) be / will / sleep
- b) be / will / sleeping
- c) will / be / sleeping
- d) will / be / sleep

3. We ... our flat in May.

- a) will / be / renovating
- b) will / be / renovate
- c) will / being / renovate
- d) be / will / renovating

4. С каким из ниже перечисленных обозначений времени не употребляется Future Continuous?

- a) all day long
- b) at midnight
- c) at that moment
- d) last year

5. Выберите вариант ответа с правильным переводом данного предложения.

"Когда я вернусь, они будут ужинать".

- a) When I will be coming back, they will be having supper.
- b) When I come back, they will be having supper.
- c) When I will be coming back, they have supper.
- d) When I come back, they will being have supper.

6. Выберите вариант ответа с правильным переводом данного предложения.

"I will be reading a book at five o'clock".

- a) Я читаю книгу в пять часов.
- b) Я прочитаю книгу в пять часов.
- c) Я буду читать книгу в пять часов.
- d) Я читал книгу в пять часов.

7. Выберите вариант ответа с правильным переводом данного предложения.

"Если он будет спать, когда вы придете, разбудите его".

- a) If he will be sleeping when you come, wake him up.
- b) If he is sleeping when you come, wake him up.
- c) If he will be sleep when you come, wake him up.
- d) If he is sleep when you come, wake him up.

8. I for you at that moment.

- a) will be waiting
- b) will be wait
- c) will being wait
- d) be will waiting

9. What ... you when he comes?

- a) will / be / do
- b) will / be / doing
- c) be / will / do
- d) be / will / doing

10. Как на русский язык переводятся предложения во времени Future Continuous (в большинстве случаев)?

- a) будущим временем глагола совершенного вида
- b) будущим временем глагола несовершенного вида
- c) настоящим временем глагола совершенного вида

FUTURE PERFECT

1. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

- 1. I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
- 2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)

3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13. Helen _____ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
15. This test is so arduous, that I _____ it in a day's time. (not/complete)
16. You _____ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
17. The commission _____ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
18. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I _____ to the South by that time. (go)

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в форму Future Perfect Continuous. Обратите внимание на отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1. By the time you come the kids ... (play) chess for more than an hour. (К тому времени, как вы приедете, дети будут играть в шахматы более часа.)
2. By midnight I ... (paint) for 10 hours. (Сегодня к полуночи я буду рисовать уже в течение десяти часов.)
3. By next summer we ... (build) this cottage for 3 years. (К следующему лету мы будем строить этот коттедж уже три года.)
4. You ... (work) at our agency for 15 years by 2020. (К 2020 году вы будете работать в нашем агентстве уже 15 лет.)
5. The coach ... (not train) his basketball team for two months before the championship starts. (Тренер не будет тренировать свою баскетбольную команду в течение двух месяцев до начала чемпионата.)
6. She ... (sing) this song for 5 years by the 1st of January. (К 1 января она будет исполнять эту песню уже в течение пяти лет.)
7. For how many days you ... (participate) in the conference by Sunday? (Уже сколько дней ты будешь принимать участие в конференции к следующему воскресенью?)
8. By next September we ... (live) in Finland for ten years already. (К следующему сентябрю мы будем жить в Финляндии уже на протяжении 10 лет.)
9. Bob ... (not study) Spanish for 3 hours by noon. (К полудню Боб еще не будет изучать испанский язык в течение трех часов.)
10. For how long Mary ... (stay) with us by tomorrow? (Сколько уже времени будет Мэри жить с нами к завтрашнему дню?)

Тема 4.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. nice | 11. pleasant | 21. convenient |
| 2. cheap | 12. low | 22. large |
| 3. expensive | 13. busy | 23. neat |
| 4. bad | 14. little | 24. simple |
| 5. hollow | 15. quiet | 25. intelligent |
| 6. lucky | 16. interesting | 26. many |

7. wonderful 17. light 27. bitter
 8. shy 18. good 28. small
 9. cruel 19. surprising 29. boring
 10. attractive 20. few 30. heavy

2. Сравните двух друзей: Сэма и Марка.

Sam is 30. Mark is 32. Sam is younger than Mark.

1. Sam is almost two meters tall. Mark is 1 meter 79 tall. Mark
2. Sam has three children. Mark has two children. Mark
3. Sam has a four-room flat. Mark has a three-room flat. Sam
4. Sam earns \$2000 a month. Mark earns \$1500 a month. Mark
5. Sam is very handsome. Mark is not very handsome. Sam
6. Sam speaks three foreign languages. Mark speaks two foreign languages. Sam
7. Sam is very practical. Mark is not very practical. Mark
8. Sam is a very good driver. Mark is not a very good driver. Sam
9. Sam is not very experienced. Mark is very experienced. Mark

3. Закончите предложения при помощи конструкции с союзом than.

He isn't very intelligent. You are more intelligent than him (... than he is).

1. She doesn't know very much. You
2. He isn't very old. They
3. I'm not a very good singer. She
4. We haven't got so much spare time. He
5. They don't read very interesting books. I

4. Составьте предложения при помощи конструкции

“much (far) + сравнительная степень прилагательного + than”.

Chinese, much, difficult, French Chinese is much more difficult than French.

1. the plane, much, fast, the train
2. Northern Ireland, far, small, Australia
3. dogs, much, clever, cats?
4. diamonds, far, expensive, rubies
5. discos, much, noisy, cinemas
6. speaking a foreign language, much, useful, reading it?
7. the Mediterranean, far, warm, the Baltic sea
8. football, much, dangerous, golf
9. married women, much, happy, single women?
10. Brazilian shoes, much, good, Russian shoes

Тема 5.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. Переделайте конструкцию активного залога в пассивную, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме.

1

1. Everybody loves this dish.
2. Have they collected all the necessary information?
3. Nobody will ever buy such an ugly picture.
4. The police caught this criminal a year ago.
5. The doctor was examining a patient when I came.
6. The noise frightened the children.
7. We had spent all the money by the end of our vacation.
8. Will they raise prices again?
9. Our neighbours are growing new flowers this year.
10. They use this word in several meanings.

2

1. What did they say about the exam?
2. They haven't found a way out yet.
3. Why did they conceal the truth?
4. My brother is still repairing his car.
5. It turned out that Mary had organized a new show.
6. I won't leave such important documents at the office.
7. How many times has she used the mincer since she bought it?
8. Did you know that they were watching you?
9. My daughter breaks something every time she washes the dishes.
10. She didn't make the children help her in the garden.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму пассивного залога.

1. What's going on here? What's all that noise? — Sorry! My flat (to redecorate).

2. If the work (not, to finish) by evening, you'll be in trouble.

3. By the time I left the problem (not, to solve) though it (to discuss)

actively for quite a long time.

4. Why (this information, ever, to use)? It's so interesting!

5. Such clothes (not, to wear) now. They are old-fashioned.

6. Don't worry. Nobody will notice such a tiny spot. It (not, to pay attention to).

7. She suddenly realized that she (to listen to) in complete silence.

8. She (not, to introduce) by the hostess and felt embarrassed as she herself didn't

know anybody.

9. I'll take a picture of you when you (to give) the prize.

10. What was that book about? — It (to devote) to the writer's brother who (to kill) in the war.

3. Переведите.

1. Новый театр еще не построили, не так ли?

2. Когда будет опубликована ваша книга?

3. Такие открытки обычно посылают ко дню рождения.

4. Такую же мелодию исполняли, когда я вернулась с работы.

5. Ваши вещи вовремя упаковали? — Да, спасибо.

6. В доме был идеальный порядок. Все было расставлено по местам, пол вымыт, а занавески выстираны.

7. Чей доклад сейчас обсуждается?
8. Ника давно не видели.
9. Фрукты едят перед едой.
10. Мы попали в театр, так как билеты давно были заказаны.

Тема 6.

MODAL VERBS

1. Заполните пропуски при помощи can, could, to be able to.

1. I drive now but next year I drive.
2. Last year he speak English as well as he speak this year.
3. I've never remember his name.
4. I cook a month ago but I'm taking a course and next month Ito cook.
5. She might baby-sit but I'm not sure of that.
6. I help you? Do you need help?
7.you do the shopping in the evening? The fridge is empty.
8. skate when you were six?

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами must, have to, be to в правильной форме.

1. As we had agreed I meet him at 7.
2. I know I do the work myself. It's my duty.
3. Susan says I drive her to the station. She thinks it's my duty.
4. The baby -sitter was ill and Ellen look after the child herself.
5. "You look after the children properly, feed them and take them for a walk," Mrs. Swift said to the baby-sitter.
6. The guide meet the group and take them to the hotel yesterday.
7. The children didn't understand the rule and the teacher explain it again.
8. "You cross the road alone," the mother said to the child.
9. I take the umbrella because the forecast was bad.
10. The bell had gone and I answer the question.
11. I didn't know I to work extra hours. We hadn't agreed on that.
12. "When (I) return the book?" Steve asked the librarian.
13. I interrupt the speaker because I didn't get the point.
14. You shout at children.
15. I sell the car one of these days. It keeps breaking down.

3. Зачеркните неправильный вариант.

1. As we had agreed I was to / had to speak to him myself.
2. He turned up and I was to / had to introduce him to the other guests.
3. I'm giving a party. You must / are to come.
4. Are you strong enough? Will you have to / be able to cross the river.
5. It's urgent. You will have to / be able to do it as soon as possible.
6. You are not to / mustn't sleep at lectures. It's impolite.
7. I live in the suburbs. I must / have to take a train every day.
8. You may / can stay here as long as you can. I don't mind.
9. Even if you want to see him you shouldn't / needn't call on him now.
10. It's not your fault. You shouldn't / needn't apologise.
11. I tried to open the box but I couldn't / didn't manage to.
12. I could / managed to learn it but I didn't have enough time.
13. You shouldn't / needn't add any more salt. It's bad for you.
14. You shouldn't / needn't add sugar to the tea. It's sweet.
15. You shouldn't / don't have to drink so much beer. You will put on weight.
16. You don't have / needn't bother. Everything is ready.

17. You may not / shouldn't enter after the bell goes.
18. Shall I get in touch with them? — No, you needn't / shouldn't.
19. Etiquette said that they all had to / were to shake hands.
20. Roger came in and Mr. Smith had to / was to rise to shake hands.

4. Переведите.

1. Можно задать вам вопрос?
2. Если у тебя отпуск, ты можешь поехать в Австралию.
3. Мог бы купить цветы вчера.
4. Могла бы вставать пораньше.
5. Можете оставить багаж здесь
6. Может быть, он потерял бумажник.
7. Возможно, она не хочет вас видеть.
8. Тебе не нужно просить его о помощи. Я тебе помогу.
9. Ей не нужно оплачивать счет. Ее муж его оплатил.
10. Тебе следует больше работать.
11. Не стоит над ним смеяться.

Тема 7.

Subjunctive Mood

1. Употребите глагол в форме сослагательного наклонения. Ситуация относится к настоящему времени.

Образец. If I knew his telephone number I would ring him up now. (to ring)

If I knew English I would speak to them. (to know)

1. If Jack were a polite man he in such a way. (not, to behave)
2. If Barbara to my birthday party I would be so pleased. (to come)
3. If I weren't tired I you. (to join)
4. He ill so often if he went in for sports. (not, to fall)
5. I would go to the sea-side if I afford a holiday now. (can)
6. If you ready he wouldn't be so annoyed . (to be)
7. You better if you walked more. (to feel)
8. If I a cold I would take part in the competition. (not, to have)
9. I wouldn't be angry with you if you me all the time. (not, to interrupt)
10. I the house if it weren't so large. (not, to sell)

2. Употребите глагол в форме сослагательного наклонения. Ситуация относится к прошедшему времени.

Образец. If I had found him at home I would have told him the news. (to tell)

If so many years hadn't passed I would have recognized him. (to pass)

1. If I hadn't been rude to him yesterday we (not, to quarrel)
2. If she away some important papers I wouldn't have been angry. (not, to throw)
3. I wouldn't have taken a taxi if I so much luggage. (not, to have)
4. He his way if you had explained to him how to get there. (not, to lose)
5. They if you had told them the truth. (to help)
6. He wouldn't have lost his way if you him. (to meet)
7. If you the police they would have arrested him. (to call)
8. If they hadn't been in a hurry they to drive you to the station. (not, to refuse)
9. I everything to you if you had asked me. (to explain)
10. If you me for advice I would have advised you to stay at home. (to ask)

3. Переделайте предложения, употребляя сослагательное наклонение.

1. She is unhappy because he doesn't love her.

2. She was so happy yesterday because he told her he loved her.
3. Glen stayed at home because the weather was bad.
4. Molly doesn't trust him because she doesn't know him well.
5. He didn't argue because he didn't know the subject well.
6. I didn't drink the coffee because it wasn't tasty.
7. The child learned the poem quickly because it was easy.
8. I read a lot because I want to know a lot.
9. I took the cat home because it looked unhappy.
10. I don't watch TV because I don't have much time.

Тема 8.

VERBALS

The Infinitive (to V)

1. Постройте предложения, употребляя необходимые формы инфинитива.

Образец. It seems to me he is reading. He seems to be reading now.

1

1. It seems she has completed the work.
2. It appears that they know nothing.
3. She claims that she saw him yesterday.
4. The child pretends that he is sleeping.
5. Jack pretends that he understood the task very well.
6. It appears that he is very clever.
7. He claims that he can speak English.
8. It seems to me you have had your hair cut.
9. She claims she has lost the papers.
10. It seems to me that they are listening to music.

2

1. He pretends that he is working hard.
2. It seems to me that she is a good manager.
3. It appeared it was a funny story.
4. It seems to me he is telling the truth.
5. She claims that she has sold it for fifty pounds.
6. It seems to me that the letters have been signed.
7. It appeared that everybody was ready.
8. The boy pretended that he was crying.
9. It seems to me that the book is translated into almost all languages.
10. They claim that they don't understand anything.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме инфинитива с частицей to или без нее.

1

1. I can't afford (stay) at such an expensive hotel.
2. I think I'll manage (do) the work tomorrow.
3. You'd better (spend) the evening at home.
4. Who taught you (skate)?
5. I can't make the child (go) to bed.
6. They agreed (help) us.
7. I'd rather (go) to the cinema.
8. I was let (visit) the sick man.
9. Tell him (come) at once.

10. Let him (have a look) at the photo.

2

1. The doctor forbade him (smoke).

2. You'd better (help) them now.

3. Make him (clean) the flat.

4. He failed (get) Sam on the phone.

5. I can't let you (go) there alone.

6. The child was made (learn) the poem.

7. He refused (work) with us.

8. I advise you (visit) this exhibition.

9. Jack decided (not, answer) the letter.

10. The man was made (pay) the fine.

Тема 9.

Verbals

The Participle (Ving, Ved, V3)

1. Употребите причастия в форме настоящего времени действительного залога.

Образец. She was sitting and watching the sunset.

She sat watching the sunset.

1. The man who is sitting at the window is waiting for you.

2. As he was a rich man he could buy the car.

3. As she was ill she had to stay at home.

4. As she was proud of her son she often spoke about him.

5. What is the name of the man who is talking to Jack?

6. As he was late he took a taxi.

7. The child who was crying looked unhappy.

8. At last I found the page which was missing.

9. As he was interested in the subject he read a lot of books about it.

2. Употребите причастия в форме страдательного залога.

Образец. He took some photos of a church, which was built in the 15th century.

He took some photos of a church built in the 15th century.

1. He took the camera, which was broken, and threw it away.

2. He was looking at the pictures, which had been drawn by the child.

3. The thing, which she had forgotten, was again fresh in her memory.

4. They are looking for some treasure, which is hidden here.

5. The lanterns, which were lit, showed them the way.

6. The bird, which had been shot, fell down.

7. He likes to wear clothes, which have worn out.

8. He saw a note, which had been written in a hurry.

9. He looked through the composition the child had written.

3. Употребите причастия в форме прошедшего времени действительного залога.

Образец. As I hadn't phoned him back I had to apologise.

Not having phoned him back I had to apologize.

1. I left the luggage at the airport and went to the restaurant.

2. As he hadn't found the necessary papers he felt angry.

3. As he hadn't read the book he couldn't discuss it.

4. As they hadn't taken a decision they turned to him for help.

5. She made dinner and decided to have a rest.

6. As he hadn't bought tickets he couldn't join them.

7. As he had broken his car he had to go by bus.

8. He finished the article and went to bed.

9. As he had given up smoking he felt better.

4. Употребите причастия в форме страдательного залога.

Образец. He was being followed and felt uneasy.

Being followed he felt uneasy.

1. As he hadn't been introduced to the other guests he felt a stranger.

2. As she was being looked at she felt confused.

3. He had been taught good manners and that was why he was admired by everybody.

4. The clothes, which are being sold here, are expensive.

5. As the cup was broken it was of no use.

6. He hadn't been asked to come in and felt hurt.

7. As the flowers had been kept without water for a long time they faded.

8. As the house was being reconstructed it was empty.

9. As he had not been told the truth he didn't know how to act.

Тема 10.

Verbals

The Gerund (Ving)

1. Употребите герундий в функции подлежащего.

Образец. It's very convenient to go there by car.

Going there by car is very convenient.

1. It's so uncomfortable to sleep on the floor.

2. It's great to meet old friends.

3. It's impolite to speak in a loud voice.

4. It's always useful to think.

5. It's boring to clean the flat.

6. It's interesting to teach.

7. It's exciting to travel to other countries.

8. It's simple to give advice.

9. It's not always clever to take other people's advice.

10. It's inconvenient to have much luggage.

11. It wasn't easy to follow the man.

12. It made him nervous to speak before a large audience.

2. Употребите герундий в форме страдательного залога.

Образец. I like visiting other people. I like being visited by other people.

I don't mind sending him there. I don't mind being sent there.

1. I avoid visiting strangers.

2. I remember asking him for help.

3. He was tired of asking questions.

4. I'm looking forward to showing them the place.

5. The manager objects to doing this work now.

6. They insist on letting him in.

7. I avoid asking for help.

8. Do you mind telling us how to do it?

9. Why are you afraid of asking him questions?

10. Why do you object to showing them the letter?

11. I don't mind leaving him alone.

12. He objected to forcing me to do it.

3. Постройте предложения по образцу, употребляя герундий.

Образец. I can phone him. I don't mind it. I don't mind phoning him.

You can phone him. I don't mind. I don't mind your phoning him.

1. She can come later. We don't mind.
2. I will help him. I don't mind.
3. They can visit me. I don't mind.
4. You can turn on the volume. I don't mind.
5. Can I turn on the TV set? Do you mind?
6. Can you switch off the light? Do you mind?
7. Can she talk to him? Do you mind?
8. Can I tell them about the plan? Do you mind?
9. She can take the papers. I don't mind.
10. They can play together. I don't mind.

Тема 11.

Articles and nouns

1. Вставьте а / an или the.

1. I'm looking for job. I didn't like job I had.
2. Kate is wearing new dress today. dress is nice.
3. He has nice house. There is beautiful garden in front of house.
4. This is interesting book. book is love story.
5. text he is translating is rather difficult.
6. Is bag new? I like bag.
7. He is engineer. He says profession is interesting.
8. There is hotel not far from our house. hotel is very comfortable.
9. car is very expensive.
10. I'm doing exercise. exercise isn't difficult.
11. They are building international airport here.
12. Without any warning computer went down.
13. child is reading magazine. magazine has bright cover.
14. Bill is very good specialist. I'm sure he can answer question.
15. They say library that is being built here will be very large.

2. Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

1. He is only person I know here. I saw him last year.
2. What did you discuss at last meeting?
3. She is such nice woman!
4. All students must learn following rules and observe them.
5. I looked through books on upper shelf but didn't find necessary one.
6. Go straight ahead and then turn to left.
7. I didn't get main idea of story.
8. It's same question you asked me last time.
9. We'll speak about it next time.
10. They are such clever students.

3. Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

1. weather is fine today. Let's go for a walk. I enjoy walking in good weather.
2. I can say I feel great respect for this man.
3. Doesn't he understand that he is talking nonsense?
4. This is very interesting news. I would say news is shocking.
5. First of all you must think about health.
6. advice he gave me was useful indeed. He is clever man and always gives good advice.
7. What he needs now is luck and I'm sure he will achieve success.
8. You've made great progress this year and got deep knowledge of the subject.
9. It was fun to watch children playing.
10. work must be done in time. It's urgent work.

Тема 12.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. Переведите в косвенную речь.

1

1. My brother says, "You are always spending hours in the bathroom!"
2. Brian says, "I've never been to England but I'd like to go there."
3. Rachel says, "Tim, you must help me with the shopping today."
4. The teacher says to the student, "You weren't attentive enough."
5. My friends say, "We were waiting for you at the cinema at 5 o'clock."

2

1. I ask my sister, "Did you get bad marks at school?"
2. Mary asks her parents, "Are we going to the country on Saturday?"
3. Little Sam wonders, "Have you brought a new toy for me?"
4. Dad asks Lucy, "Do you understand everything in this subject?"
5. My friend asks, "Can your brother really play the violin?"

3

1. Nick's parents wonder, "How did you meet Helen?"
2. The teacher asks the pupils, "Which of you can translate this sentence?"
3. I ask Ned, "What does Alice's elder brother look like?"
4. Mum asks me, "Where have you been all this time?"
5. The man asks, "Why are you crying, boy?"

4

1. Mum advises, "Call the doctor at once."
2. My husband says to me, "Never touch this button."
3. The teacher asks, "Children, don't make so much noise."
4. The sick child asks, "Give me something tasty, Mum."
5. I say to my child, "Don't speak to people in such a way."

2. Вставьте say или tell в правильной форме.

1. Never it again.
2. He me to wait a minute but returned only half an hour later.
3. They that dialect was wide-spread in that part of the country.
4. I don't believe a word of what you (just)
5. Don't me that you knew nothing.
6. the truth I didn't like the man from the very beginning.
7. He often pays me compliments. — What exactly (he)?
8. We warned them but we (not) them all the details of the situation.
9. You aren't listening to what I
10. She always to me "You aren't quite right!", no matter what I

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной форме. Все предложения относятся к прошедшему времени.

1. The result (to be) absolutely different from what we (to expect) and we nearly (to give up) the experiment but soon Victor (to find) where we (to make) a mistake.
2. No sooner (I, to enter) the room than a young man (to come) up to me with a glass of champagne. I (to be) sure it (to be) the first time I (to see) him in my life and I (not, to know) his name but half an hour later he (still, to ask) me questions about my relatives and (to tell) me something about his new business.
3. I (to have) no idea what it (to lead) to but I (to decide) to have a try.

4. She (to be) sorry she (not, to warn) me about the changes and I (to waste) so much time.
5. I (to be) surprised when the doorbell (to ring) because all the guests (already, to arrive) and I (not, to expect) anyone else.
6. It (to turn out) that all the efforts we (to make) for so much time (to be) in vain.
7. At eleven o'clock in the evening I (still, to look) through the notes I (to make) at the lecture. The information (to be) new to me and I (to want) to make sure that I (to have) no questions left.
8. She (to realize) that it (to be) her last chance and if she (not, to use) it she (to regret) it all her life.
9. On her way home she (to have) a vague feeling that she (to do) something wrong. But on the other hand she (to be) sure she (to plan) everything thoroughly.
10. Mary (to hope) that during their excursion around London the guide (to take) them to St. Paul's Cathedral which, as she (to read), (to be) the second-largest cathedral in the world.

4.1.2 Темы контрольных работ.

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

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ОПК-5 Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности

ИОПК-5.1 Знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

Тема 1.

PRESENT INDEFINITE ИЛИ PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

1. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму (Present Indefinite или Present Continuous).

1. Who (you, to wait) for? — A friend of mine. We (to go) to the cinema.
2. I still (not, to understand) the rule. — No wonder. You never (to listen) to what I (to say). And you (not to listen) now either.
3. What (you, to do) here? — Actually, I (to wait) for the museum to open.
— But why? (you, not to know) that it (not to work) on Mondays?
4. The picture you (to look) at (to belong) to the Tretyakov Gallery.
We

- (just, to exhibit) it.
5. I can't stand her! She (constantly, to throw) her things about the room. She never (to put) anything in its place.
6. (you, to see) the notice? — Yes, but it's too high for me to read. What
(it, to say)?
7. Has he agreed to your offer? — No, he (still, to think) it over.
8. Why, Peter, you (to smoke)!!! — (you, not to know) that I
(to smoke)?
9. You (to taste) the pizza over and over again. Is anything wrong? — Oh no, on the contrary, it (to taste) so delicious that I just can't help it.
10. Where is Mr. Brown? — He (to have) lunch at the canteen as usual. He usually (to return) to his office at half past one.
11. I (to need) your help immediately. There's something wrong with my dog. He (to have) a temperature and he (hardly, to breathe)!
12. He (to come) back from his business trip in a few days. (you, to know)
it for sure? — Of course, I do. He always (to call) me every other day.
13. These shoes are too tight. — Then why (you, to put) them on again? — They (to look) so wonderful and besides they (to match) my dress.
14. You (to read) in the dark again! — But I (not, to believe) it's dark. I (to see) everything well enough.
15. Jack and Pam (to have) a long conversation. I wonder what they (to talk) about.

2. Переведите.

1. Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером? — Ничего особенного. А что? — Слушай, я иду на концерт, и у меня есть лишний билет. Хочешь пойти? — С удовольствием.
2. Вечно ты закрываешь окна! Как ты можешь работать в такой душной комнате? — Но мне холодно!
3. Что ты готовишь? Так вкусно пахнет! — Это секрет. Я пробую новый рецепт.
4. Как ты думаешь, что нужно этому человеку? — Не понимаю, он жестикулирует, но не произносит ни слова.
5. Зачем ты листаешь книгу? Ты что-то ищешь? — Я ее не листаю, а читаю. — Ты всегда читаешь так быстро?
6. Обычно я работаю в пятницу, но эта пятница — праздничный день, поэтому я гуляю в парке.
7. Ты весь мокрый! Дождь все еще идет? — Да, и становится все холоднее.
8. Завтра я встречаюсь с моим редактором. — Ты работаешь над новой книгой? — Да, и он хочет подписать со мной новый контракт.
9. Интересно, а в Бразилии когда-нибудь идет снег?
10. Обожаю эту песню! Но это какая-то новая версия. Кто это поет?
11. Теперь ты мне веришь? — Нет, мне все еще кажется, ты мне врешь.
12. Ты опять идешь в театр? — Что значит «опять»? Я действительно часто хожу в театр, но почему тебя это удивляет?
13. Почему ты так рано ужинаешь? Сейчас только 6 часов.

PRESENT PERFECT ИЛИ PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS?

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. — She (to eat) a lot of sweet things lately.
— How many sweets (she, to eat) today?
2. — What (you, to do) all day?
— I (to revise) the material for my exam.
— (you, to revise) everything?
3. I (to hear) your promises so many times! I don't believe you any more!
4. — Oh, there's paint in your hair!
— I (to paint) the ceiling in my room.
5. How long did it take you to make such a wonderful dinner? You (to cook) so many dishes!
6. The book is so interesting! I (to read) for three hours. I (to read) almost all of it.
7. Mum (to have) a rest in her room since she returned from work. Don't disturb her.
8. — You're breathing with difficulty! What's the matter?
— I (to walk) very fast.
9. — Nick (to make) real progress lately.
— Oh, yes, he (to work) hard this term.
10. — I (to know) Mr. Jackson for so many years!
11. The weather (to be) awful lately. It (to rain) for several weeks!
12. — How long (your sister, to think) over Pete's proposal?
— Oh, for several days.
— Well, (she, to decide) anything?

2. Переведите.

1. Эта пожилая леди так долго выбирает подарок! — Неужели она еще ничего не выбрала?
2. Я жду звонка от Фрэнка с трех часов, а он до сих пор не позвонил.
3. Я очень довольна нашей новой няней. — Сколько она у вас работает?
4. Я знаю своих соседей целую вечность. Они милые люди.
5. В последнее время Элис очень рассеяна. Ты не знаешь, что с ней случилось?
6. Мы не разговариваем друг с другом с тех пор, как поссорились.
7. Ник копит деньги на новый плеер с тех пор, как увидел рекламу, но пока он еще недостаточно накопил.
8. Я уже давно хочу купить новый компьютер.
9. Ты принимал участие в каких-нибудь соревнованиях в последнее время?
10. Мой брат целый день сегодня слушает громкую музыку! — А ты что делала все это время?
11. У него эта болезнь с детства. Но в последние несколько дней ему хуже.
12. Сколько занятий ты пропустил в этом месяце?
13. Мы много раз поднимали этот вопрос, но в последнее время мы его не обсуждали.
14. Она покупает много новых вещей с тех пор, как вышла замуж. У нее богатый муж.
15. По-моему, Дик курит больше обычного в последнее время. Сегодня с утра он выкурил уже 10 сигарет!

Тема 2.

PAST CONTINUOUS ИЛИ PAST INDEFINITE?

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Past Continuous или Past Indefinite.

1. He (to hurt) his leg when he (to fall) off the ladder.
2. I (to see) that she (to enjoy) the concert. She (to sit, to smile).
3. Why (you, not, to open) the door at once? — Sorry, I (not, to hear) the bell.
4. I (to break) the plate while I (to do) the washing-up.
5. At two o'clock this afternoon I (to have) lunch that's why you (not, to get) me on the phone. What (you, to want) to tell me? — Actually I (to call) to tell you I (to come) by the 7 o'clock train.
6. I (to find) that old photo when I (to look) through the album.
7. He (to look) through the article for some time and then (to make) notes.
8. They (to discuss) the situation for about an hour at yesterday's meeting.
9. The boy (always, to fidget)! But whenever I (to tell) him not to, he (to stick) out his tongue at me.
10. While the Coppards (to work) in the garden Mr. Coppard (to have) a heart attack and his wife (to call) the doctor.
11. I (to know) for sure what (to happen) in the next room at that moment.
12. I (not, to mean) to shout at you. I (just, to speak) in an emotional manner!
13. When I (to arrive) the party (to be) in full swing. Someone (to play) the piano and the guests (to dance). Nobody (to notice) me come in.
14. I (to ask) her something but she (not, to answer) as she (to taste) some dish.
15. What (you, to do) when you (to find) the ring? — I (to call) the police, of course.

2. Переведите.

1. Неужели никто ничего не заметил? — Нет, все смотрели телевизор и ничего подозрительного не слышали.
2. Когда зазвонил будильник, он его выключил и встал.
3. Он все утро лежал в постели и ничего не делал.
4. Я обдумывал наш план, когда мне в голову пришла прекрасная идея.
5. Когда мы слушали новости, мы еще не знали, что они значат.
6. Я не понимал ни слова. Они говорили очень быстро.
7. Пока он выступал, все его внимательно слушали.
8. В коридоре было очень шумно. Соседи что-то праздновали.
9. Когда он вернулся, мы подробно обсудили план.
10. Он говорил по телефону минуты три, затем передал трубку мне.
11. Она постоянно смотрела в зеркало! Это все больше действовало мне на нервы.
12. Холодало, и мы вернулись в город.
13. Неважно, что именно я делал в 5 часов. — А все-таки? — У меня было свидание.
14. Она плакала всю ночь. — А ты что делал в это время? — А я сидел и думал, как ей помочь.
15. Я так устала, что спала 10 часов!
16. Последний раз я видел его на вокзале. Он что-то искал в сумке и, явно, нервничал, так как не мог найти то, что ему было в тот момент нужно. — А вы не помните, как он был одет?
17. В субботу Брауны переезжали на новую квартиру, и мы зашли попрощаться с ними.
18. Дети с нетерпением ждали начала праздника. Все обсуждали подарки, которые им хотелось получить.

PAST PERFECT ИЛИ PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

1. The program she (to watch) for some time suddenly stopped.
2. How long (the Smallwoods, to look) for the house before they found the one they really liked?
3. Pete (not, to decide) anything by Wednesday though we (to discuss) the situation long enough.
4. We met at the Ritz. She (to work) there since the beginning of the year.
5. I (to call) Nick several times before I finally got through.
6. The child's curiosity annoyed me. He (to ask) me questions all day! He (to ask) me ten questions just for the last half an hour.
7. The man who (to follow) me all the way turned out to be a policeman.
8. The boy was exhausted. He (not, to eat) for three days.
9. By the time the police found the burglar he (to hide) in the attic for three weeks.
10. The dress she (to put on) looked wonderful.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Past Perfect, Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.

1. She (not, to learn) the material well enough and (to get) a bad mark at the exam.
2. She (to get) a bad mark at the exam because she (not, to learn) the material well enough.
3. I (to know) Sam for about two years when he (to get) married.
4. I (already, to know) Sam and Rachel when they (to get) married.
5. We (to give) the children their presents and they (to open) the parcels at once.
6. We (hardly, to exchange) our New Year presents when the first guests (to arrive).
7. When the first guests (to arrive) we (already, to give) the children their presents and they (to open) the parcels. They (to be) eager to see what (to be) inside.
8. I (to walk) in the park for about an hour the other day.
9. I (to see) a fight when I (to walk) in the park the other day.
10. I (to walk) in the park and (to go) home when I (to see) a fight.

2

1. At 8 o'clock yesterday I (to do) nearly all my homework and (to listen) to music.
2. By the time the operation (to be) over the doctor (to be) so tired that he (can) hardly walk.
3. By the time the operation (to be) over the doctor (to get) so tired that he (can) hardly walk.
4. It (to be) evening when I (to leave) the building and it (to get) dark.
5. When I (to leave) the building it (to get) completely dark. I (to see) absolutely nothing.
6. She (to make) a list of things she (to need) and (to look) it through again to make sure she (not, to forget) anything.
7. She (to forget) a few things when she (to make) a list, so she (not, to buy) some of the things she (to need).

8. He (to speak) rudely to her but he (to apologize) afterwards.
9. He (to apologize) because he (to speak) rudely to her.
10. Nick says he (to meet) Liz at the library a few days ago. She
(to come) to take some book for her exam and (to ask) the librarian about it.
Nick (to recognize) her voice and (to come) up.

Тема 3.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS ИЛИ FUTURE SIMPLE

1. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.
A will sit
B will be sitting
2. I (be) at home if you need anything.
A will be
B will be being
3. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6.- he (have) English.
A will have
B will be having
4. Why are you in a hurry? If you arrive at 8 o' clock, they (still /cook) the meal.
A will still cook
B will still be cooking
5. He (come) at eight in the evening.
A will come
B will be coming
6.you (have lunch) with me on Friday?
A Will you have lunch
B Will you be having lunch
7. - I'm not sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.
-She (wear) a dark blue pullover and jeans.
A will wear
B will be wearing

FUTURE PERFECT ИЛИ FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Tomorrow is Yulia's birthday. So by tomorrow dinnerthe whole afternoon.
a. her mom will have been cooking
b. her mom will have been cooked
c. her mom will have be cooking
2. By 2020medicine for 5 years.
a. Matt shall have been studying
b. Matt will has studied
c. Matt will have been studying
3. The party will start at 8 pm. so by midnight.....for 4 hours.
a. We will have dancing
b. We will have been dancing
c. We will have been danced
4. By this time tomorrowfor more than 12 hours.
a. Jamie will have been sleeping
b. Jamie will been sleeping
c. Jamie will have been slept
5. Next year for 10 years!
a. I will have married

- b. I will have been married
- c. I will have being married
- 6. Hurry up. by the time we arrive at the cinema
 - a. The film will already started.
 - b. the film will have already been starting
 - c. the film will have already started
- 7. Maria is going to visit us at 10 pm this eveningthe childrento bed when she arrives?
 - a. Will have gone?
 - b. Will has gone?
 - c. Will have gone?
- 8. By the end of our holidaysall our money.
 - a. We will have been spending
 - b. We will have been spent
 - c. We will have spent
- 9. Ifor your parents at the airport when they arrive?
 - a. Shall ... have been waiting?
 - b. Shall have ... been waiting?
 - c. Shall ... have been waited?
- 10. Unfortunatelyall these books by the exam time.
 - a. I won't have been reading
 - b. I won't have read
 - c. I won't have readed

Тема 4.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1. Исправьте ошибки.

1. This is one of the most interesting program on TV.
2. The least you know the best.
3. Pat is taller than I.
4. Mike is not as quick than Paul.
5. He is older than you three years.
6. I tried hardly but couldn't do anything.
7. He spoke politer than usual.
8. Their house is modern as ours.
9. Let me know if you need farther help.
10. Brian is the oldest brother.
2.
 1. He knows the lesson more better than you.
 2. It's nicely of you!
 3. I'm awful sorry!
 4. He smiled at me friendly.
 5. The operation was more painful I expected.
 6. She sings the best of all.
 7. Is your sister elder than you?
 8. She receives as more letters as him.
 9. Is it a really sapphire?
 10. She looked nervous out of the window.
 11. Is it really such a good-paid job?
 12. It's much farer than that!
 13. The dish smells nicely. What is it?
 14. I still feel badly.

15. He speaks well English.

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова для образования необходимой сравнительной конструкции.

1. This chair is comfortable the others.
2. Peter is smartest of all my students.
3. This rule isn't difficult that one.
4. cheerful the child is, better his mood is.
5. She speaks English fluently her friends.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное или наречие в необходимой форме и добавив все необходимые слова.

Образец. The black dress is far (expensive / expensively) the blue one.

The black dress is far more expensive than the blue one.

1. Why didn't he greet me (warm / warmly) the others?
2. He is (frequent / frequently) visitor here.
3. Is he really so (incredible / incredibly) famous? — Oh yes, he is (popular / popularly) singer nowadays.
4. That won't suit her. She prefers to wear much (bright / brightly) coloured clothes.
5. Which is (dangerous / dangerously): tennis or horse-riding?
6. He laughs (good / well) who laughs (late / lately).
7. This girl has a (good / well) pronunciation. She reads (fluent / fluently) and (clear / clearly)
the other children in her class.
8. It's raining even (heavy / heavily) yesterday, but the wind isn't (strong / strongly) it was.
9. Which is (difficult) task in the textbook?
10. (hard / hardly) he works, (successful / successfully) he becomes.
11. This is the subject he knows (bad / badly). It is (interesting / interestingly) for him.
12. What can be (pleasant / pleasantly) to spend a rainy day in a comfortable armchair in front of a TV set?
13. Very often when learners of English are asked to imitate native speakers they start to speak (indistinct / indistinctly) possible.
14. Jack is (slow / slowly) person I know. (Long) I listen to him, (impatient / impatiently) I get.
15. All parents hope their children will live (happy / happily) they do. They want their children's life to be (difficult) theirs.

4. Переведите.

1. Он хуже всех справляется с работой. Он самый ленивый студент.
2. Этот писатель не так хорошо известен, как тот, но его последнее произведение пользуется большим успехом.
3. Это действительно сложное упражнение. Остальные гораздо легче него.
4. Чем короче стихотворение, тем легче его выучить, не так ли?
5. Что полезнее: ходить пешком или бегать трусцой?
6. Теперь я лучше себя чувствую, но мне еще тяжело долго работать.
7. Ты должен вежливее разговаривать с людьми, иначе они подумают, что ты плохо воспитан.
8. Это одна из самых душных комнат в офисе. Я здесь ужасно устаю.
9. Ваша задача сделать как можно меньше ошибок, но закончить как можно быстрее.

10. Я за тобой едва поспеваю (to catch up with smb.). Ты всегда так быстро ходишь?

Тема 5.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму пассивного залога.

1. What's going on here? What's all that noise? — Sorry! My flat (to redecorate).
2. If the work (not, to finish) by evening, you'll be in trouble.
3. By the time I left the problem (not, to solve) though it (to discuss) actively for quite a long time.
4. Why (this information, ever, to use)? It's so interesting!
5. Such clothes (not, to wear) now. They are old-fashioned.
6. Don't worry. Nobody will notice such a tiny spot. It (not, to pay attention to).
7. She suddenly realized that she (to listen to) in complete silence.
8. She (not, to introduce) by the hostess and felt embarrassed as she herself didn't know anybody.
9. I'll take a picture of you when you (to give) the prize.
10. What was that book about? — It (to devote) to the writer's brother who (to kill) in the war.
11. He (to offer) this job several times. — What made him refuse it?
12. I (to tell) that the problem (not, to consider) yet but when it was I (to inform) immediately.
13. They say a new play (to rehearse) by the school theatre. — Oh, yes, all the parents and teachers (already, to invite).
14. The girl was crying because she (to make fun of) by her classmates.
15. It was the third time the name (to mention) and I wondered who the man was.
16. I was sure that if the figures (to check) properly the mistake (to find) easily.
17. I'm fed up. I (to keep) waiting for half an hour! I'm not going to stay here any longer.
18. Now that the situation (to study) thoroughly what (to do) to improve it?
19. This is the only thing that (to talk about) for several days.
20. I doubted if the child (to look after) properly though I (to promise) complete care.

Тема 6.

MODAL VERBS

1. you speak any foreign language?
 - a. might
 - b. can
 - c. will
 - d. may
2. Jane was so tired. She have slept for a week.
 - a. should
 - b. would
 - c. could
 - d. must

3. I leave the party early last night. I wasn't very well.
a. must
b. have to
c. had to
d. was to
4. She help you tomorrow.
a. could
b. will be able to
c. will can
d. is able to
5. you like a cup of coffee?
a. should
b. could
c. would
d. will
6. It's a secret. You tell anyone.
a. needn't
b. wouldn't
c. mustn't
d. shouldn't
7. Where is Nick? He be in his office.
a. would
b. might
c. should
d. ought to
8. He must to Saint-Petersburg before.
a. have been
b. been
c. be
d. has been
9. Are you going to read the report? No, I I already know what it says.
a. shouldn't
b. needn't
c. mustn't
d. can't
10. My grandfather speak six languages many years ago.
a. shall
b. should
c. need
d. could
11. Lisa get bored in her job. Her job is so boring.
a. can't
b. must

- c. would
- d. should

12. I'll go now. My friends are waiting.

- a. have to
- b. need
- c. be able to
- d. must

13. You have left your purse in the shop.

- a. should
- b. ought to
- c. could
- d. shall

14. The situation was bad but it worse.

- a. should be
- b. could
- c. would have been
- d. could have been

15. You've been reading all day. You be tired.

- a. must
- b. should
- c. can
- d. could

Tema 7.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. Plants die if you (not / water) them.

A won't water B don't water C wouldn't water

2. If I had one million dollars, I (probably / buy) a yacht.

A would probably buy B will probably buy C probably bought

3. - How did it happen that you missed your stop?

-I (not / miss) it if the conductor (announce) the stops.

A wouldn't miss	D had announced
B hadn't missed	E would have announced
C wouldn't have missed	F announced

4. What a pity my husband is away! If he (be) here, he (help) us.

A were	D will help
B would be here	E would help
C is	F helps

5. If I (get up) early tomorrow morning, I (go) jogging.

A will get up	D go
B get up	E am going to go
C got up	F will go

6. You look tired. If I (be) you, I (take) a holiday.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A be | D will take |
| B were | E would take |
| C have been | F take |

7. If Benjamin Franklin (not / work) so hard, he (not / become) the symbol of America.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A didn't work | D wouldn't have become |
| B wouldn't have worked | E hadn't become |
| C hadn't worked | F wouldn't become |

8. - Did you say anything when he asked you? -No, I didn't. You see, if I (say) even a word, he (fly) into a rage.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A said | D flew |
| B would said | E would have flown |
| C had said | F had flown |

9. Would it be all right if I (come) round at about six?

- A come B came C will come

10. If you (not / be) at a loose end last month, you (pass) your exam. But you failed it.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A hadn't been | D would have passed |
| B wouldn't have been | E would pass |
| C were not | F will pass |

11. If the water (be heated) to 100° C, it (boil).

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A will be heated | D would boil |
| B would be heated | E boils |
| C is heated | F boil |

12. If pigs (have) wings, they (fly).

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A had | D will fly |
| B have | E fly |
| C would have | F would fly |

13. I (do) the same if I (be) in your shoes.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| A would do | D am |
| B will do | E were |
| C would have done | F will be |

14. If I (see) her, I (speak) to her. But I didn't see her and speak to her.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A saw | D would have spoken |
| B had seen | E spoke |
| C would have seen | F would speak |

15. Hurry up! We (not / get) good seats if we (arrive) late.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A don't get | D arrived |
| B won't get | E will arrive |
| C didn't get | F arrive |

16. If I (know) that you were coming, I (meet) you at the airport. I had a lot of time to do that.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A had known | D would meet |
| B knew | E would have met |

C would have known F will meet

17. If Columbus (not / have) such a passion for travelling, he (discover) America in 1492.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A hadn't | D hadn't discover |
| B wouldn't have had | E didn't discover |
| C hadn't had | F wouldn't have discovered |

18. Robby, look at that man! If he (work) harder at school, he (not / sweep) the streets now.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A worked | D wouldn't he sweeping |
| B would have worked | E wouldn't have swept |
| C had worked | F won't he sweeping |

Tema 8.

THE INFINITIVE (TO V)

1. He agreed _____ the job as soon as possible.

- A) start
- B) starting
- C) to start
- D) starts

2. I stopped _____ my book and went to bed.

- A) to read
- B) read
- C) will read
- D) reading

3. My teachers always expected me _____ well in exams.

- A) did
- B) doing
- C) do
- D) to do

4. Let me _____ for the meal. You paid last time.

- A) pay
- B) to pay
- C) paid
- D) paying

5. The dentist told me _____ more careful when I brush my teeth.

- A) will be
- B) being
- C) to be
- D) be

6. I never liked _____ to church when I was a child.

- A) going
- B) to do
- C) went
- D) go

7. You can't _____ your car outside the hospital.

- A) parks
- B) to park

- C) park
- D) parking

8. David always enjoyed _____ football at school.

- A) to be played
- B) playing
- C) to play
- D) play

9. My family is trying _____ where to go on holiday.

- A) decided
- B) decide
- C) to decide
- D) deciding

10. I'd like _____ somewhere different for a change.

- A) went
- B) to go
- C) go
- D) going

11. They prefer _____ in a swimming pool all day.

- A) playing
- B) plays
- C) to play
- D) to playing

12. They refuse _____ out on trips if it's too hot.

- A) to going
- B) to go
- C) going
- D) go

13. Last year we managed _____ a holiday that suited everyone.

- A) found
- B) to find
- C) find
- D) finding

14. We decided _____ a house with a swimming pool.

- A) renting
- B) rent
- C) to renting
- D) to rent

15. We began _____ about next year's holiday two months ago.

- A) talked
- B) talking
- C) talks
- D) talk

Tema 9.

THE PARTICIPLE (Ving, Ved, V₃)

Participle I and Participle II

1. A white shawl around the girl's shoulders made her look like a Greek goddess.
 - a. having been wrapped
 - b. being wrapped
 - c. wrapped

2. Desmond wondered who it could be. to the door, he flung it open.
 - a. Having come up
 - b. Come
 - c. Coming up

3. I wonder what Doctor Brown thinks of the medical problem now.
 - a. having been discussed
 - b. being discussed
 - c. discussing

4. She turned to me for help, how to deal with the problem.
 - a. not knowing
 - b. not having known
 - c. not being known

5. The captain watched the sailors the steamer.
 - a. having unloaded
 - b. unloaded
 - c. unloading

6. The girl was sitting with her back to the window, her head half
 - a. being turned
 - b. turned
 - c. having been turned

7. , Derek told Alice one of his invariable jokes and thus avoided the confession.
 - a. Having been pressed
 - b. Being pressed
 - c. Pressed

8. Once , twice shy.
 - a. having bitten
 - b. biting
 - c. bitten

9. Jenny looked up and saw her husband her reflection in the mirror.
 - a. watched
 - b. having watched
 - c. watching

10. by her appearance she looked like a person whose life was hard and full of sorrows.
 - a. Having judged
 - b. Judged
 - c. Judging

11. When Linda entered the room, she saw a lot of strangers and she felt
a. being embarrassed
b. embarrassing
c. embarrassed
12. A pot never boils.
a. watching
b. watched
c. having been watched
13. Julia sat in a corner of the sofa looking extremely miserable.
a. having hunched
b. being hunched
c. hunched
14. A kindness deserves no thanks.
a. forcing
b. forced
c. having forced
15. After her younger sister was born, Margaret felt and betrayed.
a. being forgotten
b. forgotten
c. forgetting

Tema 10.

THE GERUND (Ving)

1. I don't mind _____ Zac. It's a nice nickname.
a. calling
b. being called
c. having been called
2. The safe showed no sign of _____.
a. touching
b. being touched
c. having been touched
3. Our teacher suggests _____ test next week.
a. writing
b. being written
c. having been written
4. I really appreciate _____ this opportunity. I'll do my best.
a. giving
b. being given
c. having been given
5. She strongly objected to our _____ a fire.
a. making
b. being made
c. having been made

6. The child was punished by _____ to bed without dinner.
a. sending
b. being sent
c. having been sent
7. He was clever enough _____ in this delicate situation.
a. avoiding, speaking
b. to avoid, to speak
c. avoiding, to speak
d. to avoid, speaking
8. I wonder if there is any use _____ the results.
a. trying, improving
b. trying, to improve
c. to try, to improve
d. to try, improving
9. I used a car to get to work, and now I can't get used to _____ by bus.
a. go
b. going
10. Do you remember _____ your last exam? Was it hard?
a. take
b. to take
c. taking
11. I don't feel like _____ this article today.
a. reading and to translate
b. to read and translating
c. reading and translating
12. The little girl was really afraid of _____ lost in the forest.
a. having been
b. getting
c. having got
13. Is there anything here worth _____?
a. buying
b. being bought
c. having been bought
14. He disliked _____ coming home late.
a. I
b. Me
15. Would you mind _____ smoking here?
a. not
b. not to
c. no
d. don't
16. We stopped _____ some food in the store, because we'd run out of our supplies.

- a. buying
- b. to buy
- c. having bought

17. What about _____ to the cinema tomorrow?

- a. to go
- b. going
- c. having gone

18. _____ you here was a great surprise to me.

- a. finding
- b. having found

19. The friends couldn't _____ laughing when they discovered the problem.

- a. assist
- b. help
- c. aid
- d. support

20. I can't _____ standing in queues.

- a. stand
- b. fall
- c. sit
- d. lie

Тема 11.

ARTICLES AND NOUNS

Выберите правильный вариант:

1. I had _____ toast and _____ orange for breakfast.

- a, an
- a, a
- the, the

2. Anna has a dog. _____ dog is very friendly.

- an
- a
- the

3. I cleaned _____ house yesterday.

- an
- a
- the

4. This is _____ very beautiful painting.

- the
- a
- an

5. Can you turn on _____ light, please?

- the
- a
- an

6. Is there _____ hotel near your house?

- an
- the
- a

7. Claire has gone to _____ post office.

- an
 - a
 - the
8. _____ apartment where we stayed was very nice.
- the
 - a
 - an
9. My brother goes to _____ gym three times _____ week.
- a, the
 - a, a
 - the, a
10. Do you have _____ TV in your room?
- a
 - the
 - – (нулевой артикль)
11. Their office is on _____ seventh floor.
- the
 - a
 - – (нулевой артикль)
12. Paris is _____ capital of _____ France.
- a, –
 - the, –
 - the, the
13. What is _____ highest mountain in the world?
- the
 - a
 - –
14. _____ sky is blue and _____ sun is shining brightly.
- a, a
 - the, a
 - the, the
15. Is this _____ same book you were reading last week?
- –
 - a
 - the
16. There are billions of planets in _____ space.
- –
 - a
 - the
17. We usually have _____ dinner at 7 pm.
- a
 - the
 - –
18. Open your books at _____ page 29.
- –
 - a
 - the
19. Lily broke her leg yesterday. She's in _____ hospital now.
- a
 - –
 - the
20. My mother works from _____ home.

- the
- a
- —

21. _____ beauty can change _____ world.

- a, the
- —, the
- the, the

22. I like _____ Italian food.

- an
- —
- the

Тема 12.

DIRECT and INDIRECT SPEECH SEQUENCE of TENSES

1. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

Ben: "You must sign the document today."

- Ben told me I must sign the the document today.
- Ben told me I had to sign the the document that day.
- Ben told me I had to sign the the document today.

2. The police officer told me _____ .

- not to park there
- to not park there
- not to parked there

3. Mom: "Wash your hands before meals."

- Mom told me wash my hands before meals.
- Mom told me to wash your hands before meals.
- Mom told me to wash my hands before meals.

4. Jerry: "Could you give me a lift to the office?"

- Jerry asked me if I gave him a lift to the office.
- Jerry told me to give him a lift to the office.
- Jerry asked me to give him a lift to the office.

5. Vanessa: "What are you doing here?"

- Vanessa asked me what I was doing here.
- Vanessa asked me what I was doing there.
- Vanessa asked me what was I doing there.

6. Отметьте предложение с ошибкой:

- Judy said she will be late.
- Judy said she could be late.
- Judy said she might be late.

7. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

George: "I have to go now."

- George said he had to go now.
- George said he has to go then.
- George said he had to go then.

8. Lisa said she hadn't been at the meeting _____ .

- a. the next day
- b. the day before
- c. yesterday

9. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

"There wasn't electricity in the past".

- a. She said that there wasn't electricity in the past.
- b. She said that there hasn't been electricity in the past.
- c. She said that there hadn't been electricity in the past.

10. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь/

Nick: "Do you need to get up early tomorrow?"

- a. Nick asked did I need to get up early the next day.
- b. Nick asked if I needed to get up early the next day.
- c. Nick asked if I needed to get up early tomorrow.

11. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

Lenny: "I will come tomorrow."

- a. Lenny said she would come the next day.
- b. Lenny said she will come the next day.
- c. Lenny said she would come tomorrow.

12. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Laurie: "I'm a dancer."

- a. Laurie told he was a dancer.
- b. Laurie said me he was a dancer.
- c. Laurie told me he was a dancer.

13. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

Nina: "Could you speak English when you were 20?"

- a. Nina asked me if I could have spoken English when I was 20.
- b. Nina asked me if I could speak English when I had been 20.
- c. Nina asked me if I could speak English when I was 20.

14. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

Rachel: "Who is your teacher?"

- a. Rachel asked who my teacher is.
- b. Rachel asked who was my teacher.
- c. Rachel asked who my teacher was.

15. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь.

Megan: "Where did you put my passport?"

- a. Megan asked me where I had put her passport.
- b. Megan asked me where did I put her passport.
- c. Megan asked me where I put her passport.

4.1.3. Примерные темы курсовых работ

Курсовые работы не предусмотрены в РПД.

4.1.4. Тесты

Тема 1.

TEST 1 Present Tenses

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, or Present Perfect Continuous.
Choose the right answer.

1. What _____ with yourself? There is mud all over you!
a. has you been doing
b. are you doing
c. did you do
d. have you been doing

2. I am sorry Ann can't come to the phone right now because she _____ a shower.
a. is taking
b. has taken
c. takes
d. has been taking

3. Sonia _____ as a computer programmer this year, but she'd like to try something different in the future.
a. works
b. has worked
c. is working
d. has been working

4. Jake is a good footballer. Do you know since when _____ football?
a. he has been playing
b. he plays
c. has he been playing
d. is he playing

5. For many years American schools _____ federal aid for special purposes.
a. receive
b. have received
c. have been receiving
d. are receiving

6. My cousin Jake has got a lot of books, most of which he _____.
a. doesn't read
b. hasn't been reading
c. hasn't read
d. isn't reading

7. Paul looks young for his age. He says he is 56 years old, but nobody _____ him.
a. hasn't believed
b. is not believing
c. believes
d. believe

8. Who _____ my newspaper? It was on my desk a minute ago.
a. has taken
b. have taken
c. took
d. takes

9. I _____ Mario for some time since he left Milan a few years ago.

- a. haven't seen
- b. don't see
- c. didn't see
- d. aren't seeing

10. I have read this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and still I _____ it.

- a. haven't understood
- b. don't understand
- c. understand
- d. have understood

TEST 2 Present Tenses

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, or Present Perfect Continuous.
Choose the right answer.

1. You do not hear what I am saying because you ____ very absent-minded today.

- a. are
- b. is
- c. are being
- d. have been

2. Anne is a fashion designer. She ____ to the opening of every new fashion show in the city.

- a. goes
- b. is going
- c. has gone
- d. has been going

3. Peter and Mary ____ on the platform. They have been waiting for their train for half an hour.

- a. have been standing
- b. are standing
- c. stand
- d. have stood

4. Jake is a good footballer. Do you know since when ____ football?

- a. he has been playing
- b. he plays
- c. has he been playing
- d. is he playing

5. I ____ Mario for some time since he left Milan a few years ago.

- a. haven't seen
- b. don't see
- c. didn't see
- d. aren't seeing

6. What ____ with yourself? There is mud all over you!

- a. has you been doing
- b. are you doing
- c. did you do

d. have you been doing

7. You may take this magazine. I ____ through it already.

- a. look
- b. have looked
- c. am looking
- d. have been looking

8. Excuse me I ____ a public telephone. Is there one near here?

- a. have been looking for
- b. have looked for
- c. look for
- d. am looking for

9. Be careful with paint. It ____ a certain amount of lead.

- a. contains
- b. is containing
- c. has contained
- d. contained

10. As far as I know Mike ____ Italian for quite some time, but he still doesn't understand very much.

- a. is learning
- b. has been learning
- c. has learnt
- d. learns

TEST 3 Present Tenses

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, or Present Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. Carol and I are old friends. I _____ her since we studied in high school together.

- a. know
- b. have known
- c. are knowing
- d. have been knowing

2. The government is worried because the number of people without jobs _____ .

- a. increases
- b. has increased
- c. is increasing
- d. has been increasing

3. I have just applied for a job in the local hospital, now I _____ for an answer from them.

- a. wait
- b. have been waiting
- c. have waited
- d. am waiting

4. How long _____ a course of lectures on Medieval History?

- a. does Professor Donaldson deliver
- b. is Professor Donaldson delivering
- c. has Professor Donaldson been delivering

d. has Professor Donaldson delivered

5. Hello! May I speak to John, please? - Sorry, he is out. He has gone to the library. He _____ for his History exam there.

- a. has been reading
- b. is reading
- c. reads
- d. has read

6. - Do you remember me? - Of course, I do. We ____ several times before.

- a. have met
- b. meet
- c. met
- d. have been meeting

7. About 85 percent of American students ____ public schools, which are supported by state and local taxes.

- a. attend
- b. are attending
- c. have attended
- d. have been attending

8. Jack Strom has been a postman all his life; he ____ mail to homes and offices to the people of the town.

- a. is delivering
- b. has delivered
- c. has been delivering
- d. delivers

9. Susan is a fashion designer. Now, she ____ at a new set of clothes to be shown at a fashion show in April.

- a. works
- b. is working
- c. has been working
- d. has worked

10. For many years American schools ____ federal aid for special purposes.

- a. receive
- b. have received
- c. have been receiving
- d. are receiving

TEST 4 Present Tenses

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, or Present Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. Paul isn't a very honest person. That is why when he speaks nobody ... him.

- a. believe
- b. believes
- c. hasn't believed
- d. isn't believing

2. He ... sports cars.

- a. has
- b. have
- c. got
- d. hasn't

3. Bill, your hair looks wet. What ... all morning in the rain?

- a. has you done
- b. are you doing
- c. do you do
- d. have you been doing

4. Gill can't do the dishes right now because she ... now.

- a. is sleeping
- b. sleeps
- c. slept
- d. sleeping

5. Don't mess with that liquid! It ... some poisonous acid!

- a. is containing
- b. has contained
- c. contains
- d. contained

6. ... it difficult to concentrate on your work with this music on?

- a. Are you finding
- b. Do you find
- c. Have you found
- d. Have you been found

7. I ... English much better now that we have a new teacher.

- a. am understanding
- b. have understood
- c. understand
- d. have been understanding

8. Can she ... with me, please?

- a. go
- b. goes
- c. gone
- d. will go

9. He denied having broken the vase, but I still ... to believe him.

- a. refuses
- b. had refused
- c. am refusing
- d. refuse

10. He found a new job in China. He ... to move to China because he is fond of their lifestyle.

- a. has always wanted
- b. is always wanting
- c. c. always wants
- d. have always wanted

Tema 2.

TEST 1 Past Tenses

Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. He _____ a new car last year.

- bought
- was buying
- had bought
- had been buying

2. He _____ London two years ago.

- visited
- was visiting
- had visited
- had been visiting

3. I _____ yesterday because I was sick.

- didn't work
- wasn't working
- hadn't worked
- hadn't been working

4. She fell asleep while she _____ TV.

- watched
- was watching
- had watched
- had been watching

5. She probably lost her keys while she _____ in the park.

- walked
- was walking
- had walked
- had been walking

6. He _____ at four o'clock yesterday.

- slept
- was sleeping
- had slept
- had been sleeping

7. First he _____ as a salesman, then as a night clerk, and after that he quit his job and became a writer.

- worked
- was working
- had worked
- had been working

8. Christopher Columbus _____ America in 1492.

- discovered
- was discovering
- had discovered

- had been discovering

9. By the time I came back, Mike and Jane ____, so I couldn't tell them about it.

- already left
- were already leaving
- had already left
- had already been leaving

10. His eyes were red in the morning because he ____ all night.

- read
- was reading
- had been reading
- had read

TEST 2 Past Tenses

Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. It ____ me two hours to get to the airport.

- took
- was taking
- had taken
- had been taking

2. Their car was stolen while they ____ lunch at a cafe.

- ate
- were eating
- had eaten
- had been eating

3. My grandmother ____ fairy tales to me when I was a child.

- read
- was reading
- had read
- had been reading

4. When he lived in Mexico, he ____ in a bank.

- worked
- was working
- had worked
- had been working

5. He ____ for his bus at the bus stop when the robbers attacked him.

- waited
- was waiting
- had waited
- had been waiting

6. She ____ all the letters by the time her boss asked her to type them again.

- sent
- was sending
- had sent
- had been sending

7. Until last night, she ___ him about it.

- never asked
- was never asking
- hi,d never asked
- had never been asking

8. He ___ for twenty years when he finally quit smoking.

- smoked
- was smoking
- had been smoking
- had smoked

9. Yesterday I went to an interesting museum that I before

- didn't visit
- wasn't visiting
- hadn't visited
- hadn't been visiting

10. By the time we arrived, she for us at the train station for three hours

- waited
- was waiting
- had been waiting
- had waited

TEST 3 Past Tenses

Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. They _____ while I was cooking dinner.

- were cleaning up
- had cleaned up

2. There was no food left when I returned. They _____ everything!

- had eaten
- ate
- were eating

3. I _____ the bags before we left on holiday.

- checked
- was checking
- had been checking

4. By the time the presentation began, they ___ their discussion.

- completed
- had completed
- were completing

5. When I arrived, they _____.

- stretching their legs
- were stretching their legs
- had been stretching

6. I lit the tire at four and it ____ brightly when Lisa arrived.
- burned
 - had burned
 - was burning
7. I was reading the letter when the wind ____ it out of my hands.
- was blowing
 - blew
 - had blown
8. Jack ____ the report by the time it was due.
- hadn't finished
 - was finishing
 - had been finishing
9. They ____ an argument when I arrived to celebrate Pete's birthday.
- had been
 - were having
 - have had
10. I found this gold coin while I ____ in the garden!
- dug
 - had been digging
 - was digging
11. ____ the dog before they left on vacation?
- Had they fed
 - Were they feeding
 - Had they been feeding

TEST4 Past Tenses

Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. While I ____ the dishes last night, I dropped a plate and broke it.
- washed
 - was washing
 - had washed
 - had been washing
2. A strong wind ____ and I decided to put on a warm coat.
- blew
 - had blown
 - was blowing
 - had been blowing
3. Before I went to bed I decided to check the front door. I was sure my sister ____ it. And I was right!
- didn't lock
 - hadn't locked
 - locked
 - had locked

4. Our clothes were wet because we ____ in the rain.

- had been walking
- had walked
- were walking
- walked

5. Our neighbors called the police when they found out that somebody ____ into their house.

- broke
- was breaking
- had broken
- had been breaking

6. Sam says he didn't enjoy the program because the TV set ____ properly.

- didn't work
- hadn't worked
- wasn't working
- hadn't been working

7. Mrs. Smith was busy last weekend because her grandchildren ____ with her.

- had been staying
- were staying
- stayed
- had stayed

8. I had a cup of tea for breakfast because I ____ of coffee.

- had run out
- ran out
- was running out
- had been running out

9. While the kids ____ in the garden, their mother was hurriedly cooking dinner.

- were playing
- played
- had been playing
- had played

10. He was taken to the police station because he ____ into a car in front of him.

- crashed
- had crashed
- didn't crash
- wasn't crashing

11. A man once built a house and ____ his friends to visit him.

- had invited
- was inviting
- invited
- had been inviting

12. She was not interested in the book because she ____ it.

- hadn't understood

- didn't understand
- wasn't understanding
- hadn't been understanding

13. The trouble started when Mrs. Leslie Cady ____ control of her car on a narrow mountain road.

- was losing
- lost
- had lost
- had been losing

14. The two boys came into the house. One had a black eye and the other a cut lip. They ____

- had been fighting
- had fought
- fought
- were fighting

Tema 3.

Test 1 Future Tenses

Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. You don't have to wait for me, I'll come home late. I ... out with my friend.

- a. am dining
- b. will dine
- c. will be dining
- d. will have been dining

2. I think I ... this piece of cake. It looks delicious!

- a. am going to take
- b. will take
- c. will be taking
- d. will have taken

3. I ... a famous rock star one day!

- a. will became
- b. am going to become
- c. will be becoming
- d. will have become

4. I'm afraid we ... on time for the meeting.

- a. aren't be
- b. will going to be
- c. will not be
- d. will not have been

5. I am such a spendthrift, so by the end of the week I ... all of my pocket money.

- a. will spend
- b. will have spent
- c. will be spending
- d. will have been spending

6. Now that I've won the lottery, I ... a new flat.

- a. am going to buy

- b. am buying
 - c. will be buying
 - d. will have bought
7. Look at the clouds! It ... rain!
- a. will
 - b. will be
 - c. is going to
 - d. will have
8. By the end of the next month, she ... for twenty years.
- a. will teach
 - b. is teaching
 - c. will have been teaching
 - d. will have taught
9. The temperature ... 20 °C tomorrow.
- a. reaches
 - b. is going to reach
 - c. is reaching
 - d. will reach
10. I can't make head or tail of this exercise! ... you ... me?
- a. Will/ help
 - b. Are/ going to help
 - c. Are/ helping
 - d. Will/ be helping
11. By the time they reach Edinburgh, they ... for 6 hours.
- a. will have been traveling
 - b. will have traveled
 - c. will travel
 - d. will be traveling
12. You don't have to call Cindy. I ... her later, so I'll pass the message on.
- a. will see
 - b. will be seeing
 - c. will have seen
 - d. will have been seeing
13. Excuse me, ... you ... the fax-machine for long?
- a. will/ use
 - b. will / have used
 - c. will/ have been using
 - d. will / be using
14. Everybody ... by the time you come to the party.
- a. will go
 - b. will have gone
 - c. will be going
 - d. is going to go

15. She ... the report until 5 o'clock.

- a. will not complete
- b. will not have completed
- c. will have been completing
- d. will be completing

Test 2 Future Tenses

Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.
Choose the right answer.

1. My room has been in a mess for days. So tomorrow afternoon I ____ it.

- will clean
- am going to clean
- will have cleaned
- am cleaning

2. I won't leave the house before the postman ____ mail.

- will have brought
- brings
- will bring
- is bringing

3. The house ____ for two hours when the firefighters finally arrive.

- is burning
- will be burning
- will have burnt
- will have been burning

4. We'll go skiing in the Alps next winter if we ____ enough money for the trip.

- will save
- will have saved
- have saved
- will be saving

5. Don't worry. I will switch off all the lights in the house when I ____ to bed.

- will go
- will have gone
- go
- will be going

6. Lionel will come to London as soon as you ____ a place for him to stay.

- have found
- will find
- will have found
- are going to find

7. Mother has given Sue some pocket money. But she is spending it very quickly. So, by the end of the week she ____ all of it.

- will have spent
- will spend
- will be spending
- will have been spending

8. I don't know what he thinks about it, but I ___ him.

- am asking
- will have asked
- will ask
- will be asking

9. I'll come home late tonight. But I don't think that by the time I come the children will have gone to bed; they ___ for me.

- will wait
- will be waiting
- will have been waiting
- will have waited

10. Did you write that letter to Jack? -Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. I ___ it in the evening.

- will have written
- will have been writing
- will write
- am writing

11. Who ___ of the dog when you go to America?

- will take care
- will be taking care
- is taking care
- is going to take care

12. By the time you come home you ___ everything I have told you.

- will have forgotten
- will forget
- will be forgetting
- have forgotten

13. Jason ___ Russian for two years before he leaves Russia

- will learn
- will have been learning
- will have learnt
- will be learning

14. It is going to rain, and I am not sure if I will have painted the roof before it ___ raining.

- starts
- will start
- will be starting
- will have started

15. Where ___ work after you graduate from the University?

- are you going to
- you are going to
- will you
- you will

Test 3 Future Tenses

**Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.
Choose the right answer.**

1. I don't know if he to join us, but if he does, it will change my plans.
 - will make up his mind
 - will have made up his mind
 - makes up his mind
 - has made up his mind

2. Susan the house before her husband comes home.
 - won't leave
 - won't have been leaving
 - won't have left
 - won't be leaving

3. According to the weather forecast it tomorrow all day long.
 - will be raining
 - will rain
 - will have rained
 - will have been raining

4. Ted is looking for a job. He is a good worker and I hope that by the end of the month he a good job.
 - will find
 - is going to find
 - will have found
 - is finding

5. By the time you come home you everything I have told you.
 - will have forgotten.
 - will forget
 - will be forgetting
 - have forgotten

6. The dog will wait for his master near the door until his master from work.
 - gets back
 - will get back
 - won't get back
 - will be getting back

7. If I George tomorrow, I will tell him to come and see you.
 - meet
 - will meet
 - am going to meet
 - will be meeting

8. Don't worry. I will switch off all the lights in the house when I to bed.
 - will go
 - will have gone
 - go
 - will be going

9. I will be back soon. I hope you your translation by the time I come.
 - will have finished

- will finish
- will be finishing
- will have been finishing

10. She is in the country now and she there for another week.

- will have been staying
- will be staying
- will stay
- will have stayed

11. The windows in my flat are dirty. I haven't cleaned them yet. I it this Saturday.

- will do
- will be doing
- am doing
- am going to do

12. Don't wait for him, he won't come for supper; he late.

- will come
- will have come
- is coming
- will be coming

13. It's too late to telephone Tom now. I think I him in the morning.

- will call
- am going to call
- will be calling
- will have called

14. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine to see me.

- will come
- will have come
- is coming
- comes

Test 4 Future Tenses

Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous. Choose the right answer.

1. their luggage by the time the taxi comes?

- will they
- will they have packed
- will they be packing
- they will pack

2. You can't see this film on TV tonight, they it only next Sunday.

- are showing
- will show
- show
- will be showing

3. Lionel will come to London as soon as you a place for him to stay.

- have found
- will find

- will have found
- are going to find

4. I'll come home late tomorrow. I out with my friend.

- will be dining
- will dine
- will have been dining
- am dining

5. My parents are returning from Italy next Monday at 7 p.m. So this time next Monday I them at the airport.

- will meet
- will be meeting
- will have met
- will have been meeting

6. By the first of December this year I here for fifteen years already

- will have been working
- will work
- will have worked
- will be working

7. Ask Tom if he in the chess tournament next week.

- will take part
- takes part
- will be taking part
- will have taken part

8. It is going to rain, and I am not sure if. I will have, painted the roof before it ___ raining.

- starts
- will start
- will be starting
- will have started

9. I to London tomorrow; I will phone you when I arrive.

- will come
- am coming
- will be coming
- will have come

10. According to the weather forecast it tomorrow all day long.

- will be raining
- will rain
- will have rained
- will have been raining

11. I won't leave the house before the postman mail.
will have brought

- brings
- will bring
- is bringing

12. I don't know when Professor Johnson to his office, but when he comes, I'll speak to him about it.

- comes
- will come
- will have come
- is coming

13. Don't wait for him, he won't come for supper; he late.

- will come
- will have come
- is coming
- will be learning

14. Where ____ work after you graduate from the University?

- are you going to
- you are going to
- will you
- you will

15. I don't know his address, but I it for you, if you want it.

- will get
- will be getting
- am getting
- will have got

Тема 4.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

TEST 1

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (Степени сравнения прилагательных).

Выберите нужную степень сравнения прилагательного.

1. Honesty is ... policy.

- a) the best
- b) better
- c) more better

2 men declare war. But it is the youth that fight and die.

- a) Oldest
- b) Older
- c) Elder

3. Of two evils choose the

- a) less
- b) little
- c) least

4. What's the news of today?

- a) later
- b) latest
- c) last

5. If you require ... information or assistance, ask at your local station.

- a) further
- b) farther
- c) furthest

6. Actions speak ... than words.

- a) more louder
- b) the loudest
- c) louder

7. Hotels are becoming ... nowadays.

- a) more expensive
- b) the most expensive
- c) expensiver

8. The damage to the car could be ... , than we expected.

- a) bad
- b) worse
- c) the worst

9. That was ... case in his practice.

- a) the least difficult
- b) the less difficult
- c) the less difficulter

10. The sea is ... unknown part of our world.

- a) the most large
- b) the largest
- c) the most largest

TEST 2

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (Степени сравнения прилагательных).

Выберите нужную степень сравнения прилагательного.

1) The day is ... today than usual.

- a. hotter
- b. more hot
- c. more hotter
- d. hotter

2) The apartments look ... I've ever seen.

- a. the more comfortable
- b. the most comfortable
- c. the comfortablest
- d. comfortabler

3) Ken is .. friend of mine.

- a. the goodest
- b. better
- c. the best
- d. best

4) My ... sister is good at singing and dancing.

- a. elder

- b. elderest
- c. the eldest
- d. older

5) I'm not going to swim today: the water is ... than yesterday.

- a. cold
- b. colder
- c. coldest
- d. the coldest

6) I was a success at the test as the tasks were ... than last year.

- a. easyer
- b. easy
- c. easer
- d. easier

7) That was ... movie I had ever watched. I'm awfully disappointed.

- a. the baddest
- b. the wurst
- c. the best
- d. the worst

8) Who's... in your family" -Our Granny is. She is 88.

- a. oldest
- b. the eldest
- c. eldest
- d. older

9) I'd love to live in this house. It is ... than mine.

- a. cosy
- b. cosyer
- c. cosier
- d. more cosier

10) The 22nd of June is .. day of year.

- a. shorter
- b. the shortest
- c. shortest
- d. short

11) The Volga is ... than the Dnieper.

- a. longer
- b. the longer
- c. the longest
- d. more long

12) My ... income was last year when I earned 40,000 dollars.

- a. the highest
- b. higher
- c. most higher
- d. highest

13) Alexander Pushkin is ... Russian poet.

- a. famousest
- b. the most famous
- c. the famousest
- d. more famous

15) Ann looked so ... because she had lost her purse.

- a. not happy
- b. happy
- c. unhappy
- d. inhappy

TEST 3

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (Степени сравнения прилагательных).

Выберите нужную степень сравнения прилагательного.

1. I think I won't swim today, because the water is ... than usual.

- a) the coldest
- b) coldest
- c) colder

2. His room was ... than we expected.

- a) tidier
- b) tider
- c) tidiest

3. This is ... building I have ever seen.

- a) highest
- b) the highest
- c) higher

4. The path became ... when we passed the lake.

- a) the narrowest
- b) narrower
- c) narrow

5. This king was ... of all in his time.

- a) the noblest
- b) nobler
- c) noblier

6. The roads in the countryside were ... than in the city, so we had to drive slower.

- a) wettest
- b) wetter
- c) weter

7 ... way to cook chicken is to roast it.

- a) the easiest
- b) the easyest
- c) easyest

8. This house is ... of all we have seen today.

- a) the spacousest

- b) most spacious
- c) the most spacious

9. Tom is ... child in this group.

- a) the clevest
- b) the most clever
- c) cleverest
- d) more clever

10. Kathy goes to the gym three times a week. Alice goes to the gym once a week. Alice is ... than Kathy.

- a) activer
- b) more active
- c) less active

11. The black skirt costs \$35, and the white one costs \$60. The white one is ... than the black one.

- a) less expensive
- b) the less expensive
- c) more expensive
- d) the more expensive

12 advice I can give you is to tell her the truth.

- a) the good
- b) the best
- c) the better

13. He is my ... brother, but he is not as smart as I am.

- a) elder
- b) the older
- c) the elder

14. This month I've read two books: The Lord of the Flies and Brave New World. I liked ... much more.

- a) the latest
- b) the later
- c) the late

15..... information will be provided upon request.

- a) the farthest
- b) further
- c) the furthest

TEST 4

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (Степени сравнения прилагательных).

Выберите нужную степень сравнения прилагательного.

1. He is a ... man.

- a) handsome
- b) more handsome
- c) the most handsome

2. The road was... now than last time.

- a) long
- b) longer
- c) the longest

3. We were ... to the yard than to the house.

- a) close
- b) closer
- c) the closest

4. My heart was

- a) heavy
- b) heavier
- c) the heaviest

5. It was ... proof that could be offered.

- a) strong
- b) stronger
- c) the strongest

6. Her dog is ... one I ever saw.

- a) small
- b) smaller
- c) the smallest

7. He was ... than the day before.

- a) good
- b) better
- c) the best

8. The place looked ... than ever.

- a) lonely
- b) more lonely
- c) the most lonely

9. My sister's future is ... care in my life.

- a) dear
- b) dearer
- c) the dearest

10. The sun set ... to the horizon.

- a) near
- b) nearer
- c) the nearest

Tema 5.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

TEST 1 The Passive Voice. Choose the right answer.

1. Tchaikovsky _____. Swan Lake in 1876.

- a. has composed
- b. was composed
- c. composed

2. Next week's classes _____ due to a holiday.

- a. will cancel
- b. must cancel
- c. will be canceled

3. The parcel _____ to the recipient in time.

- a. delivered
- b. was being delivered
- c. was delivered

4. He always _____ his room clean.

- a. be kept
- b. keeps
- c. is kept

5. I had my hair _____ on Friday.

- a. cuts
- b. cut
- c. was cut

6. Kate _____ to me by my friend.

- a. was introduced
- b. was introducing
- c. introduced

7. The conference _____ in the town hall.

- a. will be held
- b. will hold
- c. will held

8. The bakery _____ at around 8 am.

- a. is being opened
- b. be open
- c. opens

9. While I was swimming my bag _____ .

- a. stole
- b. was been stolen
- c. was stolen

10. It _____ to park in front of the restaurant.

- a. is forbidding
- b. is forbidden
- c. is being forbidden

TEST 2 The Passive Voice. Choose the right answer.

1. "Eugene Onegin" _____ a classic of Russian Literature.

- a. considered
- b. is considered
- c. consideres

2. I'll go to the office by metro because my car _____ .

- a. is repaired

- b. is repairing
 - c. is being repaired
3. The city park _____ .
- a. maintains well
 - b. is well maintained
 - c. be well maintained
4. All bills must _____ until the end of the month.
- a. be paid
 - b. paid
 - c. be paying
5. She _____ in ghosts.
- a. has never be believed
 - b. has never believed
 - c. has never been believed
6. What's the matter? My car ____.
- a. was just stolen
 - b. has just been stolen
 - c. is just stolen
7. One of the theatres in our city ____ now.
- a. is being reconstructed
 - b. was being reconstructed
 - c. will be reconstructed
8. That house ____ a long time ago.
- a. has been sold
 - b. was sold
 - c. is sold
- 4
9. Jin said the room ____.
- a. will have already been cleaned
 - b. will be cleaned
 - c. had already been cleaned
10. All the banks ____ on Sundays.
- a. are closed
 - b. had been closed
 - c. are been closed

TEST 3 The Passive Voice. Choose the right answer.

1. The documents ____ by 5 p.m.
- a. will be signed
 - b. are signed
 - c. will have been signed
2. We ____ on our way home yesterday.
- a. were being followed

- b. are being followed
c. have been followed
3. My sister ____ to hospital tomorrow.
a. is being taken
b. will be taken
c. was taken
4. The cake smells so nice. It ____.
a. will just be baked
b. has just been baked
c. is just baked
5. The conference room ____ at the moment.
a. was being used
b. had been used
c. is being used
6. When we arrived at the airport, we found that the flight ____.
a. had been cancelled
b. is being cancelled
c. has been cancelled
7. The flowers in the flowerbeds ____ by this evening.
a. are being watered
b. were watered
c. will have been watered
8. America ____ several centuries ago.
a. had been discovered
b. was discovered
c. will be discovered
9. The floors in the office ____ every day.
a. are swept
b. will have been swept
c. were being swept
10. An old woman ____ while she was living with her children.
a. is being looked after
b. was being looked after
c. will be looked after

TEST 4 The Passive Voice. Choose the right answer.

1. I think the money ____ back in the nearest future.
a. had been paid
b. were paid
c. will be paid
2. My car ____ at the moment.
a. was being repaired
b. has been repaired

- c. is being repaired
3. The exams ____ by 3 in the afternoon.
- a. will have been finished
 - b. were being finished
 - c. are being finished
4. Olympic Games ____ every four years.
- a. are held
 - b. had been held
 - c. will have been held
5. When we returned home, the walls ____.
- a. has been painted
 - b. had been painted
 - c. will be painted
6. Two people ____ in a car accident yesterday.
- a. were killed
 - b. are killed
 - c. were being killed
7. I ____ before.
- a. will never be mugged
 - b. have never been mugged
 - c. am never mugged
8. Jill ____ if I don't come to her birthday party.
- a. were offended
 - b. will be offended
 - c. are being offended
9. I didn't realize our conversation ____ to.
- a. will be listened
 - b. is listened
 - c. was being listened
10. Jack said the letter ____ the next day.
- a. would be sent
 - b. will be sent
 - c. is being sent

Tema 6.

Modal Verbs

TEST 1 Modal Verbs. Choose the right answer.

1. Because there were many long words which I ____ understand.
- a. couldn't
 - b. can't
 - c. aren't able to
2. When you receive the new books ____ try to read one of them?
- a. can I

- b. could I
- c. may

3. I___understand why you won't let me.

- a. couldn't
- b. can't
- c. mayn't

4. Can you find your way to the hotel? Yes I___.

- a. could
- b. am able
- c. can

5. Can you pronounce my name properly? I___if you would speak more slowly.

- a. could
- b. may
- c. can

6. Are you strong enough to lift that box.? Yes, I___.

- a. could
- b. am
- c. can

7. Will you speak more clearly please? I___hardly hear you at all.

- a. could
- b. can
- c. can't

8. I___only listen to my radio when my mother was not at home.

- a. did
- b. can
- c. could

9. Can you fix my car today? Yes, I___.

- a. may
- b. could
- c. can

10. I___do that because I will get a sunburn.

- a. can't
- b. couldn't
- c. can

11. Is it low enough___you to be able to step over it?

- a. to
- b. for
- c. of

12. I___reach that apple, I'll have to use a ladder.

- a. don't
- b. can't
- c. couldn't

13. ___you just jump?

- a. Can't
- b. Don't
- c. If

14. I___have known when she was coming home because I didn't have a watch.

- a. can't
- b. couldn't
- c. won't

15. ___you speak any foreign languages?

- a. May
- b. Can
- c. Have

16. Liz___get tired of her job. It is so boring.

- a. has to
- b. must
- c. should

TEST 2 Modal Verbs. Choose the right answer.

1. Do you ___ clean the house every day or every week?

- must
- have
- have to
- had to

2. Teresa ___ believe her eyes. She saw a man beating his wife on the street!

- couldn't
- must
- should
- could

3. When will you ___ come and see us in our new house?

- can
- be able to
- must
- have to

4. You moved all of the boxes out of the moving truck by yourself? You ___ be exhausted!

- an
- shall
- could
- must

5. This isn't a difficult task, so you ___ be able to complete it by Friday.

- can
- should
- mustn't
- couldn't

6. ____ you come over for dinner on Friday night? I really want to hang out with you, so I hope you can come.

- Can
- Will have
- Must
- Must have

7. This is a large, luxurious house! It ____ cost a pretty penny.

- can
- can't
- must have
- shall

8. We've worked long and hard today. ____ we call it a day?

- Must have
- Should have
- Shall
- Could have

9. If you tell your boss off, you ____ surely be fired.

- will
- mustn't have
- can
- could have

10. I'm going to make a cabinet out of our spare wood pile. However, I ____ have to buy some extra wood for the finishing touches.

- can
- must
- may
- couldn't

TEST 3 Modal Verbs. Choose the right answer.

1. I ____ go now because I am already late for my class. • must

- have
- have to
- had to

2. I may ____ able to come to your party if I have the time.

- be
- being
- being to
- be to

3. I ____ speak French without a problem now because I have had many lessons.

- may
- can
- have
- must to

4. They ____ do their homework today because it is a holiday at the school.
- must not
 - don't have
 - don't have to
 - had not to
5. I ____ help you with your shopping because you have a lot of bags.
- ought
 - ought to
 - thought
 - thought to
6. You ____ be serious? You want me to go skydiving with you on Saturday? No way, my friend!
- could
 - should
 - can't
 - shall
7. He ____ give me a straight answer. He avoided my questions the whole time.
- should have
 - wouldn't
 - might have
 - will have
8. You ____ worry all the time. Don't be so negative. You should be more optimistic about life.
- could have
 - might not
 - wouldn't
 - shouldn't
9. If you choose a bold color for your walls, you ____ choose some soft, neutral accent pieces in order to create a balanced feeling in the room.
- should
 - will be
 - shall have
 - won't
10. Our son, Ted, ____ use a new car because his old car is always breaking down on him. So, we're going to buy him a brand-new car for his birthday.
- will have
 - could
 - could have
 - wouldn't have

TEST 4 Modal Verbs. Choose the right answer.

1. Where's Nick? He ____ be in his office.
- a. might
 - b. mustn't
 - c. is to

2. Take an umbrella. It___rain later.
a. has to
b. need
c. might
3. Jack___go to hospital yesterday.
a. must
b. had to
c. need
4. You look tired. You___go to bed.
a. should
b. ought
c. are to
5. You___do it. I've already done it.
a. must not
b. need not
c. ought not
6. ___it be true?
a. Must
b. May
c. Can
7. ___we stay or leave?
a. Will
b. Would
c. Shall
8. Jane was so tired. She___have worked days and nights.
a. should
b. must
c. need
9. Although it contains many difficult words, I___read this book now.
a. can
b. could
c. may
10. But I___have read it last year.
a. mayn't
b. couldn't
c. can't

Tema 7.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

TEST 1 Conditionals. Choose the right answer.

1. If he were taller he _____ playing basketball.
a. will start
b. started
c. would start

2. I will not clean the flat unless you _____ me.
a. help
b. will help
c. helps
3. If I _____ too much, I feel terrible.
a. sleep
b. will sleep
c. slept
4. We will go to the café after you _____ your homework.
a. will do
b. do
c. did
5. If she _____ free today, she would go to an art gallery.
a. will be
b. would be
c. were
6. If you come late, you _____ the presentation.
a. would miss
b. missed
c. will miss
7. If we _____ our flight, we would be at home now.
a. haven't missed
b. didn't miss
c. hadn't missed
8. If I had had a lot of money, I _____ a house last year.
a. had bought
b. would have bought
c. would buy
9. If you _____ to be fit, you should exercise more.
a. would want
b. want
c. will want

TEST 2 Conditionals. Choose the right answer.

1. If I don't know the word, I _____ in the dictionary.
a. would look it up
b. look it up
c. looked it up
2. If you could do anything in the world, what _____?
a. do you do
b. will you do
c. would you do
3. If I were you, I _____ English when I was at school.

- a. would study
- b. had studied
- c. would have studied

4. When he _____ to town, we have lunch together.

- a. will come
- b. comes
- c. came

5. If I lived by the sea, I _____ swimming every day.

- a. will go
- b. would go
- c. would went

6. She would be very tired if she _____ work 10 hours a day.

- a. had to
- b. would have to
- c. has to

7. If the weather were fine, they ... out of town.

- a. go
- b. would go
- c. gone
- d. had gone

8. If Tom had enough money, he ... to the USA long ago.

- a. went
- b. would have gone
- c. have gone
- d. would go

9. If I ... their language, I could understand what they were saying.

- a. had known
- b. will know
- c. know
- d. knew

10. We ... win the cup If we keep playing this well.

- a. will
- b. are
- c. c. are winning
- d. could have

TEST 4 Conditionals. Choose the right answer.

1. If you touch a socket with wet hands, you ... an electric shock.

- a. will get
- b. would get
- c. would have got
- d. would have been got

2. If I ... noticed Nick, I would have stopped him.

- a. had

- b. have
- c. would have

3. "Listen to me, Mary! The officer says I cannot go abroad now! I wish I ... the parking fine! I'm so sorry!"

- a. paid
- b. pay
- c. had paid
- d. would pay

4. If I ... you, I would apologize to her.

- a. was
- b. had been
- c. were
- d. will be

5. If you live in Australia, January ... in the middle of summer.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. will be
- d. would be

6. If Jane ... this medicine yesterday, she would feel better now.

- a. take
- b. took
- c. taken
- d. had taken

7. When we ... to the cinema, we ... popcorn.

- a. will go; will eat
- b. will go; eat
- c. go; would eat
- d. go; eat

8. If the weather ... fine, he will go out of town.

- a. was
- b. is
- c. will
- d. were

9. If it hadn't been raining yesterday, we ... on a trip.

- a. would have gone
- b. have gone
- c. would go
- d. will have gone

10. – If you ... down for a second, I'll be able to help you. – No, I hate you!

- a. calm
- b. calmed
- c. will calm
- d. had calmed

Tema 8.

THE INFINITIVE (to V)

TEST 1 The Infinitive. Choose the right answer.

1. I would like you ... his invitation.
a. to accept
b. accept
2. Teachers make me ... homework well.
a. do
b. to do
3. Please, let me ... the news and then we'll go out.
a. watch
b. to watch
4. I used ... a lot when I was younger.
a. to smoke
b. smoke
5. I think, we'd better ... of here.
a. to get
b. get
6. So, why not ... there right away?
a. to go
b. go
7. May I ... in? – Yes, please.
a. to come
b. come
8. It is better ... sure than sorry.
a. to be
b. be
9. It is up to you ... all these rules.
a. learn
b. to learn
10. We decided ... extra risks.
a. to not take
b. not to take

TEST 2 The Infinitive. Choose the right answer.

1. I am ready ... to you now.
a. to talk
b. talk
2. Cindy wants ... her current job.
a. to quit
b. quit

3. He expects ... a special gift on his birthday.
a. to present
b. to be presented
c. present
4. He must ... for such an outrageous behavior.
a. to apologize
b. apologize
c. to have apologized
5. His uncle seems ... the walls at the moment.
a. to paint
b. to be painted
c. to be painting
6. We should ... about it one more time.
a. to think
b. to have thought
7. A notorious gangster is said ... in the US.
a. to kill
b. to have been killed
c. to have killed
8. He claims ... one million dollars last year.
a. to be winning
b. to win
c. to have won
9. He suggested ... to the cinema.
a. to go
b. going
c. to have gone
10. Andrea claims ... for his manufacturer for 6 years.
a. to worked
b. to work
c. to have been working

TEST 3 The Infinitive. Choose the right answer.

1. She returned to his office ... for some extra money.
a. to ask
b. to have asked
c. to be asking
2. We saw them
a. to kiss
b. have kissed
c. kiss
3. We are leaving in 20 minutes ... the bus to Liverpool.
a. to have caught

- b. to catch
- c. to be catching

4. Unfortunately, I don't have enough money ... this trip.

- a. afford
- b. to afford
- c. to have afforded

5. He offered me ... my bag but I told him it wasn't heavy.

- a. to carry
- b. to have carried
- c. to be carrying

6. You'd better ... a sleep.

- a. to have
- b. have
- c. have had

7. Why did he refuse ... the invitation?

- a. have been accepted
- b. to have accepted
- c. to accept

8. She wants ... why you decided ... the meeting earlier.

- a. to know / leave
- b. know / leave
- c. to know / to leave

9. I'd rather ... home than ... any other minute here.

- a. to go / to stay
- b. go / stay
- go / to stay
- c.

10. She explained how ... photos and ... them to the Internet.

- a. take / upload
- b. take / to upload
- c. to take / upload

TEST 4 The Infinitive. Choose the right answer.

1. It is nice ... you again!

- a. to have seen
- b. to see
- c. see

2. I am too busy ... your problems.

- a. solve
- b. to be solving
- c. to solve

3. I wish I could ... to London.

- a. move

- b. to move
- c. to have moved

4. Why not ... people about it?

- a. tell
- b. to have told
- c. to tell

5. I would like ... to London.

- a. move
- b. to move
- c. to have moved

6. I would prefer ... a bike rather than ... on foot.

- a. to ride / to go
- b. to ride / go
- c. ride / to go

7. We went to the train station only ... that our train had already left.

- a. to realize
- b. realize
- c. to have realized

8. Don't forget ... something to eat!

- a. take
- to have taken
- to take

9. I suggest you ... the homework.

- a. to do
- b. do
- c. to have done

10. I don't think they will ... the competition.

- a. to win
- b. have won
- c. win

Tema 9.

THE PARTICIPLE (Ving, Ved, V₃)

TEST 1 The Participle. Choose the right answer.

1. She enters, _____ by her mother.

- a. accompanying
- b. being accompanying
- c. accompanied

2. _____ by the crash, he leapt to his feet.

- a. Arousing
- b. Have been aroused
- c. Aroused

3. _____ about the bandits, he left his valuables at home.

- a. Warned
 - b. Having been warned
 - c. Warning
4. _____ that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.
- a. Convincing
 - b. Convinced
 - c. Convince
5. Tom, _____ at what he had done, could at first say nothing.
- a. horrified
 - b. having horrified
 - c. horrifying
6. Jones and Smith came in, _____ by their wives.
- a. followed
 - b. following
 - c. follow
 - d. have followed
7. _____ by the blow, Peter fell heavily.
- a. Stunning
 - b. Stunned
 - c. Stun
8. The new job _____ to me lately seems to be very interesting.
- a. offered
 - b. offering
 - c. has offered
9. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread _____ into two halves
- a. divides
 - b. dividing
 - c. divided
 - d. was divided
10. The animals _____ in the morning struggled furiously.
- a. caught
 - b. caught
 - c. catching

TEST 2 The Participle. Choose the right answer.

1. _____ that it was useless to argue with him, I dropped the subject.
- a. Seeing
 - b. Having seen
 - c. Having been seen
2. I heard them _____ in the next room.
- a. quarreled
 - b. having quarreled
 - c. quarreling

3. I like to study sea life. Marine biology is .
a. fascinated
b. fascinating
c. being fascinated
4. A large bay window, _____ from the outside wall, overlooked the ocean.
a. being projected
b. projecting
c. projected
5. _____ their car, they drove on, though it was past midnight.
a. Having been repaired
b. Repairing
c. Having repaired
6. _____, Derek told Alice one of his invariable jokes and thus avoided the confession.
a. Pressed
b. Being pressed
c. Having been pressed
7. The captain watched the sailors _____ the steamer.
a. unloaded
b. having unloaded
c. unloading
8. Going back to his office, Fisher had a _____ feeling of strong anger and mild grief.
a. mixed
b. being mixed
c. mixing
9. Mark was seen _____ in a lively conversation.
a. having been engaged
b. engaged
c. being engaged
10. _____ by the beauty of the girl's face, Lester didn't notice that she was sitting in a wheelchair.
a. Being fascinated
b. Fascinating
c. Fascinated

TEST 3 The Participle. Choose the right answer.

1. The child _____ alone in the large room began screaming.
a. leaving
b. left
c. leaves
2. _____, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.
a. Bitten twice
b. Biting twice
c. Having been bitten twice
3. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester _____ with Liverpool by a canal.

- a. connecting
- b. connected

4. The story _____ by the old captain made the young girl cry.

- a. tells
- b. told
- c. is telling

5. He didn't doubt that the information _____ by morning mail was of great interest to his competitors.

- a. receiving
- b. has received
- c. received

6. The equipment _____ in the shop is rather sophisticated.

- a. had installing
- b. installing
- c. installed

7. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples _____ to our distributors last month.

- a. sent
- b. sanding
- c. been sent
- d. send

8. The methods _____ in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.

- a. applies
- b. applying
- c. applied
- d. applied

9. She warmed up the dinner that she _____ the day before.

- a. cooking
- b. had cooked
- c. has cooked

10. _____ by successive storms, the bridge was no longer safe.

- a. Having been weakened
- b. Weakened
- c. Weaking
- d. Had weakened

TEST 4 The Participle. Choose the right answer.

1. _____ unwell, Len decided to stay away from classes for a few days.

- a. Feeling
- b. Felt
- c. Having felt

2. It's a pity my watch is fast again; I've recently had it _____.

- a. repaired
- b. repairing

c. being repaired

3. Anna's spirit though ____ was not broken.

- a. crushed
- b. being crushed
- c. crushing

4. Bitterly ____, the explorers set out on the return journey.

- a. being disappointed
- b. having been disappointed
- c. disappointed

5. ____ out of college at the end of the first year, Judy found a secretarial job.

- a. Dropping
- b. Being dropped
- c. Having dropped

6. I'm ____ in collecting stamps.

- a. interesting
- b. interested

7. Everyone is ____ by the awful weather.

- a. depressed
- b. depressing

8. I think that airports are ____ places.

- a. exciting
- b. excited

Tema 10.

The Gerund (Ving)

TEST 1 The Gerund. Choose the right answer.

1. Agatha, would you mind ____ this letter on your way home?

- a. mailing
- b. being mailed
- c. to mail

2. Let's get together tonight. I want to talk about ____ a new business.

- a. opening
- b. to open
- c. open

3. Lorna intended to help him ____ lending him some money.

- a. while
- b. through
- c. on

4. Anne was able to keep the kids still ____ telling them an interesting story.

- a. by
- b. instead of
- c. on

5. I am sorry ____ having broken my promise.

- a. of
- b. for
- c. about

6. I am sorry I have forgotten ____ you my textbook. Can I have it back?

- a. lending
- b. to lend
- c. lend

7. I don't approve of your behavior. You'd better stop ____ with everybody.

- a. to quarrel
- b. quarreling
- c. quarrel

8. I am not at all sure if Arthur is really interested ____ the truth.

- a. to learn
- b. learn
- c. in learning

9. The comedy was hilarious, but somehow I didn't feel like ____ .

- a. laugh
- b. to laugh
- c. laughing

TEST 2 The Gerund. Choose the right answer.

1. Janet was a wonderful dancer. I couldn't help ____.

- a. being impressed
- b. to impress
- c. to be impressed

2. I wish the weather would get better. I am tired ____ having to be indoors all the time.

- a. of
- b. at
- c. about

3. Peter, did you remember ____ the door? You are so absent-minded.

- a. locking
- b. lock
- c. to lock

4. The child hurt her leg badly and started to complain ____ having severe pains in it.

- a. of
- b. about
- c. at

5. Where do you and your friends plan ____ for the next summer vacations?

- a. going
- b. to go
- c. go

6. He was suspected ____ concealing important information from the police.

- a. of

- b. at
- c. in

7. Lorna intended to help him ____ lending him some money.

- a. while
- b. through
- c. on

8. Anne was able to keep the kids still ____ telling them an interesting story.

- a. by
- b. instead of
- c. on

Tema 11.

ARTICLES AND NOUNS

TEST 1 Articles and nouns. Choose the right answer.

1. _____ National Gallery is an art museum in _____ Trafalgar Square in Central London.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

2. _____ White House is located at 1600 _____ Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

3. The distance between _____ Times Square and _____ Central Park is 2 miles.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

4. _____ Macy's is one of the largest department stores in America located on _____ 34th Street in Manhattan.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

5. When in Paris, take a photo with _____ Eiffel Tower.

- a. —
- b. the

6. The plane arrives at _____ Gatwick Airport at 3:30 pm.

- a. —
- b. the

7. London is famous for _____ Buckingham Palace and _____ Tower of London.

- a. —, —

- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

8. We had dinner at _____ McDonald's last night.

- a. —
- b. the

9. _____ Harvard University is the oldest university in _____ USA.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

10. Mr. Johnson is staying at _____ Sheraton Hotel.

- a. —
- b. the

TEST 2 Articles and nouns. Choose the right answer.

1. He studied at _____ University of _____ Cambridge in the 2010s.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

2. _____ Kremlin is located in _____ Red Square in Moscow.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

3. _____ Sydney Opera House was built in 1973.

- a. —
- b. the

4. John and Mary live in _____ Princess Street.

- a. —
- b. the

5. _____ Statue of Liberty and _____ Empire State Building are symbols of New York.

- a. —, —
- b. the, the
- c. —, the
- d. the, —

6. Would you like to have ____ lunch at a café?

- a. the
- b. a
- c. —

7. Albert Einstein was ____ scientist.

- a. a

- b. —
- c. the

Tema 12.

***DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH
SEQUENCE OF TENSES***

TEST 1 Direct And Indirect Speech. Choose the right answer.

1. The manager said to his secretary: Please, get all the documents ready.
 - a. The manager said to his secretary get all the documents ready
 - b. The manager said to his secretary to get all the documents ready
 - c. The manager said to his secretary got all the documents ready

2. He said : Do not forget to make all the necessary calls.
 - a. He said not forget to make all the necessary calls.
 - b. He said do not forget to make all the necessary calls.
 - c. He said not to forget to make all the necessary calls.

3. She asked me: Have you heard the news?
 - a. She asked me if I had heard the news
 - b. She asked me if I have you heard the news
 - c. She asked me if have I heard the news

4. He asked us: Did you enjoy your trip?
 - a. He asked us if we enjoyed our trip
 - b. He asked us if did we enjoy our trip
 - c. He asked us if we had enjoyed our trip

5. Bill asked: When are you going to finish this work?
 - a. Bill asked when are you going to finish this work
 - b. Bill asked when we were going to finish that work
 - c. Bill asked when we were going to finish this work

6. Harry said: We will go to the computer center tomorrow.
 - a. Harry said they would go to the computer center tomorrow the next day.
 - b. Harry said they would go to the computer center tomorrow.
 - c. Harry said they will go to the computer center tomorrow.

7. My friend says: I hate reading love stories.
 - a. My friend says he hated reading love stories.
 - b. My friend says he hate reading love stories.
 - c. My friend says he hates reading love stories.

8. He asks: How often does the bus run?
 - a. He asks how often the bus runs
 - b. He asks how often does this bus run
 - c. He asks how often runs this bus

9. Ann said: I am waiting for you at the cinema now.
 - a. Ann said she is waiting for me at the cinema now.
 - b. Ann said she was waiting for me at the cinema then.
 - c. Ann said she was waiting for me at the cinema now.

10. Sally said: I had made this cake by two o'clock yesterday.
 a. Sally said she had made this cake by two oclock yesterday.
 b. Sally said she has made that cake by two oclock yesterday.
 c. Sally said she had made that cake by two oclock the day before.

TEST 2 Direct And Indirect Speech. Choose the right answer.

1. The teacher asked: Are there any students in the library?
 a. The teacher asked if there are any students in the library
 b. The teacher asked if there were some students in the library
 c. The teacher asked if were there any students in the library
2. My friend asked: Where did you buy this camera?
 a. My friend asked where I had bought that camera
 b. My friend asked where bought that camera
 c. My friend asked if I bought that camera
3. Alice said: Do not irritate me.
 a. Alice said not irritate me.
 b. Alice said do not irritate me.
 c. Alice said not to irritate her.
4. The stranger asked: Could you tell me the way to the station?
 a. The stranger asked if I could tell him the way to the station
 b. The stranger asked could I tell him the way to the station
 c. The stranger asked if I had could tell him the way to the station
5. I said: I will go to the swimming pool tomorrow.
 a. I said I will go to the swimming pool tomorrow
 b. I said I would go to the swimming pool tomorrow.
 c. I said would go to the swimming pool the next day.
6. Mary: "Our teacher will go to Leipzig tomorrow."
 a. Mary said that their teacher would go to Leipzig tomorrow.
 b. Mary said that their teacher would have gone go to Leipzig the next day.
 c. Mary said that their teacher would go to Leipzig the next day.
7. Helen: "I was writing a letter yesterday."
 a. Helen told me that she has been writing a letter the day before.
 b. Helen told me that she had been writing a letter yesterday.
 c. Helen told me that she had been writing a letter the day before.

4.2. Типовые задания для промежуточной аттестации

4.2.1. Задания к зачету

Test I

1. Подберите правильный перевод английским словам:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|------|----------|
| 1. | horse | I. | яйцо |
| 2. | sheep | II. | польза |
| 3. | egg | III. | свойство |
| 4. | meat | IV. | шерсть |
| 5. | wool | V. | лошадь |
| 6. | benefit | VI. | доход |

7. income
8. property
9. supply
10. consume

- VII. снабжение
- VIII. мясо
- IX. потреблять
- X. овца

2. Подберите правильный перевод русским словам:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| I. корм | 1. available |
| II. скот | 2. raw |
| III. питательный | 3. pasture |
| IV. доступный | 4. provide |
| V. пастбище | 5. possess |
| VI. сырье | 6. livestock |
| VII. корова | 7. soil |
| VIII. почва | 8. feed |
| IX. обладать | 9. cow |
| X. обеспечивать | 10. nutritious |

3. Подберите к следующим словам

а) синонимы:

1. income – milk, value, land, consume, profit
2. possess – have, provide, supply, property, feed
3. consume – return, utilize, provide, cause, value
4. important – principle, large, chief, nutritious, high
5. high – low, big, wide, good, raw

б) антонимы:

1. high – big, low, small, bad, slow
2. increase – rise, consume, decrease, possess, have
3. available – incapable, unnecessary, unavailable, irregular, unable
4. unimportant – available, necessary, able, important, slow

4. Подберите русский эквивалент к следующим интернациональным словам, используя список слов, данных ниже:

stability, nation, permanent, farm, convert, agriculture, part, forage, material, production, protein, conservation, base, animalist.

Слова для справок: материал, превращать, часть, сельское хозяйство, протеин, ферма, продукция, стабильность, народ, перманентный (постоянный), консервация, базироваться (основываться), фураж, анималист (художник).

5. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FARM ANIMALS

We know that farm animals (cows, sheep, horses, and pigs) fill an important place in man's life. Animals convert raw materials into meat, milk, eggs, and wool. Meat, milk, and eggs possess nutritive properties not available in plants.

An agriculture based on livestock production helps to build the soil because much of the land is used for pasture and forage crops. A large part of the fertilizing value of the feeds consumed by livestock is returned to the soil in the manure. An animal agriculture increases farm income and provides the nutritious high protein feeds that we need. Livestock production then is one of the strongest contributors to prosperity and stability in agriculture.

Everyone benefits from animal husbandry. The farmer benefits because his income is increased. The man benefits from an increased supply of meat, milk, and eggs. The nation benefits because of the permanent improvements made in agriculture.

Test II

1. Подберите правильный перевод английским словам:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. breed | I. домашняя птица |
| 2. cattle | II. уход |
| 3. grain | III. содержание |
| 4. herd | IV. оборудование |
| 5. poultry | V. зерно |
| 6. farming | VI. влияние |
| 7. management | VII. порода |
| 8. equipment | VIII. сельское хозяйство |
| 9. influence | IX. стадо |
| 10. care | X. крупный рогатый скот |

2. Подберите правильный перевод русским словам:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| I. исследование | 1. care |
| II. ученый | 2. herd |
| III. развитие | 3. number |
| IV. поголовье | 4. research |
| V. расход | 5. aim |
| VI. цель | 6. breeding |
| VII. разведение | 7. development |
| VIII. зерно | 8. grain |
| IX. стадо | 9. input |
| X. уход | 10. scientist |

3. Подберите к следующим словам:

а) синонимы:

1. farming – share, agriculture, research, breeding, number
2. aim – share, vital, rise, part, goal
3. share – part, rise, herd, key, grain
4. influence – share, farming, affect, research, exist
5. rise – include, exclude, input, increase, decrease

б) антонимы:

1. rise – increase, include, research, lower, goal
2. rich – chief, good, part, vital, poor
3. future – paste, well, nature, key, next
4. include – exist, rise, lower, exclude, task

4. Подберите русский эквивалент к следующим интернациональным словам, используя список слов, данных ниже:

special, interest, system, production, complex, machinery, method, cooperation, total, aspect, economy, represent, international, organization, information, continent, practically.

Слова для справок:

интерес, производство, машины, кооперация (сотрудничество), тотальный (всеобщий), экономика, репрезентировать, предоставлять, система, международный, специальный, сложный, метод, аспект, организация, практически, континент, информация.

5. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The livestock production of Russia is large. Of all the European Association of Animal Production (EAAP) countries the Russian Federation takes a special place because of its large numbers of animals. For example, in 1994 Russia had about 45% of the total EAAP cattle herd,

43% of its milking cows, 28% of its pigs, 53% of its sheep and some 35% of its poultry. The Russian Federation, therefore, is of special interest in the studying the development of farming systems for animal production.

Russian animal production will further be increased under the influence of highly efficient, complex systems of machinery and equipment and of efficient working methods.

Efficient management and cooperation, higher inputs of feed grains and protein-rich feed, and a marked improvement of animal breeds will be the key to the development of the Russian animal production in the future. As true for almost¹ all eastern European countries, agriculture is of vital importance in the share of animal production in the total Russian agricultural production has risen substantially.

This textbook deals with the breeding, feeding and other aspects of the care and management of farm animals.

Test II

1. Подберите перевод английским словам:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. convert | I. обеспечивать |
| 2. feed | II. количество |
| 3. mean | III. поэтому |
| 4. quantity | IV. кормить |
| 5. require | V. составлять |
| 6. furnish | VI. превращать |
| 7. therefore | VII. значить |
| 8. make up | VIII. требовать, нуждаться |

2. Подберите перевод русским словам:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| I. ценность | 1. art |
| II. давать возможность | 2. matter |
| III. смесь, состав | 3. reveal |
| IV. растение | 4. supply |
| V. показывать | 5. enable |
| VI. искусство | 6. value |
| VII. вещество | 7. compound |
| VIII. обеспечивать | 8. plant |

3. Прочтите следующие интернациональные слова и дайте их русские эквиваленты, используя список слов, данный ниже:

balance, correct, different, energy, farm, form, mineral, muscle, percent, produce, producer, product, protein, reproduce, total, vitamin.

Слова для справок:

процент, витамин, ферма, мускул, воспроизводить, продукция, баланс, производитель, форма, правильный, общий, производить, различный, белок, энергия, минеральное вещество, продукт.

4. Подберите к следующим словам

а) синонимы:

1. amount – value, oil, wool, quantity, fat
2. substance – health, matter, nutrient, feed, plant
3. vary – supply, need, feed, compose, differ

б) антонимы:

1. cold – valuable, valueless, warm, watery, important

2. dry – different, various, wet, wrong, warm
3. right – good, bad, wrong, unhealthy, cold

5. Прочтите и переведите текст.

Disadvantages of Dairying

Dairying fits puts a high labor requirement. It is a full-time job. Cow must be fed and milked at least twice each day.

Considerable capital is required. The production of high-quality dairy products requires that certain sanitary housing and equipment standards be met.

There are many hazards in dairy production. Dairy cows may become infected with brucellosis, tuberculosis, and other diseases. Breeding, nutrition, housing, and market problems also may cause losses.

Substitutes for dairy products are materially affecting the dairy enterprise. The cost of producing butter must be reduced if it is to compete with butter substitutes.

Test III

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие пары слов, относящихся к различным частям речи. Обратите внимание на разное ударение в некоторых из них.

- a) balance – to balance, care – to care, farm – to farm, fat – to fat, feed – to feed, form – to form, milk – to milk, plant – to plant, state – to state, supply – to supply, value – to value, water – to water, work – to work;
- b) correct – to correct, dry – to dry, warm – to warm;
- c) compound – to compound, convert – to convert, produce – to produce.

2. Поставьте данные предложения в Past и Future Indefinite (Simple).

Переведите их на русский язык.

1. Farm animals require food in order to grow, reproduce and produce meat, milk, eggs and wool. 2. Stockmen feed and water their livestock properly. 3. The feeding value of carbohydrates, fats and oils, proteins, minerals and vitamins vary greatly between different foods.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на глаголы с послелогом. Помните, что послелог меняют значение глагола либо частично, либо полностью.

Образец: to go (идти) – to go away (уходить),
– to go on (продолжать делать что-либо)

1. Carbohydrates **make up** about 25 percent of the total nutrients of plants. 2. Let us **call at** this livestock breeder. 3. The animals are in the clover field. **Take** them **away** as soon as possible. 4. Animal protein feeds **come from** animal by-products, dairy products and dairy by-products. 5. Improper feeding **results in** digestive troubles. 6. The experiments with these new feeding stuffs **are carried out** at the laboratory.

4. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOODS. CARBOHYDRATES

Livestock on the farm means more highly nutritious products on the tables of any home. Livestock must be fed, watered and cared for every day of the year. A good knowledge of foods, and of rationing, therefore, forms an integral part of the art of stockmanship. To become a good livestock producer, one must first know what foods animals require in order to grow, reproduce, and furnish man with meat, eggs, milk and wool. Livestock converts foods into valuable products.

To keep itself in a healthy state an animals must be fed the right quantity of food, made up the correct balance of carbohydrates, proteins, minerals and vitamins.

A study of feeding stuffs reveals that they are made up as follows:

Water

Food < Dry Matter (Carbohydrates, Fat and Proteins, Minerals, Vitamins)

The feeding value of the dry matter varies considerably between different foods.

Carbohydrates supply most of the energy which farm animals require to enable their muscles to do work, to keep themselves warm and to produce milk. They are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. They are very important in the livestock feeding as they make up about 25 percent of the total nutrients found in plants.

Test IV

1. Подберите перевод английским словам:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. concern | I. | отличный |
| 2. diversify | II. | вызывать |
| 3. job | III. | существенно |
| 4. affect | IV. | касаться |
| 5. materially | V. | снижать |
| 6. reduce | VI. | разнообразить |
| 7. cause | VII. | влиять |
| 8. excellent | VIII. | труд |

2. Подберите перевод русским словам:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|----|------------|
| I. | конкурировать | 1. | distribute |
| II. | предприятие | 2. | improve |
| III. | в наше время | 3. | aid |
| IV. | постоянный | 4. | loss |
| V. | помогать | 5. | enterprise |
| VI. | убыток | 6. | nowadays |
| VII. | распределять | 7. | stable |
| VIII. | улучшать | 8. | compete |

3. Прочтите следующие интернациональные слова и подберите к ним русские эквиваленты из данного ниже списка:

brucellosis, characteristics, criterion, economical, ideal, indicate, individual, infect, information, materially, refrigeration, sanitary, satisfactory, service, standard, tuberculosis.

Слова для справок:

экономический, личный, критерий, идеальный, особь, сообщение, охлаждение, показывать, санитарный, характерная черта, заражать, туберкулез, бруцеллез, индивидуальный, материально, услуга, особенность, стандарт, идеал, информация, служба, существенно, замораживание, удовлетворительный, обслуживание, образец.

4. Подберите к следующим словам

а) синонимы:

- 1) indicate – include, improve, see, show, decrease
- 2) help – aim, aid, hold, have, assure
- 3) diversify – develop, affect, very, want, distribute;

б) антонимы:

- 1) loss – job, labour, increase, income, reduction
- 2) make worse – indicate, infect, improve, mean, concern

- 3) increase – influence, return, repeat, affect, reduce

5. Прочтите и переведите текст.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING

Nowadays the number of dairy farms is decreasing in the world. This indicates that there are certain disadvantages in dairy farming.

Advantages of Dairying

Dairying fits well in diversified farming programs. Diversification permits efficient use of farm labor and economical use of buildings and equipment. Cows are efficient consumers of roughages which otherwise were wasted. Dairying provides a stable income. Beef and sheep prices are less stable than the prices of dairy products. Income is distributed throughout the year.

Dairy production improves the family diet and reduces food costs. This is especially true where large families are concerned. Skin milk is of high value as poultry and swine feed. It is an excellent source of protein, minerals, and vitamins. Dairying aids in maintaining soil fertility. The manure produced returns plant food materials to the soil.

Test V

1. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из данного ниже списка:

1. Dairy cows may become ... with diseases. 2. ... diversification ... efficient use of farm labor. 3. Dairying is a ... job. 4. ... and ... prices are less stable. 5. ... milk is of high value. 6. Income is ... throughout the year. 7. There are certain ... in dairy farming.

Слова для справок:

full-time, skin, disadvantages, infected, distributed, dairying, beef, permits, sheep

2. Дайте русские эквиваленты следующих английских прилагательных:

lifeless, colourless, skilful, fatty, rainy, woolly, papered, feathered, sheepish, darkish, answerable, valuable, temporary, primary, automatic, specific, liberal, tropical, universal.

3. Прочтите и переведите на русский язык следующие пары слов (прилагательные и существительные). Помните, что в английском языке имя прилагательное не изменяется ни по родам, ни по числам, ни по падежам:

a long way, long wool, long pencils, a large field, a large classroom, a large income, large farms; to a new house, behind a new house, about a new house.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK

Dairy cows are maintained for their production of milk and offspring, and they vary in their productive capacity. For example, in 1969 the state average for all cows was 9,705 pounds. Some herds produced an average of 12,258 pounds of milk. The differences in production were due to several factors, but most important were the type and inherent productiveness of the cows, and the feeding programs which were followed.

Four criteria may be used to select dairy animals: (1) breed, (2) pedigree, (3) production records, and (4) physical appearance. Most dairies that maintain breeding herds use one breed. By using artificial insemination, however, it is possible to keep cows of more than one breed and provide satisfactory bull service.

Quite often the selection of dairy animals is based largely on the individual. When the pedigree and production-record information are not available, selection must be based on the characteristics of the individual animals. The ideal method of selection dairy animals is to have and consider the data concerning all four criteria – breed, pedigree, production record, and

physical appearance.

4.2.2. Вопросы к экзамену.

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

ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности

ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности

ИОПК-5.1 знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №01

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

GRADING-UP AND PURE-BREEDING

These two systems of breeding involve the mating of animals of the same breed.

Grading-up is the process of improving herds and flocks by the continued generation-after-generation use of good purebred males or scrub females of the

same breed. Grading-up is a common practice in the production of commercial livestock.

Many of the breeders of livestock who produce animals or animal products such as milk, butter fat and wool for the market do not maintain purebred herds and many of them still have scrub females that are mated to inferior males. For most of these breeders the road to improvement lies in the use of good purebred sires on the scrub females they have. By means of careful selection of females in each succeeding generation and the continued use of purebred sires from the same breed, it is possible to fix the desirable qualities and to establish a herd of high grades. The value of this process of grading-up in swine has been shown by many experiments. Starting with scrub pigs, purebred sires were used for not less than three generations. This resulted in marked improvement in type and quality as well as in the rate of gain and that of feed required for 100 pounds of gain.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №01

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

CARE OF THE COW AND CALF AT CALVING TIME

If the cow is confined in the barn she should be put into a well-bedded box stall a few days previous to the time of calving. Although it is not always necessary for the attendant to be present when the cow is calving he should be near so that he can give assistance if necessary, but he should disturb her as little as possible. If the cow calves normally she will immediately begin to lick the newborn calf and will thus stimulate respiration, and dry the young animal. Sometimes the fetal membrane covers the nostrils and the young calf may suffocate unless this is promptly removed.

If the calf fails to breathe right after it is dropped see that its nose and mouth are free from muck. Make certain that the calf gets some of the first or colostrum milk which is so important in giving it a proper start in life.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №02

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

INTENSIVE PIG PRODUCTION

Swine are reared under more intensive conditions than cattle and sheep. Such enterprises fall into three broad groups: production of purebred breeding stock, production of feeder pigs, and growing and finishing of feeder pigs for sale and slaughter. Some producers carry out all three activities, and recently many of them have formed cooperatives and built large farrowing units, where up to 1,000 sows can give birth. When the young feeder pigs are weaned at these large units, the individual numbers of these cooperatives buy them back for feeding and finishing.

Intensive production requires expert management and the cooperation of several different specialists, such as veterinarians and nutritionists. Feed costs account for about 75 per cent of the total production costs, so careful selection of feeds for their nutritional adequacy and economy is important. Many other important elements must also be controlled when swine are raised under confined conditions. Newborn pigs are highly sensitive to cold. In addition, pigs have no sweat glands, so larger pigs must have facilities for keeping cool in warm environments. Proper ventilation also removes toxic gases, primarily hydrogen and ammonia from waste products. In addition, because the animals are confined in intensive production units, they must each be allotted a given amount of space. This ranges from about 0.3 sq. m for each young pig to approximately 1.4 sq. m for pregnant sows.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №02

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

Crossbreeding in Swine

The experiments with swine have shown that crossbreeding is an effective means of increasing not only vigour and size of the offspring but also the

prolificacy of the sows. The increased litter size is of great economic importance. It has been shown that a crossbred sow is a highly prolific one if mated to a purebred boar. The crossbred sows produce litters with more pigs per sow at farrowing and at weaning time and each pig weighs 5 to 7 pounds more than purebred pigs. The crossbred pigs reach the weight of 225 pounds 17 to 22 days earlier than comparable purebreds and require less feed to do so. The increased vigour does not usually raise the level of production above that already existing in the herd or flock.

The method of artificial insemination is an extremely valuable practical aid to crossbreeding in swine as well as in other classes of farm animals. The possibility of freezing semen without decreasing its quality is of great importance in the practice of improving the farm livestock.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №03

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

SYSTEMS OF KEEPING PIGS

There are two main systems of keeping pigs, the indoor system and the outdoor one.

Pigs kept under the indoor system require more vitamins and minerals than those kept under the outdoor system.

For pigs to grow rapidly due conditions in a piggery should be provided. The temperature should be not less than 16-21⁰C. The humidity should not be higher than 70%. The floor of the piggery should be warm. If it is not warm, it should be bedded.

When pigs are kept on pasture in summer they grow and develop well. Green grass is high in vitamins and minerals required by the animals. Pigs on pasture take plenty of exercise, which is very essential for their health. The best pasture grasses are alfalfa and clover. The animals should be given some

concentrates, silage or root crops in addition to pasture, even if pastures are good. To make rapid gains pigs must be fed liberally from birth onwards. Their rations are to be properly balanced with protein, minerals and vitamins.

It is very important to control diseases and parasites when pigs are kept on pasture. This is done by rotational grazing.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №03

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

The method of artificial insemination is known to be a very progressive one in breeding different classes of farm animals as well as poultry and bees. In many countries of the world more than 50 per cent of cows are now bred artificially.

The technique of artificial insemination is to obtain semen from tried and outstanding sires, to store it under proper condition until it is needed and to use it.

There are two ways of storing the semen obtained. The first way is to store the semen during the short period of time. In this case it is diluted with some diluents. The second way is to store the semen over long periods. Then it should be frozen. No decrease in the quality of semen takes place in freezing it. The freezing of semen for storage over long periods is a good means of preserving the semen. It is now practiced in many countries. By means of freezing the semen it is now possible to have the reserves of sperm of most outstanding sires and to use it in different parts of the world.

The artificial insemination technique is of great importance for the improvement of farm animals, since only the best sires may be used in breeding.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №04

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming is a system of agriculture that uses biological methods and

various farm techniques for raising crops and livestock without application of synthetic pesticides, chemical fertilisers, growth hormones, and antibiotics. Organic farmers typically rely on pesticides and fertilisers obtained from plants, animal wastes, and minerals. Such an approach helps to increase soil fertility as well as to reduce air, soil, and water pollution.

Organic farming had its origin in the 1930s, when Sir Albert Howard, a British agricultural scientist, introduced a system of holistic and natural animal and plant husbandry in which town wastes were returned to the soil for utilization as nutrient material. Nowadays, organic farming is a small but rapidly growing sector of agriculture in the US, Japan and European countries. For instance, sales of organic foods increased from \$1 billion in 1990 to more than \$7 billion in 2001 in the US.

Much effort is being made to study the possibilities of utilizing agricultural, animal and industrial waste in the nutrition of farm animals and poultry. This can result in a reduction in the use in animal feeds of traditional feed ingredients such as corn, wheat and soybeans that will be consumed by humans. If animal manure is utilized for feed nutrients, some pollution problems will be solved as well as feed costs will be decreased and at the same time the supplies of available nitrogen and essential mineral sources will be increased.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №04

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

DUCKS

Ducks belong to waterfowls. They may be classified in the same way as fowls, that is, egg-producing breeds, brooding breeds and table breeds. At present ducks are mostly kept for table.

It is recommended that ducks should be fed two or three times a day. A common method is to give a grain feed in the morning and in the evening and a wet mash at midday. When on free-range, birds may require no feeding in the morning. The weather being frosty or very dry, they should be fed in the morning

as well. Some grit and a plentiful supply of drinking water should be provided.

When fattened up for table purposes, ducks should be kept in small runs with no swimming water and should be fed barley meal. Ducklings are usually killed for table at 7 to 12 weeks old when they weigh 4 to 5.5 pounds (2.49 kg).

Ducks start to lay at 6 or 7 months. They usually molt in June and come into lay again about the beginning of September.

Duck eggs may be hatched either by a hen or in an incubator. A hen will cover 9 to 10 duck eggs. Duck eggs being hatched in an incubator, a lower temperature is needed for them than for hen eggs.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №05

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

THE COW'S UDDER

Included in the mammary system are the udder, the milk veins, and the milk wells. A good cow must have a well-developed udder. A cow with a good health and vigour and having, as well, a true dairy conformation, ideal dairy character, and a body of proper size and capacity, but poor in udder development, should never win the prize in a show ring.

But what constitutes a good udder? When in full flow of milk, a good udder is large, extends well forward and far up behind. The bottom is nearly level, and all the quarters are even in size with very little separation between them. A good udder is pliable and free from lumps. A hard, meaty udder is not desirable. When milked out, a good udder reduces materially in size and hangs in more or less distinct folds. The skin of a good udder is thin and the hair fine and soft.

Teats should be evenly placed, of moderate size, and easy to milk. Large blood vessels usually visible on the udder side of the abdomen are called mammary veins. These carry venous blood from the udder back to the heart. Other veins serving the same purpose are hidden from view.

From the standpoint of activity and complexity of its processes, the udder of the high-producing cow is unexcelled by any other glands. Each year good cows usually produce 10 times their weight in milk, and exceptionally good cows have produced 20 times their weight.

A better knowledge of structure, growth, development, and functioning of the cow's udder not only will bring; a better appreciation of the work the cow is doing but will also form the basis for better management of this important gland.

Because of the hundreds of years of selection for high milk production, the mammary glands of the good dairy sow are proportionally better developed than in any other species.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №05

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

FEEDING

The method of feeding varies with the system of management, birds on free range requiring less food, especially of a protein nature, than those kept under intensive conditions.

The ration of laying hen consists of crushed or whole grain, mixture of meals or mash and other vitamin feeds. Mash is known to be fed either dry or wet. Normally a hen will consume 4-5 ounces of food per day during the period of egg laying. This may be made up of half grain and half mash. Grain should be given in two feeds, one in the morning and the second in the evening. Mash can be given either as one feed of wet mash in the middle of the day or as dry mash in hoppers that are open all day long. Cod-liver oil and green feed are essential for hens kept under intensive and semi-intensive systems. Crushed limestone should be supplied as well to provide calcium, because it is this element that is necessary in making egg shells.

As a rule, a laying hen will eat more than the one that is not laying. Since eggs are 65% water, clean fresh water should be available at all times.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №06

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

THE PROBLEM OF BIODIVERSITY IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Scientists have recently claimed that the focus on producing specialised and fewer breeds has resulted in less biodiversity among livestock, as well as threatened the extinction of remaining breeds. However, the breeds, which are currently unpopular, may have traits that will be essential in the future. For example, high-yield Holstein milk cows now account for 91 per cent of the United States' dairy stock. But with a decreased gene pool, each generation of Holsteins becomes more genetically similar. If any unknown disease develops and on condition that these cows have an inherited susceptibility for this disease, there will be a nationwide crisis in milk production. Moreover, if certain economic conditions make dairy farmers look for a different breed than Holsteins, they will have fewer breeds to choose from.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), at least 1,500 of the approximately 5,000 domesticated livestock breeds are now rare and approaching extinction. Recently, several organisations have established conservation programmes for endangered domestic breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine. These programmes will not only ensure survival of these breeds, but also provide valuable genetic resources for currently popular breeds.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №06

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

HATCHING AND CHICKEN REARING. HATCHING

There are two methods of hatching: the natural method, that is, by means of a broody hen and the artificial one by means of incubators.

Incubators may be of the hot-air or hot-water type. Care should be taken in

the selection of eggs for incubation. They should be of average size and proper shape.

Neither badly shaped eggs nor those with very rough or thin shells should be chosen. Eggs for incubation should be clean and as fresh as possible. They should never be kept for longer than one week before setting. Five days is the usual time. The fresher are the eggs the better, since the percentage of hatching will be higher in this case. The temperature and humidity in incubators are regulated automatically. It is important that ventilation should be provided.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №07

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

THE ROLE OF PROTEINS IN ANIMAL NUTRITION

All animals require small amounts of protein for the daily repair of muscles, internal organs, and other body tissues. For young animals, protein is required for growth of the muscles and other parts of the body. As milk, eggs, and wool contain much protein, additional amounts are necessary in the food of such animals as cattle, sheep and poultry.

Proteins are composed of more than twenty different amino acids, which are liberated during digestion. Farm animals with simple stomachs, for instance, swine, poultry, rabbits, and mink, require adequate amounts of the following ten essential amino acids daily: arginine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine. In addition to these amino acids, poultry require glycine and glutamic acid for growth.

High-quality protein contains correct amounts of the essential amino acids and it is supplied by eggs, milk, fish meal, meat by-products, and soybean meal. Poor-quality protein is found in corn grain and it contains too little of one or more essential amino acids. Animal feeds which contain poor-quality proteins are usually mixed with other feeds or nutrient supplements that supply the lacking

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №07**2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.****LAMBING**

A good sheepman prepares for lambing time. Extra care at this time saves lambs and keeps ewes in good condition.

As lambing time nears, observe the ewes closely. At least 2 to 4 weeks before lambing, clip wool and tags around the udder and hind quarters of the ewes with hand shears. This makes it easy for newborn lambs to nurse. Separate every ewe from the rest of the flock and make sure that she does not lamb outside in cold weather.

Just before or shortly after she lambs, put her in a dry, well-bedded lambing pen.

Set the pen up in the warmest part of the shed or barn. See that there are no drafts. Shortly after the lamb is born, dry it promptly. Be sure that the lamb nurses 30 minutes. Most lambs stand on their feet and nurse without help shortly after birth.

3. Conversation on topics.**ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №08****1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.****SHEEP BREEDING**

Various systems have been developed in sheep production. In some regions large flocks are grazed on the open range under the control of shepherds. The flocks may be moved from place to place to take advantage of cheap feeds and natural forage. Range sheep are normally white-faced crosses carrying both long-wool and Rambouillet breeding, thus they are very hardy and thrifty. In winter period they are kept in flocks, of from 1,000 to 4,000 head at lower altitudes, and

are moved in bands ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 head to summer range at much higher altitude, sometimes 480 kilometres from their winter shelter. The female bears up to three young after a gestation period of about 150 days. The breeding ewes are mated to rams and produce lambs during the late winter or early spring so that the lambs will be old enough to move to summer grazing without difficulty. The average number of lambs raised per hundred ewes is 91, though some breeds are noted for producing a high percentage of twins, and others, such as the Dorset, for both high frequency of twins and heavy milk production.

Lambs are usually delivered in the spring and are sold at ages of from three to eight months and weights of around 18 kg for Easter lambs, and 45 kg for the usual market lambs. If abundant forage is available, the lambs may be marketed directly after weaning. In case the lambs have not reached marketable condition, they may be moved to feedlots and given additional food before they are sold.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №08

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

SELECTION OF THE BOAR

As to the selection of the boar it is not less important than that of the sow. The boar should be managed so that he always be in thrifty condition. Neither an over-fat boar nor a half-starved one is a satisfactory sire. Two weeks before the breeding season and during it the boar should be fed enough grain in addition to pasture to keep him in good breeding condition but not enough to make him fat. Grains may be fed either whole or ground. That the boar needs plenty of exercise is known to every breeder. Young boars in their first season of service are mated to a maximum of about five females a week and 20 or 30 in the season, depending on the vigour, temperament, and other factors. Boars should not be used for breeding until they are about 10 months old. Young boars should be used as sparingly as possible, for excessive use may be the cause of small and weak litters.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №09

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

DAIRY CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Since the beginning of the history, the cow has been useful to man in many ways. Not only has she been a source of food and a beast of burden, but she has even played an important role in his religion, mythology, and political economy. One hundred years ago, dairying was largely a family affair. Even in towns and villages most families kept a cow for their own use; the milk was usually consumed in the raw state, and the surplus was made into butter and cheese in the home. Dairying gradually became more specialized, and people bought milk, butter, and cheese from farmers farther out in the country.

Today, obtaining milk from the cow is only a first step in the very complex process of producing dairy foods. With the gradual development of large centers of concentrated populations, the dairy industry has become divided into three separate and distinct phases-production, processing, and distribution. The producer of milk plays an important role in this extremely complex industry. Dairymen have been forced to improve the methods of feeding, breeding and carrying for the dairy cow phases that may be combined under the general term "management".

Progress in methods of management has been considerable, but many problems still await solution. Training in chemistry, genetics, and nutrition, and specialized courses in feeds and feeding methods and dairy cattle management are required for comprehensive understanding of the problems involved and the advances of the last 25 years.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №09

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER FOR FARM ANIMALS

Water is very important for farm animals. They should be provided with the necessary amount of water every day. The quantity of water required by the animals varies with the nature of the feed, the activity of the animal and the season as well.

The water content of feeds varies greatly. Roots, for instance, are about 88 per cent water, while hay is only 15 per cent.

Dairy cows must be supplied with large amounts of water for milk production as milk is high in water. A high-yielding dairy cow will drink as much as 8-10 gallons (37.85 liters) of water per day. In warm weather and after eating hay cows require more water than in cold weather and after eating succulent feeds.

Water given to the animals should be clean. It should not be too cold or too warm.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №10

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

CARP

Carp is a common name for certain fish belonging to the minnow family which is sometimes also called the carp family.

In the wild, the olive-brown common carp comes in three forms: the leather carp, almost scaleless; the mirror carp, with a few large scales; and the scale carp, which is covered with scales. The first two varieties have been domesticated. Ornamental varieties of the common carp, known as koi, may be of various forms and colouration; they were bred in the late 1800s and are still popular today. There exist other species, for example the grass carp, which has been introduced into the US as biological control for aquatic vegetation.

A large-scaled, hardy, greenish brown fish with two barbels on each side of its upper jaw, the carp lives alone or in small schools in quiet, weedy, mud-bottomed ponds, lakes, and rivers. It is omnivorous, as bottom feeders they stir up

mud, may adversely affect other fish, but carp can survive in polluted waters. In winter, the carp becomes torpid (inactive), stays near the bottom, and stops feeding.

It usually spawns in spring (from May to July), when the female lays numerous eggs among water plants, usually in shallow water. The eggs hatch four to eight days later. Carp grow rapidly, attain sexual maturity about the third year, and in captivity may live more than 40 years. They average about 35 cm in length but may grow to more than 100 cm and 22 kg. Adults generally weigh no more than 2.3 kg, but specimens weighing more than 35 kg have been recorded.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №10

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

RAISING DAIRY CALVES

Successful calf raising is of great importance in dairying. The calves will make up the future herds and it is necessary to give them a good start in life and properly raise them. Calf raising begins with the right feeding and care of the pregnant cow. Succulent pastures in the summer and clean bright hay for stable feeding, supply nutrients and other needs of the cow during the dry period. The greatest growth of the unborn calf with the heaviest demands on the cow, takes place during the last few weeks before birth.

It is therefore good practice to feed the dry cow liberally and to give her good quality hay or pasture. It is harder to raise calves from cows that have been poorly fed than from cows that have been well-fed during the dry period.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №11

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

BEEKEEPING

Beekeeping, also called apiculture, means management of colonies of bees

for the production of honey and other hive products and for the pollination of crops. Bees are sure to be among the most studied and best known insects. The honeybee is considered to be common name for any of several species of highly social bees known for their honey-hoarding behaviour and their use as a domesticated species. One should refer the honeybee to the order *Hymenoptera* and to one of the *Apis* species. Honeybees are native to Asia and the Middle East and were introduced to North America by early European colonists. By the mid-1800s, honeybees had become widespread in the world. At present, one may find honeybees on every continent except Antarctica, since they can be easily reared and adapted to many climates.

It has been found that honeybees are social insects noted for providing their nests with large amounts of honey. One can describe a colony of honeybees as a highly complex cluster of individuals functioning actually as a single organism. The colony usually consists of the queen bee, the worker bees and male bees, or drones. The former is normally the only one in each colony. Unlike the worker bee, the queen bee is a fertilized female capable of laying a thousand or more eggs per day. Like any worker bee the queen bee has a sting but it is a venomous sting. The number of the worker bees known as sexually undeveloped females may vary from a few to 60,000 bees. It is quite likely that there may be few drones in the colony, but sometimes there may live as many as 1,000 drones.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №11

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM ANIMALS

Farm animals are bred by man for the production of highly nutritious products such as meat, milk, and eggs. These products are very important because they are rich in animal protein. We may obtain a lot of meat, milk and eggs if we take great care of the animals. We must keep the animals in light, clean and dry farm buildings. We should feed the animals properly. Proper grain crops, grasses

and root crops are to be grown as fodder for the animals. The feed for the animals ought to be highly nutritious. Pastures are very important for all classes of farm animals. They are important for cattle and sheep, for pigs and horses. Pastures provide a lot of feed and exercise. Exercise is very important for the health of the animals.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №12

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

FEEDS FOR BEEF CATTLE

Practices of feeding beef cattle vary according to the availability of grasses and grains. Where grasses are abundant and grain is limited, cattle are grown out or fattened on roughages. On the other hand, where grain is abundant, fattening with concentrates is used.

Pastures. Pasture is the natural feed for beef cattle. Fresh pasture is palatable, is succulent, and has a good physiological effect upon the cattle. It is rich in protein, vitamins, and minerals.

In general pasture may be classified as permanent and cultivated or supplemental. Permanent pastures are pastures which are used for many years. They are usually found on land that cannot be used for growing crops because of topography, moisture, or fertility. Cultivated pastures are all crops used as pastures for a short period.

Hays and other dry roughages for beef cattle. Dry roughages have high content of digestible nutrients. Hay has about 28 per cent fiber and straw nearly 38 per cent, whereas such concentrates as corn and wheat contain only 2 to 3 per cent fiber.

Roughages like concentrates may be classified as carbonaceous or nitrogenous, depending on their protein content. The principal dry carbonaceous roughages used by cattle include hay from the grasses, the straw and hays from

cereal grains, and the stalks and leaves of corn. Nitrogenous roughages include the various legume hays such as alfalfa hay, the clover hays, soybean hay and others.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №12

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

JERSEY

The stylish Jersey breed was developed on the island of Jersey, which is the largest of the Channel island group, by selective mating of the large, brindle cattle of Normandy and the small black cattle of Brittany. Farms are small and most cattle are tethered on chains with swivels.

Jersey cattle mature quickly and are often in milk before 24 months of age. Jersey milk is rich in milk solids³, the highest in milk fat of a dairy breeds.

Jersey cows are smaller than most other breeds. The coat colour of cattle is variously coloured from light fawn to red, although different shades of gray and brown are common; some individuals may be black. They may be solid in colour or with white markings. Their muzzles and tongues are usually black or lead colour. Unbranched horns are usually of medium length tapering toward tips.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №13

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

ANIMALS AS USEFUL BIOMEDICAL MODELS IN RESEARCH

Although in modern times the practice of veterinary medicine has been separated from that of human medicine, the observations of the physician and the veterinarian continue to add to the medical knowledge. Veterinary medicine plays a great role in the health of man through the use of animals as biomedical models because animals may suffer from similar diseases as man and research on many genetic and chronic diseases of man cannot be carried out using humans. However,

only a few species of more than 1,200,000 species of animals can be utilised in research, though practically for every known human disease, an identical or similar disease exists in at least one animal species.

Animal research has played an important role in every major medical advance of the last century for both human and animal health. Seven of the last ten Nobel Prizes for medicine have depended on animal research, for example, the development of penicillin (mice), organ transplant (dogs), and work on poliomyelitis that led to a vaccine (mice, monkeys). The most important uses of animals in science have included the use of the monkeys (rhesus macaque) for the identification of blood types; dogs (beagles) were subjected to cigarette smoke for research on lung cancer, and the use of dogs by I. P. Pavlov to investigate behaviourism. The development of genetics has allowed to increase the research on genetically modified organisms and the cloning of Dolly the sheep has made her one of the best known experimental animals.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №13

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

HOLSTEIN

Descendants of the popular Holstein Friesian breed were developed in the northern Netherlands, especially in the province of Friesland, and in the neighbouring provinces of northern Germany. The climate of the Netherlands favours the rapid growth of grass during summer months, thus, ensuring high-quality forage for winter feeding.

It is believed that the breed has been selected for their dairy qualities since about the time of Christ. It is probably the second oldest breed and the largest dairy breed in number and in size in the world. Although the official breed name is Holstein-Friesian, the single name Holstein is more commonly used in the US, while Friesian is used in Europe.

Holstein are rugged and vigour. Most Holsteins are black-and-white, with

the colours clearly defined. Registered colour markings are solid black, solid white, black in switch, black belly, black leg touching hoof, black from hoof to knee etc.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №14

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

FARM ANIMALS

Farm animals such as cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry are raised because they are useful; they provide meat, leather, wool and eggs. For convenience and safety they are kept in closed structures suitable to the animal. Horses are housed in stables, sheep are kept in pens. Cows and calves are lodged and fed in the cattle shed.

There are two main types of cattle housing: the stall barn and the loose housing system. The stall barns are buildings of cement or brick, with insulated ceilings and windows to prevent loss of heat in the cold season. They usually have a ventilation system. The cow shed is divided into stalls, 1.2 metres wide and 1.7 metres long, the cows are tied up in the stalls. A stanchion fitted around their necks limits their movements, but allows a lateral swinging movement. The loose housing system consists of open shelters made of wood and metal where the animals move freely and have access to an outside yard. Straw and hay are stored in overhead lofts. The loose housing system is most frequently used in middle sized farms because it requires less labour.

At the right time the cows move spontaneously to the milking parlour situated next to the barn and wait to be milked. In a modern layout cows are given fodder (silage) directly from the silos by an automatic distributor. There are many advantages to open housing for young cattle, feeders or breeders and the method has been used for over twenty years all over the world.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №14

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

VITAMINS. WATER

Vitamins are substances which animals require in small quantities for normal health and growth. There are several vitamins necessary for proper nutrition of animals (A, the B-complex group, C, D, E, K), but their requirements in the ration vary with the class of animals. Some of the vitamins are produced in the digestive system of all kinds of farm animals. But lack of certain vitamins and minerals can cause the deficiency diseases. This is particularly true of the «protective» vitamins A and D.

Water is the major compound of the blood and body liquids. The animal body is 56 to 70% water. It plays an essential role in the chemical reactions of the body and is necessary for carrying away certain waste products from the body. Water is also important in controlling body temperature.

The water content of feeding stuffs is very variable. For example, some vegetables are about 88% water, but hay is about 85% dry matter. High producing dairy cows require large quantities of fresh water. A Friesian cow will drink 35-45 litres daily, plus 1.25 litres of water for every litre of milk she produces. The quantity of fresh water required by stock, therefore, depends upon the nature of their diet, their size and activity.

3. Conversation on topics.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №15

1. Give the written translation of the text with the help of a dictionary.

HONEYBEE DANCES

An amazing symbolic communication system exists among honeybees. In studies of bees begun in the early 1900s, the Austrian zoologist Karl von Frisch determined many of the details of their means of communication. In a classic

paper published in 1923, Frisch described how after a field bee discovers a new source of food, such as a field in bloom, she fills her honey sac with nectar, returns to the nest or hive, and performs a vigorous but highly standardized dance.

If the new source of food is within about 90 m of the nest or hive, the bee performs a circular dance, first moving about 2 cm or more, and then circling in the opposite direction. Numerous bees in the nest hive closely follow the dancer, imitating her movements. During this ceremony, the other workers scent the fragrance of the flowers from which the dancer collected the nectar. Then the bees leave the hive and fly in widening circles until they find the source.

If the new source of nectar or pollen is farther away, the discoverer performs a more elaborate dance characterized by intermittent movements across the diameter of the circle and constant, vigorous wagging of her abdomen. Every movement of this dance seems to have significance. The number of times the bee circles during a given time informs the other bees how far to fly for the food.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №15

2. Translate the text without a dictionary and retell the main ideas.

GUERNSEY

The Guernsey breed is noted for the deep golden colour of its milk because the latter is rich in carotene. It is also famous for the high butter content and the good milk yields obtained. The breed was developed on the Isle of Guernsey which situated to the south of England and near the north coast of France. This breed developed by crossing the large red-and-brindle cattle of Normandy with the small red cattle of Brittany initially appeared in France during the 10th century and was more widely bred during the 17th century. Today, Guernseys are American's second leading breed.

The Guernsey is similar to the Jersey, but larger. Cattle are usually fawn-and-white with distinct white markings, but a light cherry red is also found. Skin should show golden yellow pigmentation as well as body fat is yellow. The switch

is usually white and the tongue light in colour, bright golden yellow pigmentation on the nose, around the eyes, in the ears, around the udder and at the point of tail is favoured. When other points are equal, a clear muzzle will be favoured over a black muzzle.

3. Conversation on topics.

4.1 Типовые задания для текущего контроля успеваемости

4.1.1. Вопросы для коллоквиума

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

ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности

ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности

ИОПК-5.1 Знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

Немецкий язык:

1. Recherchieren Sie im Internet das Thema „Das Studium an der staatlichen Agraruniversität Sankt Petersburg“ und erzählen Sie dann davon.
2. Lesen Sie, übersetzen Sie den Text „Die Landwirtschaft hat viele Gesichter“ und schreiben Sie eine Zusammenfassung.
3. Lesen Sie, übersetzen Sie den Text „Mastschweine in einem Betrieb mit artgerechter Tierhaltung“ und erzählen Sie ihn mündlich nach.
4. Halten Sie einen Vortrag zum Thema: „Welche Rolle spielt die Tierzucht in der Landwirtschaft?“.
5. Schreiben Sie Ihren tabellarischen Lebenslauf für die Praktikumsbewerbung.

4.1.2. Темы контрольных работ

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

ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности

ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности

ИОПК-5.1 Знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

Немецкий язык

Контрольная работа. I вариант

1. Der Artikel. Setzen Sie den richtigen Artikel ein: der, das, die, dem.

- a) Ich arbeite in _____ Schule.
- b) _____ Buch, das ich gerade lese, ist sehr spannend.
- c) Das Auto, das vor _____ Haus steht, gehört meinem Vater.
- d) _____ Kinder, die im Park spielen, sind sehr laut.
- e) Der Tisch, auf dem _____ Blumen stehen, ist aus Holz.

2. Das Personalpronomen. Setzen Sie das passende Personalpronomen ein.

- a) Der Mann geht mit der Frau. Er geht mit _____.
- b) Der Lehrer gibt den Studenten Eiaufgaben. Er gibt _____ auch einen Test.
- c) Kaufst du das Auto? Nein, ich nehme _____ nicht.
- d) Der Kellner bringt der Dame einen Tee. Er bringt _____ auch ein Stück Torte.
- e) Kannst du _____ mein Buch wiedergeben?

3. Das Präsens. Ergänzen Sie die Verben in der richtigen Form.

- a) Wo _____ dein Vater? (sein)

- b) Karl, sei bitte nicht so laut. Unser Sohn liegt schon im Bett und _____. (schlafen)
- c) _____ du deinem Freund bei der Arbeit? (helfen)
- d) Neben Oma _____ mein Opa. (stehen)
- e) _____ Sie Deutsch? (lernen)

4. Die Modalverben. Wählen Sie das richtige Modalverb aus.

- a) Er **kann/darf** gut singen.
- b) **Darf/will** ich das Fenster öffnen?
- c) **Können/sollen** Sie gut Deutsch sprechen?
- d) **Sollen/wollen** wir morgen früh aufstehen?
- e) **Musst/kannst** du mir das Buch leihen?

5. Das Perfekt. Schreiben Sie die Sätze im Perfekt.

- a) Ihr lernt Deutsch in der Schule. Gestern
_____.
- b) Ich gehe gerne spazieren. Gestern
_____.
- c) Sie arbeiten in einem Büro. Gestern
_____.

6. Der Possessivartikel. Ergänzen Sie die Possessivartikel im Dativ.

- a) Der Laptop gehört zu _____ (mein) Freund.
- b) Ich gratuliere ihn zu _____ (sein) Geburtstag.
- c) Anna zeigt _____ (ihre) Mutter das Café.
- d) Die Musik gefällt _____ (dein) Enkel sehr.
- e) Kannst du _____ (mein) Sohn helfen?

7. Das Adjektiv. Ergänzen Sie die richtigen Adjektivendungen.

- a) In der schön___ Stadt Sankt Petersburg leben und arbeiten viele Menschen.
- b) Dieses modern___ Gebäude ist unsere Schule.
- c) Meine lieb___ Mutti ist sehr schöne Frau.
- d) Dieses nett___ Mädchen wohnt in dem ersten Stock.
- e) Klein___ Kinder sind sehr gutherzig und freundlich.

8. Das Reflexivpronomen. Ergänzen Sie die richtigen Reflexivpronomen.

- a) Ich wasche _____ die Hände.
- b) Du kämmst _____ die Haare.
- c) Er rasiert _____ den Bart.
- d) Wir sollen _____ beeilen. Der Zug fährt gleich ab.
- e) Georg unterhält _____ noch mit den Freunden.

9. Das Präteritum. Ergänzen Sie folgende Verben im Präteritum: sein, haben, können, müssen, wollen.

- a) Ich _____ vorgestern im Kino.
- b) Wir _____ gestern früh aufstehen.
- c) Karl _____ am Montag viel zu tun.

- d) Früher _____ ich gut schwimmen.
- e) _____ ihr gestern mit uns weggehen?

10. Die Konjunktion. Verbinden Sie die Satzhälften sinnvoll miteinander.

- 1) Ich gehe ins Kino,
- 2) Er muss noch arbeiten,
- 3) Wir bleiben zu Hause,
- a) wenn es regnet.
- b) weil der Film interessant ist.
- c) obwohl es zu spät ist.

11. Das Relativpronomen. Wählen Sie das richtige Relativpronomen.

- a) Das ist Max, über **den/dem** ich mich immer ärgere, weil er so laut Musik hört.
- b) Das ist der Job, **des/den** ich schon immer machen wollte.
- c) Das sind die Kunden, **denen/die** ich geholfen habe.
- d) Ich möchte an einem See leben, **dessen/deren** Wasser warm ist.
- e) Das ist das Restaurant, von **dem/der** ich dir schon erzählte.

12. Das Plusquamperfekt. Ergänzen Sie die Verben im Plusquamperfekt.

- a) Ich _____ bereits _____, als sie ankam.
- b) Er _____ das Buch _____, bevor der Film anfang.
- c) Wir _____ den Zug _____, weil wir zu spät waren.

13. Das Passiv. Was wird dort gemacht? Ergänzen Sie die Sätze im Passiv: Aufgaben machen, Kuchen backen, Auto reparieren.

- a) In der Küche _____.
- b) In der Schule _____.
- c) In der Werkstatt _____.

Контрольная работа. II вариант

1. Der Artikel. Setzen Sie den richtigen Artikel ein: der, das, die, den.

- a) Sie müssen noch _____ Formular ausfüllen.
- b) Heute ist _____ Chef im Urlaub.
- c) Mir gefällt _____ Musik überhaupt nicht.
- d) Gibst du mir bitte _____ Käse?
- e) Ich habe gestern _____ Film gesehen.

2. Das Personalpronomen. Setzen Sie das passende Personalpronomen ein.

- a) Wo ist Sabine? Hast du _____ gesehen?
- b) Hallo Klaus. Ich muss _____ was fragen.
- c) Ruth und Hans, ich rufe _____ morgen an.
- d) Der Vater kauft den Kindern ein Eis. Er kauft _____ auch Schokolade.
- e) Ich möchte _____ zum Geburtstag gratulieren.

3. Das Präsens. Ergänzen Sie die Verben in der richtigen Form.

- a) Herr Joop _____ 41 Jahre alt. (sein)

- b) Oh, du _____ ja eine neue Brille! (haben)
- c) Welche Zeitung _____ Claudia? (lesen)
- d) _____ du mit dem Auto? (fahren)
- e) Warum _____ ihr das nicht? (sehen)

4. Die Modalverben. Wählen Sie das richtige Modalverb aus.

- a) **Musst/Möchtest** du noch etwas Fleisch?
- b) Ich bin krank. Ich **darf/muss** zum Arzt gehen.
- c) **Soll/Darf** man hier rauchen?
- d) Frau Pauli, Sie **können/möchten** hier warten.

5. Das Perfekt. Schreiben Sie die Sätze im Perfekt.

- a) Heute arbeitet Herr Kreist bis 20 Uhr. Gestern

_____ .

- b) Heute essen wir Schweinebraten mit Sauerkraut. Gestern

_____ .

- c) Heute überweise ich die Miete. Gestern

_____ .

6. Der Possessivartikel. Ergänzen Sie die Possessivartikel im Dativ.

- a) Karl zeigt _____ (seine) Kollegin das Café.
- b) Die Musik gefällt _____ (mein) Sohn sehr.
- c) Ich kann _____ (Ihr) Mann diese Salbe empfehlen.
- d) Er hat _____ (sein) Frau nicht zugehört.
- e) Das Buch gehört zu _____ (mein) Freundin.

7. Das Adjektiv. Ergänzen Sie die richtigen Adjektivendungen.

- a) Wo hat sie die schön _____ Blumen gekauft?
- b) In der Küche steht ein rund _____ Esstisch.
- c) Wie finden Sie den neu _____ Wagen?
- d) Ich suche ein wertvoll _____ Geschenk.
- e) Am letzten Wochenende waren wir mit der ganz _____ Familie in Berlin.

8. Das Reflexivpronomen. Ergänzen Sie die richtigen Reflexivpronomen.

- a) Ich muss _____ um die Blumen meiner Nachbarin kümmern.
- b) Hast du _____ schon bei ihr entschuldigt?
- c) Ihr müsst _____ beeilen. Der Zug fährt gleich ab.
- d) Anna unterhält _____ noch mit den Kollegen.
- e) Du ziehst _____ dir die Schuhe aus.

9. Das Präteritum. Ergänzen Sie folgende Verben im Präteritum: sein, haben, können, müssen, wollen.

- a) Letzten Sommer _____ wir in Rom.
- b) _____ ihr viel für die Reise bezahlen?
- c) Nein, wir _____ ein sehr günstiges Hotel.
- d) Ich _____ leider keinen Urlaub machen.

- e) Aber ich _____ das immer.

10. Die Konjunktion. Verbinden Sie die Satzhälften sinnvoll miteinander.

- 1) Das Essen in der Kantine ist schlecht,
- 2) Wir gehen in der Firmenkantine essen,
- 3) Wir gehen mittags gern in ein Restaurant,
- a) weil das Essen dort besser schmeckt.
- b) wenn wir nicht genug Zeit haben.
- c) obwohl das Essen nicht billig ist.

11. Das Relativpronomen. Wählen Sie das richtige Relativpronomen.

- a) Gala ist ein Restaurant, in **dem/das** man gut essen kann.
- b) Das ist Frau Ort, von **dem/der** ich dir schon erzählt habe.
- c) Die Kinder, **den/denen** wir Nachhilfe gegeben haben, haben gute Noten bekommen.
- d) Ich möchte in einem Land leben, **die/das** schöne Landschaften hat.
- e) Firma Hoffman sucht einen Auszubildenden, **der/das** zuverlässig ist.

12. Das Plusquamperfekt. Ergänzen Sie die Verben im Plusquamperfekt.

- a) Vorher _____ er einen Termin _____ (vereinbaren).
- b) Sie aß erst, nachdem sie _____ (duschen).
- c) Zuerst _____ er ins falsche Gebäude _____ (gehen).

13. Das Passiv. Was wird dort gemacht? Ergänzen Sie die Sätze im Passiv: Filme drehen, tanzen, Patienten behandeln.

- a) Beim Arzt _____ .
- b) Im Studio _____ .
- c) In der Disco _____ .

4.1.3. Примерные темы курсовых работ

Курсовые работы не предусмотрены в РПД.

4.1.4. Тесты

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

ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на

государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности

ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности

ИОПК-5.1 Знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

Немецкий язык

Тест

Wählen Sie die richtige Antwort.

1. Was versteht man unter der Tierzucht?
 - a) Die Haltung von Tieren in Zoos.
 - b) Die gezielte Fortpflanzung von Tieren zur Verbesserung bestimmter Eigenschaften.
 - c) Die Jagd auf wilde Tiere.
2. Welches Ziel verfolgt man in der Tierzucht?
 - a) Die Erhaltung bedrohter Tierarten.
 - b) Die Verbesserung von bestimmten Merkmalen bei Tieren.
 - c) Die Zucht von Tieren für Zirkusvorstellungen.
3. Welche Tiere werden häufig in der Tierzucht gezüchtet?
 - a) Hunde und Katzen.
 - b) Löwen und Elefanten.
 - c) Kühe und Schweine.
4. Was ist der Unterschied zwischen einem Stall und einem Gehege?
 - a) Ein Stall ist für Tiere im Freien, ein Gehege ist für Tiere im Haus.
 - b) Ein Stall ist für Tiere in der Landwirtschaft, ein Gehege ist für Tiere im Zoo.
 - c) Ein Stall ist für Tiere im Haus, ein Gehege ist für Tiere im Freien.
5. Welche Rolle spielt die Genetik in der Tierzucht?
 - a) Sie ermöglicht die gezielte Auswahl von Zuchttieren mit gewünschten Eigenschaften.
 - b) Sie hat keinen Einfluss auf die Tierzucht.
 - c) Sie bestimmt die natürliche Fortpflanzung von Tieren.

6. Was ist die artgerechte Haltung von Tieren?

- a) Tiere in kleinen Käfigen halten
- b) Tiere in großen, naturnahen Umgebungen halten
- c) Tiere ohne Futter und Wasser halten

7. Was sind die Vor- und Nachteile der selektiven Zucht?

- a) Vorteil: Verbesserung gewünschter Merkmale. Nachteil: Verlust genetischer Vielfalt.
- b) Vorteil: Erhaltung genetischer Vielfalt. Nachteil: Keine Verbesserung gewünschter Merkmale.
- c) Vorteil: Keine Veränderung der Tierpopulation. Nachteil: Verlust genetischer Vielfalt.

8. - Was sind Sie von Beruf?

- Ich arbeite _____ Journalist.

- a) bei
- b) als
- c) in
- d) aus

9. - Wohnt ihr in Mainz?

- Nein, wir _____ in Mainz.

- a) lebe nicht
- b) nicht leben
- c) wohnen nicht
- d) nicht wohnen

10.- Welche Sprachen _____ ihr?

- Wir sprechen Italienisch und _____ Deutsch.

- a) spreche ... sehr
- b) sprechen ... ein bisschen
- c) sprichst ... viel
- d) spricht ... ein bisschen

11.- Ist Max dein Bruder?

- _____, Max ist nicht mein Bruder, er ist mein Freund.

- a) Nein
- b) Nicht
- c) Kein
- d) Doch

12.- Wer _____ das?

- Das sind _____ Eltern.

- a) ist ... meine
- b) sind ... meine
- c) sind ... mein
- d) ist ... sein

13.- Was kostet das Bett?

- _____ kostet 598 €.

- a) Er
- b) Sie
- c) Es
- d) Ihr

14.- Brauchen Sie Hilfe?

- a) Ja, sehr.
- b) Gut, danke.
- c) Nein, bitte.
- d) Ja, bitte.

15.- Ist das eine Brille?

- Nein, das ist _____ Brille.

- a) keine
- b) nicht
- c) eine
- d) ein

16.- Entschuldigung, _____ heißt das auf Deutsch?

- a) warum
- b) wer
- c) wie
- d) wir

17.-Wo ist der Laptop?

- Hier, ich habe _____ Laptop.

- a) das
- b) den
- c) der
- d) die

18.- Haben Sie ein Notizbuch?

- Nein, ich habe _____ Notizbuch.

- a) keine
- b) nicht
- c) kein
- d) keinen

19.- Hast du alles?

- Nein, ich brauche noch Briefmarke___ und Stift___ .

- a) -n ... -e
- b) -- ... -e
- c) -- ... -s
- d) -n ... -en

20.- Du _____ aber gut _____ !

- a) kannst ... singst
- b) können ... singen
- c) kann ... singst
- d) kannst ... singen

21.-Was sind deine Hobbys?

- Meine Hobbys sind Ski _____ und Musik _____.

- a) treffen ... singen
- b) fahren ... singen
- c) fahren ... hören
- d) fahre ... höre

22.- Ab wann sind deine Eltern zu Besuch?

- a) Am 6. Mai.
- b) Vom 6. Mai an.
- c) Seit dem 6. Mai.
- d) Vom 6. bis zum 9. Mai.

23.- Warst du schon einmal in Berlin?

- Ja, aber das ist schon _____ zehn Jahre her.

- a) seit
- b) vor
- c) über
- d) für

24.- Wie lange lernst du schon Deutsch?

- _____ Jahr.

- a) Seit einem
- b) Seit ein
- c) Vor einem
- d) Über einem

25.Sie müssen auf Ihre Ernährung achten. Sie _____ abnehmen.

- a) sollte
- b) soll

- c) müssten
- d) sollten

26. Gestern bin ich ins Kino _____.

- a) gewesen
- b) gegangen
- c) gehen
- d) gegangen

27. Weil der Film so langweilig war, bin ich im Kino _____.

- a) eingeschlafen
- b) eingeschlafte
- c) einschlafen
- d) einschlafte

28. Letztes Jahr _____ meine Freundin Petra und ich nach Italien gefahren.

- a) haben
- b) sind
- c) hat
- d) bin

29. Herr Maier ist krank. Der Arzt hat ihm gesagt:

- a) „Sie müssen drei Tage im Bett bleiben“.
- b) „Sie wollen drei Tage im Bett bleiben“.
- c) „Sie können drei Tage im Bett bleiben“.
- d) „Sie werden drei Tage im Bett bleiben“.

30. Am Montag habe ich _____ Bruder ein Geburtstagsgeschenk gekauft.

- a) meinen
- b) meiner
- c) meines
- d) meinem

31. Wir fahren fast _____ Jahr in die Schweiz in den Urlaub.

- a) immer
- b) jedes
- c) alles
- d) meistens

32. _____ Pullover möchten Sie? Einen sportlichen oder einen eleganten?

- a) Wofür
- b) Wie für den
- c) Was für einen
- d) Wie den

33. Wir treffen uns _____ Mittwoch _____ 10 Uhr.

- a) an ... zu
- b) am ... um
- c) am ... für
- d) uns ... am

34. Wählen Sie den richtigen Satz:

- a) Die Polizei hat versucht, die Demonstranten einzusperren.
- b) Die Polizei hat versucht, die Demonstranten zu einsperren.
- c) Die Polizei hat versucht, dass die Demonstranten einsperren.
- d) Die Polizei hat versucht, dass die Demonstranten eingesperrt.

35. Peter möchte wissen,

- a) wenn es hier ein Postamt gibt.
- b) ob gibt es hier ein Postamt.
- c) dass es hier ein Postamt.
- d) ob es hier ein Postamt gibt.

36. Peter _____ die Vase auf den Tisch _____ .

- a) ist / gestanden
- b) ist / gestellt
- c) hat / gestellt
- d) hat / gestanden

37. Er sprang aus dem _____ Zug.

- a) fahren
- b) gefahren
- c) gefahrenen
- d) fahrenden

38. Nachdem er geduscht _____, wollte er frühstücken.

- a) hatte
- b) hätte
- c) hat
- d) wäre

39. Weil sie ihre Arbeit schon _____, ging sie früher nach Hause.

- a) hatte erledigt
- b) erledigt hatte
- c) hat erledigt
- d) erledigt hat

40. Nachdem ihr Auto kaputt _____, hat sie sich ein neues gekauft.

- a) gehen ist
- b) gehen war
- c) gegangen ist
- d) gegangen war

Ключи (немецкий язык):

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. c
5. a	6. b	7. a	8. b
9. c	10.d	11.a	12.a
13.c	14.d	15.a	16.c
17.b	18.c	19.a	20.d
21.c	22.b	23.b	24.a
25.d	26.a	27.a	28.b
29.a	30.d	31.b	32.c
33.b	34.a	35.d	36.c
37.d	38.a	39.b	40.d

4.1. Типовые задания для промежуточной аттестации

4.2.1. Вопросы к зачету

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

ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации

ИУК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.4 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов общей и профессиональной направленности с иностранного(ых) языка(ах) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный(ые) язык(и)

ИУК-4.5 публично выступает на государственном языке Российской Федерации, строит свое выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения; устно представляет результаты своей деятельности на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), поддерживает разговор общей и профессиональной направленности

ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности
ИОПК-5.1 Знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

Немецкий язык:

1. Bereiten Sie sich auf einen Monolog auf Deutsch zum Thema: "Meine Universität" vor.
2. Bereiten Sie sich auf einen Monolog auf Deutsch zum Thema: "Meine Fachrichtung" vor.
3. Bereiten Sie sich auf einen Monolog auf Deutsch zum Thema: „Mein Studentenleben“ vor.
4. Bereiten Sie sich auf einen Monolog auf Deutsch zum Thema: „Was versteht man unter der Landwirtschaft und welche Rolle spielt die Tierhaltung dort?“ vor.
5. Bereiten Sie sich auf einen Monolog auf Deutsch zum Thema: „Mein zukünftiger Beruf“ vor.

4.2.2. Вопросы к экзамену

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

ИУК-4.1 выбирает стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИУК-4.2 использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном языке Российской Федерации

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ОПК-5. Способен оформлять документацию с использованием специализированных баз данных в профессиональной деятельности
ИОПК-5.1 Знает правила оформления документации по вопросам профессиональной деятельности на основе специализированных баз данных

Немецкий язык:

1. Übersetzen Sie den Text „Das gesunde Mastschwein“ ohne Wörterbuch und erzählen Sie ihn nach.
2. Übersetzen Sie den Text „Fütterung in der Rinderzucht“ ohne Wörterbuch und erzählen Sie ihn nach.
3. Übersetzen Sie den Text „Fütterung in der Bullenmast“ ohne Wörterbuch und erzählen Sie ihn nach.
4. Übersetzen Sie den Text „Behandlung und Kühlung der Milch“ ohne Wörterbuch und erzählen Sie ihn nach.
5. Übersetzen Sie den Text „Künstliche Besamung“ ohne Wörterbuch und erzählen Sie ihn nach.

5. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ И НАВЫКОВ И ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Критерии оценивания знаний обучающихся при проведении
коллоквиума:

- **Отметка «отлично»** - обучающийся четко выражает свою точку зрения по рассматриваемым вопросам, приводя соответствующие примеры.
- **Отметка «хорошо»** - обучающийся допускает отдельные погрешности в ответе.
- **Отметка «удовлетворительно»** - обучающийся обнаруживает пробелы в знаниях основного учебного и нормативного материала.
- **Отметка «неудовлетворительно»** - обучающийся обнаруживает существенные пробелы в знаниях основных положений дисциплины, неумение с помощью преподавателя получить правильное решение конкретной практической задачи.

Критерии оценивания знаний обучающихся при проведении
тестирования:

Результат тестирования оценивается по процентной шкале оценки. Каждому обучающемуся предлагается комплект тестовых заданий из 25 вопросов:

- **Отметка «отлично»** – 25-22 правильных ответов.
- **Отметка «хорошо»** – 21-18 правильных ответов.
- **Отметка «удовлетворительно»** – 17-13 правильных ответов.
- **Отметка «неудовлетворительно»** – менее 13 правильных ответов.

Критерии оценивания знаний обучающихся при проверке
контрольных работ:

- **Отметка «отлично»** - обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность; сделан анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция; сформулированы выводы, тема раскрыта полностью, выдержан объём; соблюдены требования к внешнему оформлению, основные требования к реферату выполнены.
- **Отметка «хорошо»** - допущены недочёты. В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объём реферата; имеются упущения в оформлении, имеются существенные отступления от требований к реферированию.

- **Отметка «удовлетворительно»** - тема освещена лишь частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании реферата; отсутствуют выводы, тема реферата не раскрыта.

- **Отметка «неудовлетворительно»** - обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы или реферат не представлен вовсе.

Критерии знаний при проведении зачета:

- **Оценка «зачтено»** должна соответствовать параметрам любой из положительных оценок («отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно»).

- **Оценка «не зачтено»** должна соответствовать параметрам оценки «неудовлетворительно».

- **Отметка «отлично»** – выполнены все виды учебной работы, предусмотренные учебным планом. Обучающийся демонстрирует соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, навыками, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности. При этом могут быть допущены неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

- **Отметка «хорошо»** – выполнены все виды учебной работы, предусмотренные учебным планом. Обучающийся демонстрирует соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, навыками, применяет их в стандартных ситуациях. При этом могут быть допущены незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

- **Отметка «удовлетворительно»** – не выполнен один или более видов учебной работы, предусмотренных учебным планом. Обучающийся демонстрирует неполное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляется частичное отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков по ряду показателей, обучающийся испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

- **Отметка «неудовлетворительно»** – не выполнены виды учебной работы, предусмотренные учебным планом. демонстрирует неполное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателей, допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляется отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков по большому ряду показателей, обучающийся испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

Критерии знаний при проведении экзамена:

• **Отметка «отлично»** – выполнены все виды учебной работы, предусмотренные учебным планом. Обучающийся демонстрирует соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, навыками, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности. При этом могут быть допущены неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

• **Отметка «хорошо»** – выполнены все виды учебной работы, предусмотренные учебным планом. Обучающийся демонстрирует соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, навыками, применяет их в стандартных ситуациях. При этом могут быть допущены незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

• **Отметка «удовлетворительно»** – не выполнен один или более видов учебной работы, предусмотренных учебным планом. Обучающийся демонстрирует неполное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляется частичное отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков по ряду показателей, обучающийся испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

• **Отметка «неудовлетворительно»** – не выполнены виды учебной работы, предусмотренные учебным планом. демонстрирует неполное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателей, допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляется отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков по большому ряду показателей, обучающийся испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

6. ДОСТУПНОСТЬ И КАЧЕСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ ЛИЦ С ОВЗ

При необходимости инвалидам и лицам с ограниченными возможностями здоровья предоставляется дополнительное время для подготовки ответа на зачете.

При проведении процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья могут использоваться собственные технические средства.

Процедура оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по дисциплине предусматривает предоставление информации в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья и восприятия информации:

Для лиц с нарушениями зрения:	– в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом, – в форме электронного документа.
Для лиц с нарушениями слуха:	– в печатной форме, – в форме электронного документа.
Для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата	– в печатной форме, аппарата: – в форме электронного документа.

При проведении процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по дисциплине обеспечивает выполнение следующих дополнительных требований в зависимости от индивидуальных особенностей, обучающихся:

а) инструкция по порядку проведения процедуры оценивания предоставляется в доступной форме (устно, в письменной форме);

б) доступная форма предоставления заданий оценочных средств (в печатной форме, в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом, в форме электронного документа, задания зачитываются преподавателем);

в) доступная форма предоставления ответов на задания (письменно на бумаге, набор ответов на компьютере, устно).

При необходимости для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов процедура оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине может проводиться в несколько этапов.

Проведение процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья допускается с использованием дистанционных образовательных технологий.