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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИКУМ

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ
заочной формы обучения**

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Включает тесты и ключи по проверке порогового уровня знаний студентов, информацию для студента, как следует готовиться к тестированию, образцы лексико-грамматических тестов и тестов по содержанию прочитанного текста, тестовые задания по грамматике письменной речи и предэкзаменационные тесты с ключами.

Для студентов экономических специальностей заочной формы обучения.

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1. ТЕСТ ПО ПРОВЕРКЕ ПОРОГОВОГО УРОВНЯ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ ЗАОЧНОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ

(вариант 1)

A. Выберите из 4 предложенных вариантов единственно правильный и проверьте себя по ключу, данному после теста:

1. ...German is ... difficult language.
a) the, a; b) the, the; c) -, a; d) -, the.
2. ... first month of ... year is January.
a) the, the; b) the, a; c) the, -; d) a, a.
3. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea.
a) the, the; b) -, -; c) -, the; d) the, -.
4. ... Eton College is ... famous and exclusive public school for boys.
a) the, a; b) -, a; c) the, the; d) -, -.
5. ... Galaxy we live in is called ... Milky Way.
a) the, a; b) the, the; c) -, the; d) a, the.
6. There are ... students at our University.
a) a lot of; b) few; c) little; d) much.
7. There is ... chocolate in the vase. I miss it so much.
a) much; b) many; c) no; d) some.
8. I eat ... meat. I prefer fish.
a) little; b) few; c) a little; d) a few.
9. Very ... people can speak Welsh.
a) few; b) little; c) a few; d) lots of.
10. She was proud ... her son's progress.
a) at; b) with; c) on; d) of.
11. Ann introduced her companion ... us.
a) - ; b) to; c) with; d) for.
12. What are you looking ...?
- My dog has run away.
a) at; b) in; c) for; d) through.
13. This dress is ... fashion.
a) the latest; b) later; c) the last; d) the most late.
14. You can have a snack in ... café.
a) next; b) the nearest; c) the next; d) the most near.
15. Towns are ... villages.
a) as noisy as; b) noisier than; c) more noisy than; d) so nosy as.
16. Music ... me forget my problems.
a) makes; b) is making; c) will make; d) has made.
17. When spring ... they will go to Venice.
a) will come; b) comes; c) is coming; d) will be coming.
18. The baby ... again. I think it's hungry.
a) cries; b) cried; c) has been crying; d) is crying.
19. I ... to Europe many times. Have you?

- a) have travelled; b) was; c) was travelled; d) has been travelled.
20. The phone always rang when I ... dinner.
a) cooked; b) was cooking; c) have cooked; d) have been cooking.
21. The rain ... and the sun was shining.
a) had stopped; b) has stopped; c) stopped; d) had been stopped.
22. He ... by now.
a) has left; b) is leaving; c) will have left; d) will leave.
23. The fax ... just
a) has been sent; b) is sent; c) is being sent; d) was sent.
24. Toyotas ... in Japan.
a) are manufactured; b) were manufactured; c) have been manufactured;
d) are being manufactured.
25. ... you lend me your bicycle for today?
a) could; b) can; c) may; d) might.
26. You ... come so early.
a) mustn't; b) have not to ; c) ought not; d) needn't.
27. He said that he ... to come in time.
a) will try; b) would try; c) tried; d) was trying.
28. I thought that he ... for me in the hall.
a) was waiting; b) is waiting; c) waited; d) had been waited.
29. Do you like this film?
a) yes, I like; b) yes, it is; c) yes, I do; d) yes, I am.

Б. Прочитайте текст два раза и выполните следующие задания.

Thirty years ago my family were one of the lucky ones and went on holiday, once a year for a week. They went every year to the nearest seaside resort where there were a few traditionally run hotels, a beach, a little town and that was it. Today tourism is big business throughout the world and our expectations and life styles have greatly altered.

There are those people, especially environmentalists, who see the growth of tourism as a disaster for the environment as well as local cultures. Tourism has often meant huge hotel complexes, swimming pools, pollution and overcrowding that has destroyed many local communities. This has been the case on the Costa del Sol in Spain, which has been literally invaded by tourists for the past few decades. As the tourists start to look for more exotic places to go on holiday, the problem with protecting yet unspoiled areas in, for example, South East Asia, Central America and Africa grows.

Many of us have laughed at the commercial that shows an American tourist group on a sightseeing coach in Norway. Whenever the guide points out a local sight of interest, someone on the coach spots a McDonald's or another American Company on the other side of the coach, and everyone's attention is drawn to that. This is a good example of how many people, who go abroad on holiday, are actually more interested in experiencing familiar surroundings than

discovering the local culture. As a result, travel companies try to make the resorts look as much as possible like the environment the tourists are used to.

Yet the growth of tourism has opened up parts of the world and enabled travelers to go to places they could only have dreamed of thirty years ago. The meeting of different cultures in this way has led to a greater mingling of peoples and cultures and habits. Take food for example: Italian dishes such as spaghetti and Spanish rice dishes such as paella, are nowadays eaten all over the world.

On a more serious level, tourism is often the developing countries' most important source of income. Foreign tourists bring in much needed foreign currency and this can help that country buy equipment and goods from abroad. In this way tourism is good for an area of the country.

В. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения:

а) верными (True), б) неверными (False).

1. Some people think that the growth of tourism has been harmful to nature.
2. Many tourists on a holiday abroad laugh at Mc Donald's or other American companies.
3. Costa del Sol in Spain hadn't been a popular tourist place until a few decades ago.
4. Tourism has led to the disappearance of many cultures.

Г. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where did the narrator's family usually go on holiday 30 years ago?
2. Where do tourists today try to find more exotic places for a holiday?
3. Why has tourism destroyed many local communities?
4. What dishes are nowadays eaten all over the world?

**ТЕСТ ПО ПРОВЕРКЕ ПОРОГОВОГО УРОВНЯ ЗНАНИЙ
СТУДЕНТОВ ЗАОЧНОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ**

(вариант 2)

A. Выберите из 4 предложенных вариантов единственно правильный и проверьте себя по ключу, данному после теста.:

1. ...English is spoken in ... USA.
a) -, the; b) the, the; c) -, -; d) the, -.
2. I'll go to ... Moscow ... next month.
a) -, the; b) -, -; c) the, -; d) -, a.
3. ... Great Britain is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean.
a) the, the; b) -, the; c) -, -; d) the, -.
4. ... Heathrow is ... world's busiest international airport.
a) the, the; b) -, the; c) -, -; d) the, -.
5. I opened ... curtain and saw that ... sun was shining brightly.
a) the, the; b) a, the; c) the, -; d) a, -.
6. We have got ... apples in our garden this year.
a) a lot of; b) much; c) little; d) a few.
7. Do you speak ... foreign Languages?
- Yes, some Spanish.
a) many; b) some; c) any; d) a few.
8. Has he got many friends? - Yes, ...
a) much; b) a lot; c) a little; d) few.
9. Put ... chocolate in the cake.
a) few; b) little; c) a little; d) a few.
10. Are you interested ... astronomy?
a) for; b) in; c) with; d) at.
11. Don't worry. I am not angry ... you.
a) on; b) with; c) of; d) to.
12. I really got angry ... his words.
a) at; b) with; c) from; d) by.
13. You must get off at ... stop.
a) the latest; b) the latter; c) the last ; d) last.
14. He is ... of the three brothers.
a) the oldest; b) the eldest; c) elder; d) most old.
15. Health is ... money.
a) not so important as; b) more important than; c) less important than;
d) as important as.
16. The teacher ... us a lot of questions every day.
a) asks; b) will ask; c) is asking; d) has been asked.
17. If Paul ... us, we shall invite him to dinner.
a) will be called; b) calls; c) will call; d) is calling.
18. Mary is at home. She ... dinner.
a) ate; b) eats; c) has been eating; d) is eating.

19. The manager ... yet.
a) hasn't come; b) didn't come; c) hasn't been come; d) was not coming.
20. It ... a lot this winter.
a) was snowing; b) snowed; c) had been snowed; d) has snowed.
21. The policeman asked me if I ... the accident.
a) had seen; b) have seen; c) was seeing; d) saw.
22. They ... at Gatwick at 6 o'clock.
a) will arrive; b) arrive; c) will be arriving; d) will have arrived.
23. Our town ... a century ago.
a) was built; b) is built; c) has been built; d) is being built.
24. This coffee ... just Help yourself.
a) has been made; b) is made; c) was made; d) has made.
25. I never thought that they ... get lost in the area.
a) may; b) could; c) can; d) might.
26. This work ... be done.
a) should; b) has to; c) ought to; d) must.
27. I was sure that they ... in the evening.
a) arrived; b) would arrive; c) will arrive; d) arrive.
28. They informed us that they ... the books by parcel post.
a) had sent; b) have sent; c) were sending; d) sent.
29. Have you got any pets?
a) yes, I do; b) yes, it is; c) yes, I have; d) yes, I have got.

Б. Прочитайте текст два раза и выполните следующие задания.

Albert Foreman had been a verger¹ at St. Peter's church in Neville Square for sixteen years. Albert Edward was very proud of his job and his church. But there was one special feature about Albert: he couldn't read or write. When one day a new vicar discovered this, he told him that unless he learnt to read and write within three months, he would lose his job. Albert refused and that evening he sadly locked the church and began to walk home.

As he walked along the street he looked for a shop to buy a packet of Gold Flake². It was a long street but there was not a single shop where he could buy cigarettes.

«That's strange», Albert said to himself. «That's an idea!»

Next day he went along the street and by good luck found a little shop to let. Twenty-four hours later he had taken it, and a month after that set up in business as a tobacconist and newsagent. He did so well that in ten years he had acquired no less than ten shops and he was making money hand over fist. One morning when he was at the bank the cashier told him that the manager would like to see him.

«Mr. Foreman», said the manager, «I wanted to have a talk with you about the money you've got with us. It's a very large sum and I think you would do better to invest it».

A troubled look appeared on Mr. Foreman's face. «I've never had anything to do with investments», he said.

«We'll do everything. All you'll have to do is just sign some forms».

«But how should I know what I was signing?»

«I suppose you can read», said the manager a little sharply.

«Well, sir, that's just it. I can't. I can't read or write, only my name, and I only learnt to do that when I went into business».

The manager was so surprised that he jumped up from his chair. That's the most extraordinary thing I've ever heard. And do you mean to say that you made a fortune of thirty thousand pounds without being able to read or write? Good God, man, what would you now be if you had been able to?»

«I'd be a verger of St. Peter's, Neville Square».

¹ **a verger** - someone who looks after a church

² **Gold Flake** - a once-popular brand of cigarette

В. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения:

а) верными (True), б) неверными (False).

1. Albert Foreman had been satisfied with his position at St. Peter's.
2. Albert left the church as soon as he found a little shop to buy.
3. Albert learned to sign his name after he had left the church.
4. Albert would not have become rich if he had done what the new vicar demanded of him.

Г. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What kind of business did Albert Foreman start?
2. For how long had he been in business when the bank manager offered him to invest his money?
3. Why did Albert have a troubled look when he had heard the manager's offer?
4. What was the manager's reaction when he had learned the truth about Mr. Foreman?

**2. ОТ КОНТРОЛЯ К САМООКОНТРОЛЮ: КЛЮЧИ К ТЕСТУ
ПОРОГОВОГО УРОВНЯ ЗНАНИЙ**

1 вариант	2 вариант
<i>Часть А</i>	
1) с	1) а
2) а	2) b
3) а	3) b
4) b	4) b
5) b	5) а
6) а	6) а
7) с	7) с
8) а	8) b
9) а	9) с
10) d	10) b
11) b	11) b
12) с	12) а
13) а	13) с
14) b	14) b
15) b	15) b
16) а	16) а
17) b	17) b
18) d	18) d
19) а	19) а
20) b	20) d
21) с	21) а
22) а	22) b
23) а	23) а
24) а	24) а
25) а	25) b
26) d	26) d
27) b	27) b
28) а	28) а
29) с	29) с
<i>Часть В</i>	
1) а	1) а
2) b	2) b
3) а	3) b
4) b	4) а

3. ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ КАК ФОРМА КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ (ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ)

1. Перед выполнением тестов рекомендуется повторить приведенный ниже языковой (грамматический, лексический) и речевой материал (тексты), который изучался Вами в этом учебном году.

2. Выполнить несколько аналогичных тестов самостоятельно или под руководством преподавателя.

3. Проверить ответы по ключам и еще раз повторить учебный материал, по которому были допущены лексические, грамматические или смысловые ошибки.

4. Повторно выполнить тесты, в которых были допущены лексико-грамматические или смысловые ошибки.

Языковой и речевой материал к тестовым заданиям №1.

1. Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении (утвердительная, отрицательная и вопросительная формы).

2. Понятие об артиклях – определенном, неопределенном и нулевом.

3. Оборот there is, there are.

4. Множественное число имен существительных.

5. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и сравнительные обороты.

6. Имена числительные, количественные и порядковые.

7. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, относительные, неопределенные.

8. Времена действительного залога: Present, Past, Future Indefinite (Simple); Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect; Present Perfect Continuous.

The Passive Voice (образование, употребление, перевод).

Времена страдательного залога: Present, Past, Future Indefinite.

9. Простые неличные формы глагола.

Инфинитив (образование, употребление, основные функции, перевод). Инфинитив как основная глагольная форма.

Инфинитив в составе сложного дополнения в сочетании с глаголами to want, to hear, to see типа I want him to help me. He saw them come in. I heard him speak to his parents by telephone.

Причастие I, II (образование, употребление, функции, перевод). Причастие в составе сложного дополнения в сочетании с глаголами to hear, to see типа I heard (I saw) her opening the meeting.

Простой герундий разговорного типа: He began reading a new list of names. Stop making noise!

10. Основные предлоги и союзы.

11. Наречия. Степени сравнения наречий.

12. Понятие о согласовании времен. Время Future-in-the-Past.

Прямая и косвенная речь.

13. Модальные глаголы.

14. Условные обороты.

Простое и сложное предложение. Эллиптические предложения.

Сложноподчинённые предложения простой формы. Бессоюзные придаточные.

Языковой и речевой материал к тестовым заданиям №2.

1. Залог глагола: The Active Voice и The Passive Voice (временные формы глагола в сравнении и сопоставлении действительного и страдательного залога времен Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect). Парадигма страдательного залога. Особенности употребления и перевода страдательного залога в английском и русском языках.

2. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты; глаголы to be to, to have to в модальном значении. Модальные глаголы ought to, need и should.

3. Согласование времен. Правила согласования времен.

4. Сложные неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив (The Infinitive). Основные функции и формы инфинитива. Indefinite Infinitive (Active и Passive), Continuous Infinitive (Active), Perfect Infinitive (Active и Passive), Perfect Continuous. The Passive Voice в сочетании с модальными глаголами. Перевод инфинитива на русский язык в зависимости от функции и формы. Инфинитивные обороты: объектный, субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for.

5. Причастие. Participle I, II. Парадигма причастия. Простые, сложные формы причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени в действительном и страдательном залогах. Независимый причастный оборот.

6. Герундий (образование, употребление, функции, перевод) (The Gerund). Формы герундия. Сложный герундиальный оборот.

7. Сослагательное наклонение (The Subjunctive Mood). Употребление форм сослагательного наклонения. Употребления форм изъявительного и сослагательного наклонений в условных предложениях. Условные предложения первого, второго и третьего типа. Инверсия в условных придаточных предложениях.

8. Структура простого предложения. Главные и второстепенные члены предложения. Типы простых предложений по цели высказывания. Порядок слов в предложении. Типы вопросов (общие, специальные, альтернативные, разделительные). Усилительная (эмфатическая) конструкция *it is / was... that / who*. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Конструкция *used to + инфинитив*. Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения. Безличные обороты. Сложноподчиненное предложение. Придаточные предложения подлежащие и сказуемые; придаточные, определительные и обстоятельственные.

9. Грамматические функции и значения строевых слов:

- многозначность глаголов *shall, will, should, would, to be, to have*, их функции и перевод;

- употребление многофункционального местоимения *it*, его функции и перевод;

- употребление неопределенно-личного местоимения *one (ones)*, его функции и перевод.

Местоимения *that / those* в качестве слов-заменителей.

10. Составные предлоги: *as to, as for, according to, as far as, by means of, due to, in addition to, in front of, in order to, in spite of, on account of, owing to, thanks to*.

11. Союзы: *unless, until*; составные союзы: *as soon as, as long as, as well as, so that, in order that, however, now (that)*; парные союзы: *as... as, both... and, either... or, neither... nor, whether... or, not only ... but*.

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (материал для обобщения и систематизации).

• Продуктивные способы образования простых и сложных терминологических единиц.

• Конверсия. Словопроизводство. Словосложение. Чередование ударения. Чередование звуков. Наиболее употребительные префиксы английского языка (*a-, be-, co-, ex-, extra-, in-, out-, over-, im-, re-, super-, trans-, under-, multi-*). Префиксы отрицательного значения (*de-, mis-, in-, non-, anti-, counter-, dis-*).

• Моделирование имен существительных с помощью суффиксов *-er, -ing, -age, -ist, -ian, -ment, -ion (-sion, -ation), -ant (-ent), -ness, -ity, -ism, -ure, -ship, -hood, -th, -or, -ense (-ance)*.

• Образование прилагательных с помощью суффиксов *-ly, -al, -ic, -ous, -ent (-ant), -able (-ible), -ive, -ful, -less, -y, -ish, -ty, -ity, -ness, -dom, -ency, -ancy, -ar, -ary*.

• Образование глаголов с помощью суффиксов *-ise, -ify, -en, -ate*.

- Образование наречий с помощью суффиксов -ly, -ward(s), -out.
- Суффиксы числительных -teen, -ty, -th.
- Сложные местоимения, предлоги, союзы:
 - a) every + body, every + thing;
 - b) through + out, up+on;
 - c) where + as.
- Интернациональные слова.

А. Тестовые задания

Выполнение тестовых заданий требует серьезной практической подготовки студента. Чтобы успешно выполнить тестовые задания, необходимо владеть знаниями по соответствующим аспектам языка и видам иноязычной речевой деятельности. Студент должен также ориентироваться по времени, которое отводится на выполнение теста.

Б. Как проводится тест и из каких компонентов состоят тестовые задания.

Наиболее широко используются тесты на понимание структурных особенностей иностранного предложения, на глубину и охват лексического запаса, на выявление грамматических навыков, на понимание смыслового содержания текста и извлечение из него определенной информации.

Количество тестовых заданий для студентов ЗФ варьирует от 25 до 35.

Форма заданий и их содержание определяются программными требованиями и направлены на выполнение следующих языковых/речевых навыков:

- знание грамматики иностранного языка: активной – для говорения, пассивной – для чтения, понимания и перевода технических/экономических специальных текстов;

- усвоение лексического минимума: активного – для говорения, пассивного – для чтения, понимания и перевода технических/экономических, специальных текстов;

- знание некоторых устойчивых выражений и фразеологизмов;

- понимание связного научно-популярного (общетехнического, общеэкономического, лингвострановедческого) текста и извлечение необходимой информации заданной содержанием текста.

4. ПРИМЕРНЫЕ ОБРАЗЦЫ ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Образец I: Выберите из четырех предложенных вариантов единственно правильный.

Задание 1.

1. I have never been ___ London.

- a) to b) at c) in d) into

2. He is very lazy. He never does ___ .

- a) any b) some c) no d) none

3. It ___ be a star, it's too bright. Perhaps it is a spaceship.

- a) must b) can't c) will d) can

Задание 2.

1. I ___ English for the last two years but I can't speak it.

- a) study b) studied c) have studied d) have been studying

2. While you ___ diner, I will be laying the table.

- a) are cooking b) cook c) will cook d) have cooked

3. We ___ the bus. Now we ___ to walk home.

- a) have missed; have b) missed; have c) have missed; had d) had missed; have

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. He has read ___

- a) a lot of b) a lot c) many d) few

2. Oranges ___ in hot countries.

- a) grow b) are grown c) are growing d) have been grown

3. John said he ___ two hours later.

- a) is leaving b) was leaving c) will leave d) leaves

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст. Раскройте скобки и поставьте инфинитив в соответствующем времени.

An old lady who lived in village (to go) into town one Saturday, and after she (to buy) fruit and vegetables in the market for herself and for a friend who was ill, she went into a shop which (to sell) glasses. She (to try) one pair of glasses, and then another pair and another, but none of them seemed to be right. The shop-keeper was a very patient man, and after some time he said to the old lady,

“ Now don't worry, madam. Everything (to be) all right in the end. It isn't easy to get just the right pair glasses, you know”.

“No, it (to be) not”, answered the old lady. “And it is even more difficult when you (to shop) for a friend”.

Образец II: Выберите из четырех предложенных вариантов единственно правильный.

1. Ann had to pay extra at the airport because she had too ... luggage.

- a. much b. many c. little d. few

2. Nowadays there are many good reasons for using bicycles ... cars to travel in city centres.

a. instead of b. but c. except for d. such as

3. Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.

a. are b. is c. was d. were

4. That's an easy question! ... knows the answer!

a. All b. Everybody c. Each d. Every

5. Cindy is a very good pianist. She plays... piano very well.

a. the b. a c. an d.-

6. If you ... me a song, I will sing it at the concert.

a. write b. will write c. has written d. had written

7. ... you remember what you were doing at this time yesterday?

a. can b. may c. must d. should

8. I found that everything I said on the phone ... to the police.

a. report b. is reported c. was reported d. had been reported

9. She studied hard, and as a result she passed the exams ... of all.

a. good b. better c. best d. the best

10. The boy ... to the hospital by the driver of the car.

a. was taken b. took c. had been taken d. will take.

11. The more you work the ... you'll pass your exams.

a. good. b. better c. best d. the best

12. Yesterday our flight ... because of the fog.

a. cancelled b. was cancelled c. had been cancelled d. has been cancelled

13. My brother ... when I use his computer without asking.

a. doesn't like b. didn't like c. don't like d. won't like

14. I think of coming to Minsk ... a few days to visit my sister.

a. of b. on c. for d. over

В. Выберите из трех предложенных вариантов единственно правильный.

1. At the age of five he ... read but he ... not write till the age of seven. (can, could, may)

2. It is autumn; soon the leaves ... colour (change, will change, are changing).

3. They ... meet in the morning today to sign a new contract (are to, can, need).

4. Nobody ... take anything out of a shop without paying of it (must, can, may).

5. By the end of the next week we ... what to do (decide, will decide, will have decided).

6. The Houses of Parliament ... in the nineteenth century (were being built, had been built, were built).

7. John said that he ... this place before (has never seen, never saw, had never seen).

8. The new hotel ... next year (is going to open, is opening, will be opened).

C. There are 5 mistakes in the text. Underline them and write the right variant below.

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they use to be. We jog to keep fit or take another forms of regular exercise. Much more diet to lose weight. Fortunately, smoking has banned on most flights and in most public places because everyone agrees it does hart to our health.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

D. Выберите из трех предложенных вариантов единственно правильный. Choose the right one.

1. a) He said he is ready. b) He said he was ready. c) He said I'm ready.
2. a) Jane said she have stayed with her grandparents for a week.
b) Jane said I had stayed with my parents for a week.
c) Jane said she had stayed with her grandparents for a week
3. a) No one could say why Nick was absent.
b) No one could say why was absent Nick.
c) No one could say why Nick is absent.

5. ПРИМЕРНЫЕ ОБРАЗЦЫ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ ПО СОДЕРЖАНИЮ ПРОЧИТАННОГО ТЕКСТА

Образец 3:

Text Inventors and Their Inventions

Since ancient times the people were dreaming of making their life easier and happier. The mankind passed the long way from the Seven Wonders to launching the spacecraft into the outer space. Changes and discoveries have come more and more often since the steam engine was invented in 1765 by James Watt. Our ideas about travel have changed completely since Gottlieb Daimler and Charles Benz built their first petrol engine in 1885 and the Wright Brothers made the first flight in 1903.

Rudolf Diesel was a German engineer. In 1897 he invented a new internal combustion engine. It is known as a diesel and it began a transport revolution in cars, lorries, trains and ships. The main advantage of diesels is that they run on rather cheap fuel.

Charles Rolls was a British aristocrat and businessman., who was interested in cars. Once he met Henry Royce, a famous car engineer. They decided to design the most comfortable and reliable car. At the beginning of the 20th century it seemed to be a fantasy. But in 1907 they created the world-famous Rolls-Royce car. It was so comfortable and reliable that one of the models "Silver Ghost" hadn't changed greatly for 20 years since 1907.

Samuel Colt designed and patented a pistol in 1836. In had a revolving barrel and could fire 6 bullets one after the other.

Samuel Morse was a portrait painter, who became an inventor. For 12 years he tried to perfect the telegraph. Later he invented the telegraphic dot-and-dash alphabet, now known as Morse code. Though there were some other codes in America in the 19th century. Morse code is used nowadays all over the world.

Charles Macintosh was a chemist by profession. He worked in a textile industry. In 1823 he developed a rubber solution which was used for raincoat production. Raincoats with this rubber solution didn't allow water to penetrate and were called mackintoshes and people use them in rainy weather.

I. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные соответствия слева и справа:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A steam engine | a. very popular even nowadays. |
| 2. A new internal combustion engine | b. was the most comfortable and reliable car. |
| 3. The main advantage of diesels is | c. was invented by Rudolf Diesel. |
| 4. The world-famous Rolls-Royce car | d. was invented by James Watt. |
| 5. Henry Royce | e. was a car engineer by profession. |
| 6. A German engineer Rudolf | f. made his famous invention in 1897. |

Diesel

7. Morse code is g. that they run on rather cheap fuel.

II. Прочитайте текст и подберите правильное соответствие к следующим предложениям:

1. Changes in the man's way of life have become more evident since

- A) the discovery of a pistol with 6 bullets;
- B) 1765;
- C) the birth of Edison, one of the greatest inventors;
- D) the first patented invention was registered.

2. An invention is

A) the case of finding something which existed before but was not known to people. It is often a place or a scientific fact;

- B) a difficulty that needs attention and thought in order to solve it;
- C) something that is finished or gained through skill or hard work;
- D) a useful thing or idea which is produced by scientists for the first time.

3. The «Silver Ghost» model was

- A) famous for its reliability and comfort;
- B) created by Wright brothers;
- C) one of the best racing cars at the beginning of the 20th century;
- D) named after its creator Tom Silver.

4. Due to the development of a rubber solution

- A) raincoats were called mackintoshes;
- B) a transport revolution began;
- C) the production of waterproof raincoats was quite successful;
- D) raincoats became very popular.

III. Прочитайте текст и разместите все предложения друг за другом в хронологическом порядке в соответствии с содержанием текста:

A) These two inventors designed the most reliable and comfortable car for the beginning of the last century.

B) He invented the first gun with 6 bullets.

C) This invention got its name after the inventor and is used in rainy weather.

D) The invention of this engine gave birth to a large number of other discoveries and inventions.

E) This invention is used nowadays all over the world.

F) The main advantage of that invention was that it used rather cheap fuel.

IV. Прочитайте текст и укажите являются ли следующие утверждения верными (T) или неверными (F):

1. Morse code was not only one in America of that time.

2. Now people all over the world use these raincoats in rainy weather.

3. An invention is a useful thing or idea, which is produced by scientists for the first time.

4. One of the models of Rolls-Royce cars “Steal Ghost” hadn’t changed greatly _____ for 40 years since 1907.

5. Rudolf Diesel was a German engineer, who was born in 1858 and died 1913.

6. Daimler and Benz built their first steam engine in 1885.

V. Прочитайте фрагмент текста об изобретении парового двигателя; каждое 6-ое слово пропущено, заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

Watt, interesting, is, was, the, nothing, kettle, engine, do, true, steam.

The popular notion of the¹ development of the steam engine includes² _____ story of how James Watt³ _____ -in his mother’s kitchen, the⁴ _____ boiled, steam came out, and⁵ _____ realized the tremendous power of⁶ _____ and later invented the steam⁷ _____. The story has nothing to⁸ _____ with reality, and Watt had⁹ _____ to do with kettles. The¹⁰ _____ origin of the engine¹¹ _____ very different and much more¹² _____.

VI. Прочитайте следующие предложения и выразите свое согласие “That’s right” (R), несогласие “That’s wrong” (W):

1. Charles Rolls was a British aristocrat and businessman, who was especially interested in trade.

2. In 1897 Samuel Colt invented a new internal combustion engine.

3. In 1907 Charles Rolls and Henry Royce crated the world-famous Rolls-Royce car.

4. The main disadvantage of diesels is that they run on rather expensive fuel.

5. Charles Macintosh was a physicist by profession.

VII. Раскройте скобки и вставьте глагол в соответствующем времени:

One day, as the Wright brothers were working on their bike, Orville exclaimed,

“I^a _____ (get) an idea!” “You always^b _____ (get) ideas”, laughed Wilbur. “I^c _____ (try) this bike of ours,” Orville said , “it^d _____ (be) faster than any of other bikes around , even the new ones, because we^e _____ (take) our bike apart and^f _____ (clean) every bit of it. Then we^g _____ (add) the new parts. That’s why there^h _____ (be) less friction and you canⁱ _____ (travel) faster” “what of it?” Wilbor asked “So let’s^j _____ (have) a race. If I^k _____ (win), the fellows^l _____ all (want) bikes like mine. We^m _____ (sell) bikes!” “Not a bad idea. But first youⁿ _____ (have) to win some races.” So Orville started training.

VIII. Заполните пропуски предлогами, данными в квардрате:

on, to, at, in (x7), of (x3), from, for, after (x2).

Perhaps the man who did most to make everyday life what it is today was Thomas Alva Edison. He was born¹ _____ Milan, Ohio² _____ February 11, 1847.

Edison's education was limited³ ___ three month⁴ ___ the public school⁵ ___ Port Huron, Michigan⁶. ___ 12 he became a railroad newsboy and⁷ ___ 15 he earned his living as a telegraph operator⁸ ___ various cities. ___⁹ long experiments he succeeded¹⁰ ___ making an incandescent lamp¹¹ ___ which a loop¹² ___ carbonized cotton thread glowed¹³ ___ vacuum¹⁴ ___ more than 40 hours. ___¹⁵ 1885 he patented a method¹⁶ ___ transmitting telegraphic signals¹⁷ ___ moving trains.

IX. Укажите один правильный вариант ответа в приведенных парах предложений:

1. a) He invented many of the terms which are still used in electricity.
b) He invented much of the terms which are still used in electricity.
2. a) The electricity passed into the earth without doing some damage.
b) The electricity passed into the earth without doing any damage.
3. a) Franklin was a man who liked a joke better than anything.
b) Franklin was a man who liked a joke better than something.
4. a) A lot of sand was drawn into the pumps with the water.
b) Much sand was drawn into the pumps with the water.
5. a) He was an artist and knew little about science.
b) He was an artist and knew few about science.

X. Выберите из 4-х предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

One day James Watt¹ ___ so² ___ the lid of the kettle which³ ___ on the stove that he⁴ ___ a word his mother and aunt⁵ ___ to him. It⁶ ___ his aunt⁷ ___ that she⁸ ___⁹ sharply to him, "I never¹⁰ ___ such¹¹ ___ idle boy!¹² ___ the last hour you¹³ ___ a word. Instead you¹⁴ ___ the lid of that kettle and¹⁵ ___ it again, holding now a cup and a silver spoon¹⁶ ___ the steam, watching how it¹⁷ ___ . Are you not ashamed of spending your time¹⁸ ___ this way?" she¹⁹ ___ him.

1. a) was watching b) saw c) watched d) has seen
2. a) careful b) attentively c) carefully d) carelessly
3. a) boiled b) was boiling c) boils d) is boiling
4. a) did not hear
listen b) has not heard c) had not listened d) did not
5. a) were talking b) were saying c) were speaking d) were telling
6. a) irritated b) was irritating c) has irritated d) had irritated
7. a) very b) so c) much d) very much
8. a) spoke b) told c) said d) talked

9. a) quite b) quiet c) very d) much
10. a) have seen b) see c) saw d) had seen
11. a) the b) an c) a d) -
12. a) during b) for c) in d) since
13. a) have not spoken b) have not said c) have not told d) have not talked
14. a) had taken off b) did take off c) have taken off d) has taken off
15. a) put on b) put in c) put down d) put away
16. a) in b) over c) on d) -
17. a) raises b) rises c) is raising d) raised
18. a) in b) by c) on d) with
19. a) told b) asked c) said d) spoke

6. ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ ЯЗЫКА И РЕЧИ: ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

Каждый правильно выбранный ответ оценивается в один балл. Время работы с тестом примерно 1 час (40-60 минут) (в зависимости от подготовленности группы по усмотрению преподавателя).

Образец выполнения теста

1a	6b	11a	16a	21d
2c	7c	12c	17a	22d
3b	8d	13d	18d	23b
4a	9d	14d	19b	24b
5d	10a	15b	20b	25c

Оценка результатов теста

от 53 заданий	до 50 выполненных заданий	10 баллов
49	45	9
44	40	8
39	36	7
35	31	6
30	26	5
25	20	4
19	15	3 неудовлетворительно
14	10	2 неудовлетворительно
9	5	1 неудовлетворительно

(один из возможных вариантов)

I. Выберите из 4-х предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. In the twenty-four hours too... things had happened.

a. a lot of	c. many
b. plenty of	d. little
2. The situation wasn't so... as we expected.

a. badly	c. worse
b. bad	d. worst
3. Could you fill... this form, please?

a. on	c. in
b. out	d. with
4. If you don't know what the word means, look it... in the dictionary.

a. out	c. up
b. over	d. through

5. I...understand this letter. Will you translate it for me?
 a. mustn't
 b. can't
 c. may not
 d. shouldn't
6. I knew that I...her somewhere before.
 a. saw
 b. had seen
 c. would see
 d. has seen
7. I...my homework all morning and haven't finished it yet.
 a. am doing
 b. do
 c. have been doing
 d. did
8. The new hotel...next year.
 a. is going to open
 b. will have been open
 c. is opening
 d. will be opened
9. Nobody in our group knows...about England than Denis does.
 a. much
 b. more
 c. most
 d. the most
10. You are a great cook! This cake...wonderful as usual.
 a. taste
 b. tasted
 c. will taste
 d. tastes
11. Will you have...more coffee?
 a. any
 b. some
 c. not
 d. much
12. The accident looked serious but fortunately...was injured.
 a. nobody
 b. anybody
 c. somebody
 d. nothing
13. She wrote to me that they...at the hotel Tourist.
 a. will probably stay
 b. would probably stay
 c. have been probably staying
 d. are probably staying
14. I thought he...in a bank.
 a. worked
 b. is working
 c. had been working
 d. has been working
15. Our factory...last year.
 a. reconstructed
 b. was reconstructed
 c. is reconstructed
 d. will be reconstructed
16. English...all over the world.
 a. speak
 b. is spoken
 c. speaks
 d. was spoken
17. If I...a lot of money, I would travel round the world.
 a. had
 b. had had
 c. will have
 d. would have
18. You would feel better if you....
 a. didn't smoke
 b. hadn't smoked
 c. hasn't smoked
 d. don't smoke
19. The Scottish Highlands contain some of...scenery in Europe.

если утверждение верно;
f (false),
если утверждение неверно.

1. Mr. Jones's shop sold furniture.
2. A customer went into the shop on Monday.
3. The assistant's name was Gabriel.
4. The customer sat down on a chair and cried.
5. Mr. Jones was at home.
6. Mr. Jones was very hungry.

В. Расположите данные предложения в порядке их следования в тексте:

1. Haven't you got any bread at your shop?
2. I want a small table, please.
3. George was not happy.
4. Then he and Mr. Jones came out again.
5. Mr. Jones said, "Yes, we have."
6. Then he sat down on a chair.

С. Дополните данные предложения согласно содержанию текста:

1. He was a ... man.
a) fat b) funny
2. Mr. Jones and ... worked there.
a) a young lady b) a young man
3. The man smiled and answered, "A small, ... table."
a) brown b) white
4. George put his ... near the man's ear and said.
a) hands b) mouth
5. He went into the ... and spoke to Mr. Jones.
a) office b) house
6. He looked at the man and said, ...
a) "What do you want?"
b) "Why did you come?"

Д. Выберите правильный ответ к следующим вопросам текста:

1. Where was Mr. Jones's office?
a) It was near the shop.
b) It was behind the shop.
2. Did the man ask George for some food?
a) Yes, he did.
b) No, he didn't.
3. What did the man take out of his bag?
a) He took out a picture.
b) He took out a postcard.
4. Why George was not happy?
a) Because the man didn't want to leave.

- b) Because George had a headache.
- 5. What did the man ask Mr. Jones for?
 - a) He asked him for some bread.
 - b) He asked him for a small table.
- 6. Where did Mr. Jones get the asked thing?
 - a) He got it from a big box.
 - b) He got it from the office.

7. ИТОГОВЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ

1. Зачет

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие учебный план в полном объеме курса английского языка.

На зачет выносятся следующие вопросы и тестовые задания:

1. Лексико-грамматический тест.

2. Чтение незнакомого текста с использованием словаря, содержащего изученный грамматический материал и выполнение письменного перевода (1.200 печ. знаков) за 1 академический час.

3. Чтение без словаря незнакомого текста на и кратко передать его содержание на иностранном языке; текст должен содержать изученный материал, а количество незнакомых слов должно составлять 5-8 на 500-600 печатных знаков.

В отдельных случаях (пропуски занятий по уважительным, неуважительным причинам) зачет может проводиться в форме экзамена.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ

для студентов экономических специальностей

I. Выполнить письменно лексико-грамматический тест (лексико-грамматическую работу) по грамматике устной речи:

1. Вспомогательные глаголы to be, to have, to do, shall(should), will(would).

2. Образование и употребление времен группы Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма глаголов. Стандартные и нестандартные глаголы. Глаголы с послелогам.

3. Модальные глаголы must, can, may. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма модальных глаголов. Заменители модальных глаголов: must – to have to, can - to be able to, may – to be allowed to. Выражение долженствования, возможности и разрешения совершить действие.

4. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив; причастие I, II; герундий. Общие сведения об инфинитиве, причастии, герундии. Основные формы и функции неличных форм глаголов. Отглагольное существительное.

5. Объектный и субъектный инфинитивные обороты и их перевод на родной язык.

6. Образование множественного числа имен существительных. Употребление существительного в функции определения. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных.

7. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Союзы сравнения as... as, not so... as; сравнительная конструкция the... the.

8. Вопросительные местоимения и наречия. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no; сложные местоимения something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, nothing.

9. Неопределенно-личное местоимение one (ones).

10. Местоимения it, that (those).

11. Союзные местоимения и наречия.

12. Порядковые числительные (образование и написание) и их синтаксические функции.

Дробные числительные. Десятичные дроби. Проценты. Хронологические даты. Годы. Математические знаки, символы и действия.

Синтаксис

13. Предложение. Типы предложений. Простое и сложное предложение. Порядок слов в английском предложении (простое, сложное, бессоюзное). Инверсия. Части речи и члены предложения (подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельство). Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого, правила их согласования. Структура общего, специального, альтернативного и разделительного вопросов. Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения.

Сложноподчиненные предложения. Придаточные дополнительные, определительные, обстоятельственные, условные. Основные правила согласования времен. Прямая и косвенная речь.

14. Многофункциональность строевых слов: it, that, one; should, would; what, both, whether; as, due, provided.

II. Прочитать про себя научно-популярный (лингвострановедческий, культурологический) текст объемом 1600 печ. знаков без использования словаря за 7(10) мин. и выполнить одно из следующих заданий по содержанию прочитанного:

- озвучить отмеченный фрагмент текста на иностранном языке с учетом изученных фонетических явлений;

1) ответить на вопросы по содержанию текста на иностранном языке;

2) поставить ключевые вопросы к содержанию прочитанного (общие, специальные, альтернативные, удостоверительные, разделительные);

3) написать аннотацию текста.

2. Курсовой экзамен

Письменная часть

1. Лексико-грамматический тест.

2. Чтение и письменный перевод общетехнического текста с иностранного языка на родной с использованием словаря. Объем текста до 1400 печ. знаков. Время перевода – 45 минут.

Устная часть

3. Реферирование адаптированного общественно-политического, культурологического, научно-популярного текста; беседа на иностранном

языке по содержанию прочитанного текста (или на родном языке). Объем текста – 900 печ. знаков. Время – 10 минут.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ для экономических специальностей

I. Выполнить письменно лексико-грамматический тест по грамматике письменной речи:

1. Залог глагола. Active Voice и Passive Voice (временные формы глагола в сравнении и сопоставлении), действительный и страдательный залог времен Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect. The Passive Voice (образование, употребление, перевод). Особенности употребления страдательного залога в английском и русском языках.

2. Модальные глаголы (can, may, must) и их эквиваленты (to have + Infinitive; to be + Infinitive, to be allowed + Infinitive). Глаголы to be, to have в модальном значении. Модальные глаголы ought to и should. Употребление модальных глаголов с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге.

3. Согласование времен. Правила согласования времен. Прямая и косвенная речь.

4. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив как основная глагольная форма. Основные функции инфинитива. Употребление форм инфинитива. Indefinite Infinitive (Active и Passive), Continuous Infinitive (Active), Perfect Infinitive (Active и Passive); Perfect Continuous. Passive в сочетании с модальными глаголами. Перевод инфинитива на русский язык в зависимости от функции и формы.

Инфинитивные обороты. Объектный инфинитивный оборот. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for.

5. Причастие. Participle I и II (образование, употребление, функции, перевод). Простые и сложные формы причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени в действительном и страдательном залогах. Независимый причастный оборот.

6. Герундий (образование, употребление, функции, перевод). Формы герундия. Сложный герундиальный оборот.

7. Сослагательное наклонение. Употребление форм сослагательного наклонения. Употребления форм изъявительного и сослагательного наклонения в условных предложениях. Условные предложения первого, второго и третьего типа. Инверсия в условных придаточных предложениях.

8. Структура предложения. Типы простых предложений по цели высказывания. Порядок слов в предложении. Типы вопросов (общие, специальные, альтернативные, разделительные). Усилительная (эмфатическая) конструкция it is / was... that / who. Специфические конструкции и обороты. Конструкция used + инфинитив. Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения. Безличные обороты.

Сложноподчиненное предложение. Придаточные предложения подлежащие и сказуемые; придаточные, определительные и обстоятельственные.

9. Грамматические функции и значения строевых слов.

Многозначность глаголов shall, will, should, would, to be, to have; их функции и перевод.

Употребление многофункционального местоимения it, его функции и перевод.

Употребление неопределенно-личного местоимения one(ones), его функции и перевод.

Местоимения that / those в качестве слов-заменителей.

10. Составные предлоги: as to, as for, according to, as far as, by means of, due to, in addition to, in front of, in order to, in spite of, on account of, owing to, thanks to.

11. Союзы: unless, until; составные союзы: as soon as, as long as, as well as, so that, in order that, however, as well as, now(that); парные союзы: as... as, both... and, either... or, neither... nor, whether... or, not only... but.

Лексика и фразеология

Наиболее употребительная лексика и фразеология, соответствующая предметно-тематическому содержанию курса.

Сочетаемость слов, свободные и устойчивые словосочетания.

Наиболее распространенные формулы-клише.

Общенаучная лексика и терминология.

Основные способы образования слов. Конверсия. Аффиксация.

Словосложение.

Понятие о термине.

Общепотребительная, общенаучная, профессиональная и специальная лексика.

Устойчивые словосочетания.

Многозначность слов.

Безэквивалентная лексика.

Интернационализмы.

Сокращения.

II. Прочитать и письменно перевести частично адаптированный общетехнический/общеекономический текст с иностранного языка на родной объемом 1300 печ. знаков с использованием словаря за 45 мин. и выполнить одно из следующих заданий по содержанию прочитанного:

- озвучить отмеченный фрагмент текста на иностранном языке с уче том изученных фонетических явлений;

1) ответить на вопросы по содержанию текста на иностранном языке;

2) письменно перевести текст на родной язык, пользуясь словарем.

III. Прочитать научно-популярный (лингвострановедческий, культурологический) текст объемом 900 печ. знаков за 7-10 минут без

использования словаря; составить письменно резюме текста на иностранном языке и озвучить его.

IV. Беседа с экзаменуемым по одной из устных тем (устные ответы по теме на вопросы экзаменатора):

1. Жизнь студента. Основные сведения о себе. Учеба, отдых, интересы и хобби.
2. Республика Беларусь: общественная и культурная жизнь страны.
3. Города, язык, обычаи, национальные традиции и духовные ценности белорусского народа.
4. *Актуальные и политические события в РБ.*
5. Республика Беларусь в современном мире (наука, экономика, техника, культура).
6. Страна изучаемого языка: общественная и культурная жизнь страны.
7. Города, язык, обычаи, национальные традиции и духовные ценности немецкого народа.
8. *Актуальные и политические события в Англии.*
9. Англия в современном мире (наука, экономика, техника, культура).
10. Современная молодежь и ее проблемы, нравственные и духовные (образование, культура, отдых).
11. Технический прогресс, глобальные проблемы человечества и экологическая культура.
12. Моя специальность. Вопросы трудоустройства в нашей стране и за рубежом. Спрос на профессию.

Примечание: курсивом выделены темы для студентов ГЭФ.

8. ОТ КОНТРОЛЯ К САМОКОНТРОЛЮ: КЛЮЧИ К ТЕСТАМ

Примеры тестовых заданий

Образец I

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|
| I. 1. a | II. 1. c (d) | III. 1. b |
| 2. a | 2. a | 2. b |
| 3. b | 3. a | 3. b |

Образец II

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|
| A. 1. a | 8. c | B. 1. could, could |
| 2. a | 9. c | 2. will change |
| 3. b | 10. a | 3. are to |
| 4. b | 11. b | 4. must |
| 5. a | 12. b | 5. will have decided |
| 6. a | 13. d | 6. were built |
| 7. a | 14. c | 7. had never seen |
| | | 8. will be opened |
| C. 1. used | | D. 1. b |
| 2. other | | 2. c |
| 3. basis | | 3. a |
| 4. many | | |
| 5. has been banned | | |

Образец III

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| I. 1. d | II. 1. B | III. A. 3 | IV. 1. T |
| 2. c | 2. D | B. 4 | 2. T |
| 3. g | 3. A | C. 6 | 3. ? |
| 4. b | 4. C | D. 1 | 4. F |
| 5. e | | E. 5 | 5. ? |
| 6. f | | F. 2 | 6. F |
| 7. a | | | |
| V. 1. development | | VI. 1. R | VII. a) have got |
| 2. the | | 2. W | b) are getting |
| 3. was | | 3. R | c) have been trying |
| 4. kettle | | 4. W | d) is |
| 5. Watt | | 5. W | e) took |
| 6. steam | | | f) cleaned |
| 7. engine | | | g) added |
| 8. do | | | h) is |
| 9. nothing | | | i) travel |
| 10. true | | | j) have |
| 11. is | | | k) win |
| 12. interesting | | | e) will want |

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| VIII. 1. in | IX. 1.a | X. 1. A | m) will sell |
| 2. on | 2. b | 2. C | n) have |
| 3. to | 3. a | 3. B | |
| 4. in | 4. a | 4. A | |
| 5. of | 5. a | 5. B | |
| 6. at | | 6. A | |
| 7. after | | 7. B | |
| 8. in | | 8. A | |
| 9. after | | 9. A | |
| 10. in | | 10. A | |
| 11. in | | 11. B | |
| 12. of | | 12. B | |
| 13. in | | 13. A | |
| 14. for | | 14. C | |
| 15. in | | 15. A | |
| 16. of | | 16. B | |
| 17. from | | 17. B | |
| | | 18. A | |
| | | 19. B | |

Лексико-грамматический тест

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| I. 1. c | 6. b | 11. b | 16. b | 21. b |
| 2. b | 7. c | 12. a | 17. a | 22. a |
| 3. c | 8. d | 13. b | 18. a | 23. a |
| 4. c | 9. b | 14. a | 19. c | 24. a |
| 5. b | 10. d | 15. b | 20. a | 25. b |
| II. A. 1. f | B. 1. 5 | C. 1. b | D. 1. b | |
| 2. t | 2. 1 | 2. b | 2. b | |
| 3. f | 3. 3 | 3. a | 3. a | |
| 4. f | 4. 4 | 4. b | 4. a | |
| 5. f | 5. 6 | 5. a | 5. a | |
| 6. f | 6. 2 | 6. a | 6. a | |

9. ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

Выполните следующие упражнения и задания и проверьте себя по ключу, данному после грамматического задания:

1. Составьте предложения, используя следующие слова.

Example: This, is, famous, company, all over the world.

This company is famous all over the world.

1. Is, who, responsible for the accounts?
2. Found, a new job, he, yesterday.
3. The workers, against, the decision, protested.
4. The documents, did, the manager, not, sign.
5. The director, approve of, did, the decision?
6. Mr. Green, not, did, in yesterday's strike, take part.

2. Поставьте, где необходимо, определенный либо неопределенный артикль.

1. Could you sign ... documents, please?
2. ... report she wrote yesterday was very interesting.
3. This book contains ... useful information.
4. It will be ... very important meeting.
5. Taxation is ... system of charging taxes.
6. I saw ... man in the hall. ... man turned out to be the director of the company.
7. What ... interesting meeting!
8. Luckily she found ... job immediately.

3. Выберите один из правильных вариантов ответа, которые даны в скобках.

1. There (is/are) a lot of modern buildings in the business center of the city.
2. (is/are) there a vacancy in your firm?
3. There (is/are) a sales director standing near the entrance.
4. There (is/are) a lot of useful information in this book.
5. There (is/are) eight paragraphs in my book.
6. There (isn't/aren't) any important meetings in this month.

4. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:

Company, worker, strike, child, report, man, sales director, tooth, meeting.

5. Заполните пропуски, употребляя прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения:

1. Is it ... (cheap, cheaper, the cheapest) to go there by car or by train?
2. This is ... (great, greater, the greatest) problem the manager has ever had.
3. This room is not so ... (comfortable, more comfortable, the most comfortable) as that one on the second floor.
4. The (early, earlier, the earliest) the workers start, the (soon, sooner, the soonest) they will finish.

5. The negotiations were ... (successful, more successful, the most successful).
6. This plant is ... (productive, more productive, the most productive) than that.
6. Заполните пропуски, выбирая правильный вариант ответа:
 1. This is his ... (one, first) working day.
 2. ... (Three hundred, three hundreds) workers took part in the strike.
 3. This plant produces... (thousand, thousands) of cars annually.
7. Заполните пропуски, выбирая подходящее местоимение:
 1. The accountants advised ... (we, us, ourselves) to repay 15 % of what ... (we, us, ourselves) owed to the banks.
 2. ... (you, your, yourself) should blame only (you, your, yourself) for (you, your, yourself) bankrupt.
 3. Do you know the person ... (who, which) is talking to the director?
 4. ... (what, that, when) is the manager doing now?
 5. Are there ... (some, any, no) questions?
 6. She was given ... (some, any, no) instructions before she started to work.
8. Раскройте скобки, используя нужную форму глагола:
 1. The policeman (to read) the suspect his rights after he (to arrest) him.
 2. Our employees (to work) on the report at the moment.
 3. The central bank in the UK (to establish) in 1694.
 4. The sales director (to work) for this company since 1988.
 5. The secretary (to work) with the documents when the director (to come in).
 6. This worker (to promote) soon.
 7. The company (to use) its assets to produce goods and services.
 8. The secretary (to do) already all the necessary accounts.
9. Заполните пропуски, выбирая правильный вариант ответа:
 1. The manager asked me ... (check, to check, checking) some papers.
 2. The committee began ... (discuss, discussing) some very important issues.
 3. I saw the director ... (sign, to sign) the documents.
 4. He wants his employees ... (do, to do, doing) the work immediately.
 5. The strikers required ... (have, to have, having) the salary raised.
 6. I heard them ... (to start, starting) the negotiations.
10. Вставьте, где необходимо, правильный предлог или союз, данные под чертой:
 1. The accountant put the documents ... the table.
 2. She has been working ... the factory ... 1987.
 3. The delegation will arrive ... 28 February.
 4. We were talking ... our agreement ... the meeting.
 5. Our partners promised to call us ... the morning.
 6. The chief engineer will be away ... next Wednesday.

7. The results of the survey will be known ... Friday.

about, at (2), since, on (3), in, till

11. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. The employee can (hard / hardly) do the task.
2. You must work (hard / hardly) to be promoted.
3. The translator of our company knows English (well / better) than Spanish.
4. Please be (quite / quietly). I'm reading.
5. The results of our work were (perfect / perfectly).
6. We have done the work (perfect / perfectly).

КЛЮЧИ:

1. Who is responsible for the accounts?
 2. He found a new job yesterday.
 3. The workers protested against the decision.
 4. The manager did not sign the documents.
 5. Did the director approve of the decision?
 6. Mr. Green did not take part in yesterday's strike.
1. 1. The
2. The
3. –
4. A
5. A
6. A, the
7. An
8. A
 2. 1. Are
2. Is
3. Is
4. Is
5. Are
6. Aren't
 4. 1. Companies, workers, strikes, children, reports, men, sales directors, teeth, meetings
 3. 1. Cheaper
2. The greatest
3. Comfortable
4. Earlier, sooner
5. Successful
6. More productive
 4. 1. First
2. Three hundred

3. Thousands
5.
 1. Us, we
 2. You, yourself, your
 3. Who
 4. What
 5. Any
 6. Some
6.
 1. Read, had arrested
 2. Are working
 3. Was established
 4. Has been working
 5. Was working, came in
 6. Will be promoted
 7. Uses
 8. Has done
7.
 1. To check
 2. Discussing
 3. Sign
 4. To do
 5. To have
 6. Start
8.
 1. On
 2. At, since
 3. On
 4. About, at
 5. In
 6. Till
 7. On
9.
 1. Hardly
 2. Hard
 3. Better
 4. Quiet
 5. Perfect
 6. Perfectly

10. ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ТЕСТ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ: ПРЕДЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ ТЕСТ

Письменно переведите следующие предложения с учетом указанных грамматических явлений:

1. Старательный залог глагола.

1.1. Comfortable ways of communication were found by the manager.

1.2. While reading a report one is being helped by heading, sub-heading and summarizing sentences to understand a report.

1.3. Reports have been classified into informational and analytical ones.

2. Модальные глаголы

2.1. *can (could)*:

Could we lend him the money for future development?

2.2. *may*:

May we put this programme into action?

2.3. *must*:

He must be get very bored in his job.

2.4. *to have + Infinitive*:

You have to study much to become a good specialist.

2.5. *to be + Infinitive*:

The meeting was to begin at 5 sharp.

2.6. *to be allowed + Infinitive*:

The company was allowed to create jobs in this area.

2.7. *ought to u should*:

You ought to solve that problem.

3. Согласование времен.

3.1. *Прямая и косвенная речь*.

The manager said that sometimes he wrote reports at home.

4. Неличные формы глагола.

4.1.1. *Инфинитив как основная глагольная форма*:

The Bank of America was one of the first to use employee surveys.

4.1.2. *Употребление форм инфинитива. Simple Infinitive (Active u Passive)*:

I want to inform him of her arrival.

I want to be informed of her arrival

4.1.3. *Continuous Infinitive (Active)*:

That firm is reported to be conducting negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

4.1.4. *Perfect Infinitive (Active u Passive)*:

He seems to have finished his report.

To have been dismissed without explanation is unforgivable.

4.1.5. *Perfect Continuous Infinitive (Active):*

They are said to have been conducting negotiations for a long time.

4.1.6. *Infinitive (Passive) в сочетании с модальными глаголами:*

The count can be opened in any bank.

4.1.7. *Объектный инфинитивный оборот:*

We expect the contract to be signed tomorrow.

4.1.8. *Субъектный инфинитивный оборот:*

They are said to be conducting negotiations in London now.

4.1.9. *Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for:*

It is necessary for the goods to be packed in strong cases.

4.2.1. *Причастие. Participle I (образование, употребление, функции, перевод):*

When writing letters, he doesn't like to be disturbed.

4.2.2. *Причастие. Participle II (образование, употребление, функции, перевод):*

This letter is written in German and must be translated as soon as possible.

4.2.3. *Независимый причастный оборот:*

The chief accountant being ill, the meeting was put off.

4.3.1. *Герундий (образование, употребление, функции, перевод):*

Your suggestion needs discussing.

4.3.2. *Сложный герундиальный оборот:*

The student's knowing English well helped him considerably in learning French.

5. Сослагательное наклонение.

5.1. *Условные предложения первого типа:*

The secretary will take a message, if you phone.

5.2. *Условные предложения второго типа:*

If you offered free delivery, I should consider paying within 30 days.

5.3. *Условные предложения третьего типа:*

If we had known about the risk of the Middle East contract in advance, we should have avoided many troubles now.

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