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«Гомельский государственный технический
университет имени П. О. Сухого»**

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИКУМ

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ
ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

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Состоит из 2-х разделов, представляющих собой итоговое и предметное тестирования. Каж-
дый раздел включает 5 вариантов тестовых заданий, определяющих уровень понимания текста научно-
популярной тематики без использования словаря. Предлагаются тексты технической направленности
для чтения и перевода с использованием словаря.

Для студентов технических специальностей заочной формы обучения.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данный учебно-методический документ подготовлен в соответствии с учебной программой по иностранным языкам для студентов неязыковых специальностей университета заочной формы обучения.

Структурно практикум состоит из 2-х разделов, представляющих собой итоговое и предметное тестирование. Каждый раздел включает 5 вариантов тестовых заданий. Все варианты тестов содержат одинаковое количество заданий каждого уровня с целью обеспечения их равной степени сложности. Каждый вариант состоит из контролирующего лексико-грамматического теста (20 заданий), составленный на основе программного курса, теста (10 заданий), определяющего уровень понимания текста научно-популярной тематики без использования словаря, а также контрольного текста технической направленности для чтения и перевода с использованием словаря в предметном тестировании.

Цель данного ЭУМД – контроль уровня владения грамматическим и лексическим материалом английского языка, умений и навыков чтения и понимания текста, а также степени подготовленности к зачёту и курсовому экзамену.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ПИСЬМЕННОМУ ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОМУ ТЕСТУ

Первая часть (А) данных тестов предназначена для проверки системного владения такими грамматическими темами, как видо-временные формы глагола действительного и страдательного залога, последовательность времён, местоимения, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, модальные глаголы, предлоги, союзы и союзные слова, условные предложения, неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, герундий, причастие), инфинитивные и причастные обороты.

Лексической базой тестовых заданий служит разговорно-бытовая и общая деловая лексика.

Лексико-грамматический тест содержит 20 заданий (часть А), в каждом из которых даётся только один правильный ответ. Выполняя тест, необходимо правильно выбрать один из предлагаемых вариантов ответа. Например: 1b, 2a, 3c и т.д.

В процессе подготовки к тестированию студенту заочного отделения *рекомендуется*:

- внимательно изучить грамматический минимум программного курса иностранного языка;
- проделать отдельные грамматические упражнения по закреплению грамматического материала из учебника и дополнительных учебных пособий для самопроверки;
- повторить материал устных упражнений.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РАБОТЕ С ТЕКСТОМ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Вторая часть (Б) включает тесты по чтению, позволяющие осуществлять не только контроль, но и последовательное обучение пониманию читаемого текста путём развития умения анализировать его смысловое содержание, извлекая основные идеи и удерживая в памяти существенные детали. Тексты данных тестов подобраны с учётом их сравнительно одинаковой языковой сложности. Выполнение тестов не предполагает использование словаря. Число новых слов в текстах не превышает 7% от их словарного состава, что соответствует требованиям к просмотровому чтению. Режим

выполнения тестов по чтению предполагает ознакомление с текстом в течение 15-20 минут и последующее выполнение теста без помощи словаря.

В предметном тестировании II семестра предлагается контрольный текст технической направленности для изучающего чтения и письменного перевода с использованием словаря.

При подготовке к выполнению данных заданий студенту-заочнику *рекомендуется*:

- прочитать и перевести тренировочные незнакомые научно-популярные тексты для общего ознакомления с его содержанием (900-1000 печатных знаков) без использования словаря /контроль беспереводного понимания текста/ и выполнить тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного текста;

- прочитать тренировочные оригинальные профессионально-ориентированные тексты средней степени сложности технического профиля, полно и точно передать их содержание в письменной форме (1000 печатных знаков) с использованием словаря.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МИНИМУМ

В процессе обучения студент-заочник должен усвоить основные грамматические формы и структуры современного английского языка, свойственные устной и письменной научной речи.

1. Глагол. Общие сведения о глаголе и типах его образования. Глаголы to be, to have. Глаголы-заместители. Личные и неличные формы глагола. Основные формы глагола. Правильные и неправильные формы глагола. Система видо-временных форм глаголов в действительном залоге. Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее неопределённое время. Длительные времена: настоящее, прошедшее, будущее. Перфектные времена: настоящее, прошедшее, будущее. Видо-временные формы глагола в страдательном залоге.

2. Имя прилагательное. Общее понятие о прилагательном. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Сравнительные грамматические конструкции: as... as; not so... as; than; the...the.

3. Наречие. Общее понятие о наречии. Степени сравнения наречий.

4. Местоимение. Общие сведения о местоимении. Личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, относительные, неопределённые, отрицательные, количественные и возвратные местоимения.

5. Модальные глаголы (can, may, must, need, shall) 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.

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

7. Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив. Общее понятие об инфинитиве, его формах и функциях. Образование и употребление форм инфинитива. Объектный инфинитивный оборот. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for.

8. Причастие. Общее понятие о причастии. Participle I и II. Функции причастий. Независимый причастный оборот.

9. Герундий. Общее понятие о герундии. Функции и формы герундия. Герундиальный оборот.

10. Сослагательное наклонение. Употребление форм сослагательного наклонения. Условные предложения I, II и III типа. Инверсия в условных придаточных предложениях.

11. Предлог. Наиболее употребительные предлоги в английском языке. Многозначность предлогов. Предлоги места, времени, движения. Составные предлоги (according to, as far as, by means of, due to, in addition to, in spite of, on account of, thanks to и др.).

12. Союз. Виды союзов: простые; производные; составные (as soon as, as long as, as well as, so that, in order that, however, as well as и др.); парные (as... as, both... and, either... or, neither... nor, whether... or, not only... but и др.).

13. Словообразование. Основные способы словообразования: конверсия, перенос ударения, прибавление префиксов и суффиксов, соединение 2х и более слов в одно составное.

14. Понятие о термине. Общеупотребительная, профессиональная и специальная лексика. Устойчивые словосочетания. Многозначность слов. Безэквивалентная лексика. Интернационализмы. Сокращения.

РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА

В качестве дополнительной литературы могут быть рекомендованы следующие пособия:

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9. Зуйкова, Г.Т. Английский язык. Практикум для студентов неязыковых специальностей высших учебных заведений дневной формы обучения / Г.Т. Зуйкова, Г.В. Ромичева, Т. П. Сердюкова. – Гомель: ГГТУ им. П.О. Сухого. - 2005 г. - 62с. – м/ук № 3082

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Раздел 1. ИТОГОВОЕ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ

**Гомельский государственный технический
университет имени П.О. Сухого
Кафедра «Белорусский и иностранные языки»
ТЕСТ (итоговое тестирование: зачёт, I семестр)
по курсу «Иностранный язык» (английский)
для студентов 1-го курса заочной формы обучения
технических специальностей**

Вам предлагается выполнить итоговый лексико-грамматический тест для проверки тех разделов грамматики, которые необходимы для чтения, понимания и перевода общенаучных и профессионально ориентированных текстов, а также тест, определяющий уровень понимания текста научно-популярной тематики без использования словаря.

Тест содержит 30 заданий. В каждом задании дается только один правильный ответ. Выполняя тест, необходимо правильно выбрать один из предлагаемых вариантов ответа. Например: 1b, 2a, 3c и т.д.

Время работы с тестом: 2 академических часа.

Образец выполнения теста:

1b	11a	21c
2a	12b	22d
3c	13c	23a
4d	14d	24b
5a	15a	25b
6b	16b	26a
7c	17c	27a
8d	18d	28b
9a	19a	29a
10b	20b	30b

Оценка результатов теста:

от 30 выполненных заданий	до	10 баллов
29	28	9
27	26	8
25	23	7
22	20	6
19	16	5
15	11	4
10	7	3 неудовлетворительно
6	4	2 неудовлетворительно
3	1	1 неудовлетворительно

I вариант

A. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. At last I ... the key that was lost yesterday.
a) found; b) have found; c) find; d) had found
2. This lecture ... delivered every week.
a) is being; b) is; c) has been; d) was
3. I ... him on my way home the other day.
a) had met; b) have met; c) met; d) was meeting
4. At this very moment she ... interviewed.
a) is being; b) is; c) was; d) has been
5. I heard they ... for our department now.
a) worked; b) have worked; c) had been working; d) are working
6. The professor stressed that he ... all his life to nuclear physics.
a) devoted; b) devotes; c) had devoted; d) would devote
7. They informed us that they already ... to accept our proposal.
a) decided; b) are deciding; c) had decided; d) have decided
8. A week ago Joe thought that he never ... in love again. But now it happened.
a) fell; b) would fall; c) falls; d) will fall
9. The land is wild, we ... overcome lots of difficulties.
a) will have to; b) will be to; c) should; d) can
10. I ... find the money for the operation. The case is serious, the doctor is sure of it.
a) should; b) must; c) had to; d) can
11. The guest professor ... speak slowly at his lecture so that we could all understand him.
a) must; b) had to; c) could; d) was to
12. The time was fixed. He ... go by train in an hour.
a) was to; b) must; c) had to; d) could
13. Tom has eaten so ... that he can't move.
a) many; b) little; c) much; d) few
14. ... likes him here. He is a nice man.
a) anybody; b) everything; c) everybody; d) nobody
15. John didn't do as ... as Helen at the exam.
a) better; b) good; c) best; d) well
16. Why is the music so ...?
a) loudly; b) louder; c) loud; d) loudest

17. When did you enter ... the University?
a) to; b) at; c) -; d) in
18. The book I advise you to read consists ... three parts.
a) of; b) in; c) for; d) -
19. ... he knows English well, he won't help you with the article.
a) As; b) Although; c) If; d) As if
20. I shall not go to the country ... the weather is fine.
a) as; b) because; c) that; d) unless

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

Introduction to the WWW and the Internet

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on all sorts of topics in a wide variety of areas including the arts, business, government, news, education, politics and recreation. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of informational exchange. All this activity is possible because tens of thousands of networks are connected to the Internet and exchange information in the same basic ways.

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a part of the Internet. But it's not a collection of networks. Rather, it is information that is connected or linked together like a web. You access this information through one interface, or tool called a Web browser. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of the WWW, and more than half the information that is transferred across the Internet is accessed through the WWW. By using a computer terminal (hardware) connected to a network that is a part of the Internet, and by using a program (software) to browse or retrieve information that is a part of the WWW, the people connected to the Internet and WWW through the local providers have access to a variety of information. Each browser provides a graphical interface. You move from place to place, from site to site on the Web by using a mouse to click on a portion of text, icon or region of a map. These items are called hyperlinks or links. Each link you select represents a document, an image, a video clip or an audio file somewhere on the Internet. The user doesn't need to know where it is, the browser follows the link.

Пояснения к тексту:

web — паутина

browse – просматривать

retrieve — извлекать

to link — соединять

access — доступ

В. Выберите правильный вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. You access the information through one interface or tool called ...
- a) the Internet;
 - b) a Web browser;
 - c) a hyperlink.
22. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of ...
- a) the World Wide Web;
 - b) electronic mail and chat channels;
 - c) software.
23. People connected to the WWW through the local ... have access to a variety of information.
- a) hardware;
 - b) interface;
 - c) providers.
24. Each ... provides a graphical interface.
- a) program;
 - b) browser;
 - c) network.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

25. There is information on all sorts of topics on the internet, including education, news and recreation.

26. People can communicate through e-mail and chat programs only.

27. Tens of thousands of networks are connected to the Internet and exchange information in the same basic ways.

28. You can access information available on the World Wide Web through the Web browser.

29. By using a computer terminal (hardware) and a special program (software) people have access to a variety of information in the Internet.

30. Every time the user wants to move somewhere on the web he/she needs to step by step enter links and addresses.

II вариант

A. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. This time tomorrow I ... over the Pacific.
a) am flying; b) will be flying; c) fly; d) will fly
2. He ... to the concert so often before, that he did not want to go that night.
a) went; b) has gone; c) had been going; d) had gone
3. The water ... boiled, you can drink it.
a) is; b) was; c) has been; d) is being
4. Their first child ... born when they lived in London.
a) is; b) has been; c) had been; d) was
5. She ... only two letters by noon.
a) wrote; b) has written; c) was writing; d) had written
6. Yesterday he mentioned they ... this project at that moment.
a) are supporting; b) supported; c) were supporting; d) had supported
7. He announced that he ... in the football match.
a) take part; b) would take part; c) will take part; d) took part
8. I felt that he ... to tell me about that news.
a) wants; b) will want; c) wanted; d) had wanted
9. You have broken the device. You ... have read the instructions carefully.
a) must; b) should; c) had to; d) need to
10. I feel I ... speak to him today, otherwise it'll be too late.
a) should; b) have to; c) must; d) am to
11. You ... tell her that you're sorry. I could always rely on my mother's advice.
a) must; b) should; c) had to; d) need to
12. I don't feel well. I quite understand I ... see a doctor.
a) should; b) have to; c) must; d) am to
13. I'm very busy these days. I have very ... time for watching TV.
a) much; b) few; c) little; d) a little
14. Can I do ... to improve the situation?
a) nothing; b) everything; c) all; d) anything
15. The ... things in life are free.
a) better; b) good; c) best; d) well
16. Your clock is 10 minutes ... than mine.

- a) slowest; b) slower; c) the slowest; d) slow
17. There's a dramatic scene ... the beginning of the film.
a) for; b) in; c) at; d) of
18. He isn't at home. Can you wait ... him?
a) -; b) for; c) of; d) to
19. ... he has lost a lot of blood, he is in a stable condition.
a) As soon as; b) Although; c) Despite; d) Unless
20. No one was watching television, ... I switched it off.
a) unless; b) although; c) so; d) so that

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

ARE YOU LEFT-HANDED?

Today about 8% of the world's population are left-handed. But it looks like the proportion of left-handers is becoming larger. In some schools more children than ever before are now writing with their left hands.

Left-handedness is far more common in men than in women, which again shows that women are usually right!

Some experts think that left-handed people are more intelligent than their right-hand brothers and sisters, and that left-handers are usually faster in the use of their hands, too.

Left-handers have always been very good at some sports. In boxing, for example, there's often a left-hand champion. Some of the best tennis players have also been left-handers.

Charlie Chaplin and a few other film stars are left-handed. And some left-handers have been geniuses, for example, Leonardo da Vinci and Hans Holbein.

In most countries the proportion of left-handers is low but in one part of the world it is very high. Almost every man and woman of the Antanala tribe in Madagascar in the Indian Ocean is left-handed.

What makes people left-handed? Some scientists believe that in left-handed people the right-hand side of the brain is larger. And it is the right-hand side which controls the left side of the body.

Пояснения к тексту:

left-handed – леворукий, левша

tribe – племя

brain – мозг, интеллект, разум

В. Выберите правильный вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. What is the proportion of left-handers today?
 - a) 8%;
 - b) 80%;
 - c) 92%.
22. What kinds of sport are mentioned in the text?
 - a) golf and tennis;
 - b) box and tennis;
 - c) badminton and box.
23. In what part of the world is the proportion of left-handers especially high?
 - a) in Madagascar;
 - b) in India;
 - c) in Angola.
24. What makes people left-handed?
 - a) the larger left-hand side of the brain;
 - b) the larger right-hand side of the brain;
 - c) the larger weight of the brain.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

25. Today more children than ever before are writing with their left hands.
26. Left-handedness is far more common in women than in men.
27. Left-handers are more beautiful and sociable than right-handers.
28. Some of the geniuses of the world have been left-handed.
29. The proportion of left-handers is very high in several countries of the world.
30. The right-hand side of the brain controls the left side of the body.

III вариант

А. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. The taxi ... an hour ago.
 - a) arrived; b) has arrived; c) had arrived; d) arrives

2. He ... English for three years already.
a) learnt; b) learns; c) is learning; d) has been learning
3. He felt that he ... at that moment.
a) was watched; b) was being watched; c) is watched; d) will be watched
4. The party was all that
a) was expected; b) have been expected; c) had been expected; d) will be expected
5. She said that she ... the job here the next day.
a) stared; b) starts; c) had started; d) would start
6. Jane asked if anybody ... to the party the night before.
a) go; b) would go; c) went; d) had gone
7. I couldn't believe that Pete ... English for a year.
a) learns; b) learnt; c) is learning; d) had been learning
8. They said that they ... to return the money as soon as possible.
a) were planning; b) plan; c) have planned; d) would have planned
9. "... I ask you to sign here, Mr. Right?" the secretary asked the manager.
a) can; b) may; c) should; d) must
10. She was so weak after the operation that we ... visit her.
a) may not; b) were not allowed to; c) should not; d) must not
11. You ... come to the meeting, the director is very strict about it.
a) are to; b) must; c) may; d) can
12. While mother is away we ... look after ourselves.
a) may; b) should; c) can; d) have to
13. Do you know German? – Just I can read with a dictionary.
a) little; b) few; c) a little; d) a few
14. They blamed ... for what had happened.
a) herself; b) himself; c) themselves; d) yourself
15. The quicker we finish, ... we'll go home.
a) soon; b) the sooner; c) sooner; d) the soonest
16. I was ... happy when I received your letter.
a) very; b) much; c) very much; d) the very
17. Turn ... the page to see the picture on the other side.
a) round; b) around; c) away; d) over
18. She was ... a great hurry.
a) with; b) at; c) in; d) by
19. The sea was dangerous, ... we didn't swim.
a) as; b) so; c) for; d) because

20. He left her, ... he couldn't listen to her complaints.

a) for; b) before; c) because of; d) as soon

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

ARE WE CLEVER?

We humans think we are very clever, don't we?

We have discovered electricity and put it to many, many uses, but some fishes — the electric eel, for example — have their own built-in electricity with which they can give other fishes an electric shock or even kill them.

In the world of men radar has been in use for 30 or 35 years, but in the animal world radar has been in use for about 50 million years!!! The animals who use radar are bats. Bats never bump into trees, houses and anything. Bats are not blind as many people think. They have small eyes, but it is their built-in radar that tells them when and where to turn. As the bat flies along, it gives out supersonic squeaks — about 30 squeaks a second — too high for man to hear. Their supersonic squeaks help them to catch flying insects.

There are fishes that carry their own lights with them. They use the lights to see their food deep down at the bottom of the sea or tell their friends where they are. These lights make some of their enemies afraid of them.

Can animals do things we cannot do at all? Yes, they can. They can tell the time without clocks. Birds can use the sun and the stars also as navigational guides to find their way over thousands of miles. Some animals (dogs and cats) can get back to their old homes over routes they have never travelled before.

We humans are very clever. But there are still many things that we can learn from animals.

Пояснения к тексту:

eel – угорь

bat – летучая мышь

bump into – натолкнуться, удариться, налететь

supersonic – сверхзвуковой, ультразвуковой

squeak – писк, резкий звук

В. Выберите правильный вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. How long has a man used the radar?
 - a) for 30 years;
 - b) for 50 years;
 - c) for 13 years.
22. How long have bats used their radar?
 - a) for 30 million years;
 - b) for 35 million years;
 - c) for 50 million years.
23. How many supersonic squeaks per second does the bat give out?
 - a) 10;
 - b) 20;
 - c) 30.
24. What are the functions of some fishes' lights?
 - a) to tell the friends where the food is;
 - b) to see the food;
 - c) to give the other fishes an electric shock.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

25. Electric eels have their own built-in electricity which can give people an electric shock or even kill them.
26. Bats can't see because they are blind.
27. Bats can catch insect using their built-in radar.
28. Some fishes can tell the time without clock.
29. One of the functions of some fishes' lights is to frighten the enemies.
30. Animals can do some things that we cannot do.

IV вариант

А. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. My sister is busy now. She ... on the phone.
 - a) will talk; b) talked; c) is talking; d) talks
2. A lot of important events ... place since we last met.
 - a) took; b) have taken; c) will take ; d) has taken
3. Next term we ... to study two new subjects.

- a) begin; b) will begin; c) begins; d) began
4. They never ... me with such kindness.
a) treated; b) will treat; c) were treated; d) have treated
5. He said that the contract ... the day before.
a) concluded; b) was concluded; c) had been concluded; d) will be concluded
6. Jane told me that every summer she ... English in London.
a) studied; b) was studied; c) will study; d) had studied
7. I was worried that the little kid ... sick after so much sweets.
a) gets; b) would get; c) will get; d) would have got
8. She explained why she never ... the country.
a) leaves; b) was leaving; c) had left; d) left
9. The doctor said I ... stay in bed for 3 days.
a) must; b) need; c) am to; d) can
10. They arranged their daily habits. They ... have breakfast together every morning.
a) might; b) were to; c) could; d) had to
11. It ... rain in the evening. The sky is covered with clouds.
a) can; b) may; c) has to; d) must
12. In those days people in the village ... read or write.
a) didn't have to; b) weren't able to; c) might not; d) couldn't
13. You can't use these pens. ... of them writes.
a) either; b) every; c) neither; d) another
14. I told you There is nothing to add.
a) anything; b) everything; c) nothing; d) both
15. Chinese is not so ... to learn as English.
a) easier; b) easy; c) easiest; d) the easiest
16. You are ... man I want to see.
a) very; b) very much; c) only; d) the very
17. We arrived ... the railway station late.
a) in; b) to; c) at; d) on
18. The books ... Jack London are very popular.
a) of; b) by; c) after; d) for
19. I enjoy watching tennis on TV, ... I prefer playing it.
a) despite; b) because; c) in spite; d) although
20. I won't be able to attend the conference, ... I haven't finished my report yet.
a) as; b) till; c) so; d) as soon as

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

WATER

There is no life without water. Man can live without clothes, without shelter, and even for some time without food. Without water he soon dies. And only clean water helps him to survive.

Some people say that man and his story is «a question of water and little else». All his food has water, from about 60% to as much as 95%. His body is about 70% water. The surface of the earth is 70% water to an average depth of over 4 kilometres.

Water plays an important part in man's progress. We need 3.5 litres of water to produce a kilogram of dry cement, 10 litres to produce one litre of petrol, 100 litres to produce one kilogram of paper, and so on.

Under the tropical sun women have to carry water again and again. In the dry parts of Africa, where there is little surface water and no ground water, housewives spend most of their time carrying a few litres of water from springs and rivers which are sometimes as much as 15 kilometres or three good hours' walk away. People there are so short of water that they use it mostly or only for drinking and very little or nothing is left for hygiene.

The earth has as much water as it ever had: no more, no less. But with every year the population of the world gets larger and larger.

In the climb up the ladder of civilization, first things come first; one of those things is certainly a clean, plentiful and convenient water supply in all parts of the world.

Пояснения к тексту:

shelter – пристанище, кров, приют

survive – выживать, сохранять

surface – поверхность, поверхностный

spring – родник, источник

hygiene – гигиена

climb up – восхождение, подъём

ladder – лестница

В. Выберите правильный вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. Our food is ...

- a) from about 60% to 95% water;
 - b) from about 70% to 95% water;
 - c) from about 50% to 75% water.
- 22.** Man's body consists of ...
- a) 60% of water;
 - b) 70% of water;
 - c) 95% of water.
- 23.** The surface of the Earth is ...
- a) 40% water;
 - b) 70% water;
 - c) 95% water.
- 24.** We need 10 litres of water to produce ...
- a) a kilogram of dry cement;
 - b) a kilogram of paper;
 - c) a litre of petrol.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

- 25.** Man can live without food and water for a long time.
- 26.** All water helps man to survive.
- 27.** Man's body consists mostly of water.
- 28.** In tropical countries women spend most of their time carrying water because rivers and springs are a long way off their homes.
- 29.** When people in Africa are short of water they use it only for drinking and very little for hygiene.
- 30.** Man often does not have enough water because the world's population gets larger and larger.

V вариант

А. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

- 1.** I ... Greek history since last October.
a) have been studying; b) study; c) studied; d) am studying
- 2.** We saw him when he ... to the bus station.
a) had hurried; b) had been hurrying; c) hurried; d) was hurrying
- 3.** We can't use our summer cottage now. It ... only in June.

a) will be finished; b) is finished; c) will finish; d) has been finished

4. Everyone is talking loudly, important problems

a) are being discussed; b) were discussed; c) are discussing; d) have been discussed

5. I didn't know that the director ... him a month ago.

a) has dismissed; b) had dismissed; c) dismisses; d) dismissed

6. He informed us that the goods ... yesterday.

a) were sold; b) have been sold; c) sold; d) had been sold

7. I couldn't remember whether I ... my clothes.

a) packed; b) had packed; c) was packing; d) have packed

8. I thought that we ... the exam the following Friday.

a) would take; b) will take; c) took; d) would have taken

9. He ... perform complicated operations. He is a very skilful surgeon.

a) may; b) should; c) must; d) can

10. I'm having an interview tomorrow. I ... be at the office at 4 p.m.

a) might; b) should; c) am to; d) have to

11. The poem is boring. I'm glad we ... learn it by heart.

a) don't have to; b) can't; c) are not able to; d) shouldn't

12. I don't like light-minded people. I'll never believe they ... be serious.

a) must; b) should; c) can; d) may

13. Has ... told you that it's rude to stare at people?

a) no one; b) someone; c) anyone; d) nobody

14. Fortunately, there is ... unemployment in our city.

a) none; b) a few; c) little; d) a little

15. He's getting ... with every day.

a) more weaker; b) too weaker; c) so weaker; d) much weaker

16. The journey was twice ... we had expected.

a) long as; b) so long as; c) as longer as; d) as long as

17. Students should have respect ... their teachers.

a) to; b) with; c) about; d) for

18. I hate being laughed

a) to; b) on; c) at; d) with

19. He failed in the examination ... he studied hard.

a) although; b) despite of; c) as well as; d) because

20. I'll draw a map for you ... you can't find our house.

a) in spite of; b) in case; c) unless; d) as soon as

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

MERCURY

The planet Mercury is the swiftest of the sun's family, making its yearly journey in only 88 earth days.

Mercury always keeps one side towards the sun. On this side is always day; on the other side — always night. We see only the lighted side.

Mercury appears to us like a yellowish-orange star. The nearest planet to the sun, it is always seen near the sun, either just before sunrise or soon after sunset. People sometimes call Mercury the morning or evening star, though it is really a planet.

Mercury has less than half the diameter of the earth. Since it is much lighter, it has far less gravity. Its low gravity makes you feel very light. If your weight on the earth is 100 pounds, your weight on Mercury is only 27 pounds.

If you look towards the sunlit side of Mercury, you need dark glasses to protect your eyes. Bright as the sunlight is, the sky is black, for Mercury lacks air to scatter sun-rays.

The sun's corona shines brilliantly in the black sky. The yellow centre, the part of the sun that we see from the earth, appears three times bigger from Mercury, because Mercury is much nearer the sun.

On its lighted side, Mercury's temperature is about 300 degrees Centigrade. But the dark side is deathly cold — about 150 degrees below zero. So Mercury is probably the coldest, as well as the hottest of the planets.

Пояснения к тексту:

swift – быстрый, скорый, стремительный

gravity – гравитация, сила тяжести

weight – вес, масса

sunlit – освещённый, залитый солнцем

lack – испытывать недостаток, отсутствовать

scatter – рассеивать

ray – луч

Centigrade – температурная шкала Цельсия

В. Выберите правильный вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. We can see only ... of Mercury.
 - a) the lighted side;
 - b) the dark side;
 - c) the twilight zone.
22. We can see Mercury ...
 - a) in the morning and in the afternoon;
 - b) in the afternoon and in the evening;
 - c) in the morning and in the evening.
23. The sky on the planet is
 - a) blue;
 - b) black;
 - c) orange.
24. Mercury is ... of the planets.
 - a) the coldest;
 - b) the hottest;
 - c) both the coldest and the hottest.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

25. Mercury is the largest of the planets.
26. We see only the lighted side of Mercury.
27. Mercury is much lighter than the earth and has more gravity.
28. On Mercury your weight is more than on the earth.
29. You can't look towards the sunlit side of Mercury without dark glasses.
30. Mercury is much nearer the sun than the earth.

Раздел 2. ПРЕДМЕТНОЕ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ

**Гомельский государственный технический
университет имени П.О. Сухого
Кафедра «Белорусский и иностранные языки»
ТЕСТ (предметное тестирование: экзамен, II семестр)
по курсу «Иностранный язык» (английский)
для студентов 1-го курса заочной формы обучения
технических специальностей**

Вам предлагается выполнить итоговый лексико-грамматический тест и тест, определяющий уровень понимания текста научно-популярной тематики без использования словаря, а также письменный перевод профессионально-ориентированного текста с использованием словаря.

Тест содержит 30 заданий. В каждом задании дается только один правильный ответ. Выполняя тест, необходимо правильно выбрать один из предлагаемых вариантов ответа. Например: 1b, 2a, 3c и т.д.

Время работы с тестом: 2 академических часа.

Образец выполнения теста:

1b	11a	21c
2a	12b	22d
3c	13c	23a
4d	14d	24b
5a	15a	25b
6b	16b	26a
7c	17c	27a
8d	18d	28b
9a	19a	29a
10b	20b	30b

Оценка результатов теста:

от 30 выполненных заданий	до	10 баллов
29	28	9
27	26	8
25	23	7
22	20	6
19	16	5
15	11	4
10	7	3 неудовлетворительно
6	4	2 неудовлетворительно
3	1	1 неудовлетворительно

I вариант

A. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. If she ... finished work by 4 o'clock, she will go home.
a) will; b) is; c) has; d) -
2. If they understood the problem, they ... find a solution.
a) will; b) would; c) would have; d) can
3. If I ... an extra ticket, I would take you to the concert tomorrow.
a) have; b) had; c) had had; d) will have
4. If I ... harder, I would have done it.
a) was trying; b) have been; c) had tried; d) am trying
5. Mr. Brown is reported ... a new novel now.
a) to write; b) to be writing; c) to have written; d) to be written
6. He is said ... for his visa for two months already.
a) to wait; b) to be waiting; c) to have waited; d) to have been waiting
7. (Кажется, он) ... to have made a good impression on his employer.
a) he seems; b) he proves; c) he happens; d) he considers
8. Pete (известно, что) ... to be in construction business.
a) is thought; b) is believed; c) is supposed; d) is known
9. I can't stand her ... all the time.
a) talking; b) being talked; c) having talked; d) having been talked
10. He insisted on ... to the cinema.
a) taking; b) being taken; c) having taken; d) having been taken
11. I don't like the idea of ... him alone for the whole day.
a) leaving; b) being left; c) having been left; d) having left
12. He is proud of ... the first prize.
a) winning; b) having won; c) being won; d) having been won
13. ... the coat on, she started to the door.
a) putting; b) put; c) when put; d) being put
14. ... by her beauty, he couldn't help looking at her.
a) fascinating; b) having fascinated; c) being fascinated; d) having been fascinated
15. (Пытаясь) ... to lock the door she broke the key.
a) while attempting; b) having attempting; c) when attempted; d) attempted

16. The conference (проводимая) ... now deals with problems of the homeless.

- a) holding; b) having been held; c) being held; d) having held

17. I knew them to be right.

a) объектный инфинитивный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) независимый причастный оборот

18. He was thought to be honest and kind.

a) зависимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) объектный инфинитивный оборот; d) независимый причастный оборот

19. The room being dark, I couldn't see him.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

20. Having read this book I learnt a lot.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) объектный инфинитивный оборот; d) зависимый причастный оборот

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

Sleep is a subject few people know much about. We do know, though, that sleep is important for our physical health and for our mental well being.

But scientists tell us that sleep can only refresh us mentally and physically when given enough time to do so. And the correct amount of time varies from individual to individual. Seven hours may be too little for some, resulting in tiredness and restlessness. Or it may be too much. Only you can tell how much sleep you need to maintain your peak form.

Surveys show that 60% of the population sleeps between seven and eight hours a night. The other 40% sleep less, or more. So if you are not getting your eight hours each night, and you feel fine, maybe you don't need as much sleep as you think you do.

Other factors that determine your sleep needs are your health, your job, your emotional state, and the «efficiency» of your sleep.

What you sleep on is also very important. A surface that is too soft can cause lower back pain. A mattress that is too hard can cause painful pressure at the shoulders and hips.

For sleep that is truly efficient, support and comfort must work hand in hand. That is why it makes sense to buy the highest quality bedding you can afford. In the right size.

If you suffer from insomnia, as some people do, mild exercise can often help you to sleep at night. Just don't exercise too strenuously before bedtime. Generally speaking, exercise is important. In fact, there is some evidence that the better your physical condition, the better you will be able to sleep.

In today's competitive fast moving world it's more important than ever to do the best you can. And when you sleep your best, you can look and feel your best. You have the energy and the feeling of well-being that makes each day easier and more enjoyable.

Пояснения к тексту:

Well being - благосостояние, материальное благополучие

restlessness - беспокойство, возбуждённое состояние

efficiency - продуктивность, производительность

survey - опрос, анкетирование

insomnia - бессонница

В. Выберите и запишите правильный вариант окончания предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. Sleep is a subject ...

- a) many people don't know much about;
- b) all people understand;
- c) all people are interested in.

22. The correct amount of time for sleep ...

- a) is 8 hours each night;
- b) varies from individual to individual;
- c) has been discovered by scientists recently.

23. For making your sleep efficient it makes sense ...

- a) to buy the highest quality bedding;
- b) to support those who suffer from insomnia;
- c) to use a bed with a soft surface.

24. It is not very good to exercise too much ...

- a) after work;

- b) before sleep;
- c) after sleep.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

- 25. The correct amount of time for sleep is the same for all individuals (about 7 hours).
- 26. Some people sleep less than 7 hours and feel very fine.
- 27. There are many factors that determine your sleep needs.
- 28. The surface, you sleep on, should be neither too soft nor too hard.
- 29. If you suffer from insomnia, avoid any physical exercise.
- 30. Your physical condition and appearance depend on your sleep.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕКСТ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Engineering is the profession that puts scientific knowledge to practical use. The word engineering comes from Latin and means to design or to create. Engineers use principles of science to design structures, machines, and products of all kinds. They look for better ways to use existing resources and often develop new materials. Engineers have had a direct role in the creation of most of modern technology—the tools, materials, techniques, and power sources that make our lives easier.

The field of engineering includes a wide variety of activities. For example, engineering projects range from the construction of huge dams to the design of tiny electronic circuits. Engineers may help produce guided missiles, industrial robots, or artificial limbs for the physically handicapped. They develop complex scientific equipment to explore the reaches of outer space and the depths of the oceans. Engineers also plan our electric power and water supply systems, and do research to improve automobiles, television sets, and other consumer products. They may work to reduce environmental pollution, increase the world's food supply, and make transportation faster and safer.

II вариант

А. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. If she ... known the facts, she would have told us what to do.
a) have; b) will have; c) would have; d) had
2. You'd better come by noon tomorrow. If you go by train, you ...
get there earlier.
a) will; b) would; c) -; d) would have
3. If I ... more time, I would take up tennis.
a) had had; b) would have; c) will have; d) had
4. If I had been in a hurry, I ... for dinner yesterday.
a) would stay; b) wouldn't stay; c) wouldn't have stayed; d) will
not stay
5. I don't expect him ... for Germany for good.
a) to leave; b) to be leaving; c) to be left; d) to have been leaving
6. She didn't seem ... in Physics.
a) to interest; b) to be interested; c) to be interesting; d) to have
been interested
7. She (считали, что) ... to be studying at Oxford.
a) is likely; b) is expected; c) was thought; d) is known
8. I (случайно увидел) ... him buying a golden ring at the
jeweller's.
a) appeared to see; b) happened to see; c) proved to see; d) turned
out to see
9. Peter suggested ... him at the airport.
a) meeting; b) being met; c) having met; d) having been met
10. He denied ... the letter about this news.
a) receiving; b) being received; c) having received; d) having been
received
11. He improved his skills in
a) having painted; b) being painted; c) having been painted; d)
painting
12. The teacher insisted on ... a report on Friday.
a) making; b) having made; c) having been made; d) being made
13. She was silent for a while as if ... for my reply.
a) waiting; b) waited; c) being waited; d) having waited
14. I dislike the sight of ... leaves.
a) dying; b) died; c) having died; d) being died
15. (Когда его спрашивают) ... he always answers well.
a) when asking; b) when being asked; c) when asked; d) asking
16. The problem may be considered (решённой)
a) solved; b) being solved; c) having solved; d) solving

17. A person bringing good news is always welcome.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) объектный инфинитивный оборот; d) зависимый причастный оборот

18. It being Sunday, the shops were closed.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

19. He is said to live in London.

a) объектный инфинитивный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) независимый причастный оборот

20. I want you to stop worrying.

a) объектный инфинитивный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) независимый причастный оборот

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

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.

Yet the growth of tourism has opened up parts of the world and enabled travellers 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.

Пояснения к тексту:

alter – менять, изменять

overcrowding – перенаселение, перенаселённость

invade – вторгаться, оккупировать, проникать

unspoiled – неиспорченный

point out – показывать, указывать

spot – заметить, увидеть

coach – туристский автобус

mingle – смешиваться

income – доход, прибыль

В. Выберите и запишите правильный вариант окончания предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. The problem with protecting exotic unspoiled places in East Asia, Central America and Africa ...

- a) decreases;
- b) increases;
- c) doesn't change.

22. Many tourists are actually more interested in ...

- a) discovering the local culture;
- b) tasting new food;
- c) experiencing usual surroundings.

23. The meeting of different cultures has led to ...

- a) their disappearance;
- b) mixing of peoples and their habits;
- c) the appearance of new cultures.

24. In developing countries tourism is the most important source of...

- a) culture;

- b) amusement;
- c) income.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

25. Some people think that the growth of tourism has been harmful to nature.

26. Today tourists try to find more exotic places for a holiday in, for example, Central America, Africa and South East Asia.

27. Many tourists on a holiday abroad laugh at Mc Donald's or other American companies.

28. Costa del Sol in Spain hadn't been a popular tourist place until a few decades ago.

29. Tourism has led to the disappearance of many cultures.

30. Tourism is often the most important source of culture for developing countries.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕКСТ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Electronics is a branch of science and engineering closely related to the science of electricity. But electronics does jobs that electricity alone cannot do. Electronics makes possible such modern wonders as television, radio, stereo systems, radar, X rays, tape recorders, and high-speed computers.

The science of electronics began less than 100 years ago. But it has quickly changed people's lives in many ways. Television, radio, and compact disc players have revolutionized communications and entertainment. Computers and robots speed up business and industrial operations. X-ray machines and other electronic equipment help physicians save thousands of lives. Modern weapons systems use a wide variety of electronic equipment for target identification, range finding, and missile guidance.

Electronics depends on certain highly specialized electron devices. A television set, computer, or other piece of complex electronic equipment may contain anywhere from hundreds to millions of these devices. The best-known and most important electron device is the transistor.

III вариант

A. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. If she had passed the driving test, I ... her my car.
a) had given; b) would give; c) would have given; d) will have given
2. If I ... busy, I'll visit you.
a) haven't been; b) will be; c) won't be; d) am not
3. If I had known the rule, I ... the mistake in my test.
a) wouldn't make; b) wouldn't have made; c) had made; d) made
4. If it ... next weekend, we won't plant the vegetables.
a) rains; b) will rain; c) would rain; d) had rained
5. Why didn't you make her ... some hot milk?
a) to drink; b) to be drinking; c) drink; d) have been drinking
6. The children appeared ... good care of.
a) to take; b) to be taken; c) to be taking; d) to have taken
7. Jane (вероятно) ... to stay in London for another week.
a) is likely; b) is unlikely; c) is sure; d) is certain
8. (Оказывается, он не) ... to belong to our organization.
a) doesn't prove; b) doesn't happen; c) is unlikely; d) doesn't seem
9. You risk ... by a car if you keep crossing the street like that.
a) knocking; b) being knocked; c) having knocked; d) having been knocked
10. We congratulated her on ... a new apartment.
a) purchasing; b) being purchased; c) having purchased; d) having been purchased
11. I have no interest in ... football.
a) having played; b) being played; c) playing; d) having been played
12. You should avoid ... so much chocolate. You are getting stout.
a) having eaten; b) having been eaten; c) eating; d) being eaten
13. She has gone to have her photo
a) taking b) taken; c) having taken; d) being taken
14. This young man once saved a ... child.
a) drowning; b) drowned; c) having drowned; d) having been drowned
15. She frowned as if (пытаясь) ... to remember something.
a) tried; b) trying; c) having tried; d) being tried

16. She sat in the armchair (и улыбалась)

a) smiling; b) smiled; c) being smiled; d) having smiled

17. She asked to be shown the photo.

a) объектный инфинитивный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) независимый причастный оборот

18. The river is supposed to flow in this direction.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

19. Having built the house, he began building a greenhouse.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

20. The conference being over, the delegates made a tour of the country.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

Men have walked on the moon, transplanted hearts and invented machines to think for them. But they cannot cure the common cold. A spokesman at the world-famous cold research center in Salisbury sounded understandably bad-tempered when I spoke to him about it. They've been working on the problem for years but the most optimistic he could be was to hope that they would find a cure within the next 10 years. So what was their advice on coping with a cold meanwhile? «Ignore it», he said.

In urban areas we have about three colds a year and they are caused not by wet feet or sitting in a draught, but by a virus, or rather many viruses which are always changing so that a vaccine prepared from one is useless against the next. But every year the pharmaceutical companies spend millions of pounds trying to persuade us that their product will banish the miseries of sneezing, running noses, sore throats, headaches and coughs. They admit they can't cure the cold, but they do promise to relieve the symptoms.

We looked at 10 well-known brands of cold remedies and asked a doctor to explain, exactly what they contain, each ingredient is for, and his opinion on their effectiveness. Although none of the preparations had exactly the same ingredients, they fell into certain categories.

Nearly all contained a painkiller, either aspirin or paracetamol. These help to reduce temperature and relieve general aches and pains. Aspirin can irritate the stomach, so paracetamol is generally preferred.

None of the preparations was harmful, as long as you observed the warnings on the packets. The worst thing about them was the cost. Advertising and packaging had inflated the price of relatively cheap ingredients, and in many cases you could get the same relief from straightforward paracetamol taken with a warm drink of lemon and honey.

Пояснения к тексту:

cure – лечение, лекарство, излечивать, исцелять

draught – сквозняк

sneezing – чиханье

cough – кашель

relieve – облегчать

remedy – лечение, лекарство

painkiller – обезболивающее, болеутоляющее средство

В. Выберите и запишите правильный вариант окончания предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. Doctors cannot cure

- a) headache;
- b) stomachache;
- c) the common cold.

22. Common colds are caused by

- a) sitting in a draught;
- b) viruses;
- c) wet feet.

23. The pharmaceutical companies promise

- a) to cure the cold;
- b) to reduce the price;
- c) to relieve the cold.

24. The preparations were not harmful, as long as you read ... on the packets.

- a) the advice;

- b) the warnings;
- c) the ingredients.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

- 25. In northern areas people have about three colds a year.
- 26. A vaccine from one virus is often useless against the next.
- 27. The pharmaceutical companies spend millions of money on developing a cure for the common cold.
- 28. Cold cures fell into certain categories though they actually contain the same ingredients.
- 29. Nearly all the preparations for colds contain either paracetamol or aspirin.
- 30. The worst thing about the preparations is that they can be harmful.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕКСТ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Industrial Engineering applies engineering analysis and techniques to the production of goods and services. Industrial engineers determine the most economical and effective ways for an organization to use people, machines, and materials. An industrial engineer may select the location for a plant or office, determine employee requirements, select equipment and machinery, and plan steps in operations. Industrial engineers also develop training and job evaluation programs and work-performance standards, and help determine wages and employee benefits. They work to solve such problems as high costs, low productivity, and poor product quality.

Mechanical Engineering involves the production, transmission, and use of mechanical power. They develop and build engines that produce power from steam, gasoline, nuclear fuels, and other sources of energy. They also develop and build a wide variety of machines that use power, including air-conditioning, heating, ventilation equipment, automobiles, machine tools, and industrial-processing equipment. Mechanical engineers are involved in every phase in the development of a machine, from the construction of an experimental model to the installation of the finished machine and the training of the workers who will use it.

IV вариант

A. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. If he ... the car, there would have been no accident.
a) had stopped; b) stopped; c) stop; d) be stopping
2. If I ... your advantages, I would be better off now.
a) have; b) would; c) had; d) would have
3. If a fire starts, the alarm ... off.
a) will go; b) would go; c) will have gone; d) would have gone
4. Your English ..., unless you study more.
a) would improve; b) will improve; c) won't have improved; d) won't improve
5. Jane seems ... something. The smell is wonderful.
a) to cook; b) to be cooking; c) to have cooked; d) to be cooked
6. I never knew him ... with anything.
a) to please; b) to be pleased; c) be pleased; d) to have pleased
7. (Казалось, что они не) ... to be worried about the coming exams.
a) they did happen; b) they didn't seem; c) they were unlikely; d) they didn't prove
8. Jack (известно, что) ... to have been in Paris on business trip.
a) is thought; b) was believed; c) is chanced; d) is known
9. I get angry at ... like that.
a) treating; b) being treated; c) having treated; d) having been treated
10. He suggested ... at home.
a) staying; b) being stayed; c) having stayed; d) having been stayed
11. The students translated the article without ... a dictionary.
a) being used; b) using; c) having used; d) having been used
12. Nobody likes ... about.
a) speaking; b) having spoken; c) having been spoken; d) being spoken
13. Do you know the girl ... with him?
a) dancing; b) danced; c) having danced; d) being danced
14. I stood at the doorway ... what to do next.
a) wondering; b) wondered; c) having wondered; d) being wondered
15. (Открыв) ... the wallet he found that it was empty.

a) opening; b) when opened; c) having been opened; d) being opened

16. (Судя) ... by the noise there was somebody in that room.

a) judging; b) judged; c) being judged; d) having judged

17. The water seems to be boiling.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

18. Having been well prepared for the exam, he could answer all the questions.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

19. All the exercises being written, we made a good translation.

a) объектный инфинитивный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) независимый причастный оборот

20. Tell me what you want me to do.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

If there is no difference in general intelligence between boys and girls, what can explain girls' lack of success in science and mathematics?

It seems to be that their treatment at school is a direct cause. Mathematics and science are seen as mainly masculine subjects, and therefore, as girls become teenagers, they are less likely to take them up. Interestingly, both boys and girls tend to regard the «masculine» subjects as more difficult. Yet it has been suggested that girls avoid mathematics courses, not because they are difficult, but for social reasons. Girls do not want to be in open competition with boys, and they are afraid to appear less feminine and attractive.

However, if we examine the performance of boys and girls who have undertaken mathematics courses, there are still more high-achieving boys than there are girls. This difference appears to be world-wide. Biological

explanations have been offered for this, but there are other explanations too.

Apart from that, there can be little doubt that teachers of mathematics and science expect their male students to do better at these subjects than their female students. They even appear to encourage the difference between the sexes, not consciously, but they still do it. They spend more time with the male students. They are more likely to call on boys for answers and to allow them to take the lead in classroom discussion. They also praise boys more frequently. All of this tends to encourage boys to work harder in science and mathematics and to give them confidence, to convince them that they are able to succeed.

Such male-oriented teaching is not likely to encourage girls to take many mathematics and science courses. It seems certain, then, that where these subjects are concerned, school widens the difference between boys and girls.

Пояснения к тексту:

treatment – обращение, отношение

praise – похвала, хвалить

encourage – поощрять, поддерживать

convince – убеждать

В. Выберите и запишите правильный вариант окончания предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. Schoolchildren regard science and mathematics as ...

- a) very interesting subjects;
- b) very difficult subjects;
- c) very informative subjects.

22. Having undertaken mathematics courses boys perform ...

- a) better than girls;
- b) worse than girls;
- c) the same as girls.

23. Teachers appear to spend more time with ...

- a) girls;
- b) boys;
- c) both girls and boys.

24. Teachers of science and mathematics give boys ...

- a) more homework;
- b) only good marks;

c) confidence in their work.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения а) верными, б) неверными:

25. Some scientists explain girls' lack of success in science and mathematics by their biological characteristics.

26. Mathematics and science are treated as masculine subjects because they are more difficult than other subjects.

27. Girls are more likely to take up mathematics and science as they become teenagers.

28. Teachers of mathematics and science tend to encourage the difference between sexes.

29. Male students don't usually allow female students to take the lead in classroom discussions.

30. Teachers encourage and convince boys that they are able to succeed in science and mathematics.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕКСТ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Materials Engineering deals with the structure, properties, production, and uses of various materials. Materials engineers work with both metallic and nonmetallic substances. They try to improve existing materials and develop new uses for them, as well as to develop new materials to meet specific needs. Mining and metallurgical engineering are major subdivisions of materials engineering.

Metallurgical engineering deals with separating metals from their ores and preparing them for use. In extractive metallurgy, engineers remove metals from their ores and refine them to a pure state. Engineers in physical metallurgy develop methods for converting refined metals into useful finished products.

Other materials engineers specialize in the production and uses of such synthetic materials as ceramics and plastics. Materials engineers help develop new materials for the aerospace, biomedical, construction, electronic, and nuclear fields. They cooperate with chemical, industrial, and mechanical engineers in working out the complex processes that convert raw materials into finished products.

V вариант

A. Выберите из четырёх предложенных вариантов единственно правильный:

1. If I had left three weeks ago, I ... at home then.
a) will be; b) would be; c) would have been; d) was
2. What would you say, if I ... you for advice?
a) asked; b) had asked; c) would ask; d) will ask
3. He ... very tired today, if he didn't play rugby.
a) weren't; b) wouldn't be; c) wouldn't have been; d) won't be
4. I would have saved some food for you, if I ... you were coming.
a) had known; b) have known; c) would know; d) will know
5. His smile made me ... happy.
a) to feel; b) to be feeling; c) feeling; d) feel
6. He is known ... there for about a year already.
a) to stay; b) to be staying; c) to have stayed; d) to have been staying
7. I (случайно были) ... money enough to buy the flowers she liked.
a) appeared to have; b) happened to have; c) turned out to have; d) was sure to have
8. I'm sorry but she (вряд ли) ... to help you.
a) is unlikely; b) is likely; c) is sure; d) is certain
9. Her work involves ... a lot of people.
a) meeting; b) being met; c) having met; d) having been met
10. He avoided ... at her.
a) looking; b) being looked; c) having looked; d) having been looked
11. Don't give up the idea of ... the University.
a) having entered; b) having been entered; c) entering; d) being entered
12. I am sorry for ... it to you.
a) having said; b) saying; c) having been said; d) being said
13. The play last night was very
a) boring; b) bored; c) being bored; d) having bored
14. The goods ... by our company are among the best at the moment.
a) producing; b) that produced; c) being produced; d) having produced
15. (Надев) ... the coat she went to the door.

a) putting on; b) when put on; c) being put on; d) having been put on

16. The film (который показывают) ... now on television is a very interesting comedy.

a) when showing; b) being shown; c) when shown; d) having been shown

17. I saw her put it back into the bag.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

18. Seeing me he smiled happily.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

19. The actress is said to be very beautiful.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

20. There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted long.

a) независимый причастный оборот; b) субъектный инфинитивный оборот; c) зависимый причастный оборот; d) объектный инфинитивный оборот

Б. Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания по содержанию прочитанного:

Toys have formed part of human culture since the earliest times. Every society has provided its children with imitation of human beings or animals, and dolls are probably the oldest form of toy. No dolls have been found in prehistoric graves, but this may be because they were made of materials like wood or cloth that have perished. Nevertheless, a doll with movable arms has been found in a Babylonian grave, and there were certainly dolls in Egypt over six thousand years ago.

Other ancient toys include balls and sticks, and it is clear that most games requiring physical action were originally introduced to train boys in the art of warfare. Sometimes the result went beyond the inventors' intention. Football was banned in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I because it became too violent. But boys continued to play with toy soldiers and weapons. We have examples dating from the Middle Ages.

Moving toys also have a long history. Modern technology has made possible the production of sophisticated moving toys like model railways, aircraft controlled by radio, and dolls that can walk.

Children need toys because many adult skills are developed from playing with them. Children who learn to construct model aircraft are using their hands to a purpose; children who solve jigsaw puzzles are using their minds.

But it is not clear that giving children particular toys changes the nature of their games, or that the most elaborate toys will be the ones they like most. Many parents are upset to find that two or three days after Christmas or a child's birthday, the expensive presents they bought have been broken or are lying in a corner of the room, and the child is once again happily playing with an old teddy bear the parents think is ugly and should be thrown away.

Пояснения к тексту:

perish – гибнуть, исчезать

go beyond – превышать

ban – запрещать

jigsaw puzzle – пазл, составная картинка-загадка

elaborate – улучшенный, сложный, замысловатый, тщательно разработанный

upset – огорчать, расстраивать

В. Выберите и запишите правильный вариант окончания предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

21. No dolls have been found in prehistoric graves because they were made of ...

- a) wood and iron;
- b) wood and cloth;
- c) wood and leather.

22. There were dolls in Egypt over ...

- a) 6 hundred years ago;
- b) 6 thousand years ago;
- c) 60 thousand years ago.

23. In the Middle Ages boys liked to play with ...

- a) balls and sticks;
- b) model aircraft;
- c) soldiers and weapons.

24. Many parents are upset when their children ...

- a) ask new toys;
- b) break new toys;
- c) play with toy weapons.

Г. Укажите, являются ли следующие утверждения

а) верными, б) неверными:

25. The oldest form of toy is an imitation of human beings.

26. People have found toy soldiers dating from Middle Ages.

27. At one time playing football was not allowed in most of the European countries.

28. Children develop many adult skills from playing with toys.

29. According to the author, giving children particular toys changes the nature of their games.

30. Children like new toys and never return to their old ones.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕКСТ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Nuclear engineering is concerned with the production and applications of nuclear energy and the uses of radiation and radioactive materials. Most nuclear engineers design, construct, and operate nuclear power plants that generate electricity. They work to improve and enforce safety standards and to develop new types of nuclear energy systems. Some nuclear engineers specialize in designing and constructing particle accelerators, devices that are used in scientific studies of the atom and in creating new elements. Others specialize in the development of nuclear weapons. Nuclear engineers also play a role in the development of radiation sources, detectors, and shielding equipment.

Chemical engineering deals with the large-scale processing of chemicals and chemical products for industrial and consumer uses. Chemical engineers are concerned with the chemical processes that change raw materials into useful products. They plan, design, and help construct chemical plants and equipment and work to develop efficient and economical production methods. Chemical engineers work in such industries as the manufacturing of cosmetics, drugs, explosives, fertilizers, food products, fuels, plastics, and soaps.

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