

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**  
Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное  
учреждение Саратовской области  
«Саратовский колледж водного транспорта, строительства и сервиса»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**  
**ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**  
**ООД.06 Иностраный язык**

**Профессия:** 29.01.33 Мастер по изготовлению швейных изделий

**Квалификация выпускника:** Мастер по изготовлению швейных изделий

**Форма обучения:** очная

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы ООД.06 Иностранный язык в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по профессии 29.01.33 Мастер по изготовлению швейных изделий, утверждённого приказом Минпросвещения России от 26.09.2023 N 720 (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 02.11.2023 N 75814).

РАССМОТРЕННО на заседании ЦК  
«Гуманитарных общеобразовательных  
дисциплин»

Протокол № 1 от 28.09.2024 г.

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора по учебной  
работе

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«03» 10 2024 г.

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## 1. Фонд оценочных средств для входного, текущего, рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации

### 1.1. Фонд оценочных средств для входного контроля

**Форма контроля:** Входной контроль

**Задание:** Тестирование (Приложение 1)

**Условия выполнения задания:**

- 1) задание выполняется в кабинете иностранного языка;
- 2) обучающиеся письменно отвечают на вопросы;
- 3) время, отводимое на опрос - 30 мин;
- 4) максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

### 1.2. Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля

Практические занятия

**Форма контроля:** опрос устный (фронтальный)

**Задание:** ответить на вопросы

**Условия выполнения задания:**

- 1) задание выполняется в учебном кабинете иностранного языка;
- 2) обучающиеся устно отвечают на вопросы;
- 3) время, отводимое на опрос - 30 мин;
- 4) максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

**Вопросы:**

- 1) Что такое артикль?
- 2) Какие артикли существуют в английском языке?
- 3) Каковы основные правила употребления артиклей?
- 4) Как образуется множественное число существительных?
- 5) Для чего служит и как образуется притяжательный падеж существительных?
- 6) Как образуются степени сравнения прилагательных?
- 7) Как образуются основные формы глагола?
- 8) Как изменяется глагол в настоящем времени?
- 9) Как образуются временные формы глагола?

**Упражнение:**

*Put the verb in the correct form Present Continuous or Present Simple.*

- 1) Let's go out. It isn't raining (not/rain) now.
- 2) Julia is very good at languages. She speaks (speak) four languages very well.
- 3) Hurry up! Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you.
- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ listen) to the radio?  
B No, you can turn it off.
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ (you/listen) to the radio every day?  
B No, just occasionally.
- 6) The river Nile \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- 7) Look at the river. It \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) very fast today - much faster than usual.
- 8) We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not/ grow) any.

- 9) A How is your English?  
B Not bad. I think it \_\_\_ (improve) slowly.
- 10) Ron is in London at the moment. He \_\_\_ (stay) at the Park Hotel. He \_\_\_ (always/stay) there when he's in London.
- 11) Can we stop walking soon? I \_\_\_ (start) to feel tired.
- 12) A Can you drive?  
B I \_\_\_ (learn). My father \_\_\_ (teach) me.
- 13) Normally I \_\_\_ (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I \_\_\_ (work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
- 14) My parents \_\_\_ (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where \_\_\_ (your parents/live)?
- 15) Sonia \_\_\_ (look) for a place to live. She \_\_\_ (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
- 16) A What \_\_\_ (your father/do)?  
B He's an architect but he \_\_\_ (not/work) at the moment.
- 17) (At a party) I usually \_\_\_ (enjoy) parties, but I \_\_\_ (not/ enjoy) this one very much.

### Упражнение:

*Put the verbs into the correct form, Past Continuous or Past Simple.*

Jane was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

- 1) A What \_\_\_ (you/ do) this time yesterday?  
B I was asleep.
- 2) A \_\_\_ (you/go) out last night?  
B No, I was too tired.
- 3) How fast \_\_\_ (you/drive) when the accident \_\_\_ (happen)?
- 4) John \_\_\_ (take) a photograph of me while I \_\_\_ (not/look).
- 5) We were in a very difficult position. We \_\_\_ (not/know) what to do.
- 6) I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last \_\_\_ (see) him, he \_\_\_ (try) to find a job in London.
- 7) I \_\_\_ (walk) along the street when suddenly I \_\_\_ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody \_\_\_ (follow) me. I was scared and I \_\_\_ (start) to run.
- 8) When I was young, I \_\_\_ (want) to be a bus driver.
- 9) Last night I \_\_\_ (drop) a plate when I \_\_\_ (do) the washing up. Fortunately it \_\_\_ (not / break).

### 1. Упражнение:

*1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.*

1. Where is your luggage? — I (to leave) it at the station. I (to take) it tomorrow when Nick (to come) to help me. 2. I (to read) about an hour when he (to come). 3. The play (not yet to begin) and the people (to talk) in the hall. 4. Yesterday I (to buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (to lose) the old ones. 5. We (to walk) in silence. He already (to tell) me all that (to be) interesting about himself, and I (to have) nothing to tell him. 6. The moon (not to rise) yet, and only two stars, like two distant lighthouses, (to shine) in the dark blue sky. 7. One night a little swallow (to fly) over the city. His friends (to fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (to stay) behind. 8. What you (to do) these

three months? 9. Our train starts late in the evening, so if you (to come) at seven o'clock, we still (to pack) our luggage. 10. When you (to see) him last? 11. I (to meet) him when he (to walk) across the park. 12. You ever (to act) on the stage? — Why, yes, that's what I (to do) for the last six years. 13. Don't enter the bedroom! The child (to sleep) there, and he always (to wake) up when somebody (to open) the door.

2. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.*

ANN. Hello, Kate. I am so glad you (to come) at last. Where you (to spend) the morning?

KATE. I (to be) in the bookstore choosing new books in English.

ANN. It (to rain) still? It (to be) rather dark in the room.

KATE. No, the rain (to stop), but the wind (to blow). On my way to your place I (to meet) Mary. You (to know) her?

ANN. Of course I ... I (to know) her since childhood. When we (to be) children, we often (to play) together. Where you (to meet) her? I (not to see) her for a long time. What she (to look) like?

KATE. She (not to change) a bit. She (to go) to the library when I (to meet) her.

ANN. What she (to tell) you?

KATE. She (to tell) me she recently (to return) from a very interesting trip and that she (to travel) a lot and (to see) many interesting things. She (to want) to see all her friends soon.

ANN. Oh, then she (to come) to see me, too, I (to think).

KATE. Yes, that (to be) a pleasant meeting, I (to be) sure. But what (to be) the time? My watch (to stop) and I (not to know) the exact time.

ANN. It (to be) ten minutes to three.

KATE. Oh, then let's begin working at once. At four o'clock I must go. My mother (to wait) for me at the metro station at a quarter past four.

## 2. Упражнение:

*Which is correct?*

- 1) A Did you phone Ruth?  
B Oh no, I forgot. I phone/I'll phone her now. (I'll phone is correct)
- 2) I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I'm playing/ I'll play tennis. (I'm playing is correct)
- 3) A I meet/I'll meet you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?  
B Yes, that's fine.
- 4) A I need some money.  
B OK, I'm lending/I'll lend you some. How much do you need?
- 5) I'm having/I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
- 6) A Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out.  
B OK. I don't forget/ I won't forget.
- 7) What time does your train leave/will your train leave tomorrow?
- 8) I asked Sue what happened but she doesn't tell/won't tell me.
- 9) A Are you doing/will you do anything tomorrow evening?  
B No, I'm free. Why?
- 10) I don't want to go out alone. Do you come/will you come with me?
- 11) It's a secret between us. I promise I don't tell/I won't tell anybody.

## Вопросы:

1. Какие глаголы называют модальными?
2. Какие модальные глаголы имеются в английском языке?

3. В чем отличие модальных глаголов от обычных при образовании глагольных форм?
4. Какие другие глаголы могут выступать в модальном значении?
5. Как образуются в этом случае вопросительные и отрицательные формы?
6. Какие средства используются для выражения значения модальных глаголов *can*, *may* и *must* в тех временах, где эти глаголы не имеют собственных форм?

### 1. Упражнение:

*Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs*

1. — Some people just don't know how to sing. (be able to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. — There's a chance that she's in the airport. (could)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. — I knew how to ride a horse when I was six. (could)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. — John isn't sure if he is going to Turkey. (might not)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. — Do not block the emergency exit. (mustn't)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. — It is dangerous to use mobile phones on the plane. (mustn't)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. — It is necessary to fasten your seat belt for landing and taking off. (must)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. -It's possible that he'll be there to meet us. (may)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. — This is a surprise. Don't tell anybody about it. (shouldn't)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Упражнение:

*Ben is going to take his driving test soon. Complete the conversation with the correct form of have to or can*

- Ben:* Is it true that there are two driving tests?
- Instructor:* That's right: you (a) have to take a written test and a practical – that's where you're on the road with the examiner.
- Ben:* I think I prefer the second one. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ I take the practical test first, please?
- Instructor:* No, I'm sorry. You (c) \_\_\_\_\_ take the practical test until you've passed the written.
- Ben:* Hmm... Is the written test very difficult?
- Instructor:* No, not really. There are fifty questions, but the good news is you (d) \_\_\_\_\_ answer all of them. You (e) \_\_\_\_\_ get 45 correct answers, so you (f) \_\_\_\_\_ make a few mistakes and still pass.
- Ben:* I see. (g) \_\_\_\_\_ you give me some advice about how to prepare for the written exam?
- Instructor:* Try to learn all the rules of the road! But there are thousands, so you (h) \_\_\_\_\_ remember everything at once – you (i) \_\_\_\_\_ study a little bit every day.
- Ben:* OK. How about the practical exam?

*Instructor:* Well, on the day, the examiner (j) \_\_\_\_\_ see your driving licence, so don't forget it! Then he asks you to read a number plate to check you (k) \_\_\_\_\_ see OK.

*Ben:* That sounds easy... (l) \_\_\_\_\_ I take my test straight away?

*Instructor:* Impossible! You (m) \_\_\_\_\_ learn to park first – you won't pass if you (n) \_\_\_\_\_ park our car!

**Задание:** Внеаудиторное чтение

### Sport

The Olympic Games is a very important international sports event that takes place in summer and winter, in which thousands of athletes from different countries compete with each other. The Games are held every four years, with Summer and Winter Olympic Games alternating each other, which means that every two years we have either Summer or Winter Olympics.

The Olympic Games began in Olympia, Greece in the 8th century BC. They have a long history during which they turned into a political tool either to make alliances with other nations and announce truce between countries at war or to show negative attitude towards the political system or decisions of some country by boycotting the Olympic Games held in it.

In 1894 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded. The IOC has become the governing body of the Olympic Movement. The international Olympic Committee headquarters is located in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Russia has taken part in the modern Olympic Games a lot of times, but as different nations and in different membership. The Russian Empire first competed in the 1900 Games, then in 1908 and 1912 Games. When the Soviet Union was established in 1922, Russian athletes competed in the Olympic Games as part of the Soviet Union team. In 1980, the Soviet Union hosted the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, in 1992 Olympics Russia competed as part of the Unified Team, and once again as Russia at the 1994 Winter Olympics.

On 4 July 2007, during the 119th International Olympic Committee Session, the Russian city Sochi was elected as a host city of the 2014 Winter Olympics, officially the XXII Olympic Winter Games.

The 2014 Winter Olympics were scheduled to be held from 7 to 23 February 2014 in Sochi. One more significant event of these Games was that this was the first time Russia hosted the Paralympics. The 2014 Winter Paralympics, officially known as the XI Paralympic Winter Games, were held in Sochi from March 7 to March 16, 2014.

Both the Olympic and Paralympic Games were organized by the Sochi Organizing Committee (SOOC). The 2014 Winter Olympics were the first Olympic Games for the Russian Federation because the 1980 Summer Olympics held in Moscow were in the former Soviet Union. Now Sochi is deeply involved in the construction of the Olympic venues.

The Sochi Olympic Park was built by the Black Sea coast in the Imeretin Valley. All the venues were new and were clustered around a central water basin on which the Medals Plaza was built. The organisers took pride in the compactness of the Olympic Stadium because all indoor venues of the Olympics were gathered within walking distance.

Sochi held an unofficial referendum to elect the mascot for the 2014 Winter Olympics. There were four mascot candidates: Ded Moroz, a snowflake, a polar bear and a dolphin. The majority of Sochians voted for the dolphin. However, it was not up to the citizens of Sochi to decide on the mascot of the Games. The representatives of the Sochi Organizing Committee for



the Games, the responsibility of which is to officially elect a logo and a mascot, pointed out that all citizens of the country should agree on the final version of the mascot which was also the result of work by professional designers and market analysts.

There was controversy over the announced mascots. As a result there were three of them. The ultimately selected mascots were a polar bear, snowhare and snowboarding leopard.

Fifteen winter sports events were included in the 2014 Winter Olympics. A total of twelve new events in five sports were to be contested at those games.

**Задание:** Внеаудиторное чтение

### INFORMAL AND FORMAL EDUCATION

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, we consider education to be the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and about themselves. One useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into the two types: informal and formal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply by hearing and by trying to speak themselves. In the same informal manner, they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bicycle or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. To do so, they may visit a bookshop, library or museum. They may watch a television show, look at a videotape or listen to a radio programme. They do not have to pass tests or exams.

We consider formal education to be the instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education the people who are in charge of education decide what to teach. Then learners study those things with the teachers at the head. Teachers expect learners to come to school regularly and on time, to work at about the same speed as their classmates, and to pass tests and exams. Learners have to pass the exams to show how well they have progressed in their learning. At the end of their learning learners may earn a diploma, a certificate or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

The school system of all modern nations provides both general and vocational education. Most countries also offer special education programmes for gifted or for physically or mentally handicapped children.

Adult education programmes are provided for people who wish to take up their education after leaving school. Most countries spend a large amount of time and money for formal education of their citizens.

**Тестовое задание:**

*What do you know about British education? How many of the questions can you answer?*

1. In Britain you have to attend school between
  - a) 5 and 16
  - b) 5 and 18
  - c) 7 and 16
2. A comprehensive school is ...
  - a) a school of languages
  - b) a school for 5-11 years old

- c) a school for 11-16 years old
3. Public schools like Eton are very expensive. It costs more than 10,000 pounds a year to be educated at Eton, for example. What proportion of British children attend public school?
- a) 7%
- b) 10%
- c) 15%
4. In 1989 a new National Curriculum was introduced into British schools. Ten subjects had to be studied. Three of these subjects (called Core Subjects) were chosen for special attention. Here are ten subjects to be studied. Which do you think are the Core Subjects?
- a) English
- b) History
- c) Geography
- d) Art
- e) Science
- f) Mathematics
- g) Foreign language
- h) Design and Technology
- i) Physical Education
- j) Music
5. 16 year olds in Britain have to take General Certificate of secondary Education examinations. Girls have significantly better results than boys in three of the following GCSE subjects. Which three?
- a) Mathematics
- b) English
- c) Biology
- d) History
- e) French
- f) Chemistry
6. The average pupil-teacher ratio in British schools is ...
- a) 19
- b) 22
- c) 25
- d) 30
7. A grammar school is...
- a) a school for 11-18 years olds who have all passed an entrance exam
- b) a school where learning languages is important
- c) a school for the children of wealthy families.

**Упражнение:**

*Choose the correct form of the verb.*

- 1) A Have you got toothache again?  
B Oooh! It's agony! But I see / 'm seeing the dentist this afternoon.
- 2) A Have you booked your holiday?  
B Yes, we have. We're going /'ll go to Italy.
- 3) A What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!

- B Ah, but the weather forecast says it's raining /'s going to rain.
- 4) A Please don't tell anyone. It's a secret.  
B Don't worry. We won't tell /'re not telling anybody.
- 5) A I haven't got enough money to pay for my ticket.  
B It's OK. I'm going to lend /'ll lend you some.
- 6) A You two look really shocked. What's the matter?  
B We've just learnt that we'll have /'re going to have twins!
- 7) A I thought you had just bought a new dishware.  
B Yes, that's right. It's being /will be delivered tomorrow.
- 8) A Can you meet me after work?  
B I'd love to, but John's taking /'ll take me out for dinner tonight.

### Упражнение:

*Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.*

- 1) Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job. **RIGHT**
- 2) The Chinese have invented printing. **WRONG**. The Chinese invented printing.
- 3) How many plays has Shakespeare written?
- 4) Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays?
- 5) Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher.
- 6) Oh! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding.
- 7) My grandparents have got married in London.
- 8) Where have you been born?
- 9) Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping.
- 10) Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.

### Вопросы:

- 1) Как образуется пассивный залог?
- 2) Как образуется вопросительная форма страдательного залога?
- 3) Как образуется отрицательная форма страдательного залога?
- 4) Что такое прямой и косвенный пассив? Какие глаголы могут образовывать обе эти конструкции?
- 5) Как образуется страдательный залог с глаголами, требующими предложного дополнения?
- 6) Как переводятся на русский язык пассивные конструкции с формальным местоимением *it*?
- 7) Какие временные формы не употребляются в страдательном залоге и какие формы их заменяют?

### Упражнение:

*Choose the correct form of the verb in these sentences*

- 1) Angela's just promoted /'s just been promoted to area manager of Eastern Europe.
- 2) I've applied /'ve been applied for a job.
- 3) How many times have you injured /have you been injured playing football?
- 4) Bob's wife has just lost /has just been lost her job.
- 5) My sister has passed /has been passed her final exams.

- 6) My brother has given /has been given tickets to the concert.
- 7) The population of our city has risen /has been risen to nearly a million.
- 8) A strike has called /has been called by the air traffic controllers.
- 9) They haven't offered /haven't been offered more money by the management.
- 10) How much money have you saved /have you been saved for your round-the-world trip?

### Упражнения:

1. *Somebody says something to you which is the opposite of what they said earlier. Complete the answers*

- 1) A: That restaurant is expensive.  
B: Is it? I thought you said it was cheap.
- 2) A: Sue is coming to the party tonight.  
B: Is she? I thought you said she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A: Sarah likes Paul.  
B: Does she? Last week you said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) A: I know lots of people.  
B: Do you? I thought you said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A: Jane will be here next week.  
B: Will she? But didn't you say \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) A: I'm going out this evening.  
B: Are you? But you said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) A: I can speak a little French.  
B: Can you? But earlier you said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) A: I haven't been to the cinema for ages.  
B: Haven't you? I thought you said \_\_\_\_\_.

2. *The following sentences are direct speech:*

Don't wait for me if I'm late.

Please slow down!

Hurry up!

Mind your own business.

Can you open your bag, please?

Will you marry me?

Don't worry, Sue.

Could you get a newspaper?

Do you think you can give me a hand, Tom?

*Now choose one of these to complete each of the sentences below. Use reported speech.*

- 1) Bill was taking a long time to get ready, so I told him to hurry up.
- 2) Sarah was driving too fast, so I asked \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Sue was nervous about the situation. I told \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I couldn't move the piano alone, so I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The customs officer looked at me suspiciously and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tom was going to the shop, so I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) The man started asking me personal questions so I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) John was very much in love with Mary, so he \_\_\_\_\_.

9) I didn't want to delay Helen, so I \_\_\_\_\_.

### Shopping

**Jack:** Hi, Andy!

**Andrew:** Hi, Jack! Where are you going?

**J:** To the shop. I'm going to buy a gift for Mabel. Are you invited to her birthday party?

**A:** I am. But I haven't bought anything yet. Can we do that together?

**J:** Great! Do you mind going round the shops?

**A:** Can we make it only one shop? I hate supermarkets and stores, and I don't waste time shopping unless I really need something.

**J:** I guess that's the case. We need to buy a gift for our friend.

**A:** Oh, OK then. But let's somehow narrow down the choice to two or three shops.

**J:** What about this one? They enter a clothing store. Sales assistant: Can I help you?

**A:** We are just looking, thanks.

**S:** What sort of thing are you looking for?

**J:** Actually, we don't know, something as a gift to our friend.

**S:** Is it a boy or a girl?

**A:** A girl. And a very fashion conscious one.

**J:** Yes, she is very choosy about what she wears.

**S:** What about this stretch top? It's the craze of the day.

**A:** Don't know, looks rather nice.

**S:** What size is she?

**J:** May be S? I'm not sure.

**A:** Neither am I.

**S:** As I see, it's going to be problematic. Why don't you buy something for a woman of any age and size?

**A:** What do you mean?

**S:** I mean this silk scarf. Very beautiful and trendy.

**J:** Great idea! I like it! What colours have you got?

**S:** Usually girls choose something to match their eyes or their clothes.

**J:** Her eyes. She has very beautiful green eyes.

**S:** Purple suits people with green eyes.

**A:** Really? Let it be purple then. Is that all? I think we should buy something else.

**J:** Shall we buy some gloves to match the scarf?

**A:** Why not? But how do you know the gloves will fit?

**J:** We'll ask this nice lady, the shop assistant, to try them on. It's a bit embarrassing to ask her to try clothes on, but with gloves it will do. She's of Mabel's size, I think.

**A:** Excuse us, could you help us and try these gloves on?

**S:** Oh, yes, with pleasure.

**A:** Everything looks great. What do you think, Jack?

**J:** Yes. Let's take them then. We take them.

**S:** Good. How would you like to pay?

**A:** In cash. Here you are.

**S:** Thank you. Andrew and Jack, going out.

**A:** We were lucky to have this girl help us, otherwise we could spend the rest of the day on that.

**J:** That's true.

**Упражнения:**

*1. Read and render the sentences. Comment on the function of the Participle I*

- 1) I saw you dancing at the party.
- 2) I will always be here waiting for you!
- 3) Her mother was always there for her and for John, advising them when they asked, rooting for them and cheering them on. Meredith had always been mother and father for them both.
- 4) My days are spent taking books off shelves and putting them back on the shelves.
- 5) The article being typed now will be published tomorrow.
- 6) Being an architect and a designer, he was an extremely visual man and so it was her looks that had initially attracted him to her.
- 7) Having spent all the money he started looking for work.
- 8) Having been shown wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
- 9) The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
- 10) Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.

*2. Read and render the sentences. Comment on the function of the Participle II*

- 1) The wounded were transported on a jam-packed lorry.
- 2) Where are you? I am totally lost without you.
- 3) Lost in the world of imagination, I forgot my sad, lonely existence for a while.
- 4) He was tired of sitting, and he felt cramped after the drive from Paris.
- 5) The girls sat silently as if transported into another world.
- 6) "Gone with the Wind" is a fascinating and unforgettable book.
- 7) She arrived at her father-in-law's office unannounced. He looked startled and put out by her unexpected visit, but being a gentleman of the old school, he invited her into his inner office.
- 8) The articles written by this political observer are read with great interest all over the world.

**Упражнения:**

*1. Choose the corresponding form of the Gerund*

- 1) The only way to know the distance is (measuring / having measured) it.
- 2) The reporter went away without (having told / being told) us the necessary information.
- 3) He insists on his (sending / being sent) on a mission.
- 4) (Reading / Having been read) scientific books is useful.
- 5) We began (translating / having translated) the article.
- 6) There are many methods of (being solved / solving) this problem.
- 7) We know of different experiments (being made / making) in this laboratory.
- 8) The students read about new achievements (having been made / having made) in the field of physics.
- 9) We went to the cinema instead of (having watched / watching) TV.

- 10) An electric lamp is used for (lighting / being lighted).
2. Name the form of the Gerund using the corresponding answer
- 1) Learning English is not an easy thing.
  - 2) His friend began learning German.
  - 3) On coming home, he began watching TV.
  - 4) Russian scientists played an important part in solving the problem of atmospheric electricity.
  - 5) Seeing is believing.

- a. предложное дополнение
- b. часть сказуемого
- c. прямое дополнение
- d. подлежащее
- e. обстоятельство
- f. определение

### Упражнения:

#### Preflight

While you prepare for your flight by checking in your bags and walking to the gate, your pilot inspects your plane and files a flight plan with the control tower. All pilots must file a flight plan at least 30 minutes prior to pushing back from the gate. Your pilot reviews the weather along the intended route, maps the route and files the plan. The flight plan includes:

- airline name and flight number;
- type of aircraft and equipment;
- intended airspeed and cruising altitude;
- route of flight (departure airport, centres that will be crossed and destination airport).

Your pilot transmits this data to the control tower. In the tower, a controller called a flight data person reviews the weather and flight plan information and enters the flight plan into the FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) host computer. The computer generates a flight progress strip that contains all of the necessary data for tracking your plane during its flight and is constantly updated.

Once the flight plan has been approved, the flight data person gives clearance to your pilot (clearance delivery) and passes the strip to the ground controller in the tower.

The ground controller is responsible for all ground traffic, which includes aircraft taxiing from the gates to take-off runways and from landing runways to the gates. When the ground controller determines that it is safe, he or she directs your pilot to push the plane back from the gate (airline personnel operate the tugs that actually push the aircraft back and direct the plane out of the gate area).

As your plane taxis to the runway, the ground controller watches all of the airport's taxiways and uses ground radar to track all of the aircraft (especially useful in bad weather), ensuring that your plane does not cross an active runway or interfere with ground vehicles.

The ground controller communicates with your pilot by radio and gives him instructions, such as which way to taxi and which runway to go to for take-off. Once your plane reaches the designated take-off runway, the ground controller passes the strip to the local controller. The local controller in the tower watches the skies above the airfield and uses surface radar to track aircraft. He or she is responsible for maintaining a safe distance between planes as they take off. The local

controller gives the pilot final clearance for take-off when it is safe, and provides the new radio frequency for the departure controller.

Once clearance is given, the pilot must decide if it is safe to take off and in this case he accelerates the plane down the runway. As the plane leaves the ground, the local controller hands it over electronically to the departure controller of the departure airport, but still monitors the plane until it is 5 miles from the airport. The pilot now communicates with the departure controller.

**Упражнения:**

**1. Match these words with their definitions.**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 run a            | <input type="checkbox"/> planned for a particular purpose                                   |
| 2 pallet b         | <input type="checkbox"/> a small, low platform where goods are placed for storage           |
| 3 demands c        | <input type="checkbox"/> keeping in a particular place for future use                       |
| 4 forklift truck d | <input type="checkbox"/> a small vehicle with two front prongs for lifting and moving goods |
| 5 strategical e    | <input type="checkbox"/> people who sell large quantities of goods for resale               |
| 6 wholesalers f    | <input type="checkbox"/> another word for manage  |
| 7 importers g      | <input type="checkbox"/> a machine for lifting and moving heavy weights                     |
| 8 facilities h     | <input type="checkbox"/> another word for requirements                                      |
| 9 crane            | <input type="checkbox"/> people who bring goods into a country to sell them                 |
| 10 storing         | <input type="checkbox"/> things designed to offer a particular service                      |

**2. Match the apron vehicles' names with the correct definitions.**

Each airport, according to its size and needs, has a different number and types of apron vehicles. There are however some basic ones which every airport must have and that you may have seen many times.



1 Follow Me Bus)

2 Push Back

3 Airside Transfer Bus(Apron





4 Loading Bridge(Jet Bridge)



5 Baggage Dolly(Pallet Dolly)



6 Passengers Boarding Stairs

- A**      a movable staircase that passengers use to board or leave an aircraft
- B**      a heavy tractor used to move aircraft from their parking spaces before taxiing and taking off
- C**      a cart used to carry passengers' baggage and goods to the aircraft before taking off and from them after landing
- D**      they can be extra long and wide to hold the maximum number of passengers. They are usually fitted with minimal or no seating and with flashing beacons for operating airside near runways. They may also have driving cabs at both ends
- E**      a ground vehicle, such as a jeep, that meets a landing aircraft to lead it to its parking place. The words 'follow me' usually appear on the rear of such vehicles
- F**      an enclosed, movable connector which extends from an airport terminal gate to an aircraft, allowing passengers to board and disembark without having to go outside

**Упражнения:**

*1. Construct the Complex Object using words from the brackets*

1. Your enthusiasm makes (I, feel) young again.
2. We considered (the idea, be) wrong.
3. He asked (they, come) next morning.
4. She heard (the footsteps, move) in her direction.
5. Don't let (the child, play) with matches.
6. I want (we, be) good friends.
7. She saw (his face, change) suddenly.

*2. Paraphrase the sentences using the Complex Object*

1. I noticed that he said something to her.
2. We expect that he will make a report at the conference.
3. I felt that he touched me on the shoulder.

4. He didn't want to tell the truth, but I made him.
5. My daughter likes when I read to her.
6. I often see how he waits for somebody on the corner of the street.

**Упражнения:**

1. *Give the most appropriate Russian variant of the following sentences*

1. The boy was made to repeat his story twice.
2. Mr. Taylor is said to have been a soldier in his youth.
3. In the middle of the lecture Dr. Summerville happened to pause and look out of the window.
4. Our efforts are unlikely to help now.
5. You seem to know very little about the yesterday's event.
6. The Crimea climate is considered to be very healthy.
7. Bernard Shaw was known to have been a very witty man.
8. A good walk in a park is sure to make you a lot of good.
9. The earthquake is reported to have caused much damage.
10. Mineral water is believed to be good for liver.
11. She didn't seem to notice his unfriendly tone.
12. The performance appeared to be a success.

2. *Paraphrase the following sentences with the help of the verb in brackets so as to use Complex Subject*

1. The morning sun has more ultra violet rays (to find).
2. He is the best candidate to the post (to consider).
3. The truth will come out (to be sure).
4. I don't think my answer will please you (to be likely).
5. A new epidemic has appeared in South Asia (to report).
6. The expedition will return after New Year (to expect).
7. We didn't recognize each other (to appear).
8. He knows everything about St. Petersburg sights (to seem).

**Задание: внеаудиторное чтение по теме**

**THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies a territory of the British Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244,100 sq km. The UK is situated off the northwestern coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the Continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The UK is also washed by the Irish Sea, the St George's Channel and the North Channel. Surrounding the British Isles by the water has been an important protection against the invaders throughout the English history.

And certainly, it influences the climate of the country. The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England — the red rose, Scotland — the thistle, Wales — the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland — the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Severn with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue: Scottish in Western Scotland, Welsh in

northern and central Wales and Irish in Northern Ireland. The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background — St George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background — St Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background — St Patrick of Northern Ireland. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag “the Union Jack”.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Head of the State is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament. For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centres of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

### **Упражнение:**

*Translate the sentences into Russian and define the function (meaning) of the verbs shall, will, should, would, to be, to have*

1. I shall take my examination in June.
2. They shall do what the chief tells them.
3. This new car will be tested tomorrow.
4. Shall I go on reading?
5. You should do it by all means.
6. They know that I should fly to London.
7. I said I would not change my plans.
8. She said she would be at the institute.
9. He would sit for hours on the shore looking at the water.
10. You should work harder if you want to pass your exam.
11. You will have to take measures to prevent spring waters from penetrating the foundation.
12. You should acquire certain skill before beginning the work you are so interested in.
13. Shall I help you?
14. He shall do it, I'll make him do it.
15. Won't you stay for dinner?
16. I will write as soon as I arrive in London.
17. It would be useful to have juice instead of coffee but I like it so much.
18. Would you join us tomorrow? It would be nice.
19. Much more complicated problems are to be solved.
20. He had to study the theory of interplanetary travel.
21. The engineer was to make a report at the conference.
22. One is to be very attentive when crossing the street.
23. They will have to complete the experiment next month.
24. I had already sent the letter by six o'clock yesterday.

### **Упражнение:**

*Translate the sentences into Russian*

- 1) **According to** the information received by us the exhibition will open on May, 10.
- 2) I went with him **as far as** Pushkin Square.
- 3) They didn't go **because of** the heavy rain.
- 4) All the calculations were made **by means of** an electronic computer.
- 5) He was late **due to** the heavy traffic.
- 6) **In addition to** the oral examination they are given a written test.

- 7) The bus stop is **in front of** my house.
- 8) I went to the post office **in order to send** a telegram.
- 9) I went on an excursion **in spite of** the rain.
- 10) May I go there **instead of** you?
- 11) He could not go to work in the North **on account of** his poor health.
- 12) We could not get there in time **owing to** a severe storm.
- 13) The fire was quickly extinguished **thanks to** the energy of the fire brigade.

**Упражнение:**

*Translate the sentences into Russian*

- 1) The strength of this material is **as great as** steel.
- 2) I shall stay with you **as long as** you need me.
- 3) You can take my car **as long as** you don't smash it.
- 4) **As soon as** you finish your calculations, we shall begin the tests.
- 5) We received your letter **as well as** your telegram.
- 6) Franklin is known all over the world **both** as a scientist **and** as a political leader.
- 7) The chief engineer is **either** at the office **or** at the laboratory.
- 8) The invitations were sent beforehand **in order that** the delegates might arrive in the time of the conference.
- 9) **Neither he nor** I know French.
- 10) I gave him the book **so that** he could prepare the task at home.
- 11) **The** longer I think of your plan, **the** more I like it.

**1.Упражнение: внеаудиторное чтение текста по специальности**

**A Diversity of Modes**

Transport modes are the means by which people and freight achieve mobility. They fall into one of three basic types, depending on over what surface they travel — land (road, rail and pipelines), water (shipping), and air. Each mode is characterized by a set of technical, operational, and commercial characteristics:

**Road transportation.** Road infrastructures are large consumers of space with the lowest level of physical constraints among transportation modes. However, physiographical constraints are significant in road construction with substantial additional costs to overcome features such as rivers or rugged terrain. Road transportation has an average operational flexibility as vehicles can serve several purposes but are rarely able to move outside roads. Road transport systems have high maintenance costs, both for the vehicles and infrastructures. They are mainly linked to light industries where rapid movements of freight in small batches are the norm. Yet, with containerization, road transportation has become a crucial link in freight distribution.

**Rail transportation.** Railways are composed of a traced path on which there are bound vehicles. They have an average level of physical constraints linked to the types of locomotives and a low gradient is required, particularly for freight. Heavy industries are traditionally linked with rail transport systems, although containerization has improved the flexibility of rail transportation by linking it with road and maritime modes. Rail is by far the land transportation mode offering the highest capacity with a 23,000 tons fully loaded coal unit train being the heaviest load ever carried.

**Pipelines.** Pipeline routes are practically unlimited as they can be laid on land or under water. The longest gas pipeline links Alberta to Sarnia (Canada), which is 2,911 km in length. The longest oil pipeline is the Transiberian, extending over 9,344 km from the Russian arctic oilfields in eastern Siberia to Western Europe. Physical constraints are low and include the landscape in arctic or subarctic environments. Pipeline construction costs vary according to the diameter and increase proportionally with the distance and with the viscosity of fluids (from gas, low viscosity, to oil, high viscosity). The Trans Alaskan pipeline, which is 1,300 km long, was built under difficult conditions and has to be above ground for most of its path. Pipeline terminals are very important since they correspond to refineries and harbors.

**Maritime transportation.** Because of the physical properties of water conferring buoyancy and limited friction, maritime transportation is the most effective mode to move large quantities of cargo over long distances. Main maritime routes are composed of oceans, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers and channels. However, due to the location of economic activities maritime circulation takes place on specific parts of the maritime space, particularly over the North Atlantic and the North Pacific. The construction of channels locks and dredging are attempts to facilitate maritime circulation by reducing discontinuity. Comprehensive inland waterway systems include Western Europe, the Volga / Don system, St. Lawrence / Great Lakes system, the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Amazon, the Panama / Paraguay and the interior of China. Maritime transportation has high terminal costs, since port infrastructures are among the most expensive to build, maintain and improve. High inventory costs also characterize maritime transportation. More than any other mode, maritime transportation is linked to heavy industries, such as steel and petrochemical facilities adjacent to port sites.

**Air transportation.** Air routes are practically unlimited, but they are denser over the North Atlantic, inside North America and Europe and over the North Pacific. Air transport constraints are multidimensional and include the site (a commercial plane needs about 3,300 meters of runway for landing and take-off), the climate, fog and aerial currents. Air activities are linked to the tertiary and quaternary sectors, notably finance and tourism, which lean on the long distance mobility of people. More recently, air transportation has been accommodating growing quantities of high value freight and is playing a growing role in global logistics.

**Intermodal transportation.** Concerns a variety of modes used in combination so that the respective advantages of each mode are better exploited. Although intermodal transportation applies for passenger movements, such as the usage of the different, but interconnected modes of a public transit system, it is over freight transportation that the most significant impacts have been observed. Containerization has been a powerful vector of intermodal integration, enabling maritime and land transportation modes to more effectively interconnect.

**Telecommunications.** Cover a grey area in terms of if they can be considered as a transport mode since unlike true transportation, telecommunications often do not have physicality. Yet, they are structured as networks with a practically unlimited capacity with very low constraints, which may include the physiography and oceanic masses that may impair the setting of cables. They provide for the instantaneous movement of information (speed of light in theory). Wave transmissions, because of their limited coverage, often require substations, such as for cellular phone networks. Satellites are often using a geostationary orbit which is getting crowded. High network costs and low distribution costs characterize many telecommunication networks, which are linked to the tertiary and quaternary sectors (stock markets, business to business information

networks, etc.). Telecommunications can provide a substitution for personal movements in some economic sectors.

## **2.Упражнения:**

*1. Read the questionnaire and fill it in to check what you already know.*

Simply speaking, English for Transport and Logistics covers the language used whenever you are 'at Sea, in the Air or on Land', whether you are on a small boat or a huge cruiser, in your lorry or in an airplane, in any port, airport or railway station. It involves everything related to transport and the way goods and people are organized when they get moving or are moved. But it also involves much more. Of course the starting point is the language, so you must know grammar quite well, but vocabulary can be very specific too.

English for Transport and Logistics will challenge all your language skills:

- reading (documents about transport, technical texts);
- writing (emails, technical reports and documents, filing data in grids, filling in forms);
- listening (presentations, announcements, technical descriptions);
- speaking in an interactive way.

These are all communication skills that you will use in transport- related situations.

English for Transport and Logistics will also help you connect to many specialized subjects and topics that you will soon study at school and it will provide you with a set of technical terms in preparation for your future specific study of the language.

***1 If you want to sail you need a \_ licence.***

skipper's

pilot's

driver's

***2 What are your main sailing interests?***

no interest     racing

cruising     day sailing

***3 What are your main flying interests?***

pleasure     business

air taxi     instructor

***4 What type of lorry driver would you like to become?***

long-haul driver (more than 500 miles)

short-haul driver (less than 500 miles)

local driver (pick-up and delivery)

***5 Who do you have to contact to become a train driver?***

the Ministry of Transport

an Insurance Company

the Train Operator Company

***6 What type of boat would you like to own?***

none

sailing

motor

***7 What type of aircraft would you like to fly?***

model name \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_

***8 What type of lorry would you like to drive?***

single-unit lorry

single-trailer lorry

multi-trailer lorry

**9 If you are responsible for the train , the freight and the crew you will become**

- a conductor
- a locomotive engineer/train driver

**10 If you actually operate a locomotive you will be**

- a conductor
- a locomotive engineer/train driver

**11 If you become a logistics expert, where will the stocking location of your company be?**

- at home
- in a warehouse
- no stocking location , all business online

## 2. Match these topics with their contents.

1 watercraft construction

A  an engineering discipline concerned with the design of ships, boats, drill rigs, submarines, and other floating or submerged craft

2 sailing

B  the art of controlling a boat

3 safety regulations

C  people move under their own power, or use wheels with electric or fuel-powered engines

4 intermodal freight transport

D  the development of components and planning of aircraft

5 aircraft navigation

E  a means of moving freight using multiple modes of transportation

6 meteorology

F  the discipline of preventing injury or loss at sea

7 aircraft construction

G  the interdisciplinary scientific study of the atmosphere

8 land transport

H  the process of planning, recording and controlling the movement of a craft from one place to another

## 1.Упражнение: внеаудиторное чтение текста по специальности

### Safety Regulations and Legislation

In the field of transport and logistics, like in all areas of work, safety is a fundamental consideration. In all workplaces today there are guidelines to follow in order to avoid accidents, which explain what risks exist at work, their potential danger, and how to avoid them. Employers are obliged to inform their workers of these indications. The following is authentic information from European legislation:

1 Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969: this act requires employers to take out insurance against accidents and ill health to their employees.

2 Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981: they cover requirements for first aid

3 The Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations 1989: they require employers to display a poster telling employees what they need to know about health and safety

4 Workplace Regulations 1992: they cover a wide range of basic health and safety issues such as ventilation , heating, lighting, workstations, seating and facilities.

5 Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992: they require employers to provide appropriate protective clothing and equipment for their employees.

6 Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR): they require employers to notify certain occupational injuries, diseases and dangerous events.

7 Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998: they require that equipment provided for use at work, including machinery, is safe.

8 Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999: they require employers to carry out risk assessments and arrange for appropriate information and training.

9 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH): they require employers to assess the risks from hazardous substances and take appropriate precautions.

## 1. Упражнение: внеаудиторное чтение текста по специальности

### Logistics

Logistics can be defined as the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources, energy and people between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of consumers. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling, packaging and security. Logistics may have an internal focus (inbound logistics), or external focus (outbound logistics). If the company manufactures a product from parts purchased from suppliers, and those products are then sold to customers, one can speak about a *supply chain*. *Supply Chain* can be defined as a network of facilities and distribution options that performs the function of procurement of materials, transformation of these materials into intermediate and finished products, and the distribution of these finished products to customers. *Logistics management* is part of supply chain management. Logistics management plans, implements, and controls the efficient flow and storage of goods, services and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customers' requirements. Successful supply chain operators work in close partnerships with their customers; they jointly explore the opportunities for increasing efficiency of the supply chain and improving service levels by using the latest systems and techniques. This approach is also referred to as *logistics re-engineering*. The re-engineering process considers the following factors: the nature of the product, the optimal or preferred location of source or manufacture, freight and transport costs and the destination market, seasonal trends, import and export regulations, customs duties and taxes, etc.

A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a *logistician*. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, among other things, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, consultation and organizing and planning of these activities. Logisticians are responsible for the life cycle and supply chain operations of a variety of products. They are also responsible for customs documentation. They regularly work with other departments to ensure that the customers' needs and requirements are met.

## 2. Упражнения:

1. Найдите в тексте имена, подлежащие транскрипции, и выберите оптимальный звукобуквенный вариант для перевода их на русский язык в соответствии со сказочным стилем текста

After only a brief rest they started on their way again. All were eager to get the journey over as quickly as possible, and were willing, tired as they were, to go on marching still for several hours. Gandalf walked in front as before. In his left hand he held up his glimmering staff, the light of which just showed the ground before his feet; in his right hand he held his sword Glamdring. Behind him came Gimli, his eyes glinting in the dim light as he turned his head from side to side. Behind the dwarf walked Frodo, and he had drawn the short sword, Sting. No gleam came from the blades of Sting or of Glamdring; and that was some comfort, for being the work of Elvish



smiths in the Elder days these swords shone with a cold light, if any Ores were near at hand. Behind Frodo went Sam, and after him Legolas, and the young hobbits, and Boromir. In the dark at the rear, grim and silent, walked Aragorn.

2. *Переведите на русский язык следующие термины и терминологические словосочетания, употребляя транскрипцию или транслитерацию; найдите значения переведенных терминов в специальных словарях*

blind broker	visual control
bonus	active interface
gold certificate	vibration monitoring
crossed cheque	gas chromatograph
clearing bank	atomic mass spectrometer
close corporation	Magna Carta
bank references	London Traded Options
tariff quota	future business
terminals of the airport	

### **Упражнение:**

#### **Early Transport**

The first forms of road transport were horses or oxen carrying goods over dirt tracks that often followed game trails. As commerce increased, the tracks were often flattened or widened to accommodate the activities.

#### **Roman Roads**

With the advent of the Roman Empire, there was a need for armies to be able to travel quickly from one area to another, and the roads that existed were often muddy, which greatly delayed the movement of large masses of troops. To resolve this issue, the Romans built great roads. The Roman roads used deep roadbeds of crushed stone as a underlying layer to ensure that they kept dry, as the water would flow out from the crushed stone, instead of becoming mud in clay soils. The legions made good time on these roads and some are still used millennia later.

On the more heavily traveled routes, there were additional layers that included six sided capstones, or pavers, that reduced the dust and reduced the drag from wheels. The pavers allowed the Roman chariots to travel very quickly, ensuring good communication with the Roman provinces. Farm roads were often paved first on the way into town, to keep produce clean. Early forms of springs and shocks to reduce the bumps were incorporated in horse drawn transport, as the original pavers were sometimes not perfectly aligned.

#### **Industrial Revolution**

With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, steam powered engines were developed, but most were too heavy for common roads, and were implemented on railroads, where the weight could be isolated to supporting rails, which also reduced the friction or drag. Of notable interest is that common British rail gauge is the same width as the Roman chariot wheelbase, as that was the common width for carts ever since

### **Упражнения:**

#### **The logistics industry**

The Management of Business Logistics defines logistics: "... ensuring the availability of the right product, in the right quantity and the right condition, at the right place, at the right time, for the right customer, at the right cost." These goods and products can be almost anything, including clothing, electronic equipment, food or medical supplies. Logistics is what keeps the shelves stocked in supermarkets, gets your package to your sister in time for her birthday, and ensures your customers receives the goods they ordered. Logistics failures can cause anything from minor inconvenience to major financial losses for a company. Although it has existed in military operations for hundreds of years, logistics as a business discipline is relatively new. It

became part of the modern business world after World War II, with the need to integrate the management of inventory, transportation and warehousing. Today, logistics is used to manage global supply chains, from raw materials to delivery of the finished product to the consumer. Logistics is a group of functional activities that can be applied to manufacturing and service industries, with each company controlling its own logistics functions. This should not be confused with supply chain management, which is when three or more companies share information about the processes needed to move product from source to customer, efficiently and cost effectively. Specifically, logistics involves forecasting and planning, purchasing, inventory control, scheduling, distribution, order processing, customer service, storage and transportation, and other complex functions. It is estimated that companies spend anywhere from ten to seventy percent of their operating budget on logistics processes

### 1.3. Фонда оценочных средств для рубежного контроля

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>considerate</b>	meaning someone who always thinks about other people and their need
<b>warm</b>	meaning someone who shows positive feelings to others and makes other people feel good
<b>funny</b>	people have a good sense of humour
<b>reliable</b>	you can depend on them to keep their promises and be there for you when you need them
<b>honest</b>	meaning someone who always tells the truth, and does not try to deceive people or break the law
<b>straightforward</b>	they're honest, easy to understand and easy to spend time with
<b>cheerful</b>	people who smile a lot and are usually in a good mood
<b>moody</b>	people's moods change very easily, and they are often in a bad mood
<b>selfish</b>	they think about themselves too much, and don't think about the needs of others
<b>self-obsessed</b>	person only thinks about themselves, and doesn't seem to realize that other people exist at all

**Условия выполнения задания:**

- 1) задание выполняется в кабинете иностранного языка;
- 2) обучающиеся пишут лексический диктант на бумажном носителе, указывают фамилию, инициалы, группу и дату;
- 3) обучающиеся прослушивают дефиницию и записывают слова в столбик на английском языке в той последовательности, в которой их диктует преподаватель;
- 4) время, отводимое на диктант - 15 мин;
- 5) максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>watercraft construction</b>	an engineering discipline concerned with the design of ships, boats, drill rigs, submarines, and other floating or submerged craft
<b>sailing</b>	the art of controlling a boat
<b>safety regulations</b>	the discipline of preventing injury or loss at sea
<b>intermodal freight transport</b>	a means of moving freight using multiple modes of transportation
<b>aircraft navigation</b>	the process of planning, recording and controlling the movement of a craft from one place to another

<b>meteorology</b>	the interdisciplinary scientific study of the atmosphere
<b>aircraft construction</b>	the development of components and planning of aircraft
<b>land transport</b>	people move under their own power, or use wheels with electric or fuel-powered engines

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>preflight</b>	this portion of the flight starts on the ground and includes flight checks, pushback from the gate and taxi to the runway
<b>take-off</b>	the pilot powers up the aircraft and speeds down the runway
<b>departure</b>	the plane lifts off the ground and climbs to a cruising altitude
<b>en route</b>	the aircraft travels through one or more centre airspaces and nears the destination airport
<b>descent</b>	the pilot descends and manoeuvres the aircraft to the destination airport
<b>approach</b>	the pilot aligns the aircraft with the designated landing runway

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>see your breath</b>	you can literally see the air when you breathe on it
<b>bundle up</b>	to wear layers of clothes to keep yourself warm
<b>drizzling</b>	it is raining lightly, it's not heavy
<b>spitting</b>	a few raindrops are falling, but it isn't really raining
<b>the heavens open</b>	it starts raining heavily
<b>chucking it down</b>	it is raining a lot, it is really heavy (people find it difficult to drive in or walk in)
<b>get soaked</b>	clothes are very wet because of the rain
<b>overcast</b>	the clouds are covering the sky, you cannot see the sun
<b>dark overhead</b>	the clouds are very black
<b>thunderstorm</b>	storm that has lighting, thunder and it is also chucking it down as well
<b>completely still</b>	no wind at all
<b>scorcher</b>	extremely hot
<b>boiling</b>	the temperature is very hot
<b>weather forecast</b>	the prediction for the next day or week of what the weather will be like
<b>frost</b>	ice crystals on a frozen surface
<b>sleet</b>	rain and snow mixed together (sleet happens when snow melts as it falls)
<b>flurry of snow</b>	light snow for a short time (it won't be heavy and it usually doesn't stay on the ground)
<b>blizzard</b>	a storm with lots of snow and wind
<b>slush</b>	snow or ice that has partly melted
<b>below freezing</b>	the temperature is below 0°C

**Условия выполнения задания:**

- 1) задание выполняется в учебном кабинете иностранного языка;
- 2) обучающиеся пишут лексический диктант на бумажном носителе, указывают фамилию, инициалы, группу и дату;
- 3) обучающиеся прослушивают дефиницию и записывают слова в столбик на английском языке в той последовательности, в которой их диктует преподаватель;
- 4) время, отводимое на диктант - 15 мин;
- 5) максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>cable</b>	thick, strong metal rope or wire
<b>goods</b>	products destined for sale , carried by truck, plane or ship
<b>infrastructure</b>	the systems and services necessary for a country to function well
<b>depots</b>	a place where goods are stored
<b>legalities</b>	issues connected with the law
<b>containerisation</b>	the process of transporting goods in enormous boxes
<b>subsidies</b>	money that governments give to help organisations
<b>flow</b>	to move smoothly and constantly

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

**1. Условия выполнения задания самостоятельной работы:**

- 1) проверка самостоятельной работы обучающихся;
- 2) время, отводимое на опрос по заданию самостоятельной работы - 20 мин;
- 3) максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

**2. Условия выполнения задания:**

- 1) задание выполняется в учебном кабинете иностранного языка;
- 2) обучающиеся пишут лексический диктант на бумажном носителе, указывают фамилию, инициалы, группу и дату;
- 3) обучающиеся прослушивают слова на русском языке и записывают в столбик английские эквиваленты в той последовательности, в которой их диктует преподаватель;
- 4) время, отводимое на диктант - 15 мин;
- 5) максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

**Задание:** внеаудиторное чтение текста по специальности

### **Containerization**

Containerization is a system of intermodal freight transport cargo transport using standard ISO containers (known as shipping containers), ITUs (Intermodal Transport Units) that can be loaded and sealed intact onto container ships, railroad cars, planes, and trucks.

Although having its origins in the late 1780s or earlier, the global standardization of containers and container handling equipment was one of the important innovations in 20th century logistics.

Toward the end of World War II, the United States Army began using specialized containers to speed up the loading and unloading of transport ships. After the U.S. Department of Defense standardized an 8'x8' cross section container in multiples of 10' lengths for military use it was rapidly adopted for shipping purposes. These standards were adopted in the United Kingdom for containers and rapidly displaced the older wooden containers in the 1950s.

Even the railways of the USSR had their own small containers. The introduction of containers resulted in vast improvements in port handling efficiency, thus lowering costs and helping lower freight charges and, in turn, boosting trade flows. Almost every manufactured product spends some time in a container.

Containerization has revolutionized cargo shipping. Today, approximately 90% of non-bulk cargo worldwide moves by containers stacked on transport ships; 26% of all containers originate from China. The widespread use of ISO standard containers has driven modifications in

other freight-moving standards, gradually forcing removable truck bodies or swap bodies into the standard sizes and shapes (though without the strength needed to be stacked), and changing completely the worldwide use of freight pallets that fit into ISO containers or into commercial vehicles.

Improved cargo security is also an important benefit of containerization. The cargo is not visible to the casual viewer and thus is less likely to be stolen and the doors of the containers are generally sealed so that tampering is more evident. This has reduced the "falling off the truck" syndrome that long plagued the shipping industry.

Container capacity is often expressed in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU, or sometimes teu). An equivalent unit is a measure of containerized cargo capacity equal to one standard 20 ft (length) x 8 ft (width) container. As this is an approximate measure, the height of the box is not considered. Similarly, the 45-ft (13.7 m) containers are also commonly designated as two TEU, although they are 45 and not 40 feet (12 m) long. Two TEU are equivalent to one forty-foot equivalent unit (FEU).

The use of Imperial measurements to describe container size (TEU, FEU) reflects the fact that US Department of Defense played a major part in the development of containers. The overwhelming need to have a standard size for containers, in order that they fit all ships, cranes, and tracks, and the length of time that the current container sizes have been in use, makes changing to an even metric size impractical.

The maximum gross mass for a 20 ft (6.1 m) dry cargo container is 24,000 kg. Allowing for the tare mass of the container, the maximum payload mass is therefore reduced to approximately 21,600 kg for 20 ft (6.1 m). Since November 2007 48-ft and 53 ft (16 m) containers are used also for international ocean shipments. Various container types are available for different needs:

- -General purpose dry van for boxes, cartons, cases, sacks, bales, pallets, drums in standard, high or half height;
- -High cube palletwide containers for europallet compatibility;
- -Temperature controlled from -25 °C to +25 °C reefer;
- -Open top bulkainers for bulk minerals, heavy machinery;
- -Open side for loading oversize pallet;
- -Flushfolding flat-rack containers for heavy and bulky semi-finished goods, out of gauge cargo;
- -Platform or bolster for barrels and drums, crates, cable drums, out of gauge cargo, machinery, and processed timber;
- -Ventilated containers for organic products requiring ventilation;
- -Tank containers for bulk liquids and dangerous goods;
- -Rolling floor for difficult to handle cargo;
- -Gas bottle;
- -Generator;
- -Collapsible ISO;
- -Swap body.

Containers have been used to smuggle contraband. The vast majority of containers are never subjected to scrutiny due to the large number of containers in use. In recent years there have been increased concerns that containers might be used to transport terrorists or terrorist materials into a country undetected. The U.S. government has advanced the Container Security Initiative

(CSI), intended to ensure that high-risk cargo is examined or scanned, preferably at the port of departure.

Containers are intended to be used constantly, being loaded with a new cargo for a new destination soon after being emptied of the previous cargo. This is not always possible, and in some cases the cost of transporting an empty container to a place where it can be used is considered to be higher than the worth of the used container. This can result in large areas in ports and warehouses being occupied by empty containers left abandoned. However, empty containers may also be recycled in the form of shipping container architecture, or the steel content salvaged.

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>ambulance</b>	скорая помощь
<b>emergency</b>	чрезвычайное положение; авария
<b>bleeding</b>	кровотечение
<b>care</b>	уход
<b>hazardous</b>	опасный, рискованный
<b>employees' exposure</b>	риск для работников
<b>incident</b>	происшествие
<b>occupational disease</b>	профессиональное заболевание
<b>preventive measures</b>	профилактические меры
<b>safety features</b>	защитные характеристики; меры обеспечения безопасности
<b>threat</b>	опасность, угроза
<b>victim</b>	жертва

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>stimulating</b>	is exciting and gives you energy
<b>satisfying</b>	your job gives you a sense of achievement
<b>creative</b>	you can use your imagination when you work
<b>rewarding</b>	your job gives you very positive feelings. It's often used to talk about jobs in which you help other people. For example, teachers or nurses might describe their jobs as rewarding.
<b>challenging</b>	your job is difficult, but in an interesting way which makes you think and learn
<b>exhausting</b>	makes you feel very tired, either physically or mentally
<b>thankless</b>	no one notices or appreciates what you do
<b>mind-numbing</b>	extremely boring
<b>dead-end</b>	no prospects for the future. If you have a dead-end job, you will never get promoted and the job will always be the same.
<b>soul-destroying</b>	extremely unpleasant and boring, and which you really, really hate

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>authorization</b>	санкционирование, разрешение
<b>charge</b>	расходы, издержки, налог, сбор
<b>coach</b>	пассажирский автобус, вагон
<b>to codify</b>	систематизировать
<b>distorting</b>	искажающий, деформирующий
<b>to hamper</b>	препятствовать, мешать
<b>haulage</b>	перевозка, транспортировка

<b>impact</b>	сильное воздействие, удар, толчок
<b>bus occupancy</b>	загруженность (вместимость) автобуса
<b>congestion</b>	затор, пробка на дороге
<b>fine</b>	штраф, плата
<b>fossil fuel</b>	ископаемое топливо
<b>ridership</b>	пассажирские перевозки
<b>transponder</b>	ретранслятор, радиомаяк
<b>collision</b>	столкновение

**Задание:** написать лексический диктант по теме

<b>Flight safety</b>	Безопасность полетов
<b>Occupational safety and health</b>	Охрана труда и санитария
<b>Accidental death and dismemberment</b>	Смерть или увечье в результате несчастного случая
<b>Driving when intoxicated</b>	Вождение в нетрезвом состоянии
<b>Assessment of workplaces with respect to working conditions</b>	Аттестация рабочих мест по условиям труда
<b>balance of working time</b>	Баланс рабочего времени
<b>safe and healthy working conditions</b>	безопасные и соответствующие санитарным нормам условия труда
<b>safety induction meeting</b>	вводный инструктаж по технике безопасности
<b>time off</b>	время отдыха
<b>noise exposure limit</b>	Предельно допустимый уровень шума

#### 1.4. Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

**Форма контроля:** Промежуточная аттестация

**Задание:** Тестирование (Приложение 2)

**Условия выполнения задания:**

1. задание выполняется в кабинете иностранного языка;
2. обучающиеся письменно отвечают на вопросы;
3. время, отводимое на опрос -30 мин;
4. максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов.

#### Критерии оценки

**Критерии оценки устных (письменных) ответов на теоретические вопросы**

Критерии оценки		Оценка
<b>1</b>	Демонстрирует глубокое, полное знание и понимание программного материала. Последовательно, самостоятельно раскрывает основное содержание вопроса. Выводы аргументированы, основаны на самостоятельно выполненном анализе, обобщении данных. Четко и верно даны определения понятий и научных терминов. Дает верные, самостоятельные ответы на вопросы.	5 (отлично)
<b>2</b>	Демонстрирует недостаточно глубокое, полное знание и понимание программного материала.	4 (хорошо)

	<p>Недостаточно последовательно, но самостоятельно раскрывает основное содержание вопроса.</p> <p>Выводы основаны на самостоятельно выполненном анализе, обобщении данных, но в отдельных случаях недостаточно аргументированы.</p> <p>Недостаточно четко и верно даны определения понятий и научных терминов.</p> <p>При ответе на вопросы допускает несущественные ошибки, которые может исправить самостоятельно.</p>	
3	<p>Демонстрирует в отдельных вопросах, неглубокое владение знаниями программного материала.</p> <p>Излагает программный материал фрагментарно, не всегда последовательно.</p> <p>Допущены ошибки и неточности в использовании научной терминологии.</p> <p>При ответе на вопросы допускает неточности.</p>	3 (удовлетворительно)
4	<p>Студент демонстрирует незнание и непонимание программного материала.</p> <p>Основное содержание учебного материала не раскрыто; допущены грубые ошибки в определении понятий, при использовании терминологии.</p> <p>Затрудняется отвечать на вопросы, при ответе допускает серьезные ошибки.</p>	2 (неудовлетворительно)

#### Критерии оценки результатов выполнения тестового задания

Оценка	Количество правильных ответов на вопросы в % соотношении от общего числа вопросов
Оценка 5 «отлично»	90-100%
Оценка 4 «хорошо»	76-89%
Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно»	50-75%
Оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно»	≤ 49%

#### Критерии оценки результатов практического задания (лексический диктант)

	Критерии оценки к практическому заданию	Баллы за критерии оценки
1	2	3
	Закрепление лексических единиц (ЛЕ): Знание лексических единиц иностранного языка (английского) в объеме, указанном в каждой теме оценивается с помощью диктанта.	Максимальный балл – 5 баллов
1	Правильное оформление ЛЕ	0,5
	<b>ИТОГО:</b>	<b>5</b>



Прочитайте текст, содержащий информацию о возможностях работы для студентов в летнее время. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 к абзацам A-D, поставив эти абзацы в логическом порядке. В задании есть один лишний заголовок. Заполните таблицу своими ответами.

*Заголовки к абзацам*

1. Handing in CV
2. Job abroad
3. Retail work
4. Ways to find a job
5. A summer job

A. There are different ways to find a summer job. The Internet has a range of websites dedicated to finding students summer work. Alternatively, have a look in newspapers which have job sections or some career services. Don't forget to ask your parents too, they may know of a suitable position, or at least be able to pick up some other local papers for you to look at. Ask friends who have summer jobs if there are any other jobs available at their place of work. You may apply either post or email. If you are applying in person (лично) take a CV (Curriculum Vitae) (резюме) if you have one. If not, be prepared to complete an application. For example, if you are going to get a retail work.

B. Always hand in your CV to the manager directly and look good at first impressions count. Get the store telephone number and ring them every few days to see if they're having any interviews or going to offer you one or looked through your CV. Eventually they'll look at it just to get you to stop bothering them. Remember apply to as many shops as you can, 5 applications isn't enough, 10 isn't good either! We live in a consumerist world, so there are loads of stores.

C. When summer comes upon us, most people see it as time to get on those bikinis and sun beds but for students of all ages, it's the perfect time to find a summer job and add some cash and experience. Finding a summer job is a fantastic way to gain skills that will help you develop the professional talents that you'll need throughout your life. You can find a range of summer jobs that offer you the chance to earn money and skills and still find time to enjoy the sun.

D. Though for the most people retail work does seem simple but it can be quite hard, and sometimes not worth the money. For students to find such a summer job is a good chance to earn some money. The best advice for retail jobs would be to apply early. You should start seeing adverts for your favourite stores from late April / early May time, some shops recruit earlier so they can train staff. As soon as you see signs, start applying! The earlier you get your CV in, the more of a chance you have. There are some important tips for you to get success.

Заголовки к абзацам	Абзацы			

Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A5-A8 соответствуют содержанию предыдущего текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False), и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3-Notstated).

A5. The best way to spend a summer is to get on sun beds.

1 True      2 False      3 Not stated

A6. There are different ways to find a summer job.

1 True      2 False      3 Not stated

A7. Retail work is simple and worth the money.

1 True      2 False      3 Not stated

A8. Don't ring every day to see if the manager going to offer you something.

1 True      2 False      3 Notstated

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sand in my shoes.  
a) — c) the  
b) a d) an
2. The news was \_\_\_\_\_ very depressing.  
a) a c) —  
b) the d) an
3. \_\_\_\_\_ man and \_\_\_\_\_ woman were sitting opposite me.  
a) a, the c) a, a  
b) the, a d) -, -
4. Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of France.  
a) the c) an  
b) a d) —
5. Chinese eat \_\_\_\_\_ rice every day.  
a) the c) a  
b) - d) an
6. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees  
a) boils c) will boil  
b) is boiling d) will have been boiling
7. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ hotter and hotter  
a) gets c) is getting  
b) has been getting d) get
8. The first modern Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens more than a hundred years ago  
a) were taking place c) have taken  
b) took d) had taken
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ 20 new buildings this year  
a) built c) had built  
b) were building d) have built
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ if the service is bad in restaurants.  
a) -, complain c) will be complaining  
b) am complaining d) will complain
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ see the lake from our bedroom window.  
a) are able c) must  
b) can d) might
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak any foreign languages?  
a) could c) must  
b) can d) might
13. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ come to the party next week.  
a) could not c) must not  
b) cannot d) might not
14. When we went to the forest, we \_\_\_\_\_ smell burning  
a) could c) must  
b) can d) might

15. She spoke in a very low voice, but I \_\_\_\_\_ understand what she said.  
 a) could    c) must  
 b) can    d) might
16. Образуйте множественное число существительного a baby  
 a) babys    b) babies
17. Образуйте множественное число существительного a tomato  
 a) tomatos                                        b) tomatoes
18. Образуйте множественное число существительного a man  
 a) men    b) mans
19. Образуйте множественное число существительного a goose  
 a) geese    b) gooses
20. Образуйте множественное число существительного a child  
 a) childs    b) children

## Вариант 2

Задания с выбором ответа

***Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую  
 правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.*

- |                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| a) an<br>b) a                   | c) —<br>d) the                                  | 1. There were _____ very few people in the shops<br>today.          |
| a) a, a<br>b) the, the          | c) the, a<br>d) a, the                          | 2. What is _____ longest river in _____ world?                      |
| a) the<br>b) -                  | c) a<br>d) an                                   | 3. Did you hear _____ noise just now?                               |
| a) -<br>b) the                  | c) a<br>d) an                                   | 4. What did you have for _____ breakfast?                           |
| a) the<br>b) a                  | c) an<br>d) –                                   | 5. Have you got these shoes in _____ size 43?                       |
| a) was listening<br>b) listened | c) have been listening<br>d) had been listening | 6. I _____ to the news on television at nine<br>o'clock last night. |
| a) ate<br>b) had eaten          | c) have eaten<br>d) were eating                 | 7. After they _____ they cleared the table.                         |
| a) am waiting<br>b) was waiting | c) have been waiting<br>d) had been waiting     | 8. I _____ for a whole hour!  |

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ John's mobile phone because I left mine at home.
- a) use  
b) was using  
c) used  
d) have been using
10. This juice \_\_\_\_\_ good.
- a) is tasting  
b) tastes  
c) has been tasting  
d) is being tasted
11. I do not know when they will be here. They \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at any time.
- a) could  
b) can  
c) must  
d) might
12. I was so tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep for a week.
- a) could  
b) can  
c) must  
d) might
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ have gone away if we had enough money.
- a) could  
b) can  
c) must  
d) might
14. You have been travelling all day. You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired.
- a) could  
b) must to  
c) must  
d) might
15. They have not lived here for very long. They \_\_\_\_\_ know many people.
- a) could  
b) should  
c) must not  
d) might
16. Образуйте множественное число существительного a child
- a) childes  
b) children
17. Образуйте множественное число существительного a boy-friend
- a) boys-friends  
b) boy-friends
18. Образуйте множественное число существительного a woman
- a) women  
b) womans
19. Образуйте множественное число существительного glasses
- a) glasses  
b) glasseses
20. Образуйте множественное число существительного a country
- a) countrys  
b) countries

### Вариант 3

Задания с выбором ответа

***Инструкция по выполнению заданий:*** Выберите букву, соответствующую  
правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

1. Ken's brother is in \_\_\_\_\_ prison now for robbery.  
a) the c) a  
b) - d) an
2. Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ seaman. He spends most of his time at \_\_\_\_\_ sea.  
a) a, — c) an, the  
b) the, - d) a, the
3. \_\_\_\_\_ children team a lot from playing.  
a) the c) -  
b) a d) an
4. \_\_\_\_\_ giraffe is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest of all animals.  
a) the, the c) an, the  
b) a, a d) -, -
5. We had \_\_\_\_\_ very nice lunch.  
a) - c) the  
b) ad) an
6. Long ago they \_\_\_\_\_ most houses out of wood.  
a) built c) were building  
b) have built d) had built
7. We still \_\_\_\_\_ life on other planets.  
a) didn't discover c) won't discover  
b) hadn't discovered d) haven't discovered
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ when my friend \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) slept, called b) was sleeping, was calling  
c) was sleeping, called d) slept, was calling
9. Those potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.  
a) have been boiling c) are boiling  
b) were boiling d) had been boiling
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ money!  
a) —, borrow c) will borrow  
b) has been borrowing d) are borrowing
11. The phone rang but I did not hear it. I \_\_\_\_\_ have been asleep.  
a) could c) must  
b) may d) might
12. She passed me without speaking. She \_\_\_\_\_ have seen me.  
a) could not c) should  
b) cannot d) might not
13. - Why did not your sister answer the phone?  
- She \_\_\_\_\_ have been asleep.  
a) can c) must  
b) should d) mightn't
14. - Why did Sarah miss meeting?  
- She \_\_\_\_\_ have known about it.  
a) should not c) must

- b) should                                  d) might not  
 15. Do not phone me at eight o'clock. I \_\_\_\_\_ be watching the football match on TV.  
 a) could not                                  c) should  
 b) can    d) might  
 16. Образуйте множественное число существительного knife  
 a) knives                                      b) knives  
 17. Образуйте множественное число существительного roof  
 a) roofs                                        b) rooves  
 18. They became successful ....  
 a) businessman                            b) businessmen  
 19. What ... the media? - Press, radio, TV.  
 a) is    b) are  
 20. Образуйте множественное число существительного wolf  
 a) wolves                                      b) wolfs

#### Вариант 4

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

1. We visited \_\_\_\_\_ Canada and \_\_\_\_\_ United States.  
 a) a, a    c) the, the  
 b) -, -    d) -, the  
 2. Jill has gone to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to visit Jack.  
 a) the    c) -  
 b) a    d) an  
 3. We took \_\_\_\_\_ children to the Zoo.  
 a) -    c) an  
 b) a    d) the  
 4. It can be dangerous to swim in \_\_\_\_\_ sea.  
 a) -    c) a  
 b) the    d) an  
 5. Have you ever been to \_\_\_\_\_ British Museum?  
 a) ac) the  
 b) -    d) an  
 6. They \_\_\_\_\_ for four hours before they \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.  
 a) climbed, reached                        b) had been climbing, reached  
 c) was climbing, reached                d) climbed, has been reaching  
 7. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult game.  
 a) is going to be                            c) have been  
 b) will be                                      d) had been  
 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to you ever again.  
 a) don't speak                              c) hasn't spoken  
 b) am not going to speak                d) will have been spoken  
 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ him tomorrow, he is expecting my call.  
 a) phone                                      c) am going to phone

- b) am phoning                      d) will have phoned
10. The boat \_\_\_\_\_ the island on Friday.
- a) is leaving                      c) is going to leave
- b) leaved) leaves
11. What time are you going? - Well, I am ready, so I \_\_\_\_\_ go now.
- a) could as well                      c) must as well
- b) can as well                      d) might as well
12. She is a very nice person. You \_\_\_\_\_ meet her.
- a) can                      c) must
- b) are able                      d) have
13. I have not phoned Ann for ages. I \_\_\_\_\_ phone her tonight.
- a) could                      c) must
- b) can                      d) have
14. He cannot come out with us this evening. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
- a) could                      c) must
- b) has                      d) might
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow, because my train leaves at 7:30.
- a) need                      c) must
- b) have to                      d) might
16. Образуйте множественное число существительного a child
- b) childes                      b) children
17. Образуйте множественное число существительного aboy-friend
- a) boys-friends                      b) boy-friends
18. Образуйте множественное число существительного a man
- a) men                      b) mans
19. Образуйте множественное число существительного a watch
- a) watches                      b)watches
20. Образуйте множественное число существительного a day
- a) days                      b) daies

### Вариант 5

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

1. Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_ noise just now?
- a) the                      c) a
- b) -                      d) an
2. What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?
- a) -                      c) a
- b) the                      d) an
3. Have you got these shoes in \_\_\_\_\_ size 43?
- a) the                      c) an
- b) a                      d) –
4. Ken's brother is in \_\_\_\_\_ prison now for robbery.
- a) the                      c) a







## Вариант 5

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

1. English is the main foreign language which \_\_\_\_\_ within most school systems.  
a) *teach*    c) *teaches*  
b) *is taught*                                      d) *is teaching*
2. On festive occasions sweets \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of a meal.  
a) *are served*                                      c) *is being served*  
b) *is served*                                        d) *served*
3. If the vegetable we \_\_\_\_\_ is very soft a crunchy relish \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) *are serving, may be added*                c) *is serving, may be added*  
b) *are served, may be added*                d) *may be served, added*
4. In India the right hand \_\_\_\_\_ for eating.  
a) *used*    c) *is used*  
b) *uses*    d) *is being used*
5. Needless to say, hands \_\_\_\_\_ before and after eating.  
a) *must wash*                                      c) *wash*  
b) *must be washing*                              d) *must be washed*
6. Some of the rice \_\_\_\_\_ plain to enable us to eat it with other dishes.  
a) *is left*    c) *is leaving*  
b) *left*    d) *is being left*
7. I haven't got a large appetite and when I \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite food, I leave half of it on the plate.  
a) *was given*                                      c) *have given*  
b) *gave*    d) *am given*
8. My father \_\_\_\_\_ that roast meat is not healthy.  
a) *persuaded*                                      c) *has persuaded*  
b) *has been persuaded*                        d) *persuades*
9. She stood in the shadows of the jungle, knowing that she \_\_\_\_\_ by the Indians.  
a) *must follow*                                      c) *must have been followed*  
b) *must have followed*                        d) *followed*
10. She thought the arrow \_\_\_\_\_ poisoned.  
a) *is*    c) *can be*  
b) *may be*    d) *could be*
11. He knew the boys \_\_\_\_\_ rescued.  
a) *would be*                                        c) *are*  
b) *have been*                                      d) *'ll be*
12. Japan \_\_\_\_\_ up of a chain of more than one thousand islands.  
a) *make*    c) *is making*  
b) *is made*                                        d) *makes*
13. She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ keen on drawing.  
a) *was*    c) *has been*  
b) *is*     d) *were*
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ her that I \_\_\_\_\_ time to play the piano.

- a) told, have no                      c) told, did not have  
 b) tells, did not have                d) told to, had not have
15. Jane answered that she \_\_\_\_\_ very early, so she \_\_\_\_\_ the news.  
 a) went to bed, hadn't seen            c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen  
 b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen        d) had gone to bed, didn't see
16. Mary told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ to leave for London the next week.  
 a) is going                                c) were going  
 b) has gone                                d) was going
17. I replied that I \_\_\_\_\_ her when I \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
 a) will phone, got                        c) will have phoned, will have come  
 b) would phone, got                      d) is to phone, get
18. Mary said that Paris \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful in spring.  
 a) is                                         c) was  
 b) has been                                 d) were
19. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a report on the Civil War.  
 a) told Jane to make                        c) told Jane make  
 b) tell to Jane to make                      d) told to Jane to make
20. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ worry about her health.  
 a) ask to me not to                        c) asked me not to  
 b) asked to not                             d) asked not
21. I said that I \_\_\_\_\_ if I \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
 a) will go, have                            c) would go, have had  
 b) would go, had                            d) will go, had
22. Mary answered that she \_\_\_\_\_ wake up early in the morning when she was young.  
 a) did get used to                         c) gets used to  
 b) is getting used to                        d) used
23. Jane told me \_\_\_\_\_ calm.  
 a) to stay                                  c) to have stayed  
 b) stay                                        d) staying
24. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you \_\_\_\_\_ ill.  
 a) were                                      c) has been  
 b) are                                         d) had been
25. She said that Mary \_\_\_\_\_ into her flat because she \_\_\_\_\_ her key.  
 a) cannot get, lost                        c) couldn't get, had lost  
 b) couldn't get, has lost                 d) can't get, was losing

### Вариант 6

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

1. The famous actress \_\_\_\_\_ now for the "HELLO" magazine.  
 a) is interview                              c) is being interviewed  
 b) interview                                 d) was interviewed
2. All tickets \_\_\_\_\_ before we got in the theatre.

- a) *were sold*                      c) *are sold*  
 b) *have sold*                      d) *had been sold*
3. Students \_\_\_\_\_ next Friday.  
 a) *will be examined*              c) *are examined*  
 b) *will examine*                  d) *have been examined*
4. "A Farewell to Arms" \_\_\_\_\_ in 1929.  
 a) *was published*                  c) *published*  
 b) *were published*                d) *has published*
5. The dinner \_\_\_\_\_ by five o'clock tomorrow.  
 a) *will be served*                  c) *will have been served*  
 b) *is served*                        d) *will serve*
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ to tidy the garage.  
 a) *was helped*                      c) *are helped*  
 b) *were helped*                    d) *have helped*
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ practicing the piano yesterday.  
 a) *is heard*                          c) *hear*  
 b) *was heard*                        d) *hears*
8. The jam sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ with white bread.  
 a) *made*                                c) *are made*  
 b) *makes*                              d) *is made*
9. Most children \_\_\_\_\_ strongly \_\_\_\_\_ their parents.  
 a) *are, influencing on*              c) *has, influence with*  
 b) *are, influenced by*              d) *have, influenced by*
10. All information \_\_\_\_\_ to me, before I found her address.  
 a) *had given*                          c) *was given*  
 b) *had been given*                  d) *is given*
11. The Loch Ness monster \_\_\_\_\_ to exist.  
 a) *is told*                              c) *is said*  
 b) *tells*                                d) *says*
12. About 50 people \_\_\_\_\_ to the party yesterday.  
 a) *were invited*                      c) *was invited*  
 b) *invite*                                d) *are invited*
13. She said that her friend's name \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.  
 a) *is*                                      c) *was*  
 b) *has been*                          d) *were*
14. I saw what he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) *means*                              c) *is meaning*  
 b) *meant*                                d) *has meant*
15. She thought it \_\_\_\_\_ curious.  
 a) *'ll be*                                c) *is*  
 b) *was*                                  d) *has been*
16. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.  
 a) *was*                                  c) *'ll be*  
 b) *is*                                      d) *has been*
17. I heard she \_\_\_\_\_ good English.

a) *speaks*

c) *speak*

b) *is speaking*

d) *spoke*

18. John confessed he \_\_\_\_\_ like football.

a) *doesn't*

c) *will not*

b) *didn't*

d) *do not*

19. He asked me how many lessons I \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

a) *had*

c) *had had*

b) *was having*

d) *have*

20. He wondered what Dick \_\_\_\_\_ at that moment.

a) *did*

c) *is doing*

b) *does*

d) *was doing*

21. He told me Jack \_\_\_\_\_ back in a few minutes.

a) *would be*

c) *is*

b) *was*

d) *will be*

22. He promised he \_\_\_\_\_ there in half an hour.

a) *is*

c) *will be*

b) *would be*

d) *was*

23. She complained that no one \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ to her.

a) —, *speaks*

c) *had spoken*

b) —, *spoke*

d) *has spoken*

24. The manager explained that the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

a) *finished*

c) *is finished*

b) *finishes*

d) *had finished*

25. He explained he \_\_\_\_\_ there two years before.

a) *had moved*

c) *moves*

b) *moved*

d) *was moving*

## Вариант 7

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

Выберите правильную форму причастия

1. *The problem ... is of great significance*

- a) discussing
- b) being discussed
- c) discussed

2. *I saw her ... the street.*

- a) crossed
- b) having crossed
- c) crossing

3. Найдите правильные варианты перевода причастия **reading**

- a) читающий
- b) прочитанный
- c) читая
- d) читаемый

4. Найдите правильные варианты перевода причастия **described**

- a) описывающий
- b) описанный
- c) описывая
- d) описываемый

Определите, чем является подчеркнутое слово

5. *The actress playing the leading role is my mother.*

- a) инфинитив
- b) причастие
- c) герундий

6. *Playing tennis made me feel happy.*

- a) инфинитив
- b) причастие
- c) герундий

7. *They must be playing football now.*

- a) инфинитив
- b) причастие
- c) герундий

Выберите правильную форму инфинитива

8. *We expect them ... us this summer.*

- a) to visit
- b) to have visited

9. *We are glad ... the summer in the Crimea.*

- a) to spend
- b) to have spent

10. *It seems ... outside.*

- a) to rain
- b) to be raining

11. *She likes ... tennis.*

- a) to play
- b) to be played

Завершите следующие предложения, употребляя герундий

12. *I remember ... (to meet).*

- a) meeting
- b) the meeting

13. *She couldn't help ... (to smile).*

- a) smiling
- b) the smile

14. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода герундия на английский язык  
Она бросила курить.*

- a) She gave up smoking.
- b) She was given up smoking.

15. *Определите функцию герундия в предложении  
Seeing is believing.*

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого
- c) подлежащее и именная часть сказуемого

*Переведите выделенные слова*

16. ***Having been given*** the necessary tools the worker made his job quickly.

- a. дав
- b. давая
- c. когда ... были даны

17. ***To understand*** this rule we have to read it several times.

- a. понимание
- b. понимая
- c. для того, чтобы понять

18. ***Being designed*** on semiconductors, the device will operate without errors.

- a. сконструировав
- b. конструируя
- c. так как ... сконструирован

19. The student was proud of ***having fulfilled*** his work in time.

- a. выполняет
- b. выполнит
- c. выполнил

20. ***Splitting*** atoms in atom smashers releases much energy.

- a. расщепляя
- b. расщепление
- c. расщепляющиеся

## Вариант 8

Задания с выбором ответа



**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

Выберите правильную форму причастия

1. *While ... the book I came across a lot of interesting facts.*

- a) studying
- b) study
- c) having studied

2. *... her address I could not write her a letter*

- a) not knowing
- b) without knowing
- c) not to know

Выберите правильную форму причастия (PresentorPerfect)

3. *... his homework, he was thinking hard.*

- a) doing
- b) having done

4. *... his homework, he went for a walk.*

- a) doing
- b) having done

5. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода причастия на русский язык*

His broken arm was examined by the doctor.

- a) сломанная
- b) сломав
- c) ломая

6. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода причастия на русский язык*

Being very ill, she could not go to school.

- a) будучи больной
- b) заболев
- c) болел

7. *Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении*

To make mistakes is easy.

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого

8. He stopped for a minute to rest.

- a) обстоятельство
- b) определение

9. Употребите герундий или инфинитив в предложениях:

*He went on (to read).*

- a) to read
- b) reading

10. *We decided not (to go out).*

- a) to go out
- b) going out

11. *Определите функцию герундия в предложении*

Seeing is believing.

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого
- c) подлежащее и именная часть сказуемого

12. *The car needs repairing.*

- a) предложное дополнение
- b) прямое дополнение
- c) именная часть составного сказуемого

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода герундия на английский язык*

13. *Продолжайтепеть.*

- a) Go on singing.
- b) Shewassinging.

14. *Он любит рассказывать сказки.*

- a) He likes telling fairy tales.
- b) He likes being told fairy tales.

15. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода причастия на английский язык*

переведенный

- a) translated
- b) being translated
- c) havingtranslated

*Переведите выделенные слова*

16. Krylov developed the theory of helium atom, various methods of astronomy **having been applied**.

- a. применялись
- b. применяются
- c. применение

17. People **living** a hundred years ago knew nothing of the radio.

- a. прожив
- b. живущие
- c. жившие

18. Semiconductors are excellent means of **generating** heat and cold from electricity.

- a. получающие
- b. получения
- c. получая

19. The weight **defined** changed the density of material.

- a. определили
- b. определяющий
- c. определяемый

20. **Having studied** the motion of stars astronomers came to important conclusions.

- a. изучавшие
- b. изучая
- c. изучив

### Вариант 9

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

Выберите правильную форму причастия

1. *The holiday ... Thanksgiving Day is now observed on the fourth Thursday of November.*

- a) calling
- b) called
- c) to be called

2. *James Watt patented his steam engine, ... mainly for pumping, in 1769.*

- a) using
- b) is used
- c) used

Выберите правильную форму причастия (PresentorPerfect)

3. ... some juice and cakes, we went home.

- a) buying
- b) having bought

4. ... near the fire, he felt very warm.

- a) sitting
- b) havingsat

5. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода причастия на русский язык*

The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than that one.

- a) выходящая
- b) выходявшая
- c) выходя

6. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода деепричастия на русский язык*

переводя

- a) translating
- b) having translated
- c) translated

7. *Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении*

To make mistakes is easy.

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого

8. *Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении*

He stopped for a minute to rest.

- a) обстоятельство
- b) определение

Употребите герундий или инфинитив в предложениях

9. *Will you stop ... about it? (to talk)*

- a) talking
- b) to talk

10. *I suggest ... this film (to see).*

- a) seeing
- b) tosee

Определите функцию герундия в предложении

11. Seeing is believing.

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого
- c) подлежащее и именная часть сказуемого

12. *The car needs repairing.*

- a) прямое дополнение
- b) предложное дополнение
- c) именная часть составного сказуемого

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода герундия на английский язык*

13. *Продолжайте петь.*

- a) Go on singing.
- b) Shewassinging.

14. *Он любит рассказывать сказки.*

- a) He likes telling fairy tales.
- b) He likes being told fairy tales.

15. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода деепричастия на английский язык*

переведя

- a) having translated
- b) translated
- c) being translated

*Переведите выделенные слова*

16. **Being heated** magnetized steel loses its magnetism.

- a. нагретая
- b. при нагревании
- c. нагревая

17. **Having been applied** the new method of welding gave good results.

- a. применяемый
- b. применявшийся
- c. после того, как применили

18. The density of **memorizing** elements can be very high.

- a. запоминаемых
- b. запоминающих
- c. запоминающихся

19. The equipment **being tested** now in the laboratory requires further improvement.

- a. испытывая
- b. испытанное
- c. испытываемое

20. The data **to be processed** will help us to solve this problem.

- a. обрабатывающие
- b. которые надо обработать
- c. для обработки

### Вариант 10

Задания с выбором ответа

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий:** Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.

*Выберите правильную форму причастия*

1. *The problem ... is of great significance*

- a) discussing
- b) being discussed
- c) discussed

2. *... her address I could not write her a letter*

- a) not knowing
- b) without knowing
- c) not to know

*Выберите правильный вариант перевода причастия на русский язык*

3. His broken arm was examined by the doctor.

- a) сломанная
- b) сломав
- c) ломая

4. Being very ill, she could not go to school.

- a) будучи больной
- b) заболев
- c) болел

*Определите, чем является подчеркнутое слово*

5. The actress playing the leading role is my mother.

- a) инфинитив
- b) причастие
- c) герундий

6. Playing tennis made me feel happy.

- a) инфинитив
- b) причастие
- c) герундий

7. They must be playing football now.

- a) инфинитив
- b) причастие
- c) герундий

*Выберите правильную форму инфинитива*

8. We expect them ... us this summer.

- a) to visit
- b) to have visited

9. We are glad ... the summer in the Crimea.

- a) to spend
- b) to have spent

10. It seems ... outside.

- a) to rain
- b) to be raining

11. She likes ... tennis.

- a) to play
- b) to be played

Завершите следующие предложения, употребляя герундий

12. *I remember ... (to meet).*

- a) meeting
- b) the meeting

13. *She couldn't help ... (to smile).*

- a) smiling
- b) the smile

14. *Выберите правильный вариант перевода герундия на английский язык  
Она бросила курить.*

- a) She gave up smoking.
- b) She was given up smoking.

15. *Определите функцию герундия в предложении  
Seeing is believing.*

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого
- c) подлежащее и именная часть сказуемого

*Переведите выделенные слова*

16. *Having applied* a new method, the engineer achieved good results.

- a. применяя
- b. применив
- c. примененный

17. We know new materials *to be used* in the construction of these enterprises.

- a. используемые
- b. использовались
- c. используются

18. The report *following* his research dealt with some important problems.

- a. последовав
- b. следующий
- c. последовавший

19. The way of *protecting* buildings from thunderstorms was invented by Franklin.

- a. защиты
- b. защищающий
- c. защищаемый

20. *Making* experiments Newton could discover the Law of Inertia.

- a. проведение
- b. проведя
- c. проводя

### Вариант 11

Задания с выбором ответа

*Инструкция по выполнению заданий: Выберите букву, соответствующую  
правильному варианту ответа и запишите ее в бланк ответов.*

*Выберите правильную форму причастия*

1. *While ... the book I came across a lot of interesting facts.*

- a) studying

- b) study
- c) having studied

2. ... her address I could not write her a letter

- a) not knowing
- b) without knowing
- c) not to know

Выберите правильную форму причастия (PresentorPerfect)

3. ... his homework, he was thinking hard.

- a) doing
- b) having done

4. ... his homework, he went for a walk.

- a) doing
- b) having done

5. Найдите правильные варианты перевода причастия **reading**

- a) читающий
- b) прочитанный
- c) читая
- d) читаемый

6. Найдите правильные варианты перевода причастия **described**

- a) описывающий
- b) описанный
- c) описывая
- d) описываемый

7. Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении

To make mistakes is easy.

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого

8. He stopped for a minute to rest.

- a) обстоятельство
- b) определение

9. Употребите герундий или инфинитив в предложениях:

*He went on (to read).*

- a) reading
- b) to read

10. *We decided not (to go out).*

- a) to go out
- b) going out

11. Определите функцию герундия в предложении

*Seeing is believing.*

- a) подлежащее
- b) именная часть сказуемого
- c) подлежащее и именная часть сказуемого

12. *The car needs repairing.*

- a) прямое дополнение
- b) предложное дополнение

с) именная часть составного сказуемого

Выберите правильный вариант перевода герундия на английский язык

13. Продолжайте петь.

a) Go on singing.

b) Shewassinging.

14. Он любит рассказывать сказки.

a) He likes telling fairy tales.

b) He likes being told fairy tales.

15. Выберите правильный вариант перевода причастия на английский язык

переведенный

a) translated

b) being translated

c) havingtranslated

Переведите выделенные слова

16. **To transmit** the human voice around the earth became possible by means of radio.

a. для того, чтобы передать

b. передавая

c. передача

17. The data **being given** in the form of numbers, the problem is easily solved.

a. были даны

b. даются

c. будут даны

18. **By raising** the cathode temperature we increase the number of emitted electrons.

a. для увеличения

b. увеличивая

c. увеличив

19. The engineer spoke of the computers **having been used** in automatic control.

a. используются

b. используемых

c. использовались

20. **When applied** to automatic control, these machines showed good results.

a. применяющиеся

b. при применении

c. применив



