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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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Кафедра «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические
науки»

**Учебно-методическое пособие
по подготовке и выполнению
контрольных работ
по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык
(английский)»**

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Аннотация

Учебно-методическое пособие по подготовке и выполнению контрольных работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» предназначено для обучающихся очно-заочной и заочной форм обучения по направлениям подготовки (шифр): 15.03.05 «Конструкторско-технологическое обеспечение машиностроительных производств», 09.03.01 «Информатика и вычислительная техника», 22.03.02 «Металлургия», 38.03.1 «Экономика», 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция».

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Введение

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов очно-заочной и заочной форм обучения и состоит из трех разделов: методических рекомендаций по организации самостоятельной работы студентов, грамматического справочника с тренировочными упражнениями и контрольных заданий.

Грамматический справочник включает в себя теоретический материал в виде правил – инструкций, таблиц, с подробным объяснением грамматических явлений, их форм, с переводом на русский язык. Целью тренировочных упражнений является иллюстрация анализируемых конструкций, детальное овладение материалом. Большинство упражнений выполняются по образцам. Даны ключи к упражнениям для самоконтроля. Контрольные задания включают в себя текстовые и грамматические упражнения. Тексты, подобранные из американских и английских источников, сокращены и адаптированы. Пособие составлено с учетом современных требований обучению иностранному языку. Цели выполнения контрольной работы для студентов очно-заочной и заочной форм обучения ориентированы на достижение следующих результатов:

- систематизация и закрепление полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений;
- формирование практических навыков использования языковых конструкций в соответствии с заданной темой;
- развитие самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности;
- подготовка к промежуточной аттестации (зачет/экзамен).

1. Общие методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольных работ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к базовой части цикла гуманитарных, социальных и экономических дисциплин. Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» готовит студентов к овладению профессиональными дисциплинами ООП на основе иноязычных источников информации, включая научную и общетехническую литературу, специализированную периодику, а также современные Интернет-ресурсы. Целями освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» являются повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами, а также для дальнейшего самообразования.

Изучение иностранного языка в при заочной форме обучения представляет собой сложную систему различных видов деятельности, осуществляемых не столько в учебной аудитории, сколько в домашних условиях, т.е. в ходе самостоятельной работы студента. Ключевым моментом успешного овладения программой по дисциплине является регулярность и систематичность занятий. Специфика изучения иностранного языка в вузе такова, что в отличие от многих других дисциплин, освоить которые возможно в относительно замкнутый период времени. Иностранный язык требует постоянных тренировок и упражнений. К зачету или экзамену по иностранному языку невозможно подготовиться непосредственно перед сессией, за неделю или даже месяц. Все дидактические единицы дисциплины настолько тесно взаимосвязаны между собой, что пропуск или «неосвоение» одного учебного элемента может свести «на нет» все дальнейшие усилия студента. Таким образом, основную рекомендацию по оптимизации самостоятельной работы студентов можно сформулировать следующим образом: «Лучше

занимать языком по 15 минут каждый день, чем пять часов раз в месяц».

Основным условием допуска студента заочного отделения к зачету / экзамену является наличие проверенных контрольных работ с положительной оценкой или пометкой «Допущено» и исправленными замечаниями (если таковые имеются).

Перед выполнением контрольной работы необходимо внимательно ознакомиться с общими указаниями по выполнению, а также с прилагаемыми справочными материалами. Рекомендуются самостоятельно выполнить упражнения для самоподготовки.

Темы для изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)»:

1 семестр: Грамматический материал осваивается в ходе выполнения контрольных работ 1 и 2 и включает следующие разделы:

1. Основные правила чтения и транскрибирования. Фонетические исключения (см. отдельное методическое пособие);
2. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, объектные, указательные);
3. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have. Оборот there be;
4. Вопросительные слова и основные виды вопросов;
5. Повелительное наклонение;
6. Множественное число существительных;
7. Степени сравнения прилагательных;
8. Времена группы Simple (Present, Past, Future) в активном залоге и в пассивном залоге;
9. Модальные глаголы **can, may, must**.

Усвоение лексики проверяется в ходе собеседования по текстам контрольных работ 1 и 2, которые могут включать следующие темы:

- О себе. Моя семья;
- Мои друзья;
- Хобби, свободное время;
- Мой университет, распорядок дня студента;

- Моя будущая профессия;
- Еда;
- Одежда;
- Покупки;
- Образ жизни, режим дня.

2й семестр: Грамматический материал и включает следующие разделы:

1.Время Past Simple: правильные и неправильные глаголы, вопросительные и отрицательные предложения.

2.Времена Present Simple и Past Simple в страдательном залоге.

3.Типы вопросов: общий, специальный, к подлежащему.

4.Времена **Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect** в активном залоге.

5.Модальные глаголы **should, have to**.

Лексика включает в себя те же темы, что и в 1м семестре, а также:

- Профессии;
- Городская среда, транспорт;
- Описание интерьера комнаты, квартиры;
- Погода;
- Культурная жизнь;
- Путешествия.

После изучения грамматического материала и выполнения тренировочных заданий можно приступить к выполнению контрольных работ. В первом семестре выполняются контрольные работы № 1 и № 2. Во втором семестре выполняется контрольная работа № 3.

Правильность выполнения заданий из контрольной работы обучающийся может проверить самостоятельно, прежде, чем отсылать ее на проверку, выполнив интерактивный онлайн тест по следующей ссылке:

1 семестр:

Контрольная работа №1

1 вариант: <https://forms.gle/qYFWCRCCFxP6xBZw6>

2 вариант: <https://forms.gle/URzifKza3p6G8S94A>

3 вариант: <https://forms.gle/VgkEYdqTSVFAQ9oL9>

Иностранный язык (английский)

4 вариант: <https://forms.gle/LcZhZLXgKSzZSoVu6>

5 вариант: <https://forms.gle/nbpBPLHhsFz4rrYi7>

6 вариант: <https://forms.gle/Ncq5k3LTpKGW4dXr9>

7 вариант: <https://forms.gle/ZdatGn1Vxgst3xhT8>

8.вариант: <https://forms.gle/uHCn2PHJ2m7NdcSm8>

9.вариант: <https://forms.gle/dNKaBESBHjcBDzRu6>

10 вариант: <https://forms.gle/He7ehmv3Zy6oU3Tv5>

Контрольная работа № 2

1 вариант: <https://forms.gle/cM8AJuNjGJSDm8qK7>

2 вариант: <https://forms.gle/FRGq4hNWHtoXj4jr8>

3 вариант: <https://forms.gle/GCsZxGavztdhSHRc6>

4 вариант: <https://forms.gle/bXnHutL4vfLxk8B96>

5 вариант: <https://forms.gle/8CokhG3QK1fp1NV1A>

6 вариант: <https://forms.gle/a3bBgXfUc7P9hbmUA>

7 вариант: <https://forms.gle/VrifnkjyArASVZ8i8>

8 вариант: <https://forms.gle/gYAr5f5t5kvctGFV7>

9 вариант: <https://forms.gle/hxDYczskz6XADeff8>

10 вариант: <https://forms.gle/mBNombH5RBFiRKhAA>

2 семестр:

Контрольная работа №3

Вариант 1 <https://forms.gle/N6QhRRDVub4w4Gaba>

Вариант 2 <https://forms.gle/RtxA4EiknabcuK7M6>

Вариант 3 <https://forms.gle/bdpV5psXGsVmYZPv5>

Вариант 4 <https://forms.gle/Wxm3kuBaZzoq4iz8H8>

Вариант 5 <https://forms.gle/J2Cs8Zva7q3yaBoA9>

Вариант 6 <https://forms.gle/vtv2PYTtHaJpfR9T7>

Вариант 7 <https://forms.gle/9Yj2fF4vy3tXKbmY8>

Вариант 8 <https://forms.gle/SoGQeYG2BmJo6oML8>

Вариант 9 <https://forms.gle/5XJSHa462AZMDqW38>

Вариант 10 <https://forms.gle/mhPYEzTeSXJqYmGU9>

Для решения возникающих организационно-методических вопросов следует обращаться к преподавателю на консультациях. Все новые слова, встреченные в процессе подготовки и выполнения контрольных работ, нужно выписывать на отдельный лист с переводом.

Результаты выполнения теста видны сразу после его окончания. Минимальный необходимый балл указан в

подзаголовке теста. Если набрали меньше баллов, чем необходимо, нужно вернуться к справочному разделу, еще раз просмотреть все материалы. Затем снова выполнить онлайн тест, допускается 3 попытки.

Выполненную контрольную работу студенты регистрируют на кафедре «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические науки» (ауд.221) и направляют на проверку преподавателю **не позднее, чем за 3 дня до промежуточной аттестации по данной дисциплине.**

После проверки преподаватель дает рецензию о допуске к собеседованию (защите контрольной работы), или о необходимости её доработки.

Если контрольная работа не допущена к защите, то обучающийся должен по всем замечаниям преподавателя сделать необходимые исправления и дополнения (работу над ошибками), после чего он может повторно предоставить контрольную работу преподавателю.

По правильно оформленной контрольной работе *проводится устный опрос* (зачет контрольной работы), после которого студент допускается к сдаче зачета по дисциплине.

2 Требования к содержанию и оформлению контрольной работы

2.1 Выбор варианта контрольной работы

Задания контрольных работ представлены в вариантах. Вариант контрольной работы определяется по последней цифре в номере зачетки. Если номер заканчивается на ноль, то выбирается вариант 10. Во втором семестре выполняются контрольные работы №3 и №4. Вариант определяется по последней цифре в номере зачетки. Если номер заканчивается на ноль, то выбирается вариант 10. Контрольная работа, выполненная не по своему варианту, не засчитывается.

2.2 Требования по оформлению контрольной работы

Письменные работы обучающихся оформляются в соответствии с Правилами оформления письменных работ

обучающихся для гуманитарных направлений подготовки от 18.12.2025 г. №282. Основные требования по оформлению:

– текст контрольной работы должен быть представлен в печатном виде на одной стороне листа белой бумаги формата А4.

– гарнитура шрифта – Times New Roman;

– размер шрифта для основного текста – 14;

– междустрочный интервал – 1,5

– размер шрифта для примечаний, ссылок – 12;

– абзацный отступ – 1,25 мм;

– выравнивание основного текста – по ширине страницы;

– без рамок, соблюдая следующие размеры: расстояние от левого края страницы до границ текста – 30 мм; расстояние от верхней и нижней строки текста до верхнего и нижнего краев страницы – 20 мм; расстояние от правого края страницы до текста – 10 мм;

– номер страницы – в нижнем колонтитуле справа.

Титульный лист включают в общую нумерацию страниц, но номер страницы на нем не проставляют. Страницы текста следует нумеровать арабскими цифрами, соблюдая сквозную нумерацию по всему документу. Перенос в словах допускается использовать, кроме заголовков.

2.3 Структура контрольной работы:

- 1) титульный лист;
- 2) содержание;
- 3) задания контрольной работы;
- 4) список незнакомых слов с переводом;
- 5) заключение;
- 6) перечень использованных информационных ресурсов.

3. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ДЛЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

3.1. Порядок слов в английском предложении

3.1.1 Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

Повествовательные предложения содержат сообщения о событиях, фактах, действиях, чувствах и т. п. Повествовательное предложение может быть утвердительным или отрицательным. В английском языке существует твёрдый порядок слов, т. е. каждый член предложения имеет своё определённое место в предложении. Для английского повествовательного предложения обычен следующий порядок слов (*прямой порядок слов*).

подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
<i>The man</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>a telegram</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
Человек	послал	телеграмму	вчера

Определение может стоять перед любым членом предложения, выраженным существительным.

определен.	подлежащ.	сказуем.	определен.	дополнен.	обстоят.
<i>The old</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>a long</i>	<i>telegram</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
Пожилый	человек	послал	длинную	телеграмму	вчера

Когда в предложении несколько обстоятельств, то они располагаются в следующем порядке. *обстоятельство образа действия, обстоятельства места, обстоятельство времени.*

подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельства		
			образа действия	места	времени

<i>I</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>by chance</i>	<i>in the shop</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
<i>Я</i>	<i>встретил</i>	<i>его</i>	<i>случайно</i>	<i>в магазине</i>	<i>вчера</i>

3.1.2. Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении.

По способу образования вопросы делятся на *общие, альтернативные, специальные* и *вопросы к подлежащему*. *Общий вопрос (The general question)* задаётся с целью получить подтверждение или отрицание (Yes, No).

Схема общего вопроса.

вспомогательный или модальный глагол	подлежащее	основной глагол	дополнение	обстоятельство
<i>Did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>a letter</i>	<i>Yesterday?</i>
	<i>Ты</i>	<i>послал</i>	<i>письмо</i>	<i>вчера?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>answer</i>	<i>my question</i>	<i>today?</i>
<i>Можешь ли</i>	<i>ты</i>	<i>ответить</i>	<i>мой вопрос</i>	<i>сегодня?</i>

Схема альтернативного вопроса (The alternative question).

вспомогательный или модальный глагол	подлежащее	основной глагол	союз <i>or</i>	основной глагол
<i>Is</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>crying</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>laughing?</i>
	<i>Она</i>	<i>плачет</i>	<i>или</i>	<i>смеётся?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>skate</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>ski?</i>

Иностранный язык (английский)

<i>Можешь ли</i>	<i>ты</i>	<i>ка- таться на конь- ках</i>	<i>или</i>	<i>на лы- жах?</i>
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Специальный вопрос (Special question) можно задавать к любому члену предложения, кроме подлежащего и определения. Специальные вопросы начинаются с вопросительных слов. **Who?** (кого? кому? кем?), **What?** (что? чего? какой?), **When** (когда?), **Why** (почему?), **Where** (где? куда?), **Whose?** (чей?), **Which?** (который?), **How?** (как?), **How much / many?** (сколько?), **How long?** (как долго? сколько?), **How often?** (как часто?).

Схема специального вопроса.

вопросит. слово	вспомог. глагол	подлеж.	основной глагол	допол..	об-стоят.
Where	are	you	going?		
<i>Куда</i>		<i>ты</i>	<i>идёшь?</i>		
What lan- guages	do/ does/ did	you he	study		at school?
<i>Какие языки</i>		<i>Ты/он</i>	<i>Изучаешь/ изучает /изучал</i>		<i>в школе?</i>
What	can could	you	tell	me?	
<i>Что</i>	<i>можешь</i>	<i>ты</i>	<i>сказать</i>	<i>мне?</i>	

Вопросы к подлежащему и определению. Вопрос начинается с вопросительных слов **Who?** (кто?), **What?** (кто? какой?), **Which?** (который?). Порядок слов в вопросе к подлежащему прямой, вспомогательный глагол при образовании вопроса не используется.

Схема вопроса к подлежащему.

подлежащее (определение к подлежащему)	сказуемое	дополне- ние	обстоятель- ство
<i>Who</i>	<i>plays</i>		<i>in the garden?</i>
<i>Кто</i>	<i>играет</i>		<i>в саду?</i>
<i>Who</i>	<i>helped</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>yesterday?</i>
<i>Кто</i>	<i>помог</i>	<i>тебе</i>	<i>вчера?</i>
<i>Whose children</i>	<i>are play- ing</i>		<i>in the garden?</i>
<i>Чьи дети</i>	<i>играют</i>		<i>в саду?</i>
<i>What lectures</i>	<i>will be at- tended</i>		<i>on Monday?</i>
<i>Какие лекции</i>	<i>поселят</i>		<i>в понедель- ник?</i>

3. 2. Имя прилагательное

3.2.1 Степени сравнения прилагательных Degrees of Comparison)

Имя прилагательное (The adjective) – это часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета, Например: *a black cat* – **чёрная** кошка, *a young man* – **молодой** человек.

В английском языке, также, как и в русском, существует три степени сравнения прилагательных. положительная, сравнительная, превосходная.

Например: *The Dnieper is a long river.* – Днепр – длинная река (прилагательное **long** стоит в положительной степени сравнения).

The Volga is longer than the Dnieper. – Волга – длиннее Днепра (прилагательное **longer** стоит в сравнительной степени сравнения).

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. – Волга – самая длинная река в Европе (прилагательное **longest** стоит в превосходной степени сравнения)

Существует три основных способа образования степеней сравнения прилагательных.

Иностранный язык (английский)

1) при помощи прибавления суффиксов *-er*, *-est* к основной форме.

2) с помощью добавления слов *more*, *most* перед основной формой.

3) путем образования степеней сравнения от разных корней.

1. *Односложные прилагательные* образуют форму сравнительной степени при помощи суффикса *-er*, а форму превосходной степени при помощи суффикса *-est*, которые прибавляются к основной форме.

положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
<i>long</i> длин- ный	<i>longer</i> длиннее	<i>the longest</i> самый длинный
<i>new</i> новый	<i>newer</i> новее	<i>the newest</i> самый но- вый
<i>hot</i> горячий	<i>hotter</i> горячее	<i>the hottest</i> самый горячий
<i>dry</i> сухой	<i>drier</i> суше	<i>the driest</i> самый сухой

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные. а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на *-y*, *-ow*, *-er*, *-le*, образуют степени сравнения этим же способом.

положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
<i>polite</i> вежливый	<i>politer</i> вежливей	<i>the politest</i> самый вежли- вый
<i>easy</i> лёгкий	<i>easier</i> легче	<i>the easiest</i> наилегчайший
<i>narrow</i> узкий	<i>narrower</i> уже	<i>the narrowest</i> самый узкий
<i>clever</i> умный	<i>cleverer</i> умнее	<i>the cleverest</i> самый умный

Иностранный язык (английский)

<i>simple</i> простой	<i>simpler</i> проще	<i>the simplest</i> самый простой
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При образовании степеней сравнения посредством суффиксов *-er* и *-est* соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии.

-если прилагательное оканчивается на немое *e*, то при прибавлении *-er* и *-est* немое *e* опускается. **large** (большой) – **larger** (больше) – **the largest** (самый большой)

-если прилагательное оканчивается на согласную букву с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени конечная согласная удваивается. **wet** (мокрый) – **wetter** (более мокрый) – **the wettest** (самый мокрый)

-если прилагательное оканчивается на *-y* с предшествующей согласной, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени *-y* заменяется на *-i*.

busy (занятой) – **busier** (более занятой) – **the busiest** (самый занятой)

-если перед *-y* стоит гласная, то *-y* остаётся без изменения.

2. Большинство *двусложных* прилагательных, а также многосложные прилагательные, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more** (более), а превосходную – **most** (наиболее). Эти слова ставятся перед прилагательным в форме положительной степени.

положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
boring скучный	more boring более скучный	the most boring самый скучный
interesting интересный	more interesting интереснее	the most interesting самый интересный

3. Прилагательные **good, bad, much, many, little** образуют степени сравнения от разных корней.

положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
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good хороший	better лучше	the best самый лучший
bad плохой	worse хуже	the worst самый плохой
much, many много	more больше	the most больше всего
little мало, малень- кий	less меньше	the least меньше всего

3.2.2 Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными

1. Если при сравнении предметов (явлений) один предмет уподобляется другому, то в таком предложении используется союз **as ...as** (такой как), а прилагательное стоит в положительной степени. Например: *This text is as difficult as the first one.* - Этот текст **такой же** трудный, как и первый.

2. Если сравниваемые предметы обладают одним и тем же признаком в разной степени, то в предложении употребляется либо союз **than** чем и прилагательное в сравнительной степени, либо союз **not so ... as** не такой, как и прилагательное стоит в положительной степени. Например: *This vase is more expensive than that one.* - Эта ваза дороже той.

That vase is not so expensive as this one - Та ваза **не такая** дорогая как эта.

3.3. Глагол

Глагол – это часть речи, обозначающая действие или состояние лица, или предмета и отвечающая на вопросы: *Что делать? Что сделать?* В английском языке различаются *личные формы (Finite forms)* и *неличные формы (Non-finite forms)* глагола.

Личные формы глагола согласуются с подлежащим в лице и числе, в предложении всегда употребляются в функции сказуемого.

Неличные формы глаголы – *инфинитив, причастие, герундий* – не имеют категорий лица, числа, времени, наклонения и не могут употребляться в предложении в функции сказуемого. Неличные формы могут выступать в функции почти всех остальных членов предложения.

К *личным* формам относятся глаголы во всех временах действительного и страдательного залогов. Глагол в *действительном залоге* показывает, что подлежащее является лицом или предметом, совершающим действие. Например: ***The student asked many questions at the lesson.*** - *Студент задал много вопросов на уроке.*

Глагол в страдательном залоге показывает, что подлежащее является лицом или предметом, над которым было совершено действие со стороны другого лица или предмета. Например: ***The student was asked many questions at the lesson.*** *Студенту задали много вопросов на уроке.*

3.3.1 Видовременные формы глагола

Действия и события, о которых мы говорим могут совершаться в трех временных планах. в *настоящем* (т.е. сейчас, сегодня, в этом году и т.п.), в *прошлом* (какое-то время тому назад, в прошлом году, в 1960 и т.п.) и в *будущем* (т.е. через некоторое время, завтра и т.п.). В русском языке существуют три видовременные формы глагола. форма настоящего времени, прошедшего и будущего. В английском языке видовременных форм больше. В рамках данного курса мы познакомимся с некоторыми из них.

В английском языке глаголы можно разделить на две группы. *основные* (или *смысловые*), т.е. глаголы, которые имеют самостоятельное лексическое значение и переводятся в предложении на русский язык (*to go – иду, to write – писать, и т.д.*) и *вспомогательные* (*auxiliary verbs*), с помощью которых образуются сложные глагольные формы. Вспомогательные глаголы не имеют самостоятельного значения (не переводятся) и служат лишь показателем времени. К вспомогательным относятся следующие английские глаголы и их

Иностранный язык (английский)

формы: *is, am, are, was, were, do, does, did, shall, will, should, would*

Вспомогательные глаголы на русский язык не переводятся. Например:

Is/ am, are	<p><i>I am looking at the picture now.</i></p> <p><i>She is asked at each lesson.</i></p>	<p><i>Я смотрю на доску сейчас.</i> (am + ПричастиеI), <i>Continuous Tense</i> <i>Её спрашивают на каждом уроке.</i> (is + ПричастиеII), <i>Passive Voice</i></p>
do	<p><i>Do you speak English?</i></p> <p><i>I did not see him yesterday.</i></p>	<p><i>Говорите ли Вы по-английски?</i> (do + you), <i>вопросительная форма, Present Simple</i> <i>Я не видел его вчера.</i> (did not), <i>отрицательная форма, Past Simple</i></p>
shall\will	<p><i>My sister will go to Moscow next summer.</i></p>	<p><i>Моя сестра поедет в Москву на следующее лето.</i> (will + go), <i>Future Simple</i></p>

Исключения: **should** - должен, следует, **would** - бы.

.3.2 Глагол *to be*

Глагол *to be* как основной глагол переводится на русский язык «*быть, являться, находиться*». Глагол *to be* в Present, Past и Future Simple имеет следующие формы.

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
<p><i>I am</i></p> <p><i>He / she / it is</i></p>	<p><i>I / he / she / it was</i></p> <p><i>We / they / you were</i></p>	<p><i>I / we shall be</i></p> <p><i>He / she / it will be</i></p>

Иностранный язык (английский)

<i>We / they / you are</i>		<i>you / they will be</i>
<p><i>He is a student.</i> Он – (есть) студент.</p> <p><i>He is not (isn't) a student.</i> Он – не студент.</p> <p><i>Is he a student?</i> Он – студент?</p> <p><i>What is he?</i> Кто он?</p>	<p><i>He was in Sochi last year.</i> Он был в Сочи в прошлом году.</p> <p><i>He was not (wasn't) in Sochi last year.</i> Он не был в Сочи в прошлом году.</p> <p><i>Was he in Sochi last year?</i> Был он в Сочи в прошлом году?</p> <p><i>When was he in Sochi?</i> Когда он был в Сочи?</p>	<p><i>They will be at the lesson tomorrow.</i> Они будут завтра на занятии.</p> <p><i>They will not (won't) be at the lesson tomorrow.</i> Они не будут завтра на занятии.</p> <p><i>Will they be at the lesson tomorrow?</i> Они будут завтра на занятии?</p> <p><i>Where will they be tomorrow?</i> Где они будут завтра?</p>

Глагол *to be* может выполнять в предложении различные функции.

№	Функция	Значение	Пример	Перевод
1.	Знаменательный (основной) глагол	<i>быть, есть, находится</i>	<i>She was in London last year.</i>	<i>Она была в Лондоне в прошлом году.</i>
2.	Вспомогательный	<i>самостоятельного</i>	<i>I am writing now.</i>	<i>Я сейчас пишу.</i>

	глагол (длительное время, страдательный залог)	значения нет	<i>The poem was written by Pushkin.</i>	Стихотворение написано Пушкиным.
3.	Глагол – связка в составном именном сказуемом	самостоятельного значения нет	<i>I was busy.</i>	Я был занят.
4.	Модальный глагол	долженствование, необходимость по договорённости	<i>They were to come at 5 o'clock.</i>	Они должны были прийти в 5 часов.

3.3.3 Предложения с конструкцией *there be*

В английском языке эта конструкция употребляется в предложениях, в которых сообщается о наличии какого-то предмета или лица в каком-либо месте. Этот предмет (лицо) называется впервые. Перевод предложений с конструкцией *there be* нужно начинать с обстоятельства места или времени, или со сказуемого. Например: ***There is a student's club at our university.*** - В нашем университете **есть** студенческий клуб.

There are many problems in this field nowadays. - В наши дни в этой сфере **существует** много проблем.

Время	форма		
	утвердительная	вопросительная	отрицательная
Present Simple	<i>There is a book on the desk.</i> <i>На парте – книга.</i>	<i>Is there a book on the desk?</i> <i>На парте есть книга?</i>	<i>There is no book on the desk.</i> <i>There is not any book on the desk.</i>

	<p>There are three books on the desk. На парте три книги.</p>	<p>Are there three books on the desk? На парте три книги?</p>	<p>На парте нет книги. There are no books on the desk. There are not any books on the desk. На парте нет книг.</p>
Past Simple	<p>There was a book on the desk. На парте была книга.</p> <p>There were three books on the desk. На парте были три книги.</p>	<p>Was there a book on the desk? Yes, there was / No, there was not. На парте была книга? Да /Нет</p> <p>Were there three books on the desk? Yes, there were / No, there were not. На парте были три книги? Да / Нет</p>	<p>There was no book on the desk. There was not any book on the desk. На парте нет книги.</p> <p>There were no books on the desk. There were not any books on the desk. На парте нет книг.</p>
Future Simple	<p>There will be some students in the room.</p> <p>В комнате будут несколько студентов.</p>	<p>Will there be any students in the room?</p> <p>В комнате будут студенты?</p>	<p>There will be no students in the room. There will not be any students in the room. В комнате не будут студентов.</p>

3.3.4 Глагол *to have*

Глагол *to have* – многозначен. Он может употребляться как смысловой глагол в значении «иметь, владеть», и в качестве вспомогательного глагола (Perfect Tenses) и как модальный глагол (**have to** – должен, вынужден).

Глагол *to have* в Present, Past, Future Simple имеет следующие формы.

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I, we have you, they he, she, it has	I, we you, they had he, she, it	I, we shall have you, they will have he, she, it
<i>I have a car.</i> - У меня есть машина. <i>I don't have a car.</i> - У меня нет машины. <i>Do you have a car?</i> - У тебя есть машина? <i>My sister has a camera.</i> - У моей сестры есть фотоаппарат. <i>My sister doesn't have a camera.</i> – У моей сестры нет фотоаппарата. <i>Does my sister have a camera?</i> – У моей сестры есть фотоаппарат?	<i>We had a car last year.</i> – У нас была машина в прошлом году. <i>We didn't have a car last year.</i> – У нас не было машины в прошлом году. <i>Did you have car last year?</i> – У вас была машина в прошлом году?	<i>My sister will have a camera next year.</i> – У моей сестры будет фотоаппарат в следующем году. <i>My sister will not have a camera next year.</i> – У моей сестры не будет фотоаппарата в следующем году <i>Will your sister have a camera next year?</i> – У твоей сестры будет фотоаппарат в следующем году?

Глагол *have* и выражение *have got* переводятся одинаково «иметь, обладать».

have = *have got* *has* = *has got*

Однако, глагол *have*(*has*) употребляется в письменной, официальной речи, в то время как выражение *have got* (*has got*) употребляется в неофициальной, разговорной речи.

Значение и функции глагола *to have* (*to*)

№	Функция	Значение	Пример	Перевод
1.	а). Смысловой глагол	<i>иметь, владеть, обладать</i>	<i>I have a pencil.</i>	У меня есть карандаш.
	б). Часть устойчивого словосочетания.	самостоятельного значения не имеет	<i>I had a good rest in summer.</i>	Летом я хорошо отдохнул.
2.	Вспомогательный глагол.	<i>Не рассматривается в рамках данного курса</i>		
3.	Модальный глагол.	необходимость в силу (ввиду) обстоятельств	<i>I had to ask for help.</i>	Мне пришлось просить помощи.

3.3.5 Простые времена. Действительный залог Present, Past, Future Simple. Active Voice

С помощью глаголов можно рассказать о действиях в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени. Формы английского глагола показывают, что действия протекают по-разному. Секрет английского глагола в том, что он показывает,

как протекает действие. В русском языке – трем английским глаголам соответствует один.

Каждый английский глагол не только обозначает действие, но и показывает, как протекает это действие. На характер действия показывают различные окончания и вспомогательные глаголы. Разобраться в формах глаголов английского языка вам помогает сводная таблица форм английского языка.

Следует иметь в виду, что глаголы в английском языке делятся на две группы.

1. Правильные глаголы (regular verbs). look, cook, etc.

2. Неправильные глаголы (irregular verbs). write, see, go, etc.

I группа времен. Simple (простые), **Active Voice** (действительный залог) употребляются для выражения обычных, регулярных, систематических, повторяющихся действий в настоящем (Present), прошедшем (Past), будущем (Future).

форма время	Утвердительная +	Вопросительная ?	Отрицательная -
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Present Simple	<p>1. <i>My friends study at the University every morning.</i> Мои друзья учатся в университете каждое утро.</p> <p>2. <i>My sister goes to the University every morning.</i> Моя сестра ходит в университет каждое утро.</p>	<p><i>Do your friends study at the University every morning?</i> Твои друзья учатся в университете каждое утро.</p> <p><i>Does your sister go to the University every morning?</i> Твоя сестра ходит в университет каждое утро?</p>	<p><i>My friends do not (don't) study at the University every morning.</i> Мои друзья не учатся в университете каждое утро.</p> <p><i>My sister does not (doesn't) go to University every morning.</i> Моя сестра не ходит в университет каждое утро.</p>
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<p>Past Simple</p>	<p>1. <i>My friends studied at school last year.</i> <i>Мои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году.</i></p> <p>2. <i>My sister wrote a letter yesterday.</i> <i>Моя сестра написала письмо вчера.</i></p>	<p><i>Did your friends study at school last year?</i> <i>Твои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году?</i></p> <p><i>Did your sister write a letter yesterday?</i> <i>Твоя сестра написала письмо вчера?</i></p>	<p><i>My friends did not (didn't) study at school last year.</i> <i>Мои друзья не учились в школе в прошлом году.</i></p> <p><i>My sister did not (didn't) write a letter yesterday.</i> <i>Моя сестра не написала письмо вчера.</i></p>
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Future Simple	<p>1. <i>My friends will study at the University next year.</i> <i>Мои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</i></p> <p>2. <i>My sister will write a letter tomorrow.</i> <i>Моя сестра напишет письмо завтра.</i></p>	<p><i>Will your friends study at the University next year?</i> <i>Твои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году?</i></p> <p><i>Will your sister write a letter tomorrow?</i> <i>Твоя сестра напишет письмо завтра?</i></p>	<p><i>My friends will not (won't) study at the University next year.</i> <i>Мои друзья не будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</i></p> <p><i>My sister will not (won't) write a letter tomorrow.</i> <i>Моя сестра не напишет письмо завтра.</i></p>
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Present Simple употребляется для выражения обычных, регулярных, повторяющихся действий в настоящем времени. образуется при помощи инфинитива без частицы to для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа (I live, they study), а в 3-м лице единственного числа (he, she, it) к глаголу прибавляется окончание –s (he studies, she lives).

Показатели времени – обстоятельства времени, такие как. always (всегда), usually (обычно), often (часто), seldom (редко), sometimes (иногда), every day (каждый день) и т.д.

Утвердительное предложение +	<p><i>She studies at the university every day.</i> <i>Она учится в университете каждый день.</i></p>
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Отрицательное предложение -		<i>She doesn't study at the university every day.</i> <i>Она не учится в университете каждый день</i>
Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий вопрос	<i>Does she study at the university every day?</i> <i>Она учится в университете каждый день?</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>Where does she study?</i> <i>Где она учится?</i>
		<i>What university does she study in?</i> <i>В каком университете она учится?</i>
Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who studies at the university?</i> <i>Кто учится в университете?</i>	

Past Simple употребляется для выражения действия в прошлом (действие началось и закончилось в прошлом)

Показатели времени – обстоятельства времени, такие как. **yesterday** *вчера*, **last week** *на прошлой неделе*, **2 years ago** *2 года назад*, **in 1973** *в 1973 году* и др.

Форма Past Simple правильных глаголов образуется путём прибавления к основе окончания **-ed**. to talk *говорить* – talked, to look *смотреть* – looked, to live *жить* – lived.

Формы Past Indefinite неправильных глаголов образуются различными другими способами. to speak *говорить* – spoke, to meet *встречать* – met, to take *брать* – took (см. Список неправильных глаголов).

Утвердительное предложение	<i>My friends studied at school last year.</i> <i>Мои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году.</i>
Отрицательное предложение	<i>My friends didn't study at school last year.</i>

		<i>Мои друзья не учились в школе в прошлом году.</i>
Вопросительное предложение	Общий вопрос	<i>Did</i> your friends <i>study</i> at school last year? <i>Твои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году?</i>
	Специальный вопрос	Where <i>did</i> your friends <i>study</i> last year? <i>Где учились твои друзья в прошлом году?</i>
	Вопрос к подлежащему	Who <i>studied</i> at school last year? <i>Кто учился в школе в прошлом году?</i>

Future Simple употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершится в будущем.

Показатели времени – обстоятельства времени. **tomorrow** *завтра*, **next week** *на следующей неделе*, **next year** *в будущем году*, **in a week** *через неделю*, **in a few days** *через несколько дней*, **on these days** *на днях* и т.д.

Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **shall** для первого лица единственного и множественного числа и **will** для всех остальных лиц и инфинитива без частицы **to** знаменательного глагола.

I, we	shall	study
you	will	study
he, she, it		
they		

Утвердительное предложение +	<i>My friends will study at the university next year. Мои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</i>
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Отрицательное предложение -		<i>My friends won't study at the university next year.</i> <i>Мои друзья не будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</i>
Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий вопрос	<i>Will your friends study at the university next year?</i> <i>Твои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году?</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>Where will your friends study next year?</i> <i>Где будут учиться твои друзья в следующем году?</i>
	Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who will study at the university next year?</i> <i>Кто будет учиться в университете в следующем году?</i>

3. 3.6 Длительные времена. Действительный залог Present, Past, Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense.

Active Voice.

Длительные времена выражают действие, которое происходит, происходило или будет происходить в определённый момент (или отрезок времени) настоящего, прошедшего или будущего времени. Эти времена выражают незавершенное действие. Длительные времена образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** и смысловой глагол с окончанием **-ing**. **В рамках данного курса мы изучим только время Present Continuous (Progressive).**

форма время	Утвердительная	Вопросительная	Отрицательная
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Present Continuous (Progressive)	<i>I am reading now.</i> Я читаю сейчас.	<i>Am I reading now?</i> Я сейчас читаю?	<i>I am not reading now.</i> Я сейчас не читаю.
	<i>He is reading now.</i> Он читает сейчас.	<i>Is he reading now?</i> Он сейчас читает?	<i>He is not reading now.</i> Он не читает сейчас.
	<i>We are reading now.</i> Мы читаем сейчас.	<i>Are we reading now?</i> Мы сейчас читаем?	<i>We are not reading now.</i> Мы не читаем сейчас.

Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, протекающего в момент речи или в настоящий период времени. На длительный характер действия могут указывать обстоятельства времени. **now** сейчас, **at the moment** в данный момент, **right now** прямо сейчас и т.д. Например: *Helen is listening to the news right now.* – Лена слушает новости сейчас.

2. Для выражения будущего действия, когда налицо намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении. В этом случае на будущее время указывают наречия **tomorrow** завтра, **soon** скоро и др. или контекст. Например: *Jim's plane is arriving in London at 7.00 tonight.* – Самолёт Джима прилетает сегодня в 7 часов вечера.

Утвердительное предложение +	<i>I am sitting in the park.</i> <i>He (she, it) is sitting in the park.</i> <i>They (you, we) are sitting in the park.</i>
Отрицательное предложение -	<i>I am not sitting in the park.</i> <i>He (she, it) is not sitting in the park.</i> <i>They (you, we) are not sitting in the park.</i>

Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий вопрос	<i>Am I sitting in the park? - Yes, I am./ No, I am not.</i> <i>Is he (she, it) sitting in the park? - Yes, he (she, it) is / No, he (she, it) isn't.</i> <i>Are they (you, we) sitting in the park?- Yes, they (you, we)are/ No, they (you, we) aren't.</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>Where am I sitting? - Где я сижу?</i> <i>Why is he (she, it) sitting in the park?- Почему он сидит в парке?</i> <i>Who are they (you, we) sitting in the park with? - С кем они сидят в парке?</i>
	Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who is sitting in the park? - Кто сидит в парке?</i>

3.3.7 Времена группы Perfect. Действительный залог

Времена группы Perfect (совершенное время) выражают действие, завершившееся к определённом моменту в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени и образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to have** и причастия II.

Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время) употребляется для выражения действия, завершившегося к моменту речи. Время действия, как правило, не указывается, оно не имеет значения, так как важен сам факт совершения действия к настоящему моменту или его результат. Present Perfect часто употребляется с наречиями **just** *только что*, **already** *уже*, **never** *никогда*, **ever** *когда либо*, **yet** *ещё*. Например: *The mail has just come.* – *Почта только что пришла.*

Утвердительное предложение +		<i>I (we, they, you) have done the work. He (she, it) has done the work.</i>
Отрицательное предложение -		<i>I (we, they, you) have not done the work. He (she, it) has not done the work.</i>
Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий во-прос	<i>Have I (we, they, you) done the work? - Yes, I have/No, I haven't. Has he (she, it) done the work?- Yes, he has No, he hasn't.</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>What have I done? - Что я сделал? Why has he done the work? - Почему он выполнил работу?</i>
	Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who has done the work? - Кто выполнил работу?</i>

3.3.8 Страдательный залог *Passive Voice*

Страдательный залог показывает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, а подвергается действию другого лица или предмета. Если указано кем произведено действие, то употребляется предлог **by**, если указано чем производится действие (с помощью чего), то употребляется предлог **with**. Например: *Radio was invented by Popov.* – Радио было изобретено Поповым.

Rice is eaten with chopsticks in China. – Рис едят палочками в Китае.

Форма страдательного глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и причастием II смыслового глагола.

Иностранный язык (английский)

	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
	Present Simple	
Утвердительное	<i>I ask – Я спрашиваю</i>	<i>I am asked – Меня спрашивают</i>
Отрицательное	<i>I don't ask - Я не спрашиваю</i>	<i>I am not asked – Меня не спрашивают</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Do I ask? - Я спрашиваю?</i>	<i>Am I asked? - Меня спрашивают?</i>
	Past Simple	
Утвердительное	<i>I asked – Я спрашивал</i>	<i>I was asked – Меня спрашивали</i>
Отрицательное	<i>I didn't ask – Я не спрашивал</i>	<i>I was not asked – Меня не спрашивали</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Did I ask? - Я спрашивал?</i>	<i>Was I asked?</i>
	Future Simple	
Утвердительное	<i>I will ask – Я спрошу</i>	<i>I will be asked – Меня спросят</i>
Отрицательное	<i>I will not ask – Я не спрошу</i>	<i>I will not be asked – Меня не спросят</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Will I ask? – Я спрошу?</i>	<i>Will I be asked? – Меня спросят?</i>

Видовременные формы английского глагола в пассивном залоге. В рамках данного курса мы рассмотрим только формы простых времен.

Passive		
Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
спрашивают <i>обычно, всегда, каждый день</i> am is asked are	спросили, был спрошен <i>вчера, когда-либо в прошлом</i> was asked were	спросят, будет опрошен <i>завтра</i> will (shall) be asked

3.3. 9 Модальные глаголы Modal Verbs

Наиболее употребительными модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами являются такие глаголы как **can, could, must, may, might, should, have to, ought to, need**. Модальные глаголы в отличие от смысловых глаголов не обозначают действие или состояние, а лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. Модальные глаголы (кроме **ought to** и **have to**) употребляются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы **to**. Например: *I can swim.* – *Я умею плавать.*

He must visit a dentist. - *Он должен посетить стоматолога.*

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Модальные глаголы и их значение	Эквиваленты модальных глаголов	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
can <i>могу, умею</i>	be able to <i>мочь, быть в состоянии</i>	can am is able to are	could was able to were	— shall be able to will
must <i>должен, обязан, нужно, необходимо</i>	have to be to <i>приходится, должен</i>	must have (has) to am (is, are) to	— had to was (were) to	— shall (will) have to —
may <i>могу, имею разрешение</i>	be allowed to <i>иметь разрешение</i>	may am is al- lowed to are	might was al- lowed to were	— shall (will) be allowed to

Модальные глаголы, их перевод, образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формы

can	могу, умею	+ <i>She can read English.</i> – Она может читать по-английски. - <i>She cannot read English.</i> – Она не может читать по-английски. ? <i>Can she read English?</i> - Она может читать по-английски?
may	можно, имею разрешение	+ <i>You may take my pen.</i> – Вы можете взять мою ручку. - <i>You may not take my pen.</i> – Нельзя брать мою ручку. ? <i>May I take your pen?</i> – Можно взять Вашу ручку?
must	должен	+ <i>We must do this work today.</i> – Мы должны сделать эту работу сегодня. - <i>We must not (mustn't) do this work today.</i> – Мы не должны делать эту работу сегодня. ? <i>Must we do this work today?</i> – Должны мы делать эту работу сегодня?
have to	приходится, должен, вынужден	+ <i>They will have to do this work tomorrow.</i> – Им придется сделать эту работу завтра. - <i>They will not have to do this work tomorrow.</i> – Им не придется делать эту работу завтра. ? <i>Will they have to do this work tomorrow?</i> – Им придется делать эту работу завтра?

be to	должен (по плану, договорённости, по приказу)	+ <i>I am to visit my granny.</i> – Я должен навестить мою бабушку. - <i>I am not to visit my granny.</i> – Я не должен навестить мою бабушку. ? <i>Am I to visit my granny?</i> - Я должен навестить мою бабушку?
should	следует (совет) следовало бы	+ <i>You should go to the dentist.</i> – Тебе следует пойти к стоматологу. - <i>You should not go to the dentist.</i> – Тебе не следует идти к стоматологу. ? <i>Should I go to the dentist?</i> – Мне следует пойти к стоматологу? <i>Do you think I should go to the dentist?</i> – Вы считаете мне следует пойти к стоматологу?

4. УПРАЖНЕНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОПОДГОТОВКИ К КОНТРОЛЬНЫМ РАБОТАМ

4.1 Порядок слов в предложении

*Exercise 1. Составьте утвердительные предложения, поставив слова в правильном порядке. Например: Madrid George from comes – **George comes from Madrid.***

1.from John New York is. 2.me she gave a present. 3.in works my brother bank a. 4.Rostov year we last lived in. 5. family not my is large. 6.we restaurant a Sunday on go to usually.

*Exercise 2. Составьте вопросительные предложения, поставив слова в правильном порядке. Например: you swimming do like? - **Do you like swimming?***

- 1.see you did friend your?
- 2.is who teacher the?
- 3.when her you see did sister?
- 4.does Ann where from come?
- 5.Italy go why you did to?

6. have sisters many how got you?

Exercise 3. К следующим предложениям составьте общие и специальные вопросы.

*Например: You like music. – **Do you like music? What do you like?***

1. She comes from France.
2. My friend watched an interesting film last night.
3. I go to the university every morning.
4. My friend has a nice car.
5. This girl is my cousin.
6. My sister was at the disco yesterday.

4.2 Степени сравнения прилагательных

*Exercise 4. Напишите сравнительную степень прилагательных. Например: old – **older**; beautiful – **more beautiful**; good – **better***

1. large; 2. big; 3. happy; 4. pretty; 5. young; 6. bad; 7. good; 8. difficult; 9. serious; 10. busy; 11. careful; 12. little.

*Exercise 5. Закончите предложения, поставив прилагательные в превосходную степень сравнения. Например: This building is very old. – It's **the oldest** building in the city.*

1. It was a very happy day. It was ... day in my life. 2. It's a very good film. It's ... I have ever seen. 3. She is a very popular singer. She is ... singer in our country. 4. It was a bad mistake. It was ... mistake I have ever made. 5. She is a very pretty girl. She is ... girl I have ever seen. 6. He is a very interesting person. He is ... person I've ever met.

*Exercise 6. Вставьте **as...as** или **so...as**.*

*Например: My room is **as** light **as** this one. This child is not **so** small **as** that one.*

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. I am not ... young ... Pete. 4. Sergey is ... old ... Michael. 5. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 6. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's.

Exercise 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму прилагательного.

1. Russia is a very (large) country. 2. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 3. English is as (difficult) as German. 4. John is (old) than Tom. 5. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year. 6. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?

4.3 Глагол *to be*

Exercise 8. Вставьте am, is, are.

1. The weather ... very nice today. 2. These bags ... very nice. 3. Can you close the window? I ... cold. 4. Ann and I ... good friends. 5. Ann ...at home, but her children ... at school. 6. I ... a student and my brother ... a pupil.

Exercise 9. Ответьте на вопросы о себе, используя таблицу спряжения глагола to be в настоящем простом времени (Present Simple).

Например: Are you Russian? – Yes, I am. I am Russian.

1. What is your name? 2. Where are you from? 3. How old are you? 4. Are you married or single? 5. What's your wife's /your husband's name? 6. How old is he / she?

*Exercise 10. Поставьте выделенные глаголы в прошедшее простое время (Past Simple), употребив, где необходимо по смыслу, обстоятельства времени yesterday, last month (week) и т.п. Например: My sister is seventeen today. – My sister **was** seventeen **yesterday**.*

1. We are at home now. 2. I am late for the lesson. 3. The children's hands are dirty. 4. My son is at the library now. 5. It is a fine day today. 6. The weather is very hot in summer.

Exercise 11. Поставьте выделенные глаголы в будущее простое время (Future Simple), употребив по смыслу обстоятельства времени tomorrow, next month (week) и т.п.

Например: Tom is seven today. – Tom **will be** seven **next summer**.

1. The weather is fine in the morning. 2. My friends are at the disco now. 3. Nick is at the university on Monday. 4. My mother and my father are at home this evening. 5. I am busy this Sunday. 6. We are so tired after the trip.

Exercise 12. Вставьте am/ am not/ is/ isn't/ are/ aren't/ was/ wasn't/ were/ weren't.

Например: Are you married? – No, I am not.

1. Cats ... big animals. 2. I phoned you yesterday evening, but you ... at home. Where ... you?
3. Last year we ... in Paris. 4. George ... at work last week because he ... ill. 5. Diamonds ... cheap. 6. Motor-racing ... a dangerous sport.

Exercise 13. Вставьте am/am not/ is/isn't/are/aren't/ was/ wasn't/ were/ weren't or will be.

Например: Is it dark now? – No, it isn't. It will be dark in an hour.

1. The weather ... nice today, but yesterday it ... cold. 2. Where ... you last Friday morning? 3. Where ... the children? - They ... in the garden. 4. ... your friends ... at the disco next Sunday? – Yes, they will. 5. Don't buy these shoes. They ... very expensive. 6. I must go now. It ... very late.

4.4 Конструкция there be

Exercise 14. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. There *is / are* a large table in my room.
2. There *is / are* two windows in the classroom.
3. There *was / were* many children in the park yesterday.
4. There *wasn't / weren't* a cinema here in 1970.
5. There *was / will be* a nice disco next Sunday.
6. There *is / are* a blackboard, ten tables and two chairs in our classroom.

*Exercise 15. Вставьте **there is /is there /there isn't/ isn't there/ there are/ aren't / are there?***

1.Look! ... a photograph of George in the newspaper. 2.Where can we sit? ...any chairs in the room. 3.Excuse me, ... a restaurant here? 4.How many students ... in your group? 5.How many players ... in a football team? 6.We can't take any photographs. ... a film in a camera.

*Exercise 16. Вставьте **there is / is there/ there are/ there was/ there were/ there will be.***

1.Look! This bag is empty. ... nothing in it. 2.When we arrived at the cinema, ... a long queue outside. 3.Why are those policemen outside the bank? ... a robbery? 4.Tomorrow the weather will be cold. ... some rain in the afternoon. 1.Ten years ago ... 500 children at school. 2.This is a modern city. ... many high buildings here.

4.5 Глагол to have

Exercise 17. Составьте вопросы по образцу.

Например: You/ a camera? – 1. Have you got a camera?

2. Do you have a camera?

1. You/ a passport? 2. Your father/ a car? 3. Mr. and Mrs. Smith/ any children? 4. How much money/ you? 5. What kind of car/ John? 6. Carol/ many friends?

*Exercise 18. Вставьте **have got ('ve got)/ has got ('s got)/ haven't got/ hasn't got.***

1. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson ... two children, a boy and a girl. 2. Where is my newspaper? I don't know. I ... it. 3. An insect ... six legs. 4. Ben doesn't read much. He ... many books. 5. I can't open the door. I ... got the key. 6. Quick! Hurry! We ... much time.

*Exercise 19. Вставьте **had/ didn't have/ did ... have.***

1. Last year I ... much money. 2. What kind of car ... your father ... last month? 3. I was in a hurry and I ... breakfast this morning. 4. ... you ... a good holiday in Spain? – Yes, I did. 5.

She ... a pen, but she ... any paper to write a letter. 6. You ... this book yesterday, did you?

4.6 Действительный залог

Exercise 20. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple и подчеркните глаголы.

*Например: Peter.....(smoke) ten cigarettes. – Peter **smokes** ten cigarettes a day.*

1. We usually ... (have) breakfast at 9 o'clock. 2. Tina ... (teach) mathematics at school.

3. I always ... (go) to the University by bus. 4. My friend ... (speak) four languages. 5. The Earth ... (go) round the Sun. 6. My children ... (like) playing football very much. 7. These shoes ... (cost) a lot of money. 8. The City Museum ... (close) at 5 o'clock.

Exercise 21. Поставьте предложения в отрицательной форме.

*Например: I play the piano very well. - **I don't play the piano very well.***

1. I play football very well. 2. My mother works hard. 3. My brother watches TV very often. 4. On Sundays we go to the restaurants. 5. Their children live in the centre of the town. 6. Every morning I drink a cup of coffee.

Exercise 22. Выберите правильное предложение.

1. a) Peter work in a bank. b) Peter works in a bank.

2. a) Sally and Tim live in Madrid. b) Sally and Tim live in Madrid.

3. a) Does she lives in a house or in a flat? b) Does she live in a house or in a flat?

4. a) How many languages do you speak? b) How many languages does you speak?

5. a) What time does the bank open? b) What time does the bank opens?

6. a) Does you like ice-cream? b) Do you like ice-cream?

Exercise 23. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple или Past Simple, подчеркните их и переведите их.

1. James usually ... (finish) work at 4.30 p.m.
2. Yesterday he ... (finish) work at 4.30 p.m.
3. He usually ... (go) home by train.
4. Yesterday he ... (go) home by taxi.
5. He usually ... (have) dinner at home.
6. Yesterday he ... (have) dinner in a café.

Exercise 24. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple.

The Hamburger.

An American chef from Connecticut Louis Lassen 1) ... (make) and 2) ... (sell) the first hamburgers in 1895. He 3) ... (call) them hamburgers because sailors from Hamburg in Germany 4) ... (give) him the recipe. The students from Yale University and businessmen 5) ... (love) them and 6) ... (buy) them. Kenneth Louis Lassen, a grandson, still sells hamburgers in Connecticut.

Exercise 25. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. I ... to the shop yesterday. a) goes b) go c) went
2. Tom ... ten minutes ago. a) wake b) woke c) wakes
3. Lucy ... her hat in the bus yesterday. a) left b) leave c) leaves
4. Imy aunt last week. a) see b) saw c) sees
5. How often ... visit your grandmother last year? a) did you b) do you c) does you
6. My brother.....a computer last week. a) didn't buy b) didn't bought c) doesn't buy

Exercise 26. Составьте предложения о том, что Том делал вчера. Предложения могут быть утвердительные или отрицательные.

Например: watch /TV - Tom watched TV yesterday.

not/ drink/ coffee/ in the morning – He didn't drink coffee in the morning yesterday.

Иностранный язык (английский)

1. get up/ at 7.30 a.m. 2. not/ have/ a shower.
3. eat/ meat. 4. buy/ a camera 5. not/ go/ to the cinema
6. go/ to/ bed/ late at night

Exercise 27. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple, в утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной форме.

*Например: I **played** (play) tennis yesterday, but I **didn't win** (not/win).*

1. We ... (wait) for a bus for a long time, but it ... (not/ come).
2. That's a nice shirt. Where ... (you/ buy/ it)?
3. Ann ... (see) me but she ... (not/ speak) to me.
4. ... (it/ rain) yesterday? - No, it was a nice day.
5. That was a stupid thing to do. Why ... (you/ do/ it)?
6. She wasn't hungry, so she ... (not/ eat) anything.

Exercise 28. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple или Future Simple.

Tom 1) ... (play) tennis every day. He 2) ... (play) tennis next Sunday. My mother 3) ... (not/ work) on Sunday. My mother 4) ... (not/ work) next Sunday. Where 5) ... you ... (go) every summer? Where 6) ... you ... (go) next summer?

Exercise 29. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. How old ... you be next year? a) will b) did c) do
2. Who ... meet you at the station? a) shall b) do c) will
3. Take some sandwiches. You ... have time to go to the café.
a) won't b) will c) shall
4. If you don't work hard you ... pass your examinations.
a) won't b) will c) did
5. Your English is good. I am sure you ... pass your test.
a) shall b) will c) shan't

Exercise 30. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Future Simple.

I 1) ... (go) to my doctor tomorrow. He 2) ... (give) me a complete examination. The doctor 3) ... (take) my pulse. Then he 4) ... (listen to) my heart with a stethoscope. After it he 5) ... (take) my blood pressure. Then the doctor 6) ... (do) a cardiogram. He is a very good doctor!

Exercise 31. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Future Simple. Предложения могут быть вопросительные или отрицательные.

*Например: You (come) to my place? - **Will you come to my place?***

1. ... (you/ read) this book? 2. What ... (you/ do) tomorrow? 3. You ... (not/help) your mother tomorrow. 4. We ... (not/go) to the Zoo next Sunday. 5. ... (your brother/ buy) a new computer next week? 6. Where ... (your sister/ go) next year?

Exercise 32. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Present Progressive).

1. Look at Ann. She ... a tree. a) climbing b) is climbing c) am climbing

2. They ... for a test now. a) are studying b) is studying c) am studying

3. Tom ... the dog at the moment. a) walks b) are walking c) is walking

4. I ... my favourite book at the moment. a) is reading b) are reading c) am reading

5. Look! They ... football. a) is playing b) are playing c) play

6. The man in the bank ... money now. a) counts b) are counting c) is counting

Exercise 33. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Progressive.

This is the dentist's surgery. A few people 1) ... (wait) for a dentist. Some children 2) ... (play) and their mothers 3) ... (talk) to each other. The receptionist (администратор) 4) ... (answer)

the telephone. A young man 5) ... (read) a newspaper. The nurse 6) ... (come) into the room to call the next patient.

Exercise 34. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple или в Present Progressive.

Every summer Tanya and her family 1) ... (go) on holiday. They usually 2) ... (stay) in England but at the moment they 3) ... (travel) by plane. They 4) ... (go) to America. Tanya 5) ... (be) very excited. She 6) ... (look) out of the window and 7) ... (laugh). Her brother 8) ... (play) a game. He 9) ... (like) airplanes. He 10) ... (want) to be a pilot.

Exercise 35. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple (I do) или Present Progressive (I am doing).

1. Tom ... (have) a bath at the moment. 2. They ... (not/ watch) television very often. 3. How often ... (you/ read) a newspaper? 4. You can turn off the radio. I ... (not/ listen) to it. 5. What time ... (she/ finish) work every day? 6. Listen! Somebody ... (sing). 7. Where ... (you/ go) now? 8. What ... (the children/ do) in the garden?

4.7 Страдательный залог

Exercise 36. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Simple Passive.

Например: Breakfast is served (serve) in Pierrot's Restaurant between 7 and 10.

1. Dinner ... (serve) between 8 and 10 p.m. in Main Restaurant.
2. Newspapers ... (sell) at the Reception Desk.
3. Rooms ... (clean) by Maid Service daily.
4. Hot water ... (supply) 24 hours a day.
5. Films ... (show) every night at 10 p.m.
6. Telephone calls ... (make) at the Reception Desk.

Exercise 37. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Past Simple Passive.

Two men 1) **were seen** (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police 2) ... (call) and they arrived very quickly. One man 3) ... (catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he 4) ... (find) very soon. Both men 5) ... (take) to the police station where they 6) ... (question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) ... (charge) with burglary.

Exercise 38. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple Passive.

1. Bread ... (eat) every day. 2. The letter ... (receive) yesterday. 3. Nick ... (send) to Moscow next week. 4. I ... (ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. Many houses ... (build) in our town every year. 6. This work ... (do) tomorrow. 7. These texts ... (translate) at the last lesson. 8. We ... (invite) to a concert last Saturday. 9. Hockey ... (play) in winter. 10. His new book ... (finish) next year. 11. Many houses ... (burn) during the Great Fire in London. 12. Mushrooms ... (gather) in autumn.

Exercise 39. Раскройте скобки, выбрав требующуюся форму глагола.

*Например: The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. – The porter will **bring** your luggage to your room.*

*Your luggage will (bring, be brought) to your room. - Your luggage will **be brought** to your room.*

1. They (*looked / were looked*) for the newspaper everywhere.
2. Babies (*look / are looked*) after very carefully.
3. The roof of the house will (*paint / be painted*) soon.
4. She (*showed / was shown*) us the way.
5. I (*didn't invite / wasn't invited*) to their party.
6. They (*are discussing / are being discussed*) this question now.
7. Will we (*meet/be met*) by a man from the travel agency at the station?
8. Will he (*take / be taken*) them to the Russian museum?

9.They can (*leave / be left*) the key with the clerk downstairs.

10>Your hat must (*leave / be left*) in the cloak-room.

Exercise 40. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

*Например: Milk (to give) to kittens every day. – Milk is **given** to kittens every day.*

1.The letter ... (receive) yesterday. 2.Nick ... (send) to Moscow next week. 3.Many houses ... (build) in our town every year.

4.The lectures ... (attend) by all of us. 5.The letter ... (post) tomorrow. 6.Moscow University ... (found) by Lomonosov. 7.At the last competition the first prize ... (win) by our team. 8.Your report must ... (divide) into two chapters.

Exercise 41. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам (Passive Voice).

*Например: We were asked a lot of questions (how many). – **How many questions were we asked?***

1. The coats are left in the cloakroom (where). 2. Books are returned to the library at the end of the year (when). 3. The flowers are not watered every day (why). 4. She was told the truth (who). 5. A written test will be given at the next lesson (when). 6. The film was much spoken about.

4.8 Модальные глаголы

*Exercise 42. Вставьте модальные глаголы **may** или **can**.*

*Например: **May** I come in? I **can** come and see you tomorrow.*

1.... you see anything in the darkness? 2.You ... go when have finished your composition. 3.You ... come in if you have taken off your boots. 4.Be careful. you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 5.Most children ... slide on ice very well. 6.Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

*Exercise 43. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами **can, may, must**.*

*Например: I have very little time. I **must** go.*

1. You ... not smoke here. 2. '... I take your pen?' 'I'm afraid not. I need it.' 3. He ... not speak English yet. 4. My boss ... be in his office now. 5. This woman is an experienced driver. she ... drive even a bus. 6. ... I ask you a question?

*Exercise 44. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов **have to, be to**.*

1. He is to come here at five o'clock. The train was to leave at three-fifteen.

2. I can't go out tonight. I have to study for my exam. Who is to look after the children?

3. It was very cold yesterday, so I had to wear a warm coat.

4. There is no school tomorrow, so the children don't have to go to bed early.

*Exercise 45. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола **have to (have to, has to, had to, will have to)**.*

*Например: The car broke down so I **had to** go by bus.*

1. We arrived too early so we ... wait. 2. He is a policeman so he ... wear a uniform. 3. If the weather conditions get any worse, the climbers ... give up. 4. I ... learn Spanish because I need it for my job. 5. If I don't pass the exam, I ... take it again. The manager told us, we ... reduce our lunch breaks.

5. КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 1

1. Hungary _____ a European country.
a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
2. He _____ some fruit and a sandwich to school every morning.
a) take b) takes c) took d) will take
3. They _____ crisps for a snack tomorrow in the afternoon.
a) have b) has c) had d) will have
4. They _____ breakfast every day.
a) had b) has c) have d) are
5. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.
a) great b) greater c) the greatest d) the most great
6. Where is the book? – It is _____ the table.
a) on b) at c) of d) with
7. She _____ vegetable soup a few days ago.
a) cook b) cooked c) cooks d) will cook
8. On the 2nd of January the leftovers from the holiday feast _____, so he cooked some soup. a) finish b) finishes
c) finished d) will finish
9. Our grandmother usually goes _____ the shop in the morning.
a) on b) at c) in d) to
10. They _____ hungry, so they ate everything.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
11. In this restaurant they cook _____ pasta in the town.
a) good b) better c) best d) the best
12. They _____ Moscow last summer.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
13. He gave her a big bunch _____ flowers.
a) on b) at c) of d) with
14. Выберите правильное предложение
a) Is a big library in our school. b) There is a big library in our school.

c) There a big library in our school. d) There is big library in our school.

15. Washington is one of _____ capitals in the world.

a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautifuller

16. We _____ cereal and milk for breakfast yesterday.

a) had b) will have c) will be d) have

17. Выберите правильное предложение

a). There three packages of butter in our fridge. b). Three packages of butter there are in our fridge.

c). In our fridge three packages of butter are. d). There are three packages of butter in our fridge.

18. Usually we _____ something light for dinner.

a) eat b) ate c) will eat d) eats

19. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.

a) go b) going c) goes d) will go

20. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

How my family eat

Hungarians love eating! We have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, a snack and dinner. My son doesn't eat breakfast at home because he doesn't want to get up early. I make breakfast for him and he takes it to school. My husband and I eat breakfast at home. We like eating rolls with butter or cheese and ham or different kinds of salami. We don't usually have cereal with milk. We have lunch when my son comes back from school - between 1 p.m. and 2p.m. - and the whole family eats together. Lunch is the main meal of the day for us. I cook all day and we always eat hot food. We often have vegetable soup, and then we have the main dish - for example, pasta, cheese or meat with potatoes, rice or noodles. We sometimes eat an afternoon snack - maybe some bread and fruit. My son likes having crisps for a snack but they aren't good for him. We have dinner between 6p.m. and 7p.m. We eat something light or we have leftovers from lunch. We eat together and talk about our day. I like hearing my son talk about school. Our dinner is very relaxed. We like food from other countries too,

especially Italian food. We often eat pizza or spaghetti with a sauce. We sometimes go to an Italian restaurant and I learn new dishes.

- a) People in Hungary eat four times a day. b) My son has breakfast at home.
 c) Serial and milk is our favourite food. d) We are vegetarians.
 e) Dinner is the biggest food in the day. f) We never talk when we eat.
 g) My son only eats healthy food.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 2

1. He _____ a degree in chemistry last year.
 a) got b) get c) gets d) getted
2. They _____ a lot of times to James, but he didn't answer.
 a) call b) calls c) called d) calling
3. Put the book _____ the bag.
 a) of b) to c) in d) out
4. They _____ London two years ago.
 a) visited b) visits c) visit d) visiting
5. My father and Mr. Thompson _____ up together, and they still are close friends.
 a) grow b) grew c) will grow d) grows
6. They _____ four exams last term.
 a) had b) will have c) will be d) have
7. Pennsylvania Avenue is _____ street in Washington.
 a) the longest b) longer c) long d) the most longest
8. Выберите правильное предложение
 a) 2600 universities there are in the USA. b) There 2600 universities in the USA.
 c) There are 2600 universities in the USA. d) Are there 2600 universities in the USA.
9. Many children usually _____ in Central Park.
 a) plays b) play c) are playing d) have played
10. Celebrities often _____ on the same films and TV shows.
 a) work b) works c) worked d) working
11. Выберите правильное предложение:
 a) At university there many large laboratories are. b) Many large laboratories are there at university. c) There many large

laboratories at university. d) There are many large laboratories at university.

12. America was discovered _____ Columbus.

- a) with b) on c) after d) by

13. London is the capital _____ Great Britain.

- a) off b) in c) of d) on

14. The course of study _____ five years.

- a) last b) lasts c) was lasted d) is lasting

15. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.

- a) great b) the greatest c) the most great d) greater

16. English _____ the first lesson tomorrow.

- a) was b) is c) were d) shall be

17. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow.

- a) had b) will have c) will be d) have

18. I _____ my entrance exams successfully a few days ago.

- a) pass b) passed c) passes d) will pass

19. They _____ very close friends at school, but now they live in different cities.

- a) are b) was c) were d) will be

20. We _____ much in common with my ex-boyfriend, we are very different.

- a) have no b) not have c) don't have d) isn't have

21. The neighbours _____ really unfriendly to all the strangers.

- a) was b) were c) is d) looks

22. It _____ difficult to play a romantic scene in the film, because in real life the actors didn't like each other.

- a) is b) will be c) was d) were

23. We _____ good friends in our childhood.

- a) are b) was c) were d) 'll be

24. The weather _____ cold but sunny next week.

- a) was b) were c) are d) will be

25. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

Famous friends

Britney and Justin, Kate and Leonardo ... celebrities who have something in common: a close friendship. Some film stars were

friends when they were children. Americans Leonardo DiCaprio and Tobey McGuire (Spiderman) were good friends, starting when they were child actors looking for work on the same films and TV shows. Work often brings famous people together. Justin Timberlake and Britney Spears were on the Mickey Mouse Club Show, a children's TV programme, together when they were eleven years old. George Clooney and Brad Pitt were co-stars in Ocean's Eleven, and are very close now. Sometimes friends in real life play lovers on screen, and that can be difficult. Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio are good friends, but they don't have a romantic relationship. In the film Titanic, for both of them the kissing scenes were strange. "It was like I was kissing my brother", says Kate.

1. Leonardo and Tobey were on the same TV show together.
2. George and Brad are good friends.
3. Kate and Leonardo were real life lovers.
4. Kate doesn't think it was easy to be in a romantic film with Leonardo.
5. Hugh Grant has got a lot of actor friends.
6. Justin Timberlake was on TV at the age of eleven.
7. Britney Spears and Kate Winslet were in Micky Mouse show together.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 3

1. Many children usually _____ in Central Park
a) plays b) play c) are playing d) have played
2. Выберите правильное предложение
a) There a modern cinema in our city. b) A modern cinema there is in our city.
c) in our city a modern cinema. d) There is a modern cinema in our city.
3. They _____ Moscow last summer.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
4. The "T-shirt" _____ a word in the English dictionary only in the 1920s.
a) become b) became c) becomes d) becoming
5. Washington is one of _____ capitals in the world.

- a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautifuler
6. All pupils study a foreign language ____ school.
a) on b) at c) in d) to
7. The Statue _____ Liberty greets everybody.
a) on b) at c) of d) with
8. They _____ breakfast every day.
a) had b) has c) have d) are
9. Выберите правильное предложение
a) Are ten books on the shelf. b) There ten books on the shelf.
c) There are ten books on the shelf. d) On the shelf ten books.
10. There are only _____ vacant rooms in our hotel.
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
11. Hungary _____ a European country.
a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
12. The course of study _____ five years.
a) last b) lasts c) was lasted d) is lasting
13. T-shirts _____ popular not just in the USA, but all over the world.
a) is b) was c) are d) is being
14. You _____ three exams next term.
a) had b) will have c) have d) are
15. New York is _____ than Washington.
a) larger b) the most largest c) the largest d) large
16. Where is the book? – It is ____ the table.
a) on b) at c) of d) with
17. They _____ hungry, so they ate everything.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
18. I have _____ time, please hurry up.
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
19. Private schools _____ expensive.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
20. In the 1950s, three American film stars _____ everyone by wearing their 'underwear' in films.
a) were surprised b) surprising c) have surprised d) surprised
21. The subway in New York is _____ means of transport.

a) cheaper b) the cheapest c) more cheap d) the most cheap

22. She _____ secretarial courses this year.

a) has b) will has c) will be d) have

23. He _____ some fruit and a sandwich to school every morning.

a) take b) takes c) took d) will take

24. People _____ T-shirts because they are comfortable.

a) wearing b) wear c) wears d) were

25. They _____ five exams last term.

a) take b) taked c) took d) taken

26. Russia launched the world's first satellite _____ 1957.

a) on b) at c) of d) in

27. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

The t-shirt is here to stay

It's hard to think of life without T-shirts. But the word 'T-shirt' only became a word in the English dictionary in the 1920s, and the style only became popular in the 1960s. In the Second World War, American soldiers wore wool uniforms, and they were very hot and uncomfortable in the European summers. The American soldiers saw that European soldiers weren't hot because they wore a light cotton vest under their shirt. After that, all the soldiers in the American army started wearing cotton vests.

So, men wore T-shirts under their shirts. T-shirts were underwear. Then in the 1950s, three American film stars (John Wayne, Marlon Brando and James Dean) surprised everyone by wearing their 'underwear' in films. In the 1960s it became easier to put words and pictures on T-shirts. By the late 60s, rock and roll bands and sports teams started to make big money selling T-shirts with their logos and team names on them.

After that, T-shirts became popular not just in the USA, but all over the world. People wear T-shirts to express themselves with words and slogans and because they are comfortable, cheap and can be fun. T-shirts will be popular for a long, longtime.

1). T-shirts became popular in the 1920s.

- 2). American soldiers brought T-shirts to Europe.
- 3). For many years T-shirts were underwear.
- 4). American movie stars surprised people when they took their T-shirts off.
- 5). Putting pictures on T-shirts started in the 1980s.
- 6). T-shirts are popular all over the world.
- 7). Sport and music celebrities sell T-shirts with their logos and team names.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 4

1. He _____ some fruit and a sandwich to school every morning.
a) take. b) takes. c) took. d) will take
2. They _____ to Hyde Park last Sunday.
a) go b) going c) went d) had gone
3. We _____ our final test at the moment.
a) is writing b) are writing c) will be writing d) write
4. Pennsylvania Avenue is _____ street in Washington.
a) the longest b) the longer c) the most long d) more long
5. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow.
a) had b) is c) will have d) have
6. Mary _____ this film when she was a student and lived in New York.
a) saw b) have seen c) was seeing d) was seen
7. This novel is _____ than that one.
a) more interesting b) the most interesting c) interesting d) interestinger
8. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.
a) go b) going c) goes d) will go
9. Выберите правильное предложение
a) My favourite vase there is on the shelf. b) There is my favourite vase on the shelf. c) Is my favourite vase on the shelf. d) There my favourite vase on the shelf.
10. Regular walkers _____ they sleep better and feel happier.
a) says b) say c) saing d) was said
11. There _____ walkers' clubs all over the world.

- a) being b) be c) is d) are
12. His great discovery was the law _____ decomposition of light.
a) on b) at c) of d) for
13. They _____ Moscow last summer.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
14. Tomorrow at this time we _____ dinner.
a) has b) had c) have d) will have
15. We _____ an interesting excursion last week.
a) had b) is c) have d) will be
16. We _____ an interesting excursion last week. (дубликат вопроса)
a) had b) is c) have d) will be
17. When he was a child he _____ to have a bicycle.
a) wants b) will want c) wanted d) had wanted
18. He will come _____ an hour.
a) on b) in c) over d) of
19. They _____ to Hyde Park last Sunday. (дубликат)
a) go b) going c) went d) had gone
20. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow. (дубликат)
a) had b) is c) will have d) have
21. The rain _____ at 6 o'clock yesterday.
a) stops b) stopping c) stop d) stopped
22. Выберите правильное предложение
a) The two plates on the table. b) Two plates there are on the table. c) Are two plates on the table. d) There are two plates on the table.
23. Taganrog was founded _____ Peter the First.
a) on b) of c) by d) with
24. The name of our teacher _____ Mr. Brown.
a) were b) are c) is d) will be
25. They _____ engineers in five years.
a) are b) was c) were d) will be
26. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

Walking – the perfect sport?

Forget about tennis, swimming, skiing and jogging. Walking is the easiest and cheapest way to stay fit. It's free, you don't need special clothes or equipment, you don't need a trainer or a special place. Anybody can do it anytime: young people, older people, alone or in groups. OK - perhaps it's not really a sport, but it IS the most popular physical activity and one of the best ways to stay healthy. What are the benefits?

Walking is good for your heart and your legs; regular walkers say they sleep better and feel happier; and smokers say they don't smoke so much. Maybe you don't have very much time, so here are some ideas to help you start walking:

- Walk, don't drive, to the local shop. If you have a lot to carry, take a small backpack.
- If you have children, walk with them to and from school.
- Get off the bus or train a stop or two early. This will give you some extra daily exercise - and it's cheaper, too!
- Take a walk in your lunch hour at school or work.
- Once a week take a longer walk, and go on a completely new route; this helps to keep things interesting.

There are walkers' clubs all over the world. Join one - walking is a great way to meet people and make new friends! Walking isn't expensive.

- a) You have to wear good walking shoes.
- b) Age isn't important.
- c) Walking is good for headaches.
- d) You should go shopping on foot.
- e) Instead of walking get up earlier in the morning, and do some extra exercise every day.
- f) Take the same way to walk every week so you don't get lost.
- g) You can meet people more easily when walking.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 5

1. They _____ hungry, so they ate everything.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
2. He gave her a big bunch _____ flowers.

- a) on b) at c) of d) with
3. In this restaurant they cook _____ pasta in the town.
a) good b) better c) best d) the best
4. She _____ vegetable soup a few days ago.
a) cook b) cooked c) cooks d) will cook
5. Martha's job is to look _____ new talented writers.
a) at b) on c) for d) with
6. Washington is one of _____ capitals in the world.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautifuller
7. We _____ hot-dog with mustard for breakfast yesterday.
a) had b) will have c) will be d) have
8. They _____ breakfast every day.
a) had b) has c) have d) are
9. They _____ crisps for a delicious snack tomorrow in the afternoon.
a) have b) has c) had d) will have
10. What is the book _____? – Gnomes! It's a fairy tale.
a) for b) about c) of d) with
11. He _____ a new dog collar and a fishing rod in an online marketplace.
a) buy b) bought c) sell d) paid
12. On the 2nd of January the leftovers from the holiday feast _____, so he cooked some soup.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished d) will finish
13. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.
a) go b) going c) goes d) will go
14. Our grandmother usually goes _____ the shop in the morning.
a) on b) at c) in d) to
15. They _____ Moscow last summer.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
16. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.
a) great b) greater c) the greatest d) the most great
17. He _____ a tin of juice and a sandwich to school every morning.

a) take b) takes c) took d) will take

18. Выберите правильное предложение

a) Is a big library in our school. b) There is a big library in our school. c) There a big library in our school. d) There is big library in our school.

19. Выберите правильное предложение

a) There three tins of mustard in our fridge. b) Three tins of mustard there are in our fridge. c) In our fridge three tins of mustard are. d) There are three tins of mustard in our fridge.

20. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

Really unusual museums!

Looking for something interesting to do? You might want to visit one of these unusual museums.

The Dog Collar Museum is Located in Leeds Castle, it has a collection of over 100... dog collars. Mrs Gertrude Hunt donated her collection of collars to the Leeds Castle Foundation in memory of her husband, John Hunt, a scientist who studied medieval time.

The Gnome Reserve has the world's largest collection of garden gnomes, with over 1,000 of them on display. Visitors are given a gnome hat and fishing rod on entering for fun. After a tour of the 4-acre reserve, you can enjoy a delicious cup of tea at the Gnome Kitchen. One of the most popular tourist attractions in the city of Norfolk is Colman's Mustard Shop & Museum. Find out about the history and production of Colman's mustard, with many items on show, including wartime mustard tins and Art Deco mustard pots.

1. You can try food in all the three museums.

2. In the Dog Collar museums you can see dogs.

3. In two of the museums you get special cloths.

4. The Gnome Reserve occupies bid area.

5. The exhibits of Colman's Mustard Shop & Museum were a private collection.

6. Mrs. Gertrude husband was a hunter.

7. In one of the museums you can learn about the history of a product.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 6

1. They _____ crisps for a snack tomorrow in the afternoon.
a) have b) has c) had d) will have
2. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.
a) great b) greater c) the greatest d) the most great
3. They _____ hungry, so they ate everything.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
4. English _____ the first lesson tomorrow.
a) will be b) is c) were d) shall be
5. They _____ four exams last term.
a) had b) will have c) will be d) have
6. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow.
a) had b) will have c) will be d) have
7. He _____ a degree in chemistry last year.
a) got b) get c) gets d) getted
8. I _____ my entrance exams successfully a few days ago.
a) pass b) passed c) passes d) will pass
9. It _____ difficult to play a romantic scene in the film, because in real life the actors didn't like each other.
a) is b) will be c) was d) were
10. Celebrities often _____ on the same films and TV shows.
a) work b) works c) worked d) working
11. They _____ London two years ago.
a) visited b) visits c) visit d) visiting
12. They _____ very close friends at school, but now they live in different cities.
a) are b) was c) were d) will be
13. We _____ good friends in our childhood.
a) are b) was c) were d) 'll be
14. The neighbours _____ really unfriendly to all the strangers.
a) was b) were c) is d) looks
15. The weather _____ cold but sunny next week.
a) was b) were c) are d) will be

16. They _____ a lot of times to James, but he didn't answer.
 a) call b) calls c) called d) calling
17. Pennsylvania Avenue is _____ street in Washington.
 a) the longest b) longer c) long d) the most longest
18. Put the book _____ the bag.
 a) of b) to c) in d) out
19. London is the capital _____ Great Britain.
 a) off b) in c) of d) on
20. America was discovered _____ Columbus.
 a) with b) on c) after d) by
21. My father and Mr. Thompson _____ up together, and they still are close friends.
 a) grow b) grew c) will grow d) grows
22. We _____ much in common with my ex-boyfriend, we are very different.
 a) have no b) not have c) don't have d) isn't have
23. Выберите правильное предложение
 a) 2600 universities there are in the USA. b) There 2600 universities in the USA.
 c) There are 2600 universities in the USA. d) Are there 2600 universities in the USA.
24. Usually we _____ something light for dinner.
 a) eat b) ate c) will eat d) eats
25. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.
 a) go b) going c) goes d) will go
26. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

Famous friends

Britney and Justin, Kate and Leonardo ... celebrities who have something in common: a close friendship. Some film stars were friends when they were children. Americans Leonardo DiCaprio and Tobey McGuire (Spiderman) were good friends, starting when they were child actors looking for work on the same films and TV shows.

Work often brings famous people together. Justin Timberlake and Britney Spears were on the Mickey Mouse Club Show, a children's TV programme, together when they were eleven years old.

George Clooney and Brad Pitt were co-stars in Ocean's Eleven, and are very close now. Sometimes friends in real life play lovers on screen, and that can be difficult. Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio are good friends, but they don't have a romantic relationship. In the film Titanic, for both of them the kissing scenes were strange. "It was like I was kissing my brother", says Kate.

1. Leonardo and Tobey were on the same TV show together.
2. George and Brad are good friends.
3. Kate and Leonardo were real life lovers.
4. Kate doesn't think it was easy to be in a romantic film with Leonardo.
5. Hugh Grant has got a lot of actor friends.
6. Justin Timberlake was on TV at the age of eleven.
7. Britney Spears and Kate Winslet were in Micky Mouse show together.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 7

1. People _____ T-shirts because they are comfortable
a) wearing b) wear c) wears d) were
2. Hungary _____ a European country.
a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
3. They _____ hungry, so they ate everything.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
4. They _____ breakfast every day.
a) had b) has c) have d) are
5. He _____ some fruit and a sandwich to school every morning.
a) take b) takes c) took d) will take
6. They _____ Moscow last summer.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
7. Washington is one of _____ capitals in the world.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautifuller
8. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.
a) great b) greater c) the greatest d) the most great

9. Where is the book? – It is _____ the table.
 a) on b) at c) of d) with
10. Private schools _____ expensive.
 a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
11. You _____ three exams next term.
 a) had b) will have c) have d) are
12. She _____ secretarial courses this year.
 a) has b) will has c) will be d) have
- The course of study _____ five years.
 a) last b) lasts c) was lasted d) is lasting
13. They _____ five exams last term.
 a) take b) taked c) took d) taken
14. The “T-shirt” _____ a word in the English dictionary only in the 1920s.
 a) become b) became c) becomes d) becoming
15. Many children usually _____ in Central Park.
 a) plays b) play c) are playing d) have played
16. In the 1950s, three American film stars _____ everyone by wearing their 'underwear' in films.
 a) were surprised b) surprising c) have surprised d) surprised
17. The subway in New York is _____ means of transport.
 a) cheaper b) the cheapest c) more cheap d) the most cheap
18. New York is _____ than Washington.
 a) larger b) the most largest c) the largest d) large
19. Russia launched the world`s first satellite _____ 1957.
 a) on b) at c) of d) in
20. The Statue _____ Liberty greets everybody.
 a) on b) at c) of d) with
21. All pupils study a foreign language _____ school.
 a) on b) at c) in d) to
22. There are only _____ vacant rooms in our hotel.
 a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
23. I have _____ time, please hurry up.
 a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
24. Выберите правильное предложение

- a) There a modern cinema in our city. b) A modern cinema there is in our city.
c) in our city a modern cinema. d) There is a modern cinema in our city.

25. Выберите правильное предложение

- a) There ten books on the shelf. b) Ten books there are on the shelf.
c) There are ten books on the shelf. d) On the shelf ten books.

26. Прочитайте текст и выберите только верные утверждения

The t-shirt is here to stay

It's hard to think of life without T-shirts. But the word 'T-shirt' only became a word in the English dictionary in the 1920s, and the style only became popular in the 1960s. In the Second World War, American soldiers wore wool uniforms, and they were very hot and uncomfortable in the European summers. The American soldiers saw that European soldiers weren't hot because they wore a light cotton vest under their shirt. After that, all the soldiers in the American army started wearing cotton vests.

So, men wore T-shirts under their shirts. T-shirts were underwear. Then in the 1950s, three American film stars (John Wayne, Marlon Brando and James Dean) surprised everyone by wearing their 'underwear' in films. In the 1960s it became easier to put words and pictures on T-shirts. By the late 60s, rock and roll bands and sports teams started to make big money selling T-shirts with their logos and team names on them.

After that, T-shirts became popular not just in the USA, but all over the world. People wear T-shirts to express themselves with words and slogans and because they are comfortable, cheap and can be fun. T-shirts will be popular for a long, long time.

- a) T-shirts became popular in the 1920s.
b) American soldiers brought T-shirts to Europe.
c) For many years T-shirts were underwear.
d) American movie stars surprised people when they took their T-shirts off.
e) Putting pictures on T-shirts started in the 1980s.
f) T-shirts are popular all over the world.

- g) Sport and music celebrities sell T-shirts with their logos and team names.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 8

1. The name of our teacher _____ Mr. Brown.
a) were b) are c) is d) will be
2. They _____ engineers in five years.
a) are b) was c) were d) will be
3. We _____ an interesting excursion last week.
a) had b) is c) have d) will be
4. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow.
a) had b) is c) will have d) have
5. They _____ to Hyde Park last Sunday.
a) go b) going c) went d) had gone
6. When he was a child he _____ to have a bicycle.
a) wants b) will want c) wanted d) had wanted
7. We _____ an interesting excursion last week.
a) had b) is c) have d) will be
8. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow.
a) had b) is c) will have d) have
9. The rain _____ at 6 o'clock yesterday.
a) stops b) stopping c) stop d) stopped
10. Mary _____ this film when she was a student and lived in New York.
a) saw b) have seen c) was seeing d) was seen
11. Pennsylvania Avenue is _____ street in Washington.
a) the longest b) the longer c) the most long d) more long
12. This novel is _____ than that one.
a) more interesting b) the most interesting c) interesting d) interestinger
13. His great discovery was the law _____ decomposition of light.
a) on b) at c) of d) for
14. He will come _____ an hour.
a) on b) in c) over d) of
15. Taganrog was founded _____ Peter the First.

a) on b) of c) by d) with

16. Regular walkers _____ they sleep better and feel happier.

a) says b) say c) saing d) was said

17. There _____ walkers' clubs all over the world.

a) being b) be c) is d) are

18. Выберите правильное предложение

a) The two plates on the table. b) Two plates there are on the table.

c) Are two plates on the table. d) There are two plates on the table.

19. Выберите правильное предложение

a) My favourite vase there is on the shelf. b) There is my favourite vase on the shelf.

c) Is my favourite vase on the shelf. d) There my favourite vase on the shelf.

20. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

Walking – the perfect sport?

Forget about tennis, swimming, skiing and jogging. Walking is the easiest and cheapest way to stay fit. It's free, you don't need special clothes or equipment, you don't need a trainer or a special place. Anybody can do it anytime: young people, older people, alone or in groups. OK - perhaps it's not really a sport, but it IS the most popular physical activity and one of the best ways to stay healthy. What are the benefits?

Walking is good for your heart and your legs; regular walkers say they sleep better and feel happier; and smokers say they don't smoke so much. Maybe you don't have very much time, so here are some ideas to help you start walking:

- Walk, don't drive, to the local shop. If you have a lot to carry, take a small backpack.
- If you have children, walk with them to and from school.
- Get off the bus or train a stop or two early. This will give you some extra daily exercise - and it's cheaper, too!
- Take a walk in your lunch hour at school or work.
- Once a week take a longer walk, and go on a completely new route; this helps to keep things interesting.

There are walkers' clubs all over the world. Join one - walking is a great way to meet people and make new friends!

- a) Walking isn't expensive.
 - b) You have to wear good walking shoes.
 - c) Age isn't important.
 - d) Walking is good for headaches.
 - e) You should go shopping on foot.
 - f) Instead of walking get up earlier in the morning, and do some extra exercise every day.
 - g) Take the same way to walk every week so you don't get lost.
 - h) You can meet people more easily when walking.
21. We _____ an interesting excursion last week. (дубликат)
 a) had b) is c) have d) will be
22. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.
 a) go b) going c) goes d) will go
23. He _____ some fruit and a sandwich to school every morning.
 a) take b) takes c) took d) will take
24. They _____ Moscow last summer.
 a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
25. Students _____ a lecture on history tomorrow. (дубликат)
 a) had b) is c) will have d) have
26. They _____ to Hyde Park last Sunday. (дубликат)
 a) go b) going c) went d) had gone

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 9

1. The neighbours _____ really unfriendly to all the strangers.
 a) was b) were c) is d) looks
2. The teapot _____ on the table.
 a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
5. We usually _____.
 a) have not breakfast b) don't have breakfast c) not have breakfast d) doesn't have breakfast
4. We _____ good friends in our childhood.
 a) are b) was c) were d) 'll be

5. Put the pencil _____ the bag.
a) of b) to c) in d) out
6. We _____ much in common with my ex-boyfriend, we are very different.
a) have no b) not have c) don't have d) isn't have
7. They _____ an unusual museum two years ago.
a) visited b) visits c) visit d) visiting
8. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.
a) great b) greater c) the greatest d) the most great
9. They _____ breakfast every day.
a) had b) has c) have d) are
10. They _____ a lot of times to James, but he didn't answer.
a) call b) calls c) called d) calling
11. The course of study _____ five years.
a) last b) lasts c) was lasted d) is lasting
12. They _____ four exams last term.
a) had b) will have c) will be d) have
13. The weather _____ cold but sunny next week.
a) was b) were c) are d) will be
14. They _____ very close friends at school, but now they live in different cities.
a) are b) was c) were d) will be
15. My father and Mr. Thompson _____ up together, and they still are close friends.
a) grow b) grew c) will grow d) grows
16. He _____ his dog for a walk in a shiny collar every evening.
a) take b) takes c) taking d) will took
17. She is a police detective. Her job is to look _____ criminals.
a) after b) for c) on d) about
18. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.
a) go b) going c) goes d) will go
19. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

Unusual museums!

Looking for something interesting to do? You might want to visit one of these unusual museums. The Pencil Museum was

opened in 1981, it is located in Keswick, Cumbria, in the north-west of England. It receives over 80,000 visitors a year from all around the world.

Lawnmowers are an important feature of most British gardens. Now you can find out all about them at the British Lawnmower Museum. Exhibits include Lawnmowers of the Rich and Famous and Vintage Lawnmowers.

With more than 6,000 teapots on display, Teapot Island grew from the personal collection of owner Sue Blazye.

The Dog Collar Museum is Located in Leeds Castle, it has a collection of over 100... dog collars. Mrs Gertrude Hunt donated her collection of collars to the Leeds Castle Foundation in memory of her husband, John Hunt, a scientist who studied medieval time.

1. In one of museums you can see teapots of rich and famous people.
2. Exhibits of two of the museums were private collections.
3. Mrs. Gertrude's husband was a hunter.
4. People from many countries come to see pencils.
5. Two of the museums are in castles.
6. A person who collected dog collars was interested in history.

Контрольная работа 1, вариант 10

1. People _____ T-shirts because they are comfortable.
a) wearing b) wear c) wears d) were
2. The population of New York is _____ than the population of Washington.
a) great b) greater c) the greatest d) the most great
3. They _____ hungry, so they ate everything.
a) are b) was c) were d) shall be
4. He gave her a big bunch _____ flowers.
a) on b) at c) of d) with
5. In this restaurant they cook _____ pasta in the town.
a) good b) better c) best d) the best
6. They _____ breakfast every day.
a) had b) has c) have d) are

7. We _____ cereal and milk for breakfast yesterday.
a) had b) will have c) will be d) have
8. Washington is one of _____ capitals in the world.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautifuller
9. She _____ vegetable soup a few days ago.
a) cook b) cooked c) cooks d) will cook
10. They _____ crisps for a snack tomorrow in the afternoon.
a) have b) has c) had d) will have
11. Usually we _____ something light for dinner.
a) eat b) ate c) will eat d) eats
12. They _____ Moscow last summer.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) will visit
13. They _____ to café for lunch on weekdays.
a) go b) going c) goes d) will go
14. On the 2nd of January the leftovers from the holiday feast _____, so he cooked some soup.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished d) will finish
15. Our grandmother usually goes _____ the shop in the morning.
a) on b) at c) in d) to
16. The course of study _____ five years.
a) last b) lasts c) was lasted d) is lasting
17. Where is the book? – It is _____ the table.
a) on b) at c) of d) with
18. Выберите правильное предложение
a) Is a big library in our school. b) There is a big library in our school.
c) There a big library in our school. d) There is big library in our school.
19. Выберите правильное предложение
a) There three packages of butter in our fridge. b) Three packages of butter there are in our fridge.
c) In our fridge three packages of butter are. d) There are three packages of butter in our fridge.
20. Прочитайте текст и отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Исправьте ложные утверждения.

How my family eat

Hungarians love eating! We have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, a snack and dinner. My son doesn't eat breakfast at home because he doesn't want to get up early. I make breakfast for him and he takes it to school. My husband and I eat breakfast at home. We like eating rolls with butter or cheese and ham or different kinds of salami. We don't usually have cereal with milk. We have lunch when my son comes back from school – between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. – and the whole family eats together. Lunch is the main meal of the day for us. I cook all day and we always eat hot food. We often have vegetable soup, and then we have the main dish – for example, pasta, cheese or meat with potatoes, rice or noodles.

We sometimes eat an afternoon snack – maybe some bread and fruit. My son likes having crisps for a snack but they aren't good for him. We have dinner between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. We eat something light or we have leftovers from lunch. We eat together and talk about our day. I like hearing my son talk about school. Our dinner is very relaxed. We like food from other countries too, especially Italian food. We often eat pizza or spaghetti with a sauce. We sometimes go to an Italian restaurant and I learn new dishes.

- a) People in Hungary eat four times a day.
- b) My son has breakfast at home.
- c) Serial and milk is our favourite food.
- d) We are vegetarians.
- e) Dinner is the biggest food in the day.
- f) We never talk when we eat.
- g) My son only eats healthy food.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 1

1. We _____ to eat the soup, we aren't hungry!
a) not want b) don't want c) won't d) aren't want
2. Most cars _____ petrol engines.
a) uses b) use c) do use d) used
3. We _____ a lot of electrical devices at home.
a) has b) have c) had d) will have
4. Three oceans and twelve seas _____ Russia.
a) washes b) wash c) was washed d) washed
5. Now they _____ more than seventy metals in industry.
a) uses b) use c) do use d) used
6. An atom _____ the smallest piece of any substance.
a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
7. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: *Yes, Lomonosov considered that nature is in a state of constant change and development.*
a) What Lomonosov considered? b) Lomonosov considered that nature is in a state of constant change and development? c) Did Lomonosov considered that nature is in a state of constant change and development? d) Did Lomonosov consider that nature is in a state of constant change and development?
8. Lomonosov _____ the fundamental law of chemical change of substance.
a) establish b) establishing c) establishes d) established
9. Выберите правильный вариант перевод предложения: Вы можете уйти сегодня пораньше. (Я разрешаю.)
a) You can leave early today. b) You must leave early today.
c) You may leave early today.
d) You have to leave early today.
10. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *This word means "café" in Turkish.*
a) What does this word mean in Turkish? b) What this word mean in Turkish?
c) What mean this word in Turkish? d) What means this word in Turkish?
11. Для перевода предложения: Мне придется отказаться от покупки дома.

a) I must give up buying the house. b) I can give up buying the house.
house. c) I may give up buying the house. d) I have to give up
up buying the house.

12. Для перевода предложения: *Он может очень хорошо водить машину.*

a) He can drive a car very well. b) He must drive a car very well.
well. c) He may drive a car very well. d) He has to drive a
car very well.

13. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения:

The delegation arrived yesterday.

a) When the delegation arrived? b) When did the delegation
arrive? c) When the delegation arrive? d) When does the
delegation arrive?

14. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *My sister will study English in the USA.*

a) Where my sister study English? b) Where will my sister
study English?

c) Where my sister will study English? d) Where does my sister
study English?

15. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *He won the competition.*

a) Who won the competition? b) Who the competition won?
c) Who did win the competition? d) Who wins the competition?

16. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *They left London last Tuesday.*

a) When they leave London? b) When did they leave London?
c) When they left London? d) When do they leave London?

17. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Isaak Newton

Isaak Newton was born in 1642 in the family of a poor farmer. The boy 1)_____ (begin) his first scientific experiments at school. While studying at Cambridge University, Newton 2) _____(formulate) the binomial theorem. In 1662 Cambridge

was closed because of the plague and Newton 3) _____ (return) to his native village. For the next two years he 4) _____ (devote) himself to scientific experimentation.

Newton's great discovery was the law of decomposition of light. The scientist 5) _____ (prove) that the white light of the sun is composed of rays of light of all colours of the rainbow. He also 6) _____ (discover) the Law of Universal Gravity which states that "every particle of matter is attracted by every other particle of matter with a force inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart".

Newton 7) _____ (apply) the principle of gravitation to prove that the power which guides the moon around the earth and the planets around the sun is the force of gravity. Another application of the law of universal gravitation was Newton's exploration of the tides. Newton was highly honoured by his countrymen and in 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society. Sir Isaak Newton 8) _____ (die) in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

His father was a teacher.

- a) He made models for schoolgirls.
- b) Cambridge University was closed because of a pandemic.
- c) Newton made some of his greatest discoveries in a village.
- d) His theories are not applied in practice.
- e) Newton died of the plague.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 2

1. The water from the radiator _____ the engine.
a) cool b) cools c) was cooled d) does cool
2. We _____ a lot of electrical devices at home.
a) has b) have c) had d) will have
3. My uncle _____, he is retired.
a) not work b) doesn't work c) work not d) doesn't works
4. Now they _____ more than seventy metals in industry.
a) uses b) use c) do use d) used
5. We _____ Maggie yesterday.

Иностранный язык (английский)

- a) see b) saw c) sees d) have seen
6. _____ the teacher know his name?
- a) Does b) Do c) Is d) Are
7. An atom _____ the smallest piece of any substance.
- a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
8. Lomonosov _____ the fundamental law of chemical change of substance.
- a) establish b) establishing c) establishes d) established
9. Выберите правильный вариант перевод предложения: Вы можете уйти сегодня пораньше. (Я разрешаю.)
- a) You can leave early today. b) You must leave early today.
c) You may leave early today. d) You have to leave early today.
10. Выберите правильный вариант перевод предложения: Мне придется отказаться от покупки дома.
- a) I must give up buying the house. b) I can give up buying the house.
c) I may give up buying the house. d) I have to give up buying the house.
11. Для перевода предложения: Он может очень хорошо водить машину.
- a) He can drive a car very well. b) He must drive a car very well.
c) He may drive a car very well. d) He has to drive a car very well.
12. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: This word means “café” in Turkish.
- a) What does this word mean in Turkish? b) What this word mean in Turkish?
c) What mean this word in Turkish? d) What means this word in Turkish?
13. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *The delegation arrived yesterday.*
- a) When the delegation arrived? b) When did the delegation arrive?
c) When the delegation arrive? d) When does the delegation arrive?
14. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *My sister will study English in the USA.*
- a) Where my sister study English? b) Where will my sister study English?
c) Where my sister will study English? d) Where does my sister study English?

15. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *He won the competition.*

a) Who won the competition? b) Who the competition won? c) Who did win the competition? d) Who wins the competition?

16. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *They left London last Tuesday.*

a) When they leave London? b) When did they leave London? c) When they left London? d) When do they leave London?

17. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Michael Faraday

Michael Faraday, English experimental physicist, was born in 1791 in a poor family. The boy 1)_____ (begin) to work as an apprentice at a bookbinder's shop at an early age. One day a man entered the shop and 2)_____ (find) the boy studying an article on electricity. The man was surprised to see a boy so interested in such a difficult subject and 3)_____ (give) him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.

The boy 4)_____ (go) to the lectures and made notes of what he heard. At the end of the lecture he came to Sir Humphry Davy, the great English scientist, and showed him his notes. Davy was surprised. Later he 5)_____ (make) Faraday his assistant and helped him in his education.

Faraday 6)_____ (have) many important discoveries. Among his works are the concept of the magnetic field and the magnetic "lines of force", production of new kinds of optical glass, and research on electrolysis. Faraday 7) _____ (produce) the first mechanical motion by means of a permanent magnet and an electric current. This is the principle upon which the modern electric motor is based. Faraday was very modest and he 8) _____ (love) his work more than honours. He 9) _____ (refuse) to become President of the Royal Society and also refused to be knighted.

1. Michael's first job was in a library.

2. A stranger saw Michael reading about electricity.

3. Sir Humphry Davy invited the boy to his lecture.

4. Faraday made only one important discovery.
5. Faraday liked to be honored and awarded.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 3

1. Lomonosov _____ the fundamental law of chemical change of substance.
a) establish b) establishing c) establishes d) established
2. Tim _____ away his old jeans.
a) will throw b) shall throw c) have thrown d) will be throw
3. We _____ a lot of electrical devices at home.
a) has b) have c) had d) will have
4. _____ you remember all the facts from Newton's biography?
a) Do b) Does c) Is d) Are
5. We _____ in this flat until 2019.
a) live b) lives c) lived d) will live
6. He _____ a job last year.
a) find b) found c) founded d) was found
7. He didn't say _____.
a) nothing b) anything c) something d) everything
8. He _____ almost everything! He is very clever.
a) know b) knows c) knew d) known
9. The water from the radiator _____ the engine.
a) cool b) cools c) was cooled d) does cool
10. We _____ Maggie yesterday.
a) see b) saw c) sees d) have seen
11. Now they _____ more than seventy metals in industry.
a) uses b) use c) do use d) used
12. My uncle _____, he is retired.
a) not work b) doesn't work c) work not d) doesn't works
13. An atom _____ the smallest piece of any substance.
a) are b) were c) is d) shall be
14. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу:
Yes, Faraday had many important discoveries.
a) What Faraday had? b) Faraday had many important discoveries?

c) Did Faraday had many important discoveries? d) Did Faraday have many important discoveries?

15. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

Я был вынужден пойти туда.

a) I must go there. b) I can go there. c) I may go there. d) I had to go there.

16. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

Ты можешь использовать мой словарь. (Я разрешаю)

a) You can use my dictionary. b) You must use my dictionary.
c) You may use my dictionary. d) You have to use my dictionary.

17. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *Yes, she wanted to go to the theatre.*

a) Did she wanted to go to the theatre? b) Does she want to go to the theatre? c) Did she want to go to the theatre? d) What she wanted?

18. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *Yes, it takes three hours to fly from Moscow to London.*

a) How long it takes to fly from Moscow to London? b) How long does it take to fly from Moscow to London? c) How long did it take to fly from Moscow to London? d) How long it take to fly from Moscow to London?

19. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения:

The man gave him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.

a) What the man gave him? b) What did the man give him?
c) What does the man give him? d) What gave the man him?

20. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Lomonosov

M. V. Lomonosov was born in 1711 in the village of Denisovka near Arkhangelsk in the family of a fisherman. At the age of 17 he 1)_____ (leave) his native village and made his way to Moscow. In Moscow he 2)_____ (enter) the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy. Lomonosov didn't finish his last grade, as

he was sent with eleven other pupils to St. Petersburg to study at the Academy of Sciences. Less than a year after he 3) _____(come) to Petersburg Lomonosov was sent abroad to study metallurgy and mining. In 1741 Lomonosov returned to Russia and 4)_____ (begin) to teach chemistry and physics at the Academy.

Lomonosov established the fundamental law of chemical change of substance which is called the Law of Conservation of Mass. Lomonosov 5)_____ (found) a new science that we call today physical chemistry. He also studied electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth, the nature of light, and 6)_____ (design) an improved telescope.

Lomonosov considered nature to be in a state of constant change and development. Coal, oil, etc. were all formed as a result of evolution. Lomonosov was a great scientist. His works in poetry 7)_____ (have) a great influence on Russian literature. Owing to his efforts, the first Russian University was founded in Moscow in 1755. This university bearing his name 8)_____ (become) the center of knowledge and science in Russia.

1. Lomonosov was born in Arkhangelsk.
2. Lomonosov was the only child in the family.
3. His first teacher was a peasant from a neighbouring village.
4. Lomonosov believed that nature is always the same.
5. Lomonosov established the fundamental law of chemical change of substance.
6. Lomonosov discovered the law of conservation of energy.
7. He founded Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow.
8. He didn't finish his first year because he went abroad.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 4

1. An atom _____ the smallest piece of any substance.
a) is b) was c) does d) has
2. Lomonosov _____ the fundamental law of chemical change of substance.
a) establish b) establishing c) establishes d) established
3. We _____ a lot of electrical devices at home.

- a) has b) have c) had d) will have
4. Three oceans and twelve seas _____ Russia.
- a) washes b) wash c) was washed d) washed
5. Now they _____ more than seventy metals in industry.
- a) uses b) use c) do use d) used
6. We _____ Maggie yesterday.
- a) see b) saw c) sees d) have seen
7. My uncle _____, he is retired.
- a) not work b) doesn't work c) work not d) doesn't works
8. _____ the teacher know his name?
- a) Does b) Do c) Is d) Are
9. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: *Yes, Lomonosov considered that nature is in a state of constant change and development.*
- a) What Lomonosov considered? b) Lomonosov considered that nature is in a state of constant change and development? c) Did Lomonosov considered that nature is in a state of constant change and development? d) Did Lomonosov consider that nature is in a state of constant change and development?
10. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. ожные утверждения исправьте.

Lomonosov

M. V. Lomonosov was born in 1711 in the village of Denisovka near Arkhangelsk in the family of a fisherman. At the age of 17 he 1) _____ (leave) his native village and made his way to Moscow. In Moscow he 2) _____ (enter) the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy. Lomonosov didn't finish his last grade, as he was sent with eleven other pupils to St. Petersburg to study at the Academy of Sciences. Less than a year after he 3) _____ (come) to Petersburg Lomonosov was sent abroad to study metallurgy and mining. In 1741 Lomonosov returned to Russia and 4) _____ (begin) to teach chemistry and physics at the Academy.

Lomonosov established the fundamental law of chemical change of substance which is called the Law of Conservation of Mass. Lomonosov 5) _____ (found) a new science that we call today

physical chemistry. He also studied electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth, the nature of light, and 6) _____ (design) an improved telescope.

Lomonosov considered nature to be in a state of constant change and

development. Coal, oil, etc. were all formed as a result of evolution. Lomonosov was a great scientist. His works in poetry 7) _____ (have) a great influence on Russian literature. Owing to his efforts, the first Russian University was founded in Moscow in 1755. This university bearing his name 8) _____ (become) the center of knowledge and science in Russia.

- a) Lomonosov was born in a farmer's family.
- b) His couldn't read or write as a child.
- c) Lomonosov invented telescope.
- d) Lomonosov studied in another country.
- e) He wrote poetry.
- f) He taught chemistry and physics in the Academy.
- g) He studied natural phenomena like lightning.

11. Выберите правильный вариант перевод предложения: *Вы можете уйти сегодня пораньше. (Я разрешаю.)*

- a) You can leave early today.
- b) You must leave early today.
- c) You may leave early today.
- d) You have to leave early today.

12. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *This word means "café" in Turkish.*

- a) What does this word mean in Turkish?
- b) What this word mean in Turkish?
- c) What mean this word in Turkish?
- d) What means this word in Turkish?

13. Выберите правильный вариант для перевода предложения: *Мне придется отказаться от покупки дома.*

- a) I must give up buying the house.
- b) I can give up buying the house.
- c) I may give up buying the house.
- d) I have to give up buying the house.

14. Выберите правильный вариант для перевода предложения: *Он может очень хорошо водить машину.*

- a) He can drive a car very well.
- b) He must drive a car very well.
- c) He may drive a car very well.
- d) He has to drive a car very well.

15. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *The delegation arrived yesterday.*

- a) When the delegation arrived? b) When did the delegation arrive?
 c) When the delegation arrive? d) When does the delegation arrive?

16. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *My sister will study English in the USA.*

- a) Where my sister study English? b) Where will my sister study English?
 c) Where my sister will study English? d) Where does my sister study English?

17. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *He won the competition.*

- a) Who won the competition? b) Who the competition won?
 c) Who did win the competition? d) Who wins the competition?

18. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *They left London last Tuesday.*

- a) When they leave London? b) When did they leave London?
 c) When they left London?
 d) When do they leave London?

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 5

1. We _____ Maggie yesterday.

- a) not see b) didn't see c) didn't saw d) do not saw

2. My uncle _____, he is retired.

- a) not work b) doesn't work c) work not d) doesn't works

3. _____ the teacher know his name?

- a) Does b) Do c) Is d) Are

4. He _____ his childhood in a village.

- a) spent b) spend c) spends d) was spent

5) The children _____ languages easier than adults.

- a) learn b) learned c) learns d) was learned

6. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Dmitry Mendeleev

Mendeleev was born in 1834 at Tobolsk in the family of the director of the town gymnasium. He 1) _____ (receive) his

secondary education in Tobolsk and then 2) _____(enter) the Petersburg Pedagogical Institute. After graduation he 3) _____(work) as a teacher for two years. In 1859 he 4) _____(present) his thesis, 5) _____(receive) his master's degree and 6) _____(go) abroad on a two-year scientific commission. Upon his return to Russia he was elected professor of the Petersburg University, where he 7) _____(carry) on his scientific and pedagogical activity for 23 years. In 1906 he 8) _____(issue) a book under the title Contribution to the Knowledge of Russia which contained thoughts of the further development of Russian industry and economy. The greatest result of Mendeleev's creative effort was the discovery of the Periodic Table of Elements. One of Mendeleev's prominent works is his book Principles of Chemistry in which inorganic chemistry 9) _____(be) for the first time explained from the standpoint of the Periodic Law. A great scientist, Mendeleev 10) _____(devote) his life and energies to the progress of his country. His works embrace various fields of science — chemistry, physics, physical chemistry, geophysics.

- a) Mendeleev was born in Tobolsk.
- b) Mendeleev's first job was a teacher.
- c) He got his education abroad.
- d) He wrote a book about Russia's development.

7. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: This word means "hello" in Greek.

- a) What does this word mean in Greek?
- b) What this word mean in Greek?
- c) What mean this word in Greek?
- d) What means this word in Greek?

8. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *He won the competition.*

- a) Who won the competition?
- b) Who the competition won?
- c) Who did win the competition?
- d) Who wins the competition?

9. Выберите правильный вариант для перевода предложения: *Он может очень хорошо водить машину.*

- a) He can drive a car very well.
- b) He must drive a car very well.
- c) He may drive a car very well.
- d) He has to drive a car very well.

10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения: *Я был вынужден пойти туда.*

- a) I must go there. b) I can go there. c) I may go there. d) I had to go there.

11. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения: *Ты можешь использовать мой словарь. (Я разрешаю.)*

- a) You can use my dictionary. b) You must use my dictionary.
c) You may use my dictionary. d) You have to use my dictionary.

12. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *Yes, she wanted to go to the theatre.*

- a) Did she wanted to go to the theatre? b) Does she want to go to the theatre?
c) Did she want to go to the theatre? d) What she wanted?

13. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *Yes, it takes three hours to fly from Moscow to London.*

- a) How long it takes to fly from Moscow to London? b) How long does it take to fly from Moscow to London?
c) How long did it take to fly from Moscow to London?
d) How long it take to fly from Moscow to London?

14. Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного предложения: *The man gave him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.*

- a) What the man gave him? b) What did the man give him?
c) What does the man give him? d) What gave the man him?

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 6

1. Albert Einstein _____ the photoelectric effect.

- a) will explained b) explain c) did explained d) explained

2. When the Nazis came to power in Germany. Einstein _____ to the USA.

- a) move b) moved c) moves d) did move

3. We _____ mass in grams or kilograms.

- a) measuring b) measured c) measures d) measure

4. Most cars _____ petrol engines.

- a) uses b) use c) do use d) used

5. Yesterday I _____ to the Tretyakov Gallery.

- a) go b) do go c) went d) will go
6. They _____ to the Tretyakov Gallery tomorrow.
a) go b) do go c) went d) will go
7. What _____ Newton formulate?
a) do b) did c) --- d) was
8. Next Monday the office _____.
a) isn't work b) won't work c) won't be work d) not work
9. He _____ physics last year.
a) doesn't study b) not studied c) wasn't study d) didn't study
10. We _____ to eat the soup, we aren't hungry!
a) not want b) don't want c) won't d) aren't want
11. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
Yes, he did. Einstein developed the general theory of relativity.
a) Developed Einstein the general theory of relativity? b) Did Einstein develop the general theory of relativity? c) Did Einstein developed the general theory of relativity? d) What did Einstein develop?
12. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: *Я умею кататься на коньках.*
a) could b) may c) have to d) can
13. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: *Он должен это сделать.*
a) could b) may c) must d) can
14. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: *Ты можешь поиграть в компьютер. (Я разрешаю.)*
a) could b) may c) must d) can
15. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
Yes, I have many friends in Moscow.
a) Have you many friends in Moscow? b) You have many friends in Moscow? c) Do you have many friends in Moscow? d) Are you have many friends in Moscow?
16. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
We visited the Tretyakov Gallery.
a) What we visited? b) What visited we?
c) What did we visited? d) What did we visit?

17. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:

He'll go to Osaka next week.

- a) When did he go to Osaka? b) When will he go to Osaka?
 c) When he'll go to Osaka? d) Where did he go to Osaka?

18. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein 1 _____ (be) born in Germany on March 14, 1879. His family 2 _____ (live) in Ulm. As a child, he 3 _____ (not/speak) until he was three years old. Einstein 4 _____ (love) mathematics and physics. He 5 _____ (go) to school in Germany and later in Switzerland. People 6 _____ (call) 1905 his "miracle year". That year he 7 _____ (write) four very important papers. One paper 8 _____ (explain) the photoelectric effect. Another paper 9 _____ (show) that atoms really existed. In 1915, Einstein 10 _____ (finish) the general theory of relativity. This theory 11 _____ (change) how scientists 12 _____ (understand) space and time. In 1921, he 13 _____ (win) the Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1933, the Nazis 14 _____ (come) to power in Germany. Einstein 15 _____ (leave) Europe and 16 _____ (move) to the United States. He 17 _____ (work) at Princeton University for many years. Einstein 18 _____ (die) on April 18, 1955, but his ideas 19 _____ (stay) very important today.

- Einstein was born in Germany in 1879.
- He spoke very early as a child.
- In 1905 he wrote four important papers.
- He won the Nobel Prize for the theory of relativity.
- Einstein moved to the USA in 1933.
- He worked at Princeton University.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 7

1. She _____ those shoes, they were too expensive.

- a) didn't buy b) didn't bought c) wasn't buy d) not bought

2. _____ you remember all the facts from Newton's biography?

Иностранный язык (английский)

- a) ----- b) are c) do d) have
3. We _____ in this flat until 2019.
a) live b) lives c) lived d) will live
4. He _____ a job last year.
a) find b) found c) founded d) was found
5. He didn't say _____.
a) anything b) nothing c) something d) none
6. He _____ almost everything! He is very clever.
a) know b) knew c) does knows d) knows
7. The water from the radiator _____ the engine.
a) cool b) cools c) was cooled d) does cool
8. They _____ to the beach tomorrow.
a) not will go b) won't be go c) won't go d) doesn't go
9. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
Yes, Faraday had many important discoveries.
a) What have Faraday had? b) Did Faraday have many important discoveries? c) Have Faraday many important discoveries? d) Have Faraday had many important discoveries?
10. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
The man gave him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.
a) What the man gave him? b) What did the man gave him? c) What did the man give him? d) What was the man give him?
11. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Я был вынужден пойти туда.
a) could b) must c) may d) had to
12. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Ты можешь использовать мой смартфон. (Я разрешаю) a) could b) must c) may d) have to
13. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
Yes, she wanted to go to the theatre.
a) Did she wanted to go to the theatre? b) Want she to go to the theatre? c) Do she want to go to the theatre? d) She want to go to the theatre, don't she?
14. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
Yes, it takes three hours to fly from Moscow to London.

a) Do it take three hours to fly from Moscow to London? b) Is it take three hours to fly from Moscow to London? c) Does it take three hours to fly from Moscow to London?

d) It is take three hours to fly from Moscow to London?

15. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
The man gave him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.

a) How many tickets was the man gave him? b) How many tickets did the man gave him? c) How many tickets did the man give him? d) How many tickets was the man give him?

16. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla 1 _____ (be) born on July 10, 1856, in a small village in Serbia. He 2 _____ (study) engineering in Austria and Czech Republic. In 1884, Tesla 3 _____ (arrive) in New York with only four cents in his pocket. He 4 _____ (work) for Thomas Edison at first. Soon they 5 _____ (have) problems because Tesla 6 (want) to use alternating current (AC). Edison 7 _____ (like) direct current (DC). Tesla 8 _____ (leave) Edison and 9 _____ (start) his own company. He 10 _____ (invent) the AC motor and the Tesla coil. In 1895, he 11 _____ (build) the first big AC power plant at Niagara Falls. Tesla 12 _____ (receive) more than 300 patents in different countries. He 13 _____ (dream) about free wireless electricity for everyone. Many people 14 _____ (not/understand) his ideas. Tesla 15 _____ (sell) some important patents and later 16 _____ (become) poor. He 17 _____ (live) alone in a hotel in New York. Tesla 18 _____ (die) on January 7, 1943.

- Tesla was born in Serbia in 1856.
- He came to America with a lot of money.
- He invented the AC motor.
- Tesla worked with Edison all his life.
- He built a power plant at Niagara Falls.
- Tesla died rich.

g. He received many patents.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 8

1. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Когда я был студентом я мог подрабатывать по вечерам. а) 'll be able to б) can в) could г) should

2. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: In 1896, Popov improved his radio system.

а) Popov improved the system in 1896? б) Did Popov improve the system in 1896?

в) Did improve Popov the system in 1896? г) Did Popov improve the system in 1896?

3. Popov _____ the first radio signals between buildings (about 250 metres).

а) send б) sends в) sende г) sent

4. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: Later, he helped the Russian Navy use radio to save ships.

а) How did he help the Russian Navy? б) How did he helped the Russian Navy? в) How he helped the Russian Navy? г) How he did helped the Russian Navy?

5. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: Yes, he studied electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth.

а) Did he study electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth? б) Studied he electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth? в) He studied electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth? г) What phenomena he studied?

6. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: The first radio caught thunderstorms many kilometres away.

а) What the first radio caught? б) What did the first radio caught? в) What did the first radio catch? г) What caught the first radio?

7. We _____ a lot of electrical devices at home.

а) has used б) use в) are used г) were used

8. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу:

Popov never patented his invention because he thought science must be free.

a) Why Popov never patented his invention? b) Why Popov did never patented his invention? c) Why never patented Popov his invention? d) Why did Popov never patent his invention?

9. Popov _____ a teacher and director of a big institute.

a) became b) becoming c) become d) was become

10. Are there _____ diagrams in the book?

a) any b) no c) every d) some

11. Alexander Popov _____ his radio experiments in the early 1890s.

a) start b) starting c) started d) was started

12. In Russia, people _____ Popov invented the radio before Marconi.

a) say b) says c) are said d) was said

13. Tim _____ away his old jeans.

a) will throw b) shall throw c) have thrown d) will be throw

14. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Дети должны уважать старших.

a) had to b) must c) may d) could

15. She _____ those shoes, they were too expensive.

a) didn't buy b) didn't bought c) wasn't buy d) not bought

16. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Я могла идти домой. (Мне разрешили.)

a) can b) may c) had to d) could

17. Yesterday I _____ to the Tretyakov Gallery.

a) go b) do go c) went d) will go

18. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Alexander Popov

Alexander Popov 1 _____ (be) born in the Ural Mountains, Russia, in 1859. He 2 _____ (study) physics at St. Petersburg University. After university, he 3 _____ (work) as a teacher for many years. In 1895, Popov 4 _____ (build) the world's first radio receiver. On May 7, 1895, he 5 _____ (show) his invention at a meeting of scientists. His radio 6 _____ (detect) thunderstorms many

kilometres away. He said it could one day send messages if someone made a stronger transmitter. In 1896, Popov 7 ____ (send) the first radio message between buildings (about 250 metres): the words “Heinrich Hertz”. In 1897, he 8 ____ (send) messages over 5 kilometres. Popov 9 ____ (use) his radio on ships of the Russian navy. He 10 ____ (help) save many sailors. Popov 11 ____ (not/patent) his invention because he 12 ____ (believe) science must be free. Many people in Russia say he 13 ____ (invent) the radio earlier than Marconi. Popov 13 ____ (become) director of a big institute. He 14 ____ (die) suddenly in 1906 at the age of 46.

- a. Alexander Popov demonstrated the first radio receiver in 1895.
- b. Popov patented his radio all over the world.
- c. He sent radio messages to ships.
- d. He used radio to detect storms.
- e. Popov died in 1906.
- f. In Russia people think that Marconi invented the radio earlier than Popov.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 9

1. Tim _____ away his old jeans. a) will throw b) shall throw c) have thrown d) will be throw
2. The child _____ scarlet fever at school.
a) catch b) caught c) did catch c) did caught
3. At the age of eighty my grandfather _____ a bit deaf.
a) became b) become c) becomes d) did become
4. Anna _____ a lot of scientific books every year.
a) read b) reads c) is read d) was read
5. We _____ a lot of electrical devices at home. a) has used
b) use c) are used d) were used
6. She _____ those shoes, they were too expensive.
a) didn't buy b) didn't bought c) wasn't buy d) not bought
7. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: - *His famous rocket equation.*

- a) What Tsiolkovsky published in 1903? b) What published Tsiolkovsky in 1903? c) What did Tsiolkovsky publish in 1903? d) What did Tsiolkovsky published in 1903?

8. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: *He studied at home alone.*

- a) Where did he study? b) Where he studied? c) Where he did study? d) Where did he studied?

9. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному ответу: *Yes, Tsiolkovsky had ideas about space flights.*

- a) Did Tsiolkovsky have ideas about space flights? b) Tsiolkovsky had ideas about space flights? c) Had Tsiolkovsky ideas about space flights? d) Did Tsiolkovsky had ideas about space flights?

10. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Я могла идти домой. (Мне разрешили.) a) can b) may c) had to d) could

11. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Когда я был студентом я мог подрабатывать по вечерам. a) 'll be able to b) can c) could d) should

12. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Дети должны уважать старших.

- a) had to b) must c) may d) could

13. Are there _____ diagrams in the book? a) any b) no c) every d) some

14. Tim _____ away his old jeans.

- a) will throw b) shall throw c) have thrown d) will be throw

15. Yesterday I _____ to the Tretyakov Gallery.

- a) go b) do go c) went d) will go

16. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky 1 _____ (be) born in a small Russian village in 1857. When he was ten, he 2 _____ (catch) scarlet fever and 3 _____ (become) almost completely deaf. He 4 _____ (not/go) to school much and 5 (study) at home alone.

Tsiolkovsky 6 _____ (read) many science books. He 7 _____ (love) the idea of space travel. In 1903, he 8 _____ (publish) the famous rocket equation. This equation 9 _____ (show) how rockets can fly in space. He 10 _____ (write) that people would live in big stations around the Earth. Tsiolkovsky 11 _____ (draw) pictures of rockets and space stations. At that time, people 12 _____ (think) his ideas were crazy. He 13 _____ (live) very simply and 14 _____ (work) as a school teacher. Tsiolkovsky 15 _____ (die) in 1935, but later all cosmonauts and astronauts 16 _____ (use) his ideas.

1. Tsiolkovsky became deaf after an illness.
2. He studied mostly at home.
3. In 1903 he published the rocket equation.
4. Many people believed his space ideas during his life.
5. He drew pictures of rockets and space stations.
6. Tsiolkovsky built real rockets.
7. He died in 1935.

Контрольная работа 2, вариант 10

1. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
George Washington was the first president of the USA.

- a) Who the first president of the USA was? b) Who was the first president of the USA?
c) What the first president was in the USA? d) Which was the first president in the USA?

2. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
He'll go to Lake Baikal next week.

- a) When did he go to Lake Baikal? b) When will he go to Lake Baikal?
c) When he'll go to Lake Baikal? d) Where did he go to Lake Baikal?

3. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
Sofia got a job at Stockholm University.

- a) Where Sofia got a job? b) Where did Sofia get a job? c) What did Sofia get a job?
d) Where did Sofia got a job?

4. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к данному ответу:
We bought some fresh fruit in the market.

- a) Where do you bought some fresh fruit? b) Where did you bought some fresh fruit? c) Where did you buy some fresh fruit? d) Where were you buy some fresh fruit?
5. Sofia _____ the first woman professor of mathematics in Europe.
- a) was b) got c) had d) did
6. We _____ in this flat until 2019.
- a) weren't live b) not lived c) don't live d) didn't live
7. We have _____ information on this problem.
- a) some b) any c) nothing d) every
8. They _____ to the beach tomorrow.
- a) not will go b) won't be go c) won't go d) doesn't go
9. Tim _____ away his old jeans.
- a) will throw b) shall throw c) have thrown d) will be throw
10. _____ you remember all the facts from Kovalevskaya's biography?
- a) are b) do c) have d) did
11. He _____ a job last year.
- a) didn't have b) didn't had c) hadn't d) not had
12. He _____ almost everything! He is very clever.
- a) know b) knew c) does knows d) knows
13. _____ is a huge living room on the ground floor.
- a) Those b) There c) They d) These
14. If I have time I _____ to the Tretyakov Gallery.
- a) 'll go b) went c) goes d) would go
15. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Ты можешь использовать мой словарь. (Я разрешаю.)
- a) could b) may c) have to d) can
16. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Я был вынужден пойти туда.
- a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
17. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова: Я смогу разговаривать на иностранном языке.
- a) 'll be able to b) can c) might d) may
18. At Cambridge, Newton _____ with great interest the writings of Galileo.
- a) read b) reads c) is read d) was read

19. Are there _____ diagrams in the book?

a) any b) no c) every d) some

20. Прочитайте текст, вставьте глаголы в Past Simple. Отметьте верные (True) и ложные (False) утверждения. Ложные утверждения исправьте.

Sofia Kovalevskaya

Sofia Kovalevskaya 1 _____ (be) born in Moscow, Russia, in 1850. As a little girl, she 2 _____ (cover) the walls of her room with mathematics pages. Women 3 _____ (cannot) study at universities in Russia, so Sofia 4 _____ (marry) a young scientist only to leave the country, but later they fell in love. In 1874, she 5 _____ (receive) a doctorate in Germany, but no university 6 _____ (want) to give her a job. In 1884, Stockholm University in Sweden 7 _____ (invite) her to teach. Sofia 8 _____ (become) the first woman professor of mathematics in Europe. She 9 _____ (write) very important papers about the rotation of solid bodies. In 1888, she 10 _____ (win) the famous Bordin Prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences. In 1889 Kovalevskaya was made a Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Sofia also 11 _____ (write) novels and plays. People 12 _____ (love) her book "Memories of Childhood". She 13 _____ (die) in Stockholm in 1891 when she was only 41 years old.

- a) Sofia was born in Russia in 1850.
- b) She married only to study abroad.
- c) She became a professor in Sweden.
- d) Sofia studied at a Russian university.
- e) She won a big prize in Paris.
- f) She wrote only mathematics.
- g) Sofia lived a long life.

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 1

1. What _____ the power for?
a) the energy provide b) provides the energy c) does provide the energy d) does the energy provide
2. This building is _____ in the city. a) the highest b) highest c) higher d) high
3. The sun is an enormous nuclear power _____. a) source b) energy c) reaction d) machine
4. Is there _____ in the house? a) somebody b) nobody c) no one d) anybody
5. Where _____ last night when it happen? a) was you b) were you c) you was d) did you be
6. What _____ for a variety of reactions, cycles and systems?
a) did provide the power b) provided the power c) provide the power d) did the power provided
7. I _____ to Madam Tussaud's on Monday: a) go b) goes c) going d) went
8. Yesterday Jane and I _____ to buy some souvenirs.
a) wanted b) were wanting c) did want d) were want
9. How much energy from the sun _____?
a) does the earth gets b) does the earth get c) the earth get d) gets the earth
10. If the weather is fine tomorrow, we _____ on a boat trip.
a) 'll go b) go c) have gone d) is going
11. Computers have _____ our lives easier: a) made b) got c) done d) become
12. _____ that girl near the window? a) Whose b) What's c) Who's d) Who
13. While I _____ for my jeans, someone stole my bag.
a) payed b) paid c) was paying d) am paying
14. The telephone was _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
a) discovered b) improved c) tested d) invented
15. Compared to _____ of the universe, the Earth is very small.
a) the other b) the most c) the rest d) the part

16. She _____ in the centre of London, near Hyde Park. a) live b) living c) lives d) does live
17. Nobody _____ why tornado happens: a) know b) knows c) knew d) is knowing
18. Cats have such good ears _____ they can hear very small sounds: a) what b) that c) so d) such
19. Why _____ without our Sun?
a) the Earth can't exist b) can't exist the Earth c) can't the Earth exist d) can the Earth not exist
20. Italy is famous for its _____ archaeological sites. a) old-fashioned b) ancient c) old d) modern

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 2

1. How much _____ to fly to New York? a) it cost b) it costs c) does it cost d) does it costs
2. I'm not very good _____ physics. a) with b) at c) in d) about
3. What _____?
a) the surface of our planet absorbs b) absorbs the surface of our planet c) does the surface of our planet absorb d) does the surface of our planet absorb
4. What _____ - the heat from the sun? a) absorbs b) absorb c) is absorbed d) is absorbing
5. Most people _____ the difference between night and day.
a) used to b) use c) are using d) are used to
6. When _____ very warm?
a) the air will get b) will the air get c) gets the air d) the air gets
7. I _____ get up very early now. a) have to b) should to c) must to d) ought
8. The Earth's relationship with the sun also _____ seasons.
a) create b) creates c) is creating d) is created
9. The equator _____ the same amount of sunlight every year.
a) gives b) receives c) points d) continues
10. My friend and I _____ go to the tennis court every Sunday.
a) usually b) sometimes c) never d) often
11. How much _____ to fly to New York?

- a) it cost b) it costs c) cost it d) does it cost
12. My sister is not very good _____ physics. a) in b) with c) at d) about
13. Who _____ to go on an excursion? a) wants b) does want c) is wanted d) wanting
14. I _____ for my Maths exam. a) prepare b) prepared c) am preparing d) will prepare
15. Christmas is _____ popular holiday in the USA.
a) most b) a most c) the most d) the more
16. This book _____ into 14 languages.
a) translated b) is translated c) translates d) is translating
17. It was very late and _____ very few people in the streets.
a) there were b) there was c) there is d) there are
18. The young man decided to walk as quickly as he _____.
a) can b) can't c) could d) couldn't
19. I saw that the man _____ me.
a) following b) is following c) was following d) followed
20. The young man asked: "What _____ ?"
a) you want b) did want c) want you d) do you want

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 3

1. Every environmental problem _____ its solution.
a) have b) has c) have d) having
2. I _____ in the Jungles when I saw a tiger.
a) hunted b) was hunted c) hunting d) was hunting
3. Acid rain _____ the acidity levels of rivers.
a) increas b) does increases c) increases d) is increased
4. What _____ I saw. a) you think b) you thought c) do you think d) think you
5. John is not interested _____ politics. a) about b) at c) with d) in
6. I _____ my mind to swim.
a) makes up b) making up c) made up d) was made
7. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?
a) want b) wants c) wanting d) does want
8. Jane tried to write an essay, but she hasn't written _____.

- a) anything b) nothing c) something d) someone
9. It _____ many years ago.
a) happen b) happens c) happened d) is happening
10. Who _____ about human action in the environment?
a) concerned b) did concern c) is concerned d) did concern
11. Where is the museum? — I _____.
a) not know b) doesn't know c) I'm not know. d) I don't know
12. Burning oil _____ nitrogen oxides (NO_x) into the atmosphere.
a) put b) puts c) putted d) did put
13. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.
a) hottest b) the hot c) the hotter d) the hottest
14. When _____ your wallet?
a) you loose b) did you loose c) you lost d) did you lost
15. When I saw the crocodile, I _____.
a) faint b) was fainting c) was fainted d) fainted
16. They _____ in Spain last summer.
a) are b) was c) were d) have been
17. What _____?
a) environmental problems affect b) do environmental problems affect c) does environmental problems affect d) affect environmental problems
18. What _____ many problems?
a) caused b) causing c) did caused d) was caused
19. What _____ with?
a) these gases mix b) do these gases mix c) mix these gases d) was these gases mix
20. Suddenly I _____ something terrible in the jungle on my left. a) see b) saw c) seen d) was seeing

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 4

1. Our atmosphere _____ a small percentage of the sun's radiation.
a) rises b) traps c) causes d) burns
2. Who _____ America?

- a) discovered b) did discover c) was discovered d) was discovering
3. When I arrived at Baker Street, Holmes _____ by the fire deep in thought.
- a) sat b) was sitting c) is sitting d) sitted
4. What _____ ?
- a) are all organisms contain b) all organisms contain
c) do all organisms contain d) contain all organisms
5. Why _____ ?
- a) sea levels will rise b) will rise sea levels
c) will sea levels rise d) sea levels rise
6. giraffe has _____ neck among all the animals.
- a) very long b) longer c) longest d) the longest
7. Plants and animals _____ in polluted water.
- a) mustn't to survive b) can't to survive
c) can't survive d) shouldn't survive
8. What _____ to know to understand the global warming effect?
- a) do you need b) need you c) you need d) are you need
9. What _____ due to the melting of the ice caps?
- a) happen b) will happen c) did happen d) do happen
10. Without the greenhouse effect, what _____ ?
- a) the average surface temperature would be b) the average surface temperature was
c) would the average surface temperature be d) was the average surface temperature
11. What kind of water _____ ?
- a) did plants and animals require b) did plants and animals required
c) were plants and animals require d) require plants and animals
12. Maths is _____ to understand than physics.
- a) difficult b) more difficult c) most difficult d) the most difficult
13. We ate _____ cake. a) the all b) the whole c) the every
d) many
14. The gases are released into the atmosphere _____ of fossil fuels.

- a) to burn b) to be burnt c) by burning d) with burning
15. A secretary is a person who _____ letters.
a) is typing b) types c) type d) typed
16. I usually go to school _____ foot. a) by b) with c) at
d) on
17. What gases _____ to the natural greenhouse effect?
a) adds b) add c) do add d) are add
18. My parents have _____ lived in London.
a) always b) anywhere c) ever d) from time to time
19. St Paul's cathedral ____ in the 17th century. a) build b) built
c) did built d) was built
20. Pollution _____ costal water unpleasant to look at.
a) make b) makes c) was wade d) is made

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 5

1. What _____ for?
a) do these chemicals use b) is these chemicals used
c) are these chemicals using d) are these chemicals used
2. Charles Dickens's first book _____ over 150 years ago.
a) appear b) did appear c) was appeared d) appeared
3. The police _____ the criminal yesterday.
a) did catch b) didn't catch c) didn't caught d) wasn't caught
4. We didn't go to _____ foreign countries last summer.
a) anything b) anywhere c) any d) some
5. What _____ into water by accidental spills from ships?
a) get b) gets c) is got d) does get
6. It's _____ place I've ever seen!
a) the most beautiful b) the beautifulest c) more beautiful d)
very beautiful
7. Toxic chemicals _____ carried into streams.
a) must be b) can't be c) may be d) should be
8. Who _____ solutions to environmental problems?
a) developing b) developed c) did develop d) was developed
9. Some of these chemicals _____ dangerous for a long time.
a) damage b) remain c) decay d) develop
10. "Romeo and Juliet" _____ by Mark Twain.

a) didn't write b) wasn't wrote c) wasn't written d) hasn't written

11. What researches _____?

a) environmental engineers conduct b) conduct environmental engineers
c) do environmental engineers conduct d) are environmental engineers conduct

12. What _____ with?

a) environmental engineers are concerned b) are environmental engineers concerned
c) do environmental engineers concern d) environmental engineers concerned

13. These chemicals _____ from oil.

a) derived b) was derived c) are derived d) deriving

14. This smartphone is _____. I can't afford it. a) cheap b) bad c) expensive d) rich

15. Where _____?

a) these petroleum products get b) are these petroleum products get
c) get these petroleum products d) do these petroleum products get

16. When we arrived at the station the sun _____.

a) shone b) shining c) was shining d) was shine

17. Spilled oil _____ the feathers of birds.

a) damages b) spills c) causes d) carries

18. What _____?

a) do environmental engineers develop b) environmental engineers develop
c) develop environmental engineers d) are environmental engineers develop

19. You made _____ mistakes in your test. a) must b) can't c) may d) should

20. _____ a post-office near here? a) There is b) Is there c) Where there d) Is

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 6

1. He _____ in his life the beautiful view of the mountains.

- a) couldn't never forget b) could never forgot c) couldn't ever forgotten d) could never forget
2. What _____ today?
- a) you wear b) you are wearing c) are you wearing d) do you wear
3. New York is _____ city of the USA.
- a) bigger b) very big c) the biggest d) much bigger
4. How _____ the nature?
- a) people destroy b) people do destroy c) do people destroy d) destroy people
5. People _____ to hear the news.
- a) was surprised b) were surprised c) was surprising d) were surprising
6. A traveller was riding a horse when he _____ an inn.
- a) saw b) seen c) was seen d) was seeing
7. How _____ for thousands of years?
- a) did people lived b) did people live c) was people living d) lived people
8. One of _____ striking features of English life is the self-discipline of people.
- a) most b) the most c) more d) the very
9. Why _____ a cup of coffee?
- a) not you make b) don't to make c) you don't make d) don't you make
10. In the fifteenth century people in Europe knew _____ about America.
- a) many b) anything c) nothing d) no one
11. _____ can live in the salt water of the Dead sea.
- a) Nobody b) Nothing c) Not anything d) Not something
12. What _____ the atmosphere with?
- a) does the world industry pollutes b) the world industry pollutes
- c) does the world industry pollute d) is the world industry pollute
13. How many meals a day _____?
- a) you gave b) are you have c) are you having d) do you have

14. When _____ it I called the police. a) saw b) was seen c) see d) did see
15. _____ Susan yesterday? a) Did you seen b) Did you see c) Did you saw d) Saw you
16. When he _____ the inn he saw a lot of people there. a) enter b) did enter c) was entered d) entered
17. _____ helped me, so I had to do it myself. a) Somebody b) Anybody c) Nobody d) Everybody
18. The job is much _____ worse than I expected. a) very bad b) worst c) the worst d) worse
19. _____ any free seat for him. a) There wasn't b) There weren't c) Wasn't d) It wasn't
20. And suddenly _____ realized that the boy was right. a) everybody b) anybody c) everything d) anyone

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 7

1. So they _____ to walk upstairs to their room. a) begin b) began c) begun d) beginning
2. What _____ to people's sizes and shapes. a) do they adapt b) they adapt c) adapt they d) they do adapt
3. There _____ a lot of people in the street yesterday. a) is b) was c) were d) are
4. My parents _____ to the cinema last night. a) go b) went c) goes d) have gone
5. She _____ her homework at the moment. a) does b) is doing c) do d) did
6. What _____ when I phoned you yesterday? a) did you do b) were you doing c) you did d) you were doing
7. The film _____ at 7 p.m. tomorrow. a) begins b) begin c) will begin d) is beginning
8. This is _____ interesting book I've ever read. a) more b) most c) the most d) the more
9. We _____ to Spain next summer. a) go b) goes c) will go d) went

10. If it _____ tomorrow, we'll stay at home. a) rain b) rains
c) will rain d) rained
11. The letter _____ by my friend yesterday.
a) wrote b) was written c) is written d) has written
12. Look! Somebody _____ the window.
a) broke b) breaks c) has broken d) is breaking
13. I _____ never _____ Japanese food before.
a) have ... eaten b) has ... eaten c) had ... eaten d) did ... eat
14. By the time we arrived, the train _____.
a) left b) has left c) had left d) leaves
15. _____ you ever _____ to London? a) Have ... been b) Has ... been
c) Did ... be d) Were ... been
16. This smartphone is _____ than mine.
a) expensive b) more expensive c) most expensive d) the expensivest
17. They _____ in this house since 2010. a) live b) lived c) have lived
d) are living
18. The teacher said that water _____ at 100°C. a) boils b) boiled
c) boil d) has boiled
19. I wish I _____ more free time. a) have b) had c) will have
d) having
20. You _____ make so much noise! The baby is sleeping.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) shouldn't d) can't

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 8

1. Moscow has _____ beautiful buildings and monuments.
a) much b) many c) any d) a lot
2. What _____ when I rang you up yesterday?
a) you were doing b) were you doing c) you did d) did you
3. What _____ ?
a) is the new equipment b) does new equipment like c) the new equipment like
d) like is he new equipment
4. I'm afraid I have _____ bad news for you. a) some
b) any c) many d) a lot

5. Where _____ the criminal?
 a) the police catch b) caught the police c) did the police catch
 d) did the police caught
6. Who _____ safe workplace conditions?
 a) do design b) are design c) designs d) designing
7. Washington was _____ in 1790.
 a) found b) founded c) was founding d) was founded
8. What _____?
 a) do ergonomists design b) ergonomists do design
 c) ergonomists design d) design ergonomists
9. I was hungry because I didn't have _____ breakfast.
 a) some b) any c) many d) no
10. A hundred years _____ life was very different.
 a) later b) before c) ago d) past
11. All the trains _____ by the police.
 a) was searched b) were searched c) be searched d) searched
12. _____ at Victoria Station an hour ago.
 a) Him saw b) He saw c) He was seen d) Him was seen
13. When _____ from the University?
 a) you graduate b) graduated you c) do you graduated d) did you graduate
14. Andrew is _____ man I've ever met.
 a) handsome b) more handsome c) the most handsome d) the handsomest
15. How long are you going to _____ at the hotel? a) occupy
 b) leave c) stay d) visit
16. _____ I'll be in Paris. a) Yesterday b) At the moment c) Tomorrow
 d) Last week
17. Jimmy _____ come to the lesson, She was ill. a) can't
 b) could c) couldn't d) must
18. Where _____ the most frequently used pieces of equipment?
 a) ergonomists place b) do ergonomists place
 c) place ergonomists d) are ergonomists placed
19. The book _____ next year.
 a) was published b) is published
 c) will be published d) published

20. A criminal _____ a bank. a) robbed b) was robbed c) was rob d) robbing

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 9

1. What _____ an essential ingredient of?
a) is fresh water b) fresh water is c) does fresh water d) does fresh water be

2. What _____?
a) does condensed liquid contains b) does condensed liquid contain c) condensed liquid contains d) condensed liquid does contain

3. Dolphins ____ communicate with people.

a) must b) can c) can't d) shouldn't

4. There aren't _____ easy ways of learning a foreign language.
a) no b) any c) some d) an

5. I _____ a man who was painting his fence. a) see b) was seeing c) saw d) seen

6. When _____ in London?
a) you arrive b) arrived you c) did you arrive d) did you arrived

7. The man _____ me, because he was looking at the fence.
a) not noticed b) wasn't notice c) wasn't noticed d) didn't notice

8. The distilled water _____ any salt.
a) don't contain b) doesn't contains c) doesn't contain d) not contains

9. What _____ a single chemical.
a) contains b) containing c) is contained d) does contain

10. I _____ a nice pair of trousers and went to a changing room.
a) find b) found c) was found d) was finding

11. I _____ at the station just in time. a) arrived b) left c) visited d) became

12. The restaurant _____ Chinese food.
a) serves b) is serves c) is served d) serving

13. I _____ for my trousers, took my shopping bag and left.
 a) was paying b) pay c) payed d) paid
14. Where _____ water ? a) can purify b) you can purify c) can you purify d) can be purified
15. What _____ ?
 a) the water in the pot contained b) did the water in the pot contained c) did the water in the pot contain d) was contained the water in the pot
16. Alan _____ smoking a year ago. a) give up b) gave up c) gives up d) is giving up
17. The Internet is one of the _____ inventions in history.
 a) importantest b) much important c) most important d) more important
18. I _____ travel by train, so I walked to the station. a) must b) had to c) have to d) can
19. Ann was waiting _____ bus. a) ___ b) to c) of d) for
20. We have _____ in common. a) many b) little c) few d) some

Контрольная работа 3, вариант 10

1. Who _____ the flowers in the vase?
 a) did arrange b) arranged c) arranging d) was arranged
2. Why _____ ?
 a) are road infrastructures subsidized b) do road infrastructures subsidized c) road infrastructures do subsidized d) are road infrastructures are subsidized
3. I spoke to everyone except _____. a) he b) his c) him d) himself
4. The growth in the number of vehicles gave rise to _____.
 a) increase in income b) many households c) congestion at peak hours d) economic growth
5. I enjoyed the play very _____. a) many b) much c) a lot d) well
6. The alien crew _____ like ordinary people.
 a) look b) was looking c) looked d) were looked

7. Tom thinks that he will find a job _____ . a) easy b) easily c) easiest d) the easier
8. How _____ ?
 a) the lights shone b) the lights did shine c) did shine the lights
 d) did the lights shine
9. What _____ like?
 a) was the alian crew look like b) did the alian crew look like
 c) did look the alian crew like d) were the alian crew look like
10. The room _____ with some flowers.
 a) decorared b) was decorate c) was decorated d) was decorating
11. What _____ to congestion at peak traffic hours?
 a) gave rise b) did give rise c) was given rise d) giving rise
12. Suddenly some unknown power _____ the engine.
 a) stopped b) was stopping c) was stopped d) did stop
13. There _____ three figures inside the UFO. a) was b) were c) is d) be
14. What _____ with the car?
 a) did the alien b) the alien did c) did the alien do d) did the alien did
15. Everybody _____ summer. a) likes b) liking c) is like d) like
16. What was your favourite subject _____ ? a) at b) in c) to d) from
17. Who _____ off the lights? a) was switching b) was switched c) did switch d) switched
18. What _____ towards?
 a) do the planning funds aim b) the planning funds aim c) aim the planning funds d) do the planning funds aim
19. Planning funds aim towards improving the parking _____ .
 a) congestion b) facilities c) dependancy d) alternatives

6. ВИДЫ КОНТРОЛЯ (ЗАЧЕТ, ЭКЗАМЕН) И ПОДГОТОВКА К НИМ

6.1 Зачет

Для получения зачета студент должен овладеть определенным объемом лексико-грамматического материала. Зачет может проходить в форме устного собеседования по материалу контрольных работ (исправление замечаний, чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы к нему, чтение, перевод текста из контрольной работы, ответы на вопросы преподавателя по тексту на английском).

6.2 Экзамен

Экзамен является завершением курса дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» Экзаменационный билет состоит из двух заданий:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы.

В целом процедура экзамена напоминает процедуру зачета. Тексты для подготовки к экзамену содержатся в соответствующем разделе данного пособия.

6.3 Тексты для подготовки к итоговой аттестации **A sixteen-year-old head teacher**

Babur Ali comes from West Bengal in India. He is sixteen years old and he lives in the small village of Bhabta. His village doesn't have a school, but Babur is lucky, because he goes to a private school in the next village. His school costs 1,000 rupees (£12) a year. This is too expensive for many children in Babur's village, but they want to learn, so Babur teaches them everything that he learns. More and more children want to learn, so Babur's friends help him teach. The classes are in bamboo huts, but sometimes they sit outdoors. The school is free, and now has a name – The Anand School, and Babur is the head teacher.

Busy days

Babur's days are very busy. He has no free time. He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and helps his mother with the housework. At 8 o'clock he goes by bus to the private school in the next village (where he studies). It is three miles away. He

studies hard all day until 4.00 in the afternoon. Then he travels back to his village and at 5.00 he begins the classes. He teaches English, Bengali, history, and maths until 8.00 in the evening. He says, 'I love teaching. I am never tired.'

Babur's ambitions

Now the school has 650 students and ten teachers. Babur wants to study at university, but he doesn't want to stop teaching. He says "I want to always teach poor children".

Ответьте на вопросы 1. What does Babur do in the morning and in the afternoon? 2. Why does he teach children?

A French student

Hi, I'm Lina. I'm a French student. I'm in London. I'm here to learn English. My English family's name is Black. Jack, the husband, and Megan, the wife, have three children. Alice is 23, David is 18 and Jane is 25. Jane is married. She doesn't live with her parents. She lives with her husband Jake just round the corner, so they often come to visit her parents and brothers. They are all very friendly, but they speak very fast. It is difficult to understand them.

It's great here in London. I love London! It's big and very interesting. I like shopping here, but it is very expensive.

It often rains in London, but today the weather is good. It's cold but sunny. And the food is great!

There are lots of French restaurants in London. I like a little café near my school where we can have nice coffee. We often go there with my classmates to have lunch.

Ответьте на вопросы 1. Where is Lina from? 2. Why does she love London?

Two outdoor jobs

Andrew, 30, is an engineer. He comes from New Zealand, but now he lives in Scotland. He works on an oil rig. He works 12 hours a day for two weeks, and then he has two weeks' holiday. He earns quite a lot. His job is difficult, but he likes it very much. Other people in his job are very friendly. In his free time he goes to the gym and plays billiard. He isn't married? But he has a girlfriend. Her name is Pam. She is a sales person.

Claudia, 41, is American. She's a zoologist and she teaches at a university. She lives in

California and works with her husband, Jim, at the Research Centre in the Mojave Desert

where she studies snakes and other animals. She likes working in the desert and she loves wildlife. In her free time she writes songs and walks her dog, Brewer. She can play the guitar. Claudia is married and has two sons, David and Nicky. Her husband Robert is a lawyer. In his free time Robert watches films, he loves thrillers. Her sons are at school. The children play basketball. David also plays chess. Also all their family go camping every summer.

Ответьте на вопросы 1.What does Andrew do in his free time? 2. What does Claudia study? 3.What do Claudia's family do altogether?

One family, 66 people, and 15 houses - all on the same street!

The Hall family is big - very big - and they all live on the same street. They have 15 houses, Their ages go from four weeks (Ellie) to great-grandfather Joe,76. Catherine and her husband, George, have 6 children, and 15 grandchildren. Other relatives - aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, and nieces - all live there, too. Neighbour, Sandra Ross,41, says: "It's lovely to have a big family in our street. My husband loves it, too".

"Our family is the most important thing" - says daughter Marganne, 42. We like living in the same street. It's lovely to have all my family together! At Christmas or birthdays, it's crazy in this street. 66 people all go to one house!

'We love living in such a friendly street!

*Ответьте на вопросы.*1.How many people of the Hall family live in the same street? 2.What do they do at Christmas?

Donna from Australia and Aroon from Thailand

I like summer best. We cook and eat in the garden, and we often go to the beach. I don't like sunbathing, but I love water sports. I go surfing and waterskiing, and I sometimes go sailing with my dad. Summer here is from December to February, so we always spend Christmas Day on the beach. My cousins in

England think this is very funny. They think it's always warm and sunny here in Australia, but in July and August it's sometimes cold and wet.

I live in Thailand. We don't have four seasons here, we have three - hot, rainy, and cool.

I like the cool season from November to February. It's our winter and it's cold at night, but it's quite hot in the daytime. In February, we have lots of beautiful tropical flowers - red, orange, and pink, so every year we have a wonderful flower festival. I go with my friends and we sing and dance. I love it!

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.How do Australians spend Christmas in Australia? 2.How many seasons are in Thailand?

A long-distance teacher.

Mr Frank Garreth is a school teacher. He is English, but he lives in France, in Normandy, a little village of Yerville. He lives in France, but he works in England.

Every Monday he leaves home at 2:30 in the morning and drives 101 miles from his village to Boulogne where he lives his car and catches the ferry to Folkeston. Then he catches the train to Maidston in Kent and he arrives at Manor school at 8:25. He teaches French from 9:00 in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon, and then leaves school. He arrives home at 9:30 in the evening. The journey there and back takes twelve hours and costs only £ 16!

Fortunately, mr. Garreth works in England only one day a week. And What does he do in the other days? He teaches English! He has a class of eighteen French students in Yerville.

“Yes, on Tuesdays I’m very tired”, - he said. “But I love my work in England and I love my home in France! I’m a happy man!”

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.How many jobs does mr. Garreth have? 2.How does he get to his job on Tuesdays?

Jamie Cullum. A song-writer and jazz pianist.

Jamie Cullum lives in London with his wife Sophie Dahl, the model and cookery writer. He enjoys going to markets, French films, and playing cards at weekends. Jamie said, ‘In my work I travel a lot and I stay in different hotels, so my perfect weekend

is at home with my family and friends. I live in a flat in north-west London next to my brother, Ben, and at weekends I like being with him and my wife, Sophie. On Friday nights, we often go to a club — we all love dancing. On Saturdays, we get up late and I make breakfast; that’s important to me. Then I sit at my piano — it’s in my kitchen — and I play for a couple of hours. I don’t write songs, I just play. My cat, Luna, listens. Sometimes in the afternoon we go shopping in Portobello Market. I love old things. I have black leather cowboy boots from there. Also, I look for old postcards. I like reading about people from the past. In the evening, we often watch a French or Japanese film — I enjoy foreign films. After that I like playing cards — poker — with friends, sometimes until early Sunday morning. We sleep late on Sundays, but then I like cooking Sunday dinner, usually roast chicken. I really enjoy cooking. In the evening I call my parents and my nan — they like hearing about my week’

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Does he stay in the town or country at weekends? 2. Who does he like to be with? 3. What does he do on Friday evening?

An Indian film actress and her free time

Indian film actress and model Shilpa Shetty has homes in Mumbai and England. She enjoys takeaway pizza, going to garden centres, and playing cards at weekends. SHILPA SAYS, ‘Here in England my perfect weekend begins at my home in the countryside with my husband Raj Kundra. On Fridays, we usually watch TY, but sometimes friends or family come to play cards — poker. I love poker. We get a takeaway pizza — pizza goes best with playing cards — and I drink green tea. I love green tea. On Saturdays, I get up late, at about 10.45, and then I have a long bath. Sometimes I watch TV in the bath or listen to music. I like staying in the country at weekends — I love walking barefoot on the grass. We go to a pub for lunch — I like the puddings, especially sticky toffee pudding. I prefer to have Saturday evening at home. We like watching cookery programmes; Jamie Oliver is my favourite. I like cooking Indian food, but not at weekends. On Sundays, I love shopping and gardening. I always buy my clothes from small boutiques, and I love visiting

garden centres. I love flowers. My homes in Mumbai and England are always full of beautiful white lilies. I don't cook on Sunday, we prefer eating out and sometimes, if we have time, we go to a spa hotel for a swim and a massage. It's a great way to end a perfect weekend?

ОТВЕЧЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ. 1.What does she/he like doing on Saturday morning? 2.Where does he/she go shopping? 3.What does she/he do on Sunday?

Free time activity groups.

Film group. We love films - old black and white films, new films - all kinds of films. We write about films on our group forum. We watch films on TV and in the internet, and sometimes we go to the cinema together. And yes, we like popcorn, too!

Travel group. We love travel! We go everywhere. We meet people from different countries and we chat with them about their lives. We take photos of our travels, and post them on our website. We read travel books and we like maps.

Sport group. We love sport! We do lots of sport. We play tennis and go running or swimming every day. At the weekend, we do exercise in the gym or we play football. We also watch sport on TV. We don't eat junk food, only good food. We don't drink coffee, only water; 2-3 litres a day.

Laid-back group. We do nothing ... just relax ... all the time! We don't like work and we hate sport, but we listen to our MP3 players a lot. We watch TV every evening ... for 4-5 hours! We don't read books or newspapers, but sometimes we read magazines. Easy magazines, of course!

Ответьте на вопросы.

1.How do people from the film group spend time?
2.What do people in the Laid Bach group do? 3.In which group do people go to the gym?

Family welcomes baby 17

Baby David is the latest child of Vladimir and Zynaida Chernenko. The Chernenkos come from Ukraine and now live in the USA. They have got 17 children, 8 girls and 9 boys. Life in the Chernenko house is noisy! The house has got 7 rooms but

each child sleeps in his or her own bed. They don't always eat at the same time, but in the evenings they have dinner together. They travel everywhere in their 15-seat car.

Vladimir Chernenko doesn't think his family is unusual. Large families are quite normal in the Ukraine. Vladimir says, "We love singing and now we've got lots of voices for our family "choir!" One daughter, 20-year-old Liliya, is married and doesn't live with her brothers and sisters. The other children live at home. 'It's good, says 18-year-old Dmitry. 'I like it. My best friend says he's bored because he hasn't got a brother or a sister. | come home from school and I'm never bored. I've always got something to do.' And how about another child? 'We haven't got any plans," says Zynaida, 'but who knows?" Choir - хор

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Where do the Chernenko family live? 2. Why is Dmitry's friend bored? 3. How do they travel?

A night in the life of a hot dog seller

Thomas is a hot-dog seller, but his job is unusual, because he works at night. Does he like his job? Is it OK not to sleep at night?

He says: 'In my job I meet a lot of interesting people. People like talking to me, they don't just want a hot dog, they want a conversation. It's great working at night. It's never hot, people are relaxed, and they're very hungry. Some nights I sell over 300 hot dogs. I have one customer, Hector, he's a taxi driver, he eats ten hot dogs every night. People ask me, "Al, do you like hot dogs?" Yes, of course I like them, I love them! Hot dogs are NOT junk food, they're good food.

My boys love them too, and we have hot dogs for dinner every Saturday night. I don't work at the weekend, I'm with the boys all day and then sleep at night. They play football in the park, and I watch them, or I play with them. Or I go and get a hot dog!

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Does Thomas like working at night? Why? 2. Who eats ten hot dogs a night? 3. What does the hot dog seller do at weekends?

Foreigners in Britain

Four foreigners who live in Britain talk about the things people say about the British...

Everybody say that British people drink tea at 5.00. Kati from Hungary says: “It’s true that British people drink a lot of tea (and coffee) but they don’t drink tea at a special time. I work for a British company here and my boss drinks tea all the time.”

Everyone think that it rains a lot. Nicolai from Russia says: “It rains a lot, but it doesn’t rain every day. Be careful because the weather changes quickly. I always take an umbrella when | go out.” Another well-known idea about British people is that they like animals. Norma from Mexico says: “I have a lot of friends here and they all have a dog or a cat. One family that | know has two dogs and five cats. British people love animals!”

People in the world also think that the food in Britain isn’t very good. Hasan from Turkey doesn’t agree with that. “The restaurants are quite expensive but they are great, and the food is good in a lot of pubs, too. I share a flat with a Scottish boy, and he cooks every night. He watches all the cooking programmes on TV and he makes great curries!”

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.What do the British drink a lot? 2. What weather is typical for Britain?

What is good in Britain?

Mark Vanhonacker, an American journalist, lives in London, says the UK's not just OK, it's wonderful. Here are some of his reasons ...

Walking

Britain isn't a good place for cyclists. But for pedestrians it is wonderful. When you walk on a zebra crossing, all the drivers stop.

Banks

British banks arc great. You do everything online, and you don 't pay when you takemoney out of an ATM.

Drivers

The British arc very polite when they drive! They don't hoot, and they arc patient with other drivers. They always say thank you when you let them pass.

Summers

I love British summers! A good summer day in Britain is dry and warm, but not very hot.

Ответьте на вопросы 1.What does the author like in the UK? 2.Why British banks are good? 3.Where does Mark come from?

A restaurant chef

Nico is a chef and has his own restaurant, the Blue Jar. He lives in Chile with his wife and her three children, aged 16, 12, and 9. His days are very busy. Nico tells us about his usual day. Here are some of his daily routines.

06:30 | get up and make breakfast for the children. Then | have breakfast — a coffee and cereal — and | read the sports section of the paper.

07:15 | go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables for the restaurant.

08:45 When | get to the restaurant | check the reservations and my emails, and plan the special menu of the day. | have my second cup of coffee.

10:30 | start cooking. The radio is on, and we are busy with breakfast orders, but we also have to prepare the food for lunch.

12:00 | check the tables, and have my third coffee.

13:30 Suddenly everyone arrives at the same time and the restaurant is full (on a good day). | start to shout instructions at the chefs and ‘waiters. We make lunch for 85 people in about an hour and a half.

Ответьте на вопросы 1.Does Nico have any children? 2.What does he have for breakfast? 3.When is the busy time in the restaurant?

Unhealthy habits

Doctors are worried that today’s teenagers have a very unhealthy lifestyle, and may not live as long as their parents’ generation. A recent research shows that they are right What are the reasons to worry? Let’s listen to Lily Star, one of the researchers:

-Lily, do you think that modern teenagers live more unhealthily than their parents?

-Well, unfortunately it is true. Just look at the facts: 30% of teenagers never have breakfast. They eat fast food at least two

or three times a week and 75% of them hardly ever eat fruit or green vegetables.

-Well, teenagers' food habits are not very good!

-Not only food. They don't usually sleep 8 hours a day. (30% sleep only 4-7 hours.) They are often tired in the morning. They spend about 31 hours online every week. A lot of teenagers never do sport or exercise.

-That sounds very sad!

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Why are the researchers worried? 2. What don't teenagers eat enough? 3. Are the teenagers active enough?

The long- life region in Italy

In some areas of the world a lot of people live to be hundred years old. Scientists want to know why. What do these places have in common? What habits do local people have? Are their lifestyle healthier than in other parts of the world? So scientists study how people live there to answer the question why they live longer than others.

One of such places is in Italy. Ogliastra, a mountain region of Sardinia, one out of every 200 people lives to be 100, and they are normally very healthy, too. Most of the people in the villages work outside in their fields and with their animals. They have a healthy diet, with a lot of vegetables and not much meat or fish. They hardly ever take any medicine, but they usually drink a little grappa before they go to bed. 'Life is hard,' says Fortunato, who is a shepherd, 'but I am never stressed. I never read the newspaper — because I can't read very well.'

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Where's Ogliastra? 2. What is unusual in this place? 3. What good habits do people in Ogliastra have?

The long- life region in Japan.

In some areas of the world a lot of people live to be hundred years old. Scientists want to know why. What do these places have in common? What habits do local people have? Are their lifestyle healthier than in other parts of the world? So scientists study how people live there to answer the question why they live longer than others.

One of such places is in Japan. People in Okinawa in Japan do not have big meals. They usually just have vegetables and fish, and often eat soya. Okinawans are very active, and they often work until they are 80 or more. But they also relax every day — they see friends and they meditate. Ushi, from Okinawa, is 107. In the evening she often dances with her daughter and has a glass of sake. ‘I want to have a boyfriend,’ she says. When journalists ask people from Okinawa ‘What is your secret?’ they answer, ‘We are happy, we are always positive, and we are never in a hurry.’

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.What do people in Okinawa eat? 2.How do they relax? 3.Do they work?

The long- life region in Ecuador

In some areas of the world a lot of people live to be hundred years old. Scientists want to know why. What do these places have in common? What habits do local people have? Are their lifestyle healthier than in other parts of the world? So scientists study how people live there to answer the question why they live longer than others.

One of such places is in Ecuador. Vilcabamba, a small village in the Andes, is often called ‘the Valley of Long Life’. What’s its secret? Firstly, Vilcabamba is not very hot or very cold — the temperature is usually between 18 and 27 degrees, and the air is very clean. Secondly, people work hard in the fields, and do a lot of exercise. Thirdly, their diet is very healthy — they eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, and they hardly ever eat meat or fish. The water they drink, from the river in Vilcabamba, is very rich in minerals. They also have a good social life. In Vilcabamba people say, ‘The left leg and the right leg help you to be healthy, because they take you to your friends’ homes.’

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.Where’s the village Vilcabamba? 2.What is this village famous for? 3.What good habits do people in the village have?

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometres. The population of the city is over 13 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral are very beautiful and are well-known all over the world as landmarks of Russia. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world.

There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others. Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.What can you see and visit in Moscow? 2.How many people live in Moscow?

St Petersburg

Now St Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre. The population of the city is over 5 million. St Petersburg is a really wonderful city: at every turn there's something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world. Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, and canals there with decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.What can tourists see in St Petersburg? 2.Why is the city called the Northern Venice?

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast. The capital of the UK is London. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Britain has a beautiful countryside where you can find mountains, plains, valleys and sandy beaches. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain, but it is only 1343 metres high.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream make the climate of the British Isles mild the whole year round.

Ответьте на вопросы. 1.What does The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consist of?2.What is the climate in Britain like? Why?

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It's one of the largest cities in Europe. Its population is about 10 million. London is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world. Traditionally it's divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numer of banks, offices and firms are situated there. Few people live here.

London is quite popular for international tourism because it is home to one of the oldest-standing monarchies in the western hemisphere. Among the popular sights are Big Ben, Buckingham

Palace, and the London Eye. Big Ben is one of London's most famous monuments. It is a large clock tower located at the northern end of Westminster Palace. The clock tower is 96 meters tall.

Buckingham Palace is the home of the Queen of England. Tourists can watch the Queen's guards outside the palace. These guards wear red tunic uniforms, shiny black boots, and bearskin hats.

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. How many parts are in London? 2. Who live in Buckingham Palace?

Christmas

The most popular holiday in the UK is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated. Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang socks at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. How do people celebrate Christmas in the UK? 2. Why do children hang their socks near their beds?

Living in 2 cities: Cambridge — Nuremberg

Joss Langford, 29, snowboard designer 'In Germany, | feel European. In England, | feel English,' says Joss. Every two weeks, Joss leaves his farmhouse home near Cambridge for another farmhouse near Nuremberg. 'Both places are really flat,' says Joss. It's a strange choice of landscape for a snowboard designer.

‘| design in England, build in Germany, then drive to Switzerland to test the boards.’ The distance between my homes in England and Germany is almost 1,000km door-to-door. He knows this because he sometimes drives. It makes a nice change from flying. Joss flew more than 100 times last year. He doesn’t mind all the air travel, but there are disadvantages. ‘It’s exhausting, and I’ve always got a cold’, he says. ‘People think it’s glamorous, but | don’t fly first class.’

In each country he has a social life and a local pub. Although Joss speaks German, people in Nuremberg always want to practise their English. In Cambridge, he lives with his partner, Kate. She travels a lot in in her job, too. ‘I call her before bedtime. Sometimes our planes cross in the skies.’”

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Which two countries does Jos live in? 2. What does he do? 3. How does he travel?

Roberto Solano

Roberto came from Acapulco to New York ten years ago. At first he missed everything - the sunshine, the food, his girlfriend. But now he has a successful business with his three brothers and his sister. They run a soccer store in New Brunswick. Roberto’s girlfriend is now his wife, and they have two children who go to American schools.

When asked why he came to the Us, Roberto says without hesitation, ‘Because | want to work hard and be successful.’ He certainly works hard. He’s at the store all day, then works as a driver in the evening. ‘That’s why | like America,’ he says. “You can be what you want.’ ‘When | first came here, | didn’t speak the language, and it was winter. It was so cold! There was snow! Now nearly all my family are here, not only in New York, but also in California, and in Texas. We meet about once a month and have a huge Mexican meal that takes about five hours! We’re all happy here.’

Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Where does Roberto come from? 2. What does he do? 3. Does his family live with him?

An American from Hong-Kong

Yuet Tung aged 31, from Hong Kong Yuet Tung is her Chinese name, but in English she’s known as Clara. She came to

the US eight years ago and studied fine art. Now she works on Madison Avenue for a publisher. She married a Vietnamese American three years ago, and they live in Long Island, They don't have any children yet.

What does she think of living in New York? 'It's very similar to Hong Kong. It's a busy city, very exciting, and people walk very fast! | like the stores here. They're huge, and it's cheaper than Hong Kong. But you need a car here. In Hong Kong everyone uses public transportation, because it's good and it's cheap. At first | hated driving here, but it's OK now.' What does she like best? 'The space. Here | live in a house with a yard. In Hong Kong it is so crowded. And the people are friendly. When | go jogging, everyone says "Hi!" And the food is from every country in the world.'

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where does Yuet come from? 2. What does she do?
3. Does her family live with her?

People - the great communicators

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile!), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas. Animals have ways of exchanging information, too.

Animals also can communicate. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language — about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How do animals communicate? 2. What can people do, that animals can't? 3. How many languages are there in the world?

Identical twins

Liam and Dylan are 20. They are identical twins. They don't have any other brothers or sisters. Dylan says: I don't really like being a twin. People see identical twins as special, but they don't see what's different and special about you, on your own. I find I often try to be different from Liam. I sometimes want the same thing as him in a restaurant, but I never order it!

Liam says: I think we are different from most twins because we spend more time apart. We were in different classes at school, and now we're at different universities — Dylan's studying drama in Manchester, and I'm doing physics in Leeds. We don't feel so competitive now that we're living very different lives. But I still really want to beat him at sports!

Dylan I'm happy we're more independent now. I've got a lovely girlfriend in Manchester, and I don't talk to Liam about her. I think he's jealous!

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do Liam and Dylan like being twins? Why? 2. Where are they living? 3. What are they studying?

7. КЛЮЧИ К УПРАЖНЕНИЯМ ДЛЯ САМОПОДГОТОВКИ

Порядок слов в предложении

Exercise 1.

1. *John is from New York.*
2. *She gave me a present.*
3. *My brother works in a bank.*
4. *We lived in Rostov last year.*
5. *My family is not large.*
6. *We usually go to a restaurant on Sunday.*

Exercise 2.

1. *Did you see your friend?*
2. *Who is the teacher?*
3. *When did you see her sister?*
4. *Where does Ann come from?*
5. *Why did you go to Italy?*
6. *How many sisters have you got?*

Exercise 3.

1. *Does she come from France?*
Where does she come from.
2. *Did my friend watch an interesting film last night?*
What did my friend watch yesterday?
When did my friend watch an interesting film?
3. *Do you go to the university every morning?*
Where do you go every morning?
When do you go to the university?
4. *Does my friend have a nice car?*
What does my friend have?
5. *Is this girl your cousin?*
Who is this girl?
6. *Was my sister at the disco yesterday?*
Where was my sister yesterday?
When was my sister at the disco?

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Exercise 4.

1. *large – larger – the largest*
2. *big – bigger – the biggest*
3. *happy – happier – the happiest*
4. *pretty – prettier - the prettiest*
5. *young – younger – the youngest*
6. *bad – worse – the worst*
7. *good – better – the best*
8. *difficult – more difficult – the most difficult*
9. *serious – more serious – the most serious*
10. *busy – busier – the busiest*
11. *careful – more careful – the most careful*
12. *little – less – the least*

Exercise 5.

1. *the happiest*
2. *the best*
3. *the most popular*
4. *the worst*
5. *the prettiest*
6. *the most interesting*

Exercise 6.

1. *as ... as* 2. *so ... as* 3. *so ... as* 4. *as ... as* 5. *as ... as* 6. *so ... as*

Exercise 7.

1. *large* 2. *most beautiful* 3. *difficult* 4. *older* 5. *better*
6. *highest*

Глагол *to be*

Exercise 8.

- 1) *is* 2) *are* 3) *am* 4) *are* 5) *is; are* 6) *am; is*

Exercise 10.

1. *We **were** at home **yesterday evening**.*
2. *I **was** late for the lesson **last week**.*
3. *The children's hands **were** dirty.*
4. *My son **was** at the library **last Sunday**.*
5. *It **was** a fine day **yesterday**.*
6. *The weather **was** very hot **last summer**.*

Exercise 11.

1. *The weather **will be** fine **tomorrow morning**.*
2. *My friends **will be** at the disco **in the evening**.*
3. *Nick **will be** at the university **next Monday**.*
4. *My mother and my father **will be** at home **tomorrow evening**.*
5. *I **shall/will be** busy **next Sunday**.*
6. *We **shall/will be** so tired after the trip.*

Exercise 12.

1. *Cats **are** big animals.*
2. *I phoned you yesterday evening, but you **were not** at home. Where **were** you?*
3. *Last year we **were** in Paris.*
4. *George **wasn't** at work last week because he **was** ill.*
5. *Diamonds **aren't** cheap.*
6. *Motor-racing **is** a dangerous sport.*

Exercise 13.

1. *The weather **is** nice today, but yesterday it **was** cold.*

2. *Where **were** you last Friday morning?*
3. *Where **are** the children? - They **are** in the garden.*
4. ***Will** your friends **be** at the disco next Sunday? – Yes, they will.*
5. *Don't buy these shoes. They **are** very expensive.*
6. *I must go now. It **is** very late.*

Конструкция **there be**

Exercise 14.

1. is 2. are 3. were 4. wasn't 5. will be 6. is

Exercise 15.

1. There is 2. There aren't 3. is there 4. are there 5. are there
6. there isn't

Exercise 16.

1. There is 2. there was 3. There was 4. There will be 5. there were
6. There are

Глагол **to have**

Exercise 17.

1. *Have you got a passport?*
Do you have a passport?
2. *Has your father got a car?*
Does your father have a car?
3. *Have Mr. and Mrs. Smith got any children?*
Do Mr. and Mrs. Smith have any children?
4. *How much money have you got?*
How much money do you have?
5. *What kind of car has John got?*
What kind of car does John have?
6. *Has Carol got many friends?*
Does Carol have many friends?

Exercise 18.

1. have got 2. haven't got 3. has got 4. hasn't got 5. haven't got
6. haven't got

Exercise 19.

1. had / didn't have 2. did ...have 3. didn't have 4. Did ... have
5. had; didn't have 6. had

Действительный залог

Exercise 20.

1. *have* 2. *teaches* 3. *go* 4. *speaks* 5. *goes* 6. *like* 7. *cost* 8. *closes*

Exercise 21.

1. *I don't play football very well.*
2. *My mother doesn't work hard.*
3. *My brother doesn't watch TV very often.*
4. *On Sundays we don't go to the restaurants.*
5. *Their children don't live in the center of the town.*
6. *I don't drink coffee every morning.*

Exercise 22.

1. *b* 2. *a* 3. *b* 4. *a* 5. *a* 6. *b*

Exercise 23.

1. *finishes* 2. *finished* 3. *goes* 4. *went* 5. *has* 6. *had*

Exercise 24.

1. *made* 2. *sold* 3. *called* 4. *gave* 5. *loved* 6. *bought*

Exercise 25.

1. *c* 2. *b* 3. *a* 4. *b* 5. *a* 6. *a*

Exercise 26.

1. *Tom got up at 7.30 a.m. yesterday.*
2. *He didn't have a shower yesterday.*
3. *He ate meat yesterday.*
4. *He bought a camera yesterday.*
5. *He didn't go to the cinema yesterday.*
6. *He went to bed late at night yesterday.*

Exercise 27.

1. *waited, didn't come* 2. *did you buy it* 3. *saw, didn't speak*
4. *Did it rain*
5. *did you do it* 6. *didn't eat*

Exercise 28.

1. *plays* 2. *will play* 3. *doesn't work* 4. *will not (won't) work*
5. *do you go*
6. *will you go*

Exercise 29.

1. *a* 2. *c* 3. *a* 4. *a* 5. *a* 6. *b*

Exercise 30.

Иностранный язык (английский)

1. *shall/ will go* 2. *will go* 3. *will take* 4. *will listen* 5. *will take* 6. *will do*

Exercise 31.

1. *Will you read* 2. *will you do* 3. *will not (won't) help* 4. *will not (won't) go*

5. *will your brother buy* 6. *will your sister go*

Exercise 32.

1. *b* 2. *a* 3. *c* 4. *c* 5. *b* 6. *c*

Exercise 33.

1. *are waiting* 2. *are playing* 3. *are talking* 4. *is answering*

5. *is reading*

6. *is coming*

Exercise 34.

1. *go* 2. *stay* 3. *are traveling* 4. *are going* 5. *is* 6. *is looking*

7. *is laughing*

8. *is playing* 9. *likes* 10. *wants*

Exercise 35.

1. *is having* 2. *don't watch* 3. *do you read* 4. *am not listening*

5. *does she finish* 6. *is singing* 7. *are you doing* 8. *are the children doing*

Страдательный залог

Exercise 36.

1. *is served* 2. *are sold* 3. *are cleaned* 4. *is supplied* 5. *are showed* 6. *are made*

Exercise 37.

2. *were called* 3. *was caught* 4. *was found* 5. *were taken* 6.

were questioned

7. *were charged*

Exercise 38.

1. *is eaten* 2. *was received* 3. *will be sent* 4. *was asked* 5. *are*

built 6. *will be done* 7. *were translated* 8. *were invited* 9. *is played* 10. *will be finished*

11. *were burnt* 12. *are gathered*

Exercise 39.

1. *looked* 2. *are looked* 3. *be painted* 4. *showed* 5. *wasn't invited* 6. *are discussing* 7. *be met* 8. *take* 9. *leave* 10. *be*

left

Exercise 40.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>1. was received</i> | <i>6. was founded</i> |
| <i>2. will be sent</i> | <i>7. was won</i> |
| <i>3. are built</i> | <i>8. be divided</i> |
| <i>4. are attended</i> | |
| <i>5. will be posted</i> | |

Exercise 41.

1. Where are the coats left? 2. When are the books returned to the library? 3. Why aren't the flowers watered every day? 4. Who was told the truth? 5. When will a written text given? 6. What was much spoken about?

Модальные глаголы

Exercise 42.

1. Can 2. may 3. may 4. can 5. can 6. can

Exercise 43.

1. must 2. May 3. can 4. must 5. can 6. May

Exercise 44.

- 1. Он должен прийти сюда в пять часов.*
- 2. Поезд должен был отправиться в 3.15.*
- 3. Я не могу пойти куда-либо сегодня вечером. мне придется готовиться к экзамену.*
- 4. Кому предстоит присмотреть за детьми?*
- 5. Вчера было очень холодно и поэтому мне пришлось надеть тёплое пальто.*
- 6. Завтра не нужно идти в школу и поэтому детям не придется ложиться спать рано.*

Exercise 45.

- 1. had to 2. has to 3. will have to 4. have to 5. will have to
6. had to*

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