**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**По дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

**Направления 19.03.03 «Продукты питания животного происхождения»**

**1 семестр (полный курс)**

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1.Неопределенные местоимения.

2. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

3. Времена **Simple (Indefinite)**или **Continuous**.

4. Оборот **there’s**или **there are**.

1. Использование русско-английского и англо-русского словаря при переводе текста и предложений.

**Вариант № 1**

**Задание № 1.**Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения**.

1.There are not any modern conveniences in their house.

2.There is some clean water in the bottle.

3.No letters again! Nobody has written to me for a month.

4.The young engineer had no experience in such work.

**Задание № 2.**Выберите **прилагательное**в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.Sweden is the fifth (large, larger, largest) country in Europe.

2.In the past we needed (little, less, the least) mathematics than today.

3.You look much (good, better, the best) today.

4.Who is that boy in the (far, further, furthest) corner of the room?

**Задание № 3.**Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.Her hair (is, are, were) long, black and beautiful.

2.We (are, were, will be) at the Zoo last Sunday.

3.They (is, are, were) busy now.

4.I think the audience (is, was, will be) good tomorrow.

**Задание № 4.**Вставьте **there’s**или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.… a boring book.

2.… a wonderful park in this city.

3.… cold outside.

4.… a lot of work to do for us.

**Задание № 5.**Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык.

**Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1.He has got a beard.

2.We had only an egg and a cup of tea for breakfast.

3.It will cost three pounds.

**Задание № 6.**Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Simple (Indefinite)**или **Continuous**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.She seldom (cook) in the evening.

2.She (not/cook) at the moment.

3.I (have) a bath when the phone rang.

4.He usually (go) to work by bus.

**Задание № 7.**Письменно переведите текст.

**A Visit to Stratford**

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

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

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

gentle – тихий

to be born – родиться

Globe Theatre – театр “ Глобус” to bury – хоронить

thatch – соломенная

the grammar school – гимназия

Dutch – голландский

**Задание № 8.**Перепишите вопросы к тексту и письменно ответьте на них.

1.What is Stratford famous for?

2.What river can you see near Stratford?

3.Where is Shakespeare’s house?

4.What famous people visited Shakespeare’s house?

5.Where was Shakespeare buried?

**Вариант № 2**

**Задание № 1.**Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните**неопределенные местоимения**.

1.Some of us agree with the statement.

2.I did not see any change in his life.

3.Nobody can help him under the circumstances.

4.Something prevented him from coming.

**Задание № 2.**Выберите**прилагательное**в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.He found the work (easy, easier, the easiest) than he had expected.

2.She was (active, more active, the most active) of us.

3.He felt (bad, worse, the worst) yesterday than the day before.

4.When he had left Paris it was as (cold, colder, the coldest) as in winter there.

**Задание № 3.**Выберите нужную форму глагола**to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.She (is, was, will be) at the lecture now.

2.Last winter (is, was, will be) cold.

3.We (are, were, will be) free yesterday.

4.I (am, was, will be) at home tomorrow.

**Задание № 4.**Вставьте**there’s**или**it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.… a beautiful garden near the house.

2.Where is the cat? … under the sofa.

3.… no theatre in that small town.

4.… hot today.

**Задание № 5.**Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык.

**Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1.In England the traffic keeps to the left.

2.The students had five examinations.

3.I will know the result in a day.

**Задание № 6.**Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Simple (Indefinite)**или **Continuous.**Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.We (drink) coffee every morning.

2.While I (wait) for an answer, a knock came at the door.

3.They (have) dinner now.

4.He (come) to see me the day before yesterday.

**Задание № 7.**Письменно переведите текст.

**America in the Past and Today**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

newcomers – вновь прибывшие

Commander-in-Chief– главнокомандующий

the House of Representatives – палата представителей a motto – девиз

**Задание № 8.**Перепишите вопросы к тексту и письменно ответьте на них.

1.Who lived on the territory of America many years ago?

2.Was America discovered by Columbus or Vespucci?

3.People from many countries came to live in America, didn’t they?

4.How long did the biggest war last?

5.What chambers has Congress?

**Вариант № 3**

**Задание № 1.**Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения**.

1.When arriving in a foreign country one goes through the customs.

2.Speaking on TV the Prime Minister said that the Government would take some practical steps to increase competition and improve the work of public services (средства общественного транспорта и связи).

3.MP’s proposal (MP– член парламента) doesn’t seem to have aroused anybody’s interest.

4.She didn’t tell anyone about her secret. Not a person.

**Задание № 2.**Выберите **прилагательное**в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.Love is (precious, more precious, the most precious) than money.

2.To violate traffic regulations is very (dangerous, more dangerous, the most dangerous).

3.Interrupting people is (bad, worse, the worst) of all.

4.The House of Lords is (large, larger, the largest) in membership but the House of Commons has nearly all the power.

**Задание № 3.**Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be.**Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.The weather promised to be fine. There (are; were; will be) many stars in the sky.

2.Buckingham palace (will be, was, is) the place where presidents, kings and politicians go to meet the Queen.

3.The yesterday commercial program on TV (was, will be, is) of little artistic value.

4.Competition (was, is, will be) a good stimulus in the young managers’ future work.

**Задание № 4.**Вставьте **there’s**или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.…an awful day. Everything goes wrong.

2.…a big crowd at the discotheque tonight.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. | …the British Prime Minister’s residence in Downi ng Street 10, London. |
| 4. | …high time the children go to bed. |

**Задание № 5.**Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык.

**Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1.A year ago she had long fair hair.

2.Buckingham Palace has a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema and a swimming pool.

3.In the nearest future London will have a population of nearly 10 million people.

**Задание № 6.**Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Simple (Indefinite)**или **Continuous**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.The police (stop) me on my way home last night.

2.The Smiths have bought a new house. They (move in) at the moment.

3.Your dad (meet) you at the airport. Don’t worry.

4.All the evening yesterday we (listen) to the old records.

**Задание № 7.**Письменно переведите текст.

**The Houses of Parliament**

Near Westminster Abbey on the riverside the Palace of Westminster, known as the Houses of Parliament stands. These buildings were first built in the twelfth century and rebuilt in 1840 – 1867 and partly again after the Second World War. Parliament consists of the House of Lords, where the lords sit, and the House of Commons, where the elected members of Parliament sit. The House of Lords is larger in membership – more than eight hundred, but the House of Commons has nearly all the power.

The six hundred and thirty elected members of the House of Commons meet in session in Parliament. The members sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The Speaker is the chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons. Lord Chancellor presides over the Lords. His seat is called Woolsack to show that wool made England rich and powerful.

People who visit the Houses of Parliament may sit in the Public Gallery, looking down into the House of Commons, and listen to the debates. The central entrance hall is usually busy with people coming and going to see the buildings, and others wanting to see their Members of Parliament (M.P.’s).

Sessions of Parliament begin in November and last for about one hundred and sixty days. The sittings usually begin at 10 a.m. and end in the late afternoon, but if Parliament is discussing an important question, sittings may go on until late at

night. All the time Parliament is in session, a flag flies at the top of the Clock Tower, and when the House is still sitting after dark, there is a light over the face of Big Ben.

a riverside – берег реки

in session – на сессии (о парламенте) Chancellor – канцлер

woolsack – мешок с шерстью sitting – заседание

Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское аббатство Palace of Westminster – Вестминстерский дворец

**Задание № 8.**Перепишите вопросы к тексту и письменно ответьте на них.

1.When were the buildings of the Houses of Parliament first built?

2.What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?

3.Is the Speaker or Lord Chancellor the chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons?

4.Why is the Lord Chancellor’s seat called Woolsack?

5.What shows that the Parliament is in session?

**Вариант № 4**

**Задание № 1.**Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения.**

1.I want some sugar to make jam.

2.Has anybody of them been to Scotland?

3.Nobody will smoke in the room.

4.The Metric System has some advantages over the English System.

**Задание № 2.**Выберите **прилагательное**в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.He is the (old, oldest, eldest) son of my father’s friend.

2.What is the (much, more, most) important invention in the twentieth century?

3.We have heard the (late, later, latest) news on the radio.

4.I am sure this coffee tastes (good, better, the best) than that one.

**Задание № 3.**Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.The news he told us (are, was, were) interesting.

2.The Metric System (is, was, will be) a system of measures and weight.

You (are, is, were) at home last night.

4.It (is, was, will be) cold next week.

**Задание № 4.**Вставьте **there’s**или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.… easy to understand the rule.

2.… often a rainbow after the rain.

3.… electricity in all the houses of the town.

4.… so warm in the flat.

**Задание № 5.**Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык.

**Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1.They have got a nice cat.

2.We had a large lunch yesterday.

3.It will probably rain soon.

**Задание № 6.**Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Simple (Indefinite)**или **Continuous.**Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.I (wash) my hair last morning.

2.He usually (do) his homework in the afternoon.

3.The girl (talk) to Tim when his sister came.

4.If they forecast rainstorms, we (return) to the city.

**Задание № 7.**Письменно переведите текст.

**The Statue of Liberty**

The magnificent Statue of Liberty stands in New York Harbour and welcomes millions of foreign visitors and citizens returning to the United States from abroad. The idea for such a statue originated in France on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the USA.

The French people gave August Bartholdi’s statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” to the American people in 1886. The 12 acre Liberty Island was selected as the permanent site for the statue. It was placed upon a concrete and granite pedestal. The statue with its pedestal is 305 feet high.

Approximately 800.000 people visit Liberty Island each year. You can walk up 354 stairs to get to the top of the statue. An elevator takes sightseers to the top of the pedestal, but from there those who wish to venture higher, must walk up to the statue’s head, where there is an observation platform. On a clear day, this platform affords a wonderful view of the harbour and New York. The right arm and the torch are not open to the public.

There is a museum on Liberty Island, at the foot of the statue.

a harbour – гавань, порт

to welcome – приветствовать site – местоположение

Liberty Island – остров Свободы on the occasion of – по случаю concrete – бетон

**Задание № 8.**Перепишите вопросы к тексту и письменно ответьте на них.

1.Where does the Statue of Liberty stand?

2.Where and when did the idea for the statue originate?

3.Who is the sculptor of the statue?

4.How many people visit Liberty Island each year?

5.How can sightseers get to an observation platform?

**Вариант № 5**

Задание № 1. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения,

**подчеркните неопределенные местоимения.**

1.There isn’t anybody in the garden.

2.I’ve got nothing to read.

3.She said something but I didn’t understand her.

4.Somebody has broken the window.

**Задание № 2.**Выберите **прилагательное**в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.It’s (easy, easier, the easiest) to phone than to write a letter.

2.Sydney is (large, larger, the largest) city in Australia.

3.Money is important, but it isn’t (important, more important, the most important) thing in life.

4.Italy has (old, older, the oldest) population in the world.

**Задание № 3.**Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be.**Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.Jane (will be, was, is) at home at the moment.

2.Where (are, was, were) you at 11 o’clock last Friday morning?

3.They (are, will be, were) engineers in 5 years.

4.Books (will be, were, are) expensive nowadays.

**Задание № 4.**Вставьте **there’s**или **it’s.**Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.… a lot of snow in the forest.

2.… difficult to stop smoking.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. | I’m not going to buy this book. … too expensive . |
| 4. | … a vase on the floor in the corner of the room. |

**Задание № 5.**Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык.

**Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1.Tina teaches mathematics to young children.

2.She met her friends yesterday evening.

3.The birds will eat the old bread left in the garden.

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**Задание № 6.**Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Simple (Indefinite)**или **Continuous.**Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.The kettle (boil). Can you turn it off, please?

2.Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.

3.The police (stop) him on his way home last night.

4.The sky is black. I think it (rain).

**Задание № 7.**Письменно переведите текст.

**The First Universities**

Before the 12th century most people were illiterate. Reading and writing skills were not considered important or necessary. Monasteries were centres of education, and priests were the most educated people.

But with the development of such sciences as medicine and law, first

universities appeared in Italy and France. A university had four faculties: Theology (the study of religion), Canon Law (church laws), Medicine and Art, which included Latin grammar, rhetoric (the art of making speeches), logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

In the middle of the 12th century a group of professors from France came to Britain and founded schools in the town of Oxford in 1168. It was the beginning of the first English university. A second university was formed in 1209 in Cambridge. Towards the end of the 13th century colleges appeared around the universities, where other subjects were studied.

Getting an education in those times was very difficult. Printing had not yet been invented, and all the books were hand-written.That’s why books were rare and very expensive. Only the richest people could afford buying books. If a man had twenty or thirty books, people said that he had a great library. Special rules existed for handling books. You were not to touch books with dirty hands or put them on the table at meal times.

Theology – теология (богословие)

Canon Law – церковное право

Rhetoric - риторика

**Задание № 8.**Перепишите вопросы к тексту и письменно ответьте на них.

1.Who were the most educated people in England before the 12th century?

2.Where did universities first appear in Europe?

3.Which four faculties did a medieval university have?

4.When and how was Oxford University founded?

5.Why were books rare and very expensive in those times?

**Требования к выполнению контрольной работы**

Контрольная работа выполняется письменно в рабочих тетрадях. Титульный лист и регистрация обязательны.