

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
имени акад. М.Д. Миллионщикова**

**Межфакультетская языковая кафедра**

«УТВЕРЖДЕН»  
на заседании Межфакультетской языковой кафедры  
«03» 09 2021 г., протокол № 1  
Зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ Т.Б. Хабусиева

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

По учебной дисциплине

**Иностранный язык**

**Направление подготовки**

08.03.01 «Строительство»

**Профиль**

«Гражданское строительство»

**Квалификация**

Бакалавр

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Грозный – 2021

# ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

## Иностранный язык (наименование дисциплины)

| №<br>п/п | Контролируемые<br>разделы (темы)<br>дисциплины                                           | Код<br>контролируемой<br>компетенции<br>(или ее части) | Наименование оценочного средства                     |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.       | Phonetic course. Text for reading.                                                       | УК-4.1                                                 | <i>Чтение текста</i>                                 |
| 2.       | Phonetic course. Text for reading. Design and Build                                      | .УК-4.2                                                | <i>Лексико-грамматические упражнения</i>             |
| 3.       | Basic grammar course. Text for reading. The Egyptian Pyramids                            | .УК-4.3                                                | <i>Контрольная работа</i>                            |
| 4.       | Acquaintance. Text for reading. Forms and Functions of Architecture                      | УК-4.4                                                 | <i>Работа с текстом</i>                              |
| 5.       | Acquaintance. Text for reading. Egyptian Architecture                                    | УК-4.4                                                 | <i>Составление сообщений по теме</i>                 |
| 6.       | Education. Text for reading. Emergence of Design Professionals                           | УК-4.4                                                 | <i>Лексико-грамматические упражнения.<br/>Тексты</i> |
| 7.       | Basic grammar course. Text for reading. A Contract between the Client and the Contractor | УК-4.1                                                 | <i>Контрольная работа</i>                            |
| 8.       | Welcome. Text for reading. Building Construction                                         | УК-4..2                                                | <i>Работа с текстом</i>                              |
| 9.       | Cities like people. Text for reading. Architectural Design of a Building                 | УК-4.1                                                 | <i>Тексты</i>                                        |
| 10.      | Basic grammar course. Text for reading. Foundation                                       | УК-4.3                                                 | <i>Тексты профессиональной направленности</i>        |
| 11.      | The Industry of Great Britain. Text for reading The Gravitational Force                  | .УК-4.4                                                | <i>Работа с текстом</i>                              |
| 12.      | Basic grammar course. Text for reading. Frames                                           | УК-4.2                                                 | <i>Тексты профессиональной направленности</i>        |
| 13.      | The celebrations. Text                                                                   |                                                        | <i>Тексты профессиональной</i>                       |

|  |                                                          |  |                       |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
|  | for reading. Methods of constructing walls for buildings |  | <i>направленности</i> |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|

## ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

| № п/п | Наименование оценочного средства | Краткая характеристика оценочного средства                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Представление оценочного средства в фонде |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | <i>Работа с текстом</i>          | Чтение текста по специальности на понимание (извлекая из него необходимую информацию); чтение текста по специальности с переводом, используя словарь;<br>выписка ключевых слов и предложений, выражающих главную идею текста из каждого абзаца;<br>пересказ текста, используя ключевые слова и предложения;<br>вопросы к тексту и ответы на них.<br>Контроль знаний студентов по пройденному материалу. | Тексты по специальности                   |
| 2.    | <i>Тесты</i>                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| 3.    | <i>Контрольная работа</i>        | Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для выполнения заданий определенного типа по теме или разделу учебной дисциплины.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам |
| 4.    | <i>Разговорная практика</i>      | Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой публичное выступление по решению определенной учебно-практической, учебно-исследовательской или научной темы                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Устные темы                               |

## КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

### I семестр:

#### I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Фонетика, порядок слов в предложении, числительные, глагол to be, to have, местоимения, существительное, притяжательный падеж. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный).

Тема: «Acquaintance» I Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 1 семестр)

#### Вариант № 1

**Задание № 1.** Дайте транскрипцию следующих слов.

Match, cap, page, Jane, give style, vet, bay, sat, tilt, file, faint, ease, pet, tin, veal, slip, stay, neck, mice, pace, kin, gate, gem, gas, , egg, gin, game, beg, , ship, shape, shave, Fish, shine, chest, chin, match, chill, this, these, than, them, theme. Faith, thick, read, rest, rally, hand, hay, heap, help, easy, daddy, yet, yelp, exam, sex, six, gang, sling.

**Задание № 2.** Письменно переведите следующие предложения. 1. There are no modern conveniences in their house. 2. There is water in the bottle. 3. В этом здании 12 инженеров. 4. В этой науке три фактора.

**Задание № 3.** Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения и переведите предложения.

1. Sweden is the fifth (large, larger, largest) country in Europe.
2. In the past we needed (little, less, the least) mathematics than today.
3. You look much (good, better, the best) today.
4. Who is that boy in the (far, further, furthest) corner of the room?

**Задание № 4.** Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Her hair (is, are, am) long, black and beautiful.
2. We (is, are, am) at the Zoo .
3. They ((is, are, am) busy now.
4. I think the audience (is, are, am) good .

**Задание № 5.** Поставить следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. A new house is in our street.
2. This story is very interesting.
3. There was a woman, a man, a boy and a girl in the room.
4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose.

**Задание № 6.** Напишите транскрипции следующих слов: receive, submit, lender, client, liability, appear, final.

**Задание № 7.** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.

**Задание № 8.** Ответить на вопросы. 1) Are you a student?

- 2) Where do you live?
- 3) What is your address?
- 4) What's your phone number?

**Задание № 9.** Переведите следующие выражения с технического текста (устно): любой инженер, здание не может рассматриваться, с самого начала, выживание, историческое наследие, во всех фазах, ценность культурного наследия.

**Переведите на английский язык.** Анна, идите, пожалуйста, к доске. Прочитайте, пожалуйста, текст. Найдите, пожалуйста, примечание седьмое. Прочитайте его, пожалуйста. Дайте Джейн те карандаши, пожалуйста. Эта девушка — моя сестра. Ее зовут Мэри. Она инженер. Ваш сын инженер или рабочий? — Он рабочий. Кто ваша подруга? — Она повар. Петр — врач. Он мой друг. Он хороший врач и хороший друг. Фред — студент. Сейчас он в своей комнате. Ваши студенты в той комнате? Ваш друг врач или преподаватель? — Он врач.

**Задание № 10.** Расскажите устную тему.

I Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 1 семестр)  
Вариант № 2

**Задание № 1.** Дайте транскрипцию следующих слов.

Kin, keen, pact, face, gate, gem, gas, age, Jim, Jack, sky, shame, shave, Fish, shine, , Fetch, chick, theme, cap, ice, came, nice, cat, bird, third, stern, turn, Byrd, furs, curl, curt, serf, curb, herb; want, wash, wheat, ward, whether, which, whiff, whip, warn, whole, warp, why, chest, sister, frost, lick, sly, pace, lunch, rib, chill, sky, hale, rose, spine, till, spider, vine, till, sniff, maze, pan, reader.

**Задание № 2.** Письменно переведите предложения.

1. There is a creative imagination in the design.
2. There are all phases of development in the human history.
3. Творческое воображение в архитектуре.
4. В культурном наследии удобство, сила и красота.

**Задание № 3.** Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения и переведите предложения.

1. He found the work (easy, easier, the easiest) than he had expected.
2. She was (active, more active, the most active) of us.
3. He felt (bad, worse, the worst) yesterday than the day before.
4. When he had left Paris it was as (cold, colder, the coldest) as in winter there.

**Задание № 4.** Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She (is, are, am) at the lecture now.
2. Last winter (is, are, am) cold.
3. We ((is, are, am) free now.
4. I ((is, are, am) at home now.

**Задание № 5.** Поставить следующие предложения во множественное число. 1. Put this knife on that table. 2. Why don't you eat this potato? 3. This strawberry is still green. 4. A yellow leaf has fallen to the ground.

**Задание № 6.** Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов: philosopher, theory, design, sufficient, knowledge, background, historians.

**Задание № 7.** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.

**Задание № 8.** Ответить на вопросы. 1) What colour hair have you got?

2) What colour eyes have you got? 3) Do you know all of your uncles? How many of them have you seen? Who are the new ones? When did you last see them? When will you get a chance to see all these relatives again?

Your Dad's and Mum's Job

**Задание № 9.** Переведите следующие выражения с технического текста (устно): мастерство, прошлое нельзя игнорировать, означать, непрерывность, современная терминология.

**Переведите на английский язык.** Катя моя подруга. — Кто она (по профессии)? — Она преподавательница. Где ваш преподаватель? — Он здесь. Моя сестра. Не посылайте Кате те книги. Пошлите Кате эти новые книги, пожалуйста. Встретьте этих инженеров здесь, пожалуйста.

Пожалуйста, возьмите чашки со стола. Поставьте, пожалуйста, чашки на этот стол. Спасибо. Пожалуйста, положите эту книгу в свой портфель. Возьмите, пожалуйста, ложку у этого мальчика.

**Задание № 10.** Расскажите устную тему .

Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 1 семестр)  
Вариант № 3

**Задание № 1.** Дайте транскрипцию следующих слов.

Torn, corn, gorge, cork, or, for, term, first, bird, third, stern, turn, Byrd, furs, curl, curt, serf, curb, herb; want, wash, was, watch, watt; whate, wharf, wheat, ward, when, whether, which, whiff, whip, warn, whole, warp, why, cat, bunch, pinch, rice, will, chest, sister, frost, lick, sly, pace, lunch, rib, luck, cry, chat, shy, chill, sky, hale, rose, spine, till, spider.

**Задание № 2.** Письменно переведите предложения .

1. There are different customs in this country .
- 2 There is a competition in this public service .
3. Структурные принципы в строительстве зданий.
4. Достаточные знания инженерии в истории о строительстве

**Задание № 3.** Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения и переведите их.

1. Love is (precious, more precious, the most precious) than money.
2. To violate traffic regulations is very (dangerous, more dangerous, the most dangerous).
3. Interrupting people is (bad, worse, the worst) of all.
4. The House of Lords is (large, larger, the largest) in membership but the House of Commons has nearly all the power.

**Задание № 4.** Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather promised to be fine. There ((is, are, am)) many stars in the sky.
2. Buckingham palace ((is, are, am)) the place where presidents, kings and politicians go to meet the Queen.
3. The commercial program on TV (is, are, am) of little artistic value.
4. Competition (are, is, am) a good stimulus in the young managers' future work.

**Задание № 5.** Поставить следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. An expensive furniture is in this apartment.
2. This lady is very talkative.
3. There was a saleswoman, a sportsman, a boy and a girl in the store.
4. In the yard we can see an ox, a pig, a cow and a goose.

**Задание № 6.** Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов: creative, science, consider, survive, style, basic, guide.

**Задание № 7.** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.

**Задание № 8.** Ответить на вопросы. 1) Where does your mother work?

- 2) Does she work in a factory? In an office? On a farm?  
In a garage?

- 4) Does your Mum work at home?

**Задание № 9.** Переведите следующие выражения с технического текста (устно): письменная архитектура, она также стара как и письмо, много книг, по теории архитектуры, эстетическая внешность здания, старейшая книга, искусство строительства, всегда взаимодействуют.

**Переведите на английский язык.** Пишите слова и вопросы в своих тетрадях и не смотрите на доску, пожалуйста. Закройте свои книги и откройте тетради, пожалуйста. Не закрывайте свои книги. Читайте восьмой текст, пожалуйста. Не кладите свою сумку на стол, пожалуйста, положите ее на этот стул. Не списывайте третий текст, спишите четвертый текст, пожалуйста. Садитесь, пожалуйста. Не ходите туда, пожалуйста. Не делайте этого, пожалуйста. Не пишите этих слов сейчас, пожалуйста, сделайте это дома.

**Задание № 10.** Расскажите устную тему .

I Аттестационная работа (1 курс,1 семестр)

Вариант № 4

**Задание № 1.** Дайте транскрипцию следующих слов.

Chin, match, thin cap, can, ice, peck, pace, kin, keen, pact, face, gate, gem, gas, age, gym, page, egg, game, shame, dish, she, ship, shape, shave, Fish, shine, chest, chin, match, catch,, hide, yes, yell, easy, daddy, yet, yelp, my, by, myth, next, cell, cod, sing, spin, term, bird, third, stern, turn, wheat, ward, when, whether, which, whiff, whip, warn, whole, warp, why, cat, bunch, pinch, rice, will, chest, sister, frost, lick, sly, pace, lunch, cot, tone, cope, dot, sock, hot, pope, doll, hop, bone.

**Задание № 2.** Письменно переведите следующие предложения.

1. There is smoke in the room.
2. There are famous tombs in Scotland?
3. В строительстве существует гармония.
4. Промышленная революция в дизайне.

**Задание № 3.** Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения и переведите предложения.

1. He is the (old, oldest, eldest) son of my father's friend.
2. What is the (much, more, most) important invention in the twentieth century?
3. We have heard the (late, later, latest) news on the radio.
4. I am sure this coffee tastes (good, better, the best) than that one.

**Задание № 4.** Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The news he told us ((is, are, am)) interesting.
2. The Metric System ((is, are, am)) a system of measures and weight.
3. You (is, are, am) at home ?
4. It (is, are, am) cold week?

**№ 5.** Поставить следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. That is a stove in the kitchen.
2. Put that knife on this table.
3. What is your name?
4. This foot is large .

**Задание № 6.** Напишите транскрипции следующих слов: coexistence, recognition, almost, roman, terminology, strength, which.

**Задание № 7.** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.

**Задание № 8.** Ответить на вопросы. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?

2. Has she an imagination? Prove it. 4) Do you know all of your aunts? How many of them have you seen? When did you last see them? When will you get a chance to see all these relatives again?

**Задание № 9** Переведите следующие выражения с технического текста (устно): написанная, в 1 веке до нашей эры, почти 2000 лет назад, римский архитектор Маркус



ВитривиусПолио, установить нормы, по которым, должны быть креативными.

**Переведите на английский язык.** Пишите слова и вопросы в своих тетрадях и не смотрите на доску, пожалуйста. Закройте свои книги и откройте тетради, пожалуйста. Не закрывайте свои книги. Читайте восьмой текст, пожалуйста. сейчас в Минске-. Моя подруга тоже там. Петр и Анна в Киеве? — Да, в Киеве, они навешают своих друзей.— Их сын тоже в Киеве? — Нет, он сейчас здесь.— Что он делает? 7. Кто этот мальчик? — Он мой сын. Кто эта девушка? — Она инженер.

**Задание № 10.** Расскажите устную тему .

**Контрольная работа №1( 1 курс, 1 семестр)**

**Задания:**

- 1) Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов:  
Best, east, such, hue, tide, sit, grain, bake, fly, hole.
- 2) Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.
  1. This is ... file. It's your ... file.
  2. I see ... engineer. ... engineer is very clever.
  3. We study ... English.
  4. What ... interesting subject!
  5. ... Grozny is ... capital of ... Chechen Republic.
- 3).Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:  
A tree, a baby, a day, a sheep, a leaf, a tooth, a watch, a glass, a word, a brush.
- 4). Поставьте следующие предложения во множественном числе:
  1. It is a long ruler.
  2. This compass is very good.
  3. That is a clean blackboard.
  4. There is a computer on the table.
  5. Is that story short?
- 5) Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.
  1. A test of Ann.
  2. A copy-book of my friend.
  3. The pages of the book.
  4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
  5. These are the bags of Ted.
- 6).Вставьте глаголы **to be** и **to have** в Present Indefinite Tense.
  1. I ... a student. – I ... a student of the college.
  2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
  3. ... your parents at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
  4. How old ... you? – I ... twenty.
  5. We ... a friend. He ... a lot of English books.
- 7) Задайте 4 типа вопросов к следующим предложениям.
  1. A computer is on the table.
  2. The students have two lectures on Monday.
- 8) Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Это ваш учебник? – Нет, это учебник нашего преподавателя.
2. Чья это ручка? – Это ручка Бена.
3. Где ваша сестра? – Она в институте.
4. Как зовут вашего друга? – Его зовут Майк.
5. Сколько лет твоей маме? – Ей 42 года.

**9. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:**

1. This room is large and clean.
2. Minsk is a fine city.
3. He is reading a book now.
4. We are writing the English sentence.
5. I am at the blackboard.
6. The walls in my room are yellow.

**10. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:**

.Open...books, please. 2. Sit down, Peter. ... mark is good. 3. Is she a teacher? Are these and girls ... pupils? 4. This man is engineer.... name's Petrov. 5. We're students. This is ... boys classroom. The door in... classroom is light.

**II – рубежная аттестация**

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 1 семестр)

Вариант № 1

**Задание № 1. Письменно переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Могу я задать вам вопрос?
2. Я не мог позвонить ему до 9 часов.
3. Погода прекрасная. Тебе не нужно брать зонт.
4. Нам следует быть к нему внимательнее.

**Задание № 2. Поставить глаголы в Pr. Ind., Pr. Cont., Past Ind.,**

1. Boris (to write) a letter?
2. It (to be) raining .
3. The wind (to blow) from the west?
4. She (stand) in the middle of the street.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. I (like ) to stay with my granny very much?
2. She (watch) her favourite program.
3. Why people (wear) raincoats and (carry) big umbrellas?
4. I (hope) (watch) a big fight now.

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. In summer many relatives (come) to visit us.
2. Now they (use) a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.
3. Some months later I (finish) school № 5 in Sochi. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science.

**Задание № 5. Напиши транскрипции следующих слов:** science, license, regulation, official, detailed, specify.

**Задание № 6. Прочитай и перевести абзац текста.**

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. Did you decide to be an architect?

2. Are you sure in the choice of your future job?
3. What orders of architecture do you know?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):** + освещать почти все вопросы по архитектуре; + организация линий, поверхностей, масс и объемов в пространстве; + отличаться от своих предшественников; + античная средиземноморская цивилизация;

**Задание № 9. Пересказ текста.**

Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему «Our flat»

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 1 семестр)

Вариант № 2

**Задание № 1. Письменно переведите предложения.**

1. Вы не могли бы ответить на мой вопрос?
2. Тед не смог прочитать слово.
3. Ребенку не нужно одевать шапку. Тепло.
4. Тебе надо бы его подождать.

**Задание № 2. Поставить глаголы в Pr. Ind., Pr. Cont., Past Ind.**

1. I (like ) to stay with my granny very much?
2. She (watch) her favourite program.
3. Why people (wear) raincoats and (carry) big umbrellas?
4. I (hope) (watch) a big fight now.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. Boris (to write) a letter?
2. It ( to be) raining .
3. The wind (to blow) from the west?
4. She (stand) in the middle of the street.

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. I also enjoyed English lessons.
2. I am very interested in learning English.
3. I always wanted to become a programmer or maybe a businesswoman.

**Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов:** receiving, draw, approval, discuss, exact, client, requirements.

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.**

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. What does the order consist of?

2. What determined the design of the order?
3. Why did the Greek orders inspire Western architecture?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):** + группироваться вокруг перистилия; + отверстие в крыше; + примыкающие комнаты; + раскопки в Остии; + неровная поверхность участка; + лестничные пролеты; + метод строительства

**Задание № 9. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему** «Our seasons».

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 1 семестр)

Вариант № 3

**Задание № 1. Письменно переведите предложения.**

1. Я не мог поверить этому.
2. Ей не надо платить за это. Ее муж оплачивает каждый месяц.
3. Этому инженеру не надо делать проект.
4. Тебе не стоило покупать эти туфли.

**Задание № 2. Поставить глаголы в Pr. Ind., Pr. Cont., Past Ind.** 1. Heavy storms (damage) a great number of areas?

2. My friend (issue) this article?
3. He (give) him an English magazine
4. When the children (arrive) home?

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

Heavy storms (damage) a great number of areas?

2. My friend (issue) this article?
3. He (give) him an English magazine
4. When the children (arrive) home?

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.

2. Two years ago I (travel) much around Europe.
3. I (visit) France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom now.

**Задание № 5. Напишитетранскрипцииследующихслов:** creative, science, consider, survive, style, basic, guide, submits, complete.

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.**

**Задание № 7. Ответитьнавопросы.** 1. What other meanings of the word "order" do you know? 2. What architectural forms did the Romans prefer?

3. What greatest temples of Roman architecture do you know?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):** нашей эры;

+ под влиянием Востока;

+ достигнуть высшей точки в развитии;

+ православные общины;

+ базиликальный и центрический типы;

**Задание № 9. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему** «Myweekdays ».

2Аттестационная работа (1 курс,1 семестр)

Вариант № 4

**Задание № 1. Письменно переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Ребенок должен уметь кушать сам.

2. Тебе не нужно просить его о помощи. Я могу помочь.

3. Вам не следовало опаздывать.

4. Могу я подождать Ника в офисе.

**Задание № 2. Поставить глаголы в Pr. Ind., Pr. Cont., Past Ind.**

1. I (ask) him about his holiday?

2. He (introduce ) me to his friends?

3. We (discuss) many questions after work?

4. They (to be) going to sell milk in this shop?

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 тинавопроса.**

1. We revise this rules in the lesson.

2. They sell milk in this shop

3. When you (to be) going to complete this project?

4. Together (we pick )fruit and vegetables?

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. There the knowledge of English helped me a lot.

2. As you see, my biography (be) very long yet.

3. We (meet) in the lessons and (tell) about myself after vacations.

**Задание № 5. Напишитетранскрипцииследующихслов:** coexistence, recognition, almost, roman, terminology, strength, which, finally, appeared.

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста.**

**Задание № 7. Ответитьнавопросы.**

1. Why are the Romans called the great builders and engineers?

2. What ancient Roman towns do you know?

3. What was the influence of Roman architecture on the resulting styles?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):**

+ церковь Святой Софии;

+ покрывать штукатуркой, мозаикой;

+ неопиcуемая красота;

+ ярко освещенное пространство

**Задание № 9. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему** «Ourflat».

II семестр:

## **I – рубежная аттестация**

Грамматика: Повторение Pr. Ind., Pr. Cont., Past Ind., Новые темы: Past Continuous Tense, Future Indefinite, Future Continuous,

Тема: «Welcome», «Cities like people».

### ***1 Аттестационная работа\_1 курс\_II семестр***

#### ***Вариант № 1***

#### **1. Поставить в Past Ind., Past Cont., Future Ind.**

1. Computers are electronic machines.
2. They communicate with the user, perform different kinds of arithmetic operations, such as addition, subtraction, division and multiplication, solve a series of logical problems and make thousands of logical decisions.
3. Modern computers operate quickly and accurately.

#### **2. Ответить на следующие вопросы.**

1. What was the 1<sup>st</sup> calculating device?
2. What is the abacus? Do people still use it nowadays?
3. Who invented calculus?

#### **3. Перевести на английский язык.**

1. Что он сейчас делает? - Он изучает панель приборов в автомобиле.
2. Какие приборы находятся на этой панели? - Спидометр, тахометр, амперметр и другие - Понятно.
3. А что делают Петр и Анна? - Они наблюдают за показаниями тахометра.

#### **4. Исправить ошибки в следующих предложениях.**

1. He often work on a computer.
2. My friends doesn't learn any programming language.
3. What operations a modern computer performs?

#### **5. Ответить на следующие вопросы.**

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Name three parts of London.
3. What kind of interesting places are there in London?
4. Where is Trafalgar Square?
5. Where is the official London residence of the Queen?

### **1 Аттестационная работа 1 курс, II семестр**

#### **Вариант № 2**

#### **1. Поставить в Past Ind., Past Cont., Future Ind.**

1. Every computer consists of software and hardware.
2. Information in the form of programmes and data is called software, but the pieces of equipment that make up the computer system are known as hardware.
3. The most important item of hardware is the CPU (Central Processing Unit).

#### **2. Ответить на следующие вопросы.**

1. When did the 1<sup>st</sup> real calculating machine appear?
2. What is Charles Babbage famous for?
3. What were the girls doing in the lab?

#### **3. Перевести на английский язык.**

1. Что сейчас показывает амперметр? - Он показывает +20 А.
2. Генератор переменного тока вырабатывает мощный ток для двигателя.
3. Батарея сейчас разряжается.

**4. Исправить ошибки в следующих предложениях.**

1. Do you often employ minicomputers? – No, we doesn't.
2. Alex have a new computer notebook.
3. Always computers help people solve difficult tasks.

**5. Ответить на вопросы.**

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the area of the United Kingdom?
3. What is the capital of the country?
4. What is the official language in England?
5. How many rivers are there in Great Britain?

**1 Аттестационная работа 1 курс, II семестр**

**Вариант № 3**

**1. Поставить в Past Ind., Past Cont., Future Ind.**

1. This is the electronic unit at the centre of the computer system.
2. The brain of the computer is the processor.
3. It does all the processing and controls all the devices in the computer system.

**2. Ответить на следующие вопросы.**

1. Were they using a multimeter or a tachometer?
2. What is a multimeter used for?
3. What are the main parts of a multimeter?
5. What are the students going to do next time?

**3. Перевести на английский язык.**

1. Компьютеры состоят из программного и аппаратного обеспечения.
2. Компьютерная сеть Интернет охватывает миллионы пользователей.
3. Компьютер получает, хранит и обрабатывает информацию

**4. Исправить ошибки.**

1. We will be study the properties of copper tomorrow.
2. I will preparing for my test yesterday.
3. The students not were measuring the value of the current at the lesson.

**5. Ответить на вопросы.**

1. What is the capital of the Chechen Republic?
2. Are there any sights in Grosny? What are they?
3. What does our diploma mean?
4. Who helps students master professional skills?
5. What part does our Institute play?

**1 Аттестационная работа 1 курс, II семестр**

**Вариант № 4**

**1. Поставить в Present Ind., Past Cont., Future Ind.**

1. The very first calculating device was the ten fingers of a man's hand.
2. This, in fact, is why today we still count in tens and multiples of tens.
3. Then people invented the abacus, a bead frame in which the beads move from left to right.

**2. Ответить на следующие вопросы.**

1. What are the students going to do next time?
2. What did scientists predict in the 1980s?
3. What and for will people use terminals?

**3. Задать разные типы вопросов к следующему тексту.**

Computers are electronic machines. They communicate with the user, perform different kinds of arithmetic operations, such as addition, subtraction, division and multiplication, solve a series of logical problems and make thousands of logical decisions. Modern computers operate quickly and accurately. However, they don't think.

#### **4. Перевести на английский язык.**

1. Вчера мы изучали электронные приборы в лаборатории с 2-х до 4-х часов дня.
2. Что вы делали? - Мы проверяли приборы, затем измеряли сопротивление разных проводников: медных, алюминиевых, железных.
3. - Что он делал? - Он работал с мультиметром.

Он использовал зажимы "крокодил" и соединял провода в цепи.

#### **5. Ответить на вопросы.**

1. Is Grozny the industrial and cultural centre of the Chechen Republic?
2. Where is the Chechen Republic situated?
3. How many rivers are there in the Chechen Republic?
4. What kind of mineral resources does the Chechen Republic have?
5. What kind of lakes are there in our Republic?

#### **Контрольная работа № 2 (1 курс, 2 семестр)**

##### **Задания:**

- 1) Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо:

1. This is... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. 4. My ... sister is ... engineer. 5. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 6. Please send Jane ... text. 7. This is his ... flat. 8. Please give me ... black pencil. 9. Read ... text, please. 10. Minsk is ... big city.

2) Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.  
a baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, a queen, a man, an eye, a shelf, a box, a city, a boy, a goose, a watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, a ox, a deer, a life, a tomato.

3) Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be:

1. Ben ... my friend. 2. He ... a teacher. 3. I ... in my room. 4. "... Tommy and Billy babies?" "Yes, they ...". 5. We ... students. 6. She ... a teacher.

4). Переведите на английский язык:

- a) Моя ручка, семь кроватей, мой галстук, девять ручек, десять галстуков, мои ручки.
- б) 1. Найдите мой галстук. 2. Познакомьтесь с Беном. 3. Пришлите мне семь галстуков. 4. Пришлите Бесс семь ручек. 5. Пришлите мне мою ручку. 6. Разыщите Петра.

5) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite.

1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 2. He (not to go) to the country yesterday.
3. We (to go) to the south next summer. 4. Who usually (to do) his homework in this room? This student (to do).
5. Who (to do) his homework there now?

6) Подчеркните нужную форму глагола.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom. 3. There (is, are) table and four chairs in my sister's room. 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom. a.

7) Дать три формы неправильных глаголов.

to build, to come, to begin, to draw, to be, to become, to eat, to bring, to drink, to catch, to break, to buy.

**8. Дайте определение следующим слов:**

there are, may, was, makes, are left,

**9. Дайте синонимы следующим слов.**

totally, operation, freedom, latter, importance, greater, increase,

**10. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. An industry may be almost totally planned, as it was in the Soviet Union. 2. An industry may be almost totally unplanned, as it is in the USA. 3. The name of the American economic system is capitalism. 4. Government also makes investments and regulates trade. 5. The United States is an example of an unplanned economy.

economic system, government, management, activity.

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Грамматика: Future Indefinite Tense and Present Perfect Tense

Тема: «The Industry of Great Britain», «The celebrations».

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 2 семестр)

Вариант № 1

**Задание № 1. Задание № 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday

**Задание № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite.**

1. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.

2. I (to see) Pete today.

3. She (to see) this film last Sunday.

4. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago.

5. I just (to meet) our teacher.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. I (like) to stay with my granny very much?

2. She (watch) her favourite program.

3. Why people (wear) raincoats and (carry) big umbrellas?

4. I (hope) (watch) a big fight now.

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. In summer many relatives (come) to visit us.

2. Now they (use) a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.

3. Some months later I (finish) school № 5 in Sochi.

4. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science.

**Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов: science, license, regulation, official, detailed, specify.**

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста** Building Material

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.**



1. What was a major change in the role of the architect?
2. Why was the response of the architect?
3. Was one of the first buildings for which the architect and engineer were separate persons?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения** (устно):

новые проекты зданий, наука о строительстве, лицензионный профессионал, рост профессионализма, обязанность архитектора, промышленный век.

**Задание № 9. Пересказ текста.** BuildingMaterial

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему**

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 2 семестр)

Вариант № 2

**Задание № 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 2. You (to watch) TV every day? 3. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 4. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 5. When you (to leave) home for school every day?

**Задание № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.**

1. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 2. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. 3. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. 4. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much. 5. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. Boris (to write) a letter?  
2. It (to be) raining.  
3. The wind (to blow) from the west?  
4. She (stand) in the middle of the street.

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. I also enjoyed English lessons.  
2. I am very interested in learning English.  
3. I always wanted to become a programmer or maybe a businesswoman.  
4. They (stand) in the middle of the street.

**Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов:** receiving, draw, approval, discuss, exact, client, requirements.

**Задание № 6. Прочитайте и перевести абзац текста «A contract between the client and the contractor.»**

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. What is surveying and styling of the building?  
2. Why may the excavation of the basement be very expensive?  
3. What is a role of the building's foundation?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):** крупномасштабные здания, подготовительный план, исправлять любые дефекты, точные измерения каждой части здания, сложная дисциплина, управление строительством.

**Задание № 9. Перескажите текст.** The most important and widely used building materials.

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему**

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 2 семестр)

Вариант № 3

**Задание № 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 2. You (to watch) TV every day? 3. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 4. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 5. When you (to leave) home for school every day?

**Задание № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite.**

1. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 2. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 3. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 4. The wind (to change) in the

morning. 5. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. Heavy storms (damage) a great number of areas?
2. My friend (issue) this article?
3. He (give) him an English magazine
4. The children (arrive) home?

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.
2. Two years ago I (travel) much around Europe.
3. I (visit) France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom now.
4. He (give) him an English magazine

**Задание № 5. Напиши транскрипции следующих слов:** creative, science, consider, survive, style, basic, guide, submits, complete.

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста** «The architectural engineering»

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.**

1. When does an architect meet client?
2. Why may the excavation of the basement be very expensive?
3. What is a role of the building's foundation?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения** (устно):

строительные материалы, контроль качества, развитие крепких материалов, воздвигать здание, линия водоснабжения, раскопки экскаватором.

**Задание № 9. Перескажи текст.** Properties of materials

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему**

2. Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 2 семестр)

Вариант № 4

**Задание № 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday?
2. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow?
3. My brother (to go) to work every day.
4. You (to have) a lesson yesterday? — No, I ...
5. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book.

**Задание № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite.**

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France.
2. She (to live) there last year.
3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago.
5. Mary (to buy) a new hat.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. We revise this rules in the lesson.
2. They sell milk in this shop
3. When you (to be) going to complete this project?
4. Together (we pick) fruit and vegetables?

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. There the knowledge of English helped me a lot.
2. As you see, my biography (be) very long yet.
3. We (meet) in the lessons and (tell) about myself after vacations.

**Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов:** coexistence, recognition, almost, roman, terminology, strength, which, finally, appeared.

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста** «Building construction »

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.**

1. What must the designer have?
2. What does every element in a building have?
3. When does an architect draw up preliminary plans?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):** линия электропередачи, опора и фундамент, архитектор проводит периодическую проверку, клиент занимает свое помещение, когда все дефекты устраняются, затем начинается работа на объекте.

**Задание № 9. Перескаж текст.** Manufactured building materials

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему**

2 Аттестационная работа (1 курс, 2 семестр)

Вариант № 5

**Задание № 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy.
2. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.
3. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. He (not to take) a bus.
4. Tomorrow he (not to go) to work.
5. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock.

**Задание № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.**

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me.
4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday.
5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home.

**Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. I (ask) him about his holiday?
2. He (introduce) me to his friends?
3. We (discuss) many questions after work?
4. They (to be) going to sell milk in this shop?

**Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.**

1. He (be) a middle-aged man whose head (be) clear and whose heart (be) honest and simple.
2. The scientists (research) our nature now.
3. Now I (forgive) you.

**Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов:** corrected, approval, inspection, beauty, entail, special, requisite, capable, whole, human.

**Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста** «Architectural design of a building. »

**Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.**

1. What does every element in a building have?
2. What is the main reason why architecture considers as a difficult art?
3. What must the designer have?

**Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):**

кроме этого инженер-архитектор связан, технологические аспекты зданий, различные строительные коды, включая свойства и поведение строительных материалов, правила жизненной безопасности, анализ окружающей среды и проект

**Задание № 9. Перескаж текст.** Advanced composite materials

**Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему**

## I Аттестационная работа (2 курс, 3 семестр)

### Вариант № 2

**Задание № 1.** Написать транскрипцию слов.

They are: high electric and heat conductivity, high corrosion resistance, non-magnetic qualities, light weight and easiness to fabrication.

**Задание № 2.** Переведите следующие выражения. Металлы имеют несколько характеристик, высокая проводимость тока, высокая проводимость тепла, сильное сопротивление коррозии, отсутствие магнетических качеств, легкий вес.

**Задание № 3.** Поставить предложения в Passive и Active Voice.

1. Copper, aluminium and some other metals are referred to as non-ferrous metals.
2. All metals are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
3. Metals have some characteristics.
4. Metals play the main role in the hard industry.

**Задание № 4.** Верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

- Ferrous are metals and alloys the main component of which is not iron.
- Non-ferrous metals are extracted from minerals such as magnesium, carbonate and tin oxides, chloride.
- The ferrous metals are iron, steel and their alloys.

**Задание № 5.** Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.

1. In England the traffic keeps to the left.
2. The students had five examinations.
3. I will know the result in a day.

**Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы.**

What is the oldest and best known metal?

What are zinc's characteristics?

What colour of zinc do you know?

**Задание № 7.** Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в правильное время группы Perfect или Perfect Continuous. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I see the snow (stop).
2. His wife was not in. She (go) out a half an hour before.
3. I suppose I (read) the book by that time.
4. Tell me what you (do) in my absence.

**Задание № 8.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык. Выпишите из каждого глагол – сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Напишите форму инфинитива глагола.

1. We stayed in the garden for a long time.
2. She had finished packing by three o'clock.
3. Public opinion is changing.
4. I shall come along as often as possible.
5. Jerry has been discussing it with her this evening.
6. He will be asking me the same question tomorrow.

**Задание № 9.** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста «Non-ferrous metals».

**Задание № 10.** Рассказать устную тему Spare time.

## I Аттестационная работа (2 курс, 3 семестр)

### Вариант № 3

**Задание № 1.** Написать транскрипцию слов. Ferrous are metals and alloys the main component

of which is not iron.

- Non-ferrous metals are extracted from minerals such as magnesium, carbonate and tin oxides, chloride.
- The ferrous metals are iron, steel and their alloys.

**Задание № 2.** Переведите следующие выражения: второй сплав- бронза, сплав меди и олова, металл, который не подвергается коррозии, олово – серебристый металл, продукты питания, для продуктовых контейнеров.

**Задание № 3.** Поставить предложения в Passive и в Active Voice.

1. Such combination included metals lead, zinc.

2. Bronze contains 20% tin and 80% copper. Составов 90% времени. Косвенная речь **13**

3. It was mentioned zinc.

4. Copra-nickel is used for the present “silver” coins.

**Задание № 4.** Верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Today copper and iron have taken its place.

Now lead is a very expensive metal. But lead is still used for roofing and for making waste pipes and sink traps because it is easily bent into shape, storage battery

**Задание № 5.** Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.

1. A year ago she had long fair hair.

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

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

**Задание № 6.** Ответить на вопросы. For what lead is used?

- What metal can you see mostly in our life?
- What copper alloys do you know?
- What are specific characteristics of copper?

**Задание № 7.** Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Perfect** или **Perfect Continuous**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Some time ago Jill’s hair was short but now it is long. She (grow) it again.

2. Tomorrow the terrorists (hold) the hostages for three days.

3. We were late for the station. The train (start) two minutes before we came.

4. Are you still watching television? You (watch) it since I left for work in the morning.

**Задание № 8.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык. Выпишите из каждого глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Напишите форму инфинитива глагола.

1. The situation calls for immediate actions.

2. This is the third time Bill has phoned his friend this evening.

3. Parliament resumed the emergency debate last Friday.

4. The introduction of new technologies will promote economic development.

5. I had never seen Mr. Johnson so sad before our last meeting.

6. The population of the world is rising very fast.

**Задание № 9.** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста «Tools from metal».

**Задание № 10.** Рассказать устную тему Prominent people.

## **I Аттестационная работа (2 курс, 3 семестр)**

### **Вариант № 4**

**Задание № 1.** Написать транскрипцию слов. The second is *bronze*. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. *Tin* is a silvery metal which is not corroded by air. Tin plate is suitable for cans in which acid fruit and other food-stuffs are packed because tin is not attacked by weak acids.

**Задание № 2.** Переведите следующие выражения: вредный, пора рассказать,

для окон и дверей, очень дорогой материал, серные кислоты, от радиоактивных веществ.

**Задание № 3.** Поставить предложения в Passive и Active Voice.

1. We want to tell some words about lead.
2. Lead melts at 327°C.
3. Zinc has been used for roofing recently.
4. Tin is being used for making cans.

**Задание № 4.** Верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Lead is still used for roofing and for making waste pipes and sink traps.

It is easily bent into shape, storage battery (accumulator) plates, cable sheaths, storage tanks.

It is used for lead shot, solder, screens to stop harmful radiation from radioactive substances.

**Задание № 5.** Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.

1. They have got a nice cat.
2. We had a large lunch yesterday.
3. It will probably rain soon.

**Задание № 6.** Ответить на вопросы.

1. For what lead is used?
2. For what zinc is used?
3. For what copper is used?

**Задание № 7.** Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Perfect** или **Perfect Continuous**. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. George smokes. He (smoke) for five years.
2. They already (paint) the walls in their flat.
3. The builder says he (finish) the roof by next week.
4. When I got to the car park I realised that I (lose) my keys.

**Задание № 8.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык. Выпишите из каждого глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Напишите форму инфинитива глагола.

1. It's raining again. Take your umbrella.
2. My mother always forgets my birthday.
3. I am sure Andrew will come to see us this evening.
4. I knew that he was waiting for somebody.
5. As soon as she came in I knew I had seen her before.
6. It has been snowing since Tuesday.

**Задание № 9** Прочитать и перевести абзац текста. «Ferrous metals».

**Задание № 10.** Рассказать устную тему Sport.

Контрольная работа № 3 для заочников

- 1) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite.

1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 2. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 3. We (to go) to the south next summer. 4. Who usually (to do) his homework in this room? This student (to do) .5. Who (to do) his homework there now?

2) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Continuous, Past Indefinite

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 4. His mother (to make) supper in the kitchen when I (to come).

3) Переведите на английский язык обращая внимание на употребление оборота (there is, there are).

1. В нашем городе много школ и пять институтов. 2. В центре города находится театр. 3. Театр находится в центре Москвы. 4. Ошибка в пятом предложении. 5. В пятом предложении есть ошибка.

4) Вставьте some или any .

1. I don't think we've got ... time left. 2. Please take ... magazine you like. 3. I haven't got ... questions.

5) Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. He translated very many letters into English.

2. The teacher gave us a lot of homework.

3. We have already solved the problem.

4. The boy has seen a new film.

6). Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы can, must или их эквиваленты.

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. 2. Вы не должны опаздывать. 3. Этот ребенок должен проводить больше времени на свежем воздухе. 4. В прошлом году я не умел плавать. 5. Я думаю, она не сможет сделать эту работу. 6. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе. 7). ***Вставьте much, many, little, few.***

1. Students don't usually have \_\_\_\_\_ money. 2. Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ copies. 3. He drank \_\_\_\_\_ water and felt much better. 4. Hurry up! We have very \_\_\_\_\_ time. 5. We spent \_\_\_\_\_ days in the country. 6. He gave \_\_\_\_\_ examples.

**8. Дайте определение следующим слов:**

will increase, must, these, the, from.

**9. Дайте синонимы следующим слов.**

quantity, possible, broadly, advance.

**10. Переведите следующие предложения**

faster, better, increase

## Критерии оценки

Регламентом БРС ГГНТУ предусмотрено 20 баллов за аттестацию.



Контрольная работа состоит из 10 заданий, за каждое правильно выполненное задание, соответствующее эталону, студент получает 2 балла. Для успешного написания проверочной работы необходимо набрать 20 баллов

**1 балл** – задание выполнено правильно частично.

**2 балл** – задание выполнено правильно, со знанием грамматических явлений, изучаемого языка.

### **3 семестр**

#### **I – рубежная аттестация**

Текст (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

*Согласование времен. Косвенная речь*     **16**

**Грамматика:** весь пройденный материал.

**Устные темы:** MInstitute.Moscow. Russian Federation. London. Great Britain.

MyNativeCity.Seasons.

#### **Задания:**

Работа с текстом, включая чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Вопросы к тексту.

Комментирование грамматического материала (работа по карточкам): Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Present Perfect, Modal verbs.

Сообщения по заданным устным темам.

#### **II – рубежная аттестация**

##### **2 Аттестационная работа ( 2 курс, 3 семестр)**

Вариант № 1

**Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов.**

Sheet, realize, support, considering, strength, called, compressive, tensile.

**Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения.** Упоминать строительные материалы, в первом случае, использовать в 2-х основных способах, важно понять, компоненты связываются, первый тип делается, в то же самое время.

**Задание № 3. Переведите на английский язык**

Их находят – их нашли – их найдут.

Его прощают – его простили – его простят.

Её ищут – её искали – её будут искать.

Мне предлагают – мне предложили – мне предложат.

Нас встречают – нас встретили – нас встретят.

Вам дают – вам дали – вам дадут.

**Задание № 4. Поставить в Passive.**

1. Einstein presented his theory of relativity in 1905.

2. We measure volume in cubic centimeters.

3. They will equip the laboratory with modern devices next week.

4. We were conducting this experiment before you came.

5. He had completed all necessary measurements by 3 o' clock.

**Задание № 5. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. It rains a lot in autumn.

2. I have written several letters to my friends this week

3. The interesting articles are being translated.

4. I have been waited for him recently.

**Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. What is a modern technology? 2. What materials' forms are very important in all masonry structure? 3. What factors must the civil engineer consider? 4. What can you tell something about the most accurate method of measuring proportions?

**Задание № 7. Экзаменационное задание. Complexobject**

**Задание № 8. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. "Do you know where the Browns live?" we asked a passerby. 2. "There are a lot of trains to my station on Sunday," said Andrew to us. "You will have no problems getting to my country place." 3. "Do you often meet my sister at the library?" he asked me. 4. "Will the teacher return our exercise books today?" asked Nick.

**Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему.**

**2 Аттестационная работа (2 курс, 3 семестр)** 17

*Согласование времен. Косвенная речь*

### **Вариант № 2**

**Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов.** Structural, third, lighter, right, faster, timber, fixed, because, concrete, technology, physical, measure.

**Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения.** Очень важно для любого проектировщика, выбирать и приспособливать, вот поэтому некоторые материалы, многие факторы должны рассматриваться инженерами гражданского строительства, с целью укрепления, известь, гипс, цемент.

**Задание № 3. Переведите на английский язык.**

Мне рассказывают – мне рассказали – мне расскажут.

Ему показывают – ему показали – ему покажут

Нас спрашивают – нас спросили – нас спросят.

Им отвечают – им ответили – им ответят.

Её оставляют – её оставили – её оставят.

Вас забывают – вас забыли – вас забудут.

**Задание № 4. Поставить в Passive.**

1. They make a very good wine in Spain.
2. We turn on the light when it is dark.
3. They are building a bridge over the river.
4. By 6 o' clock they will have finished the work.
5. We were analyzing the results of their research from 4 to 6 o' clock yesterday.

**Задание № 5. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. The situation calls for immediate actions.
2. This is the third time Bill has phoned his friend this evening.
3. I had never seen Mr. Johnson so sad before our last meeting.
4. The population of the world is rising very fast.

**Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. What kind of material is the most widely used for the purpose of binding together masonry units such as a stone and a brick? 2. What material is also known to be the most important component of concrete? 3. What kind of material may be considered an artificial conglomerate of crushed stone? 4. What can you tell about an important class of cement?

**Задание № 7. Экз. задание. Степени сравнения прилаг.**

**Задание № 8. Передайте предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. "My nephew is a very capable young man," said the woman. "He has just graduated from college, but he is already a very skilful specialist." 2. "Sit still and don't move your head," said the doctor to me. 3. "I want to know how your cousin likes working at this hospital," said Vera to Helen. 4. "Don't forget to bring your exercise books tomorrow," the teacher said to us. "

**Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему.**

## **2 Аттестационная работа ( 2 курс, 3семестр)**

### **Вариант № 3**

**Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов.** Designer, availability, properties, among, since, disadvantages, quality, hardening, purpose, particular.

**Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения.** Практически все материалы имеют достоинства и недостатки, эти факторы включают: доступность, стоимость, физические свойства материалов, широко используются в строительстве, масштабы для таких целей.

**Задание № 3. Переведите на английский язык.**

Их видят – их видели – их увидят.

Его слушают – его слушали – его будут слушать.

Её оставляют – её оставили – её оставят.

Нас защищают – нас защищали – нас защитят.

Мне разрешают – мне разрешили – мне разрешат.

Им покупают – им купили – им купят.

**Задание № 4. Поставить в Passive.**

1. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday.
2. The young mothers looked after her babies with great care
3. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.
4. The lecturer is making a report.
5. The students translated this text last lesson.

**Задание № 5. Задать 4 типа вопроса.**

1. I will be flying over the Atlantic Ocean at 12 o'clock tomorrow.
2. Parliament resumed the emergency debate last Friday.
3. The introduction of new technologies will promote economic development
4. The academic year was divided into two terms

**Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. What materials are mostly used in Russia? 2.

What can you tell about building technology in Russia? 3. Can you tell about the main characteristics of concrete? 4. What are the chief principles of plastics classification?

**Задание № 7. Экз. задание. Глаголы to be и to have.**

**Задание № 8. Передайте предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. "How can I get to the circus?" asked the girl. "Take tram number five," said the man. 2. "I am very sorry, Kate," said Mike, "I have forgotten to bring your dictionary." 3. "When does your mother go shopping?" asked the neighbour

4. "Do you know where the Browns live?" we asked a passerby.

**Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему**

**2 Аттестационная работа ( 2 курс, 3 семестр)**

**Вариант № 4**

**Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов.** Such, increasing, variety, high, coloured, extremely, furnace, chemical, uniform, crushed, conglomerate, proportion, weigh.

**Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения:** таким образом, цемент является самым важным компонентом, подобный нетральный материал с раствором, очень важно знать о пропорциях, <sup>Согласование времен. Косвенная речь</sup> самый точный метод измерения пропорций, <sup>19</sup>требуемое количество.

**Задание № 3. Переведите на английский язык.**

Меня посылают – меня послали – меня пошлют.

Ему помогают – ему помогли – ему помогут.

Нам советуют – нам советовали – нам посоветуют.

Им пишут - им писали – им напишут.

Нас зовут – нас позвали – нас позовут.

Ей отвечают – ей отвечали – ей ответят.

**Задание № 4. .Поставить в Passive.**

1. Our specialists have worked out a new experimental flexible line.

2. Scientists discovered an interesting phenomenon in the field of aerodynamic effects last year.

3. Scientists and engineers are developing a lot of new types of electronic and cybernetic devices.

4. Everybody understands prospects of the usage of solar energy.

5. Outer factors will not influence the operation of conveyor.

**Задание № 5. Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.**

1. We want to tell some words about lead.

2. Lead melts at 327°C.

3. Zinc has been used for roofing recently.

4. Tin is being used for making cans.

**Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы.** 1. What factors do influence mass production of prefabricated large-side concrete structural elements? 2. What are new tendencies in the choice of building materials? 3. What are the advantages of reinforced concrete? 4. Which material can be used to the best advantage for a particular part of the building?

**Задание № 7. Экз. задание. Структура there is/ are.**

**Задание № 8. Передайте предложения в косвенной речи.** 1. "There are a lot of trains

to my station on Sunday," said Andrew to us. 2. "Do you often meet my sister at the

library?" he asked me. 3. "Will the teacher return our exercise books today?" asked Nick.

4. "My nephew is a very capable young man," said the woman. "He has just graduated from college, but he is already a very skilful specialist."

**Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста. Пересказ текста.**

**Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему**

**Текст** (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

**Вопросы**

**к зачету по дисциплине «Английский язык»  
для студентов 1-го курса (ОФО, ЗФО)**

**1 семестр**

**1. Grammar**

1. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные).
2. Существительное (множественное число)
3. Числительное (количественное и порядковое; дроби)
4. Типы вопросов.
5. оборот *there is / are*.
6. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий
7. Present Continuous Tense.
8. Present Indefinite Tense.

**2. Устные темы**

1. "My visit card".
2. "Talking about my family".
3. "Talking about my friend".
4. "Talking about my house".
5. "My working day".

**2 семестр**

**1. Grammar**

1. Past Indefinite Tense.
2. Past Continuous Tense.
3. Future Indefinite Tense.
4. Future Continuous Tense.
5. Present Perfect Tense.
6. Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, ought*) и их эквиваленты

**3. Устные темы**

1. London
2. Great Britain
3. Moscow
4. Russian Federation
5. My native city

**Критерии оценки**

*Регламентом БРС ГГНТУ предусмотрено 20 баллов за зачет*

На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в рамках 1-2 семестров. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, и перевести текст профессиональной направленности, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

**Зачтено** – теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки в основном сформированы, однако они могут быть недостаточными; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки; качество выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному,

**Не зачтено** - теоретическое содержание материала не освоено, необходимые практические навыки работы с текстом не сформированы, большинство заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения очень низкое;

Согласование времен. Косвенная речь

24

### 3 семестр

#### Вопросы

к экзамену по дисциплине «Английский язык»  
для студентов 2-го курса (ОФО, ЗФО)

#### 1. Revision of studied grammar material

#### Вопросы к экзамену:

##### I. Грамматика: (правила, упражнение)

1. Числительные,
2. Глаголы *to be, to have*.
3. Местоимения
4. Существительное.
5. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный).
6. Структура *there is (are)*;
7. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
8. Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
9. оборот *to be going to*
10. Present Indefinite Tense
11. Past Indefinite Tense
12. Future Indefinite Tense
13. Present Continuous Tense
14. Past Continuous Tense
15. Future Continuous Tense
16. Present Perfect Tense
17. Past Perfect Tense
18. Future Perfect Tense
19. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
20. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
21. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
22. Passive voice (all verb tenses)
23. Infinitive. Gerund.
24. Participle I. Participle II.
25. Direct and indirect speech
26. Sequence of tenses
27. Conditional sentences.
28. Types of subordinate clauses

**II.Тексты по специальности:** читать, переводить и пересказывать

**III.Устные темы.**

Билеты к экзамену

*The Grozny State Oil Technology University  
named after acad. M.D. Millionshikov*

*Card № 1*

1. *Text: read, translate and retell*
2. *Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense (Active)*
3. *Topic: Russia* *Согласование времен. Косвенная речь* **25**

*Instructor.....Kh. A. Akaeva*

*Head of chair*

*T.I.Serganova*

### **Критерииоценки**

81- 100 **Отлично- «5»** - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.

**61- Хорошо-«4»** - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.

**41 -Удовлетворительно-«3»** - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.

**Неудовлетворительно- «2»** - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

### **Устныетемы**

#### **1 семестр**

#### **About myself**

My name is Ann. My surname is Pavlova. I'm seventeen years old. I was born in 1996 in Pskov. I live at 23 New Street. We live in a small flat on the second floor. My phone number is one four seven two five three. I go to the university. I am a first year student. I like English very much. I like reading. I think comics and detective novels are easier to read than real books, but I prefer to read novels. On Saturdays I usually go out with my friends. We often go to the park or to the cinema. I don't like to watch television. I like fresh air and exercise! I play tennis. I like tennis. It's very good for arms and legs. Tennis is fun. My mother is a housewife. She is warm-hearted, generous, optimistic and very lively. She has got long dark hair and green eyes. She isn't very tall. My mother is very beautiful. She is an artistic type. She paints and draws very well. Sometimes she does pottery and sculpture. She goes to art exhibitions as often as possible. My

father is a bus driver. My father's name is Nick. He's got a good sense of humour. He's tall and he's got fair hair and blue eyes. He's in his forties. He's very handsome. He likes photography and his hobby is woodcraft. In summer he goes fishing. It's very relaxing. I've got one brother. His name is Petya. He's seventeen. He is a student. He is kind and friendly. He is very musical. He plays the guitar very well. He makes cassette recordings of friend's records. He listens to music in the evenings and often goes to concerts at weekends. He is quite tall and likes to play basketball. My brother looks very like my mother. I look more like my father. I've got my father's eyes, but I've got my mother's personality. My father's mother and father, my grandparents, live in the village. In spring they like to do some gardening, but their hobby is to watch T.V. They are very kind. They like to give presents. I love them very much. We are all great friends.

### Questions:

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Where and when were you born?
- 3) How old are you?
- 4) What do you do?
- 5) Are you a student?
- 6) Where do you live?
- 7) What is your address?
- 8) What's your phone number?
- 9) What colour hair have you got?
- 10) What colour eyes have you got?

### Vocabulary:

artistic —художественный  
as often as possible —так часто, как возможно  
beautiful —красивая (женщина)  
bus driver —водитель автобуса  
calf —теленок  
cat —кошка  
cassette recording —запись на кассету  
clean —убирать, чистить  
comics —комиксы  
novel —роман

### My family

Every family where everyone is responsible for its comfort, success in work, health and good spirits must be a strong unit. We ought not to forget that we are members of society and family is the most important thing for each of us. The children whose parents take proper care of them are very grateful to them either now or afterwards when they become grown-ups.

As for my family, it is not large. There are four of us: a father, a mother, a brother and me. We love each other and try to help each other. We are very anxious when any of us is unhappy in some way.

My father is 38. He is a doctor. He works at a hospital. He treats people and gives them health and advice. I know he is respected by his patients.

My mother is 35. Her work at a factory is hard, but she likes it very much.



My brother is younger than me. He is 10 years old. He is a schoolboy. He is a good tennis player. I have seen him playing tennis several times. He likes me to come to the stadium and see him playing tennis. My father and mother sometimes go there too. Certainly my mother is the housekeeper in our family. She is a very good cook. She knows what is necessary for our family. She goes shopping and cooks very nice and tasty things. All of us try to help her whenever we can. Dad often goes to the market. I go to the dairy and my brother goes to the baker's.

Our grandparents do not live with us. They come to see us and we call them very often. We usually get together on our family holidays (mostly birthdays) on New Year's Eve or other festivals. Our family members love each other. Those who come to us say that our family is very nice.

### **Questions:**

- 1) Do you know all of your aunts and uncles? How many of them have you met? Which ones are older or younger than your father or mother?
- 2) Do you know all of your cousins? How many of them have you seen? Who are the new ones? When did you last see them? When will you get a chance to see all these relatives again?

Your Dad's and Mum's Job

- 3) Where does your father work?

Does he work in a factory?

In an office?

On a farm?

In a garage?

Does your Mum work at home?

- 4) How does your Dad get to work?

Does he go by bus? By train?

By car? (in a car pool)? Does he walk to work?

- 5) Does he work full-time or part-time?

- 6) How many hours a week does he work?

- 7) Does he ever work overtime?

- 8) Does he work days or nights?

- 9) Does he like his job?

- 10) How long has he been working there?

### **Vocabulary:**

afterwards — потом, позже

anxious — озабоченный

babysitter — приходящая няня, остающаяся с детьми за плату

bake — печь, выпекать

baker — пекарь, булочник

baker's — булочная

carpool — автомобиль, на котором

взрослые по очереди возят в школу несколько детей

certainly — конечно

comfort — удобство, покой

### **My Friend**

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is

well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning.

She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head.

Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world. She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam. Lena is a sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions and once even won short-story contest that our school wallpaper holdsevery year.

Lena and me are good friends. We help each other a lot and try not to quarrel. But when sometimes it comes to quarreling we try to make it up at once.

### **Questions:**

1. How old is Lena? 2. Does she wear spectacles? 3. Describe her appearance. 4. Does she do well at school? 5. What unbreakable rule has she? 6. What books is she fond of reading? 7. Does Lena go in for sports? .. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team? 8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball? 9. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so? 10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

### **Vocabulary:**

former school-mates — бывшие школьные друзья

bosom friend — закадычный друг

to be pretty in one's own way — быть по-своему красивым

burn-up — курносый

freckles — веснушки

forehead — лоб

plain — некрасивый

to do well at school — хорошо учиться в школе

to be fond of — любить, нравится

plain books — художественные книги

to be of great help — быть очень полезным, нужным

to be at hand — быть под рукой

### **Our flat**

When we speak about our flat we like to say "it is cosy", "it is comfortable". People must have a very cosy and comfortable flat. It is the place where they live, rest and sleep. They create a pleasant home with their own hands. Everyone in the family is responsible for its cleaning and keeping it in order.

My family and I live in a two-room apartment in a block of flats of five floors. Our flat is on the second floor. There is a bedroom, a living-room, a kitchen, a hall, and a bathroom in it. There is a balcony too. There are a lot of flowers there from early spring to late autumn.

My room is not large. There is a sofa, a writing-table and a chair, a wardrobe and a piano in the room. My room faces the North. It is very light.

The living-room is large. There is a dining-table with four chairs, a cupboard, two armchairs, a wall unit and a sofa. There is a T.V.-set, a tape-recorder and a record-player in the room. There are also several book-shelves there. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet. There are two landscapes on the wall.

In the kitchen we have hot and cold running water, a gas stove; there is a table and chairs, a cupboard and shelves. Our home is very nice and hospitable!

### **Questions:**

- 1) Do you live in an apartment/ flat?
- 2) How many rooms are there in your apartment/ flat?
- 3) How many apartments/ flats are there in your building?
- 4) What floor do you live on?
- 5) Does your building have an elevator / lift?
- 6) Does your building have a laundry room?
- 7) How large is the kitchen?
- 8) Does it have fire escapes?
- 9) Does your building have balconies?
- 10) Does it have a recreation room? What do people do there?

### **Vocabulary:**

on the second floor-третийэтаж

living-room-общаякомната

kitchen-кухня

hall-прихожая

dining-table- обеденный стол

armchair- кресло

writing-table- письменный стол

sofa- диван

landscape- пейзаж

flower- цветок

### **My working day**

On my working days I usually wake up at 7 o'clock in the morning. The alarm-clock rings and I get out of bed. I go to the bathroom. Then I do my morning exercises and get dressed. My breakfast is on the table. Mother has already made it. She gets up earlier and cooks breakfast. After it I leave for school. It takes me 10 minutes to get there. My classes start at half past eight. I usually have five or six lessons every day except Saturday and Sunday. By two o'clock I'm free. I go home and have dinner. Usually my friend gives me a call and we go for a walk. I like these walks, because we can chat about trifles and enjoy the weather. At these moments I feel happy and come home in good spirits. I am ready to do my homework. I spend about two hours on it. I know that about half an hour later my mother will come and I go to the kitchen to make the meal for my parents. They like it. After work they feel tired and the table on which their meal is ready makes them smile. I like such pleasant moments.

Certainly I do some other house work: cleaning, washing up, ironing and so on. In order to have a loving family, each person must do his part. We are friends and all decisions we make together. (What to buy, where to rest, what friends to invite on this or that occasion.)

My school-mates often come to our place. They like my parents. Sometimes they stay with us to have a cup of tea. We talk, watch TV and discuss some news. In the evenings and mornings we spend some time in the open air walking our dog Spotty.

### Questions

- 1) When do you usually wake up on a week-day?
- 2) Who cooks your breakfast?
- 3) What work do you do in your flat?
- 4) Do you take a cold shower in the morning?
- 5) How do you travel to school?
- 6) Is your school far from your house?
- 7) What do you have for breakfast as a rule?
- 8) How long does it take you to get to school?
- 9) When do you have a break for lunch?
- 10) When do you get home from school?

### Vocabulary:

alarm-clock —будильник  
bathroom —ванная  
certainly —конечно  
chat —болтать  
clean —прибирать  
comfortable —уютный  
cook —готовить  
decision —решение  
except —кроме  
feeltired —чувствовать усталость

### 2 Семестр

#### THE GROZNY STATE OIL INSTITUTE by the academician M. D. Millionshikov

The Grozny State Oil Institute was founded in 1920 It's one of the oldest and leading educations institutions in Russia Federation. Before the war Grozny High Institute awarded by the Order of the *Labour* Red Banner of oil industry, named in the honour of academician M.D.Millionshikov. It was founded in 1920 on the base of oil College and situated in the centre of Lenin region of Grozny.

There were 9 faculties at the Oil Institute: the faculty of geological research, the faculty of oil trade, the faculty of oil-mechanics, the faculty of electrification and automation of the industrial processes, the building faculty. It had evening correspondence and preparatory departments.

During the war actions in Chechen Republic the main buildings of Oil Institute with all scientific research laboratories were destroyed.

Nowadays the Grozny State Oil Institute is restoring. There are five faculties at our Institute: the faculty of geological trade, the faculty of oil-mechanics, the faculty of automation and applied informatic and the building faculty. It has correspondence and preparatory departments and post-graduate course.

There are .....\_\_\_\_\_students on the day course and .....\_\_ at the correspondence course. The academic year is divided into two terms: from September to January and from February to July. The students take examinations and tests at the end of each term. They attend lectures and practical hours and go through practical training at plants and other industrial enterprises and they get practical knowledge and experience necessary for their diploma papers. The teaching staff contains more than \_\_\_\_skilled tutors candidates and doctors of science, assistants and professors.

A lot of students belong to students scientific groups. They take part in the research projects which their departments conduct.

Postgraduates carry out research in different fields of science and engineering.

More than 18000 specialists graduated from this well-known Institute. They work in the country and abroad, where the oil industry exists. Among the gradutors, there are four Heroes of the Soviet Union, five Heroes of Social Labour, more than 20 winners of the Lenin and State Premiums, more than 20 have the Rank of the honoured workers of the RSFSR and autonomous republics, more than 20 professors, 10 heads of the managements and so on.

### **Answer the following questions:**

- 1 .What specialists does our Institute train?
2. What is the student body?
3. What do these buildings house?
4. How many buildings does our Institute have?
5. Who teaches at the Institute?
6. What does our diploma mean?
7. Who helps students master professional skills?
8. What part does our Institute play?

### **London**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange.

Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there.

London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library — one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too.

In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

**Questions:**

1. When was London founded?
2. Into which parts is London divided?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. Do you know any places of interest in London?
5. All London's history is told by its streets, isn't it?

**Vocabulary:**

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| tower — башня                | strike- ударять, бить            |
| tomb — могила                | to mention-упоминать, ссылаться  |
| battle — битва               | attract- привлекать, притягивать |
| in conclusion — в заключение | to be lucky- быть счастливым     |
|                              | enjoy - наслаждаться             |

## **RUSSIAN FEDERATION (RUSSIA)**

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the world's total land mass. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The country has many seas and oceans.

There are different types of climate on the territory of this country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool. Summers are hot or warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot and the climate is very favourable. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry while winters are very cold.

Some parts of the country are covered with hills and mountains.

There are many rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Moscow is the capital of this country. It was founded in 1147. It is a nice city. There are many things to see in Moscow. For example, museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments. The people of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia.

The population of Russia is about 150 million. 83 per cent of population are Russians. 73 per cent of the population lives in cities.

**Vocabulary:**

1. occupy- занимать
2. climate- климат
3. temperature- температура
4. rich- богатый
5. per cent- процент
6. coal- уголь

7. iron- железо
8. lake-озеро
9. deep- глубокий
10. sights- достопримечательности

### Questions:

1. Is the Russia Federation one of the largest countries in the world?
2. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
3. How many rivers are there in Russia?
4. What kind of mineral resources does Russia have?
5. What kind of lakes are there in our country?
6. What is the capital of our country?
7. Are there any sights in Moscow? What are they?

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### Moscow

Moscow, the capital of Russia, is one of the largest cities in the world. It stands on the bank of the Moskva River. About ten million people live in the city. Moscow is famous for its historical and architectural monuments that were built by the outstanding architects and sculptors: Kazakov, Bazhenov, Bove, Mikhailov, Martos, Opekushin and others.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a wonderful architectural ensemble with three magnificent cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, palaces, fortress walls and 20 towers. On the five tops of the Kremlin towers one can see shining ruby stars. The clock that strikes every quarter of an hour is on the Spassky Tower. The Kremlin with golden domes and towers attracts everybody's attention and makes a strong impression on tourists and guests of the capital.

The Alexander Garden is situated near the Kremlin wall. In 1967 the Memorial architectural ensemble was set up over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There are always a lot of flowers at the foot of the monument, especially on Victory Day.

Some skyscrapers decorate Moscow, including Moscow University where young people from different parts of our country and abroad study.

Moscow is a scientific and cultural centre where there are lots of institutes, universities, libraries, museums, technical schools, colleges and secondary schools. The city leads a varied cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre with its famous world ballet and opera, the Art Theatre, The Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre and others.

Muscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Gallery, the Museum of Fine Arts named after A. S. Pushkin, the Kuskovo museum and Ostankino serfs Art Museum, Kolomenskoye, literary museums and art galleries.

At the Tretyakov Gallery one can see a lot of remarkable paintings by the outstanding Russian artists: Repin, Kramskoy, Ivanov, Serov, Perov, Phedotov, Levitan, Vasnetsov, Shishkin, Polenov and others. Crowds of people visit the Tretyakov Gallery admiring beautiful pictures.

At the Museum of Fine Arts there are masterpieces by the great European painters: Rubens, Van Gogh, Henri Matiss, Pablo Picasso, Paul Cezanne, Claude Monet, Rembrandt, Botticelli, John Constable and others.

Muscovites are fond of going in for sports. So, there are lots of stadiums, swimming-pools, sportsgrounds and courts. The biggest stadium is in Luzhniki. It is a green park with many sports facilities: a swimming-pool, a palace of sports, a skating-rink, tennis courts and other sportsgrounds.

The citizens of Moscow enjoy spending their weekends in parks, forests, gardens, for example in the Park of Culture and Rest, in Izmailovo, Sokolniki, Fili and others, where one can see amateur actors, films, go boating and ride on different attractions. Certainly Moscow is worth seeing.

***Vocabulary:***

- |                |   |               |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 1-complex      | - | комплекс      |
| 2. be proud of | - | гордиться     |
| 3. government  | - | правительство |
| 4. link-       |   | соединять     |
| 5. landscape   | - | пейзаж        |
| 6. mention     | - | упоминать     |
| 7. foreigner   | - | иностранец    |
| 8. convenient  | - | удобный       |

**QUESTIONS**

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. Moscow is a port of five seas, isn't it?
3. Is Moscow a modern city?
4. Are there many plants in Moscow?
5. Do you like to visit the Tretyakov Gallery?
6. How often do you go to the museums?
7. What do you know about the State Moscow University?
8. There are many kinds of transport in Moscow, aren't there?
9. How many stations has our metro got?
10. Do you like to go by metro?

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

The United Kingdom is situated near the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean to the north and north-west and the North Sea to the east.

The U.K. includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland and Wales.

The United Kingdom has an area of 94,249 square miles. The capital of the country is London. English is the official language.

The population of the U.K. is nearly 60 million. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in towns. Over 46 million people live in England. Over 3 million- in Wales, a little over 5 million in Scotland, about 1.5. million- in Northern Ireland. London's population is over 7 million. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. There are many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer and in winter, in autumn and in spring. Snow usually falls only in the North and West of the country. The surface of England and Ireland is flat but Scotland and Wales are mountainous.

Many parts of the country have beautiful villages. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. Many ships and barges go up and down the river. The longest river is the Severn. It is 350 kilometres long.



There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University and Oxford University.

The U.K. is a parliamentary monarchy.

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The main political parties of Great Britain are the Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party.

The United Kingdom has various mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries. The main industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast.

Agriculture is an important sector in the economy of the country. The British grow wheat, fruit, vegetables and oats.

### **Vocabulary:**

1. 1 mile = 1609 метров
2. mild — мягкий
3. flat — плоский, ровный
4. monarchy — монархия
5. oats — овес (обыкновенно р.)
6. the English — англичане
7. the Scots — шотландцы
8. the Welsh — уэльсцы, валлийцы
9. the Irish — ирландцы
10. barge — баржа

### **QUESTIONS**

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the area of the United Kingdom?
3. What is the capital of the country?
4. What is the official language in England?
5. How many rivers are there in Great Britain?
6. What does the British Parliament consist of?
7. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
8. What are the main industrial centres in Great Britain?
9. Name the largest cities of the country.
10. How many do people live United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

### **MY NATIVE CITY**

Grozny is the industrial and cultural centre and capital of the Chechen Republic. It was founded first as fortress on either side of the Sunzha River in 1818. 20 years ago it was a prosperous city.

Elder generation remembers its green parks and squares, wide streets and avenues, magnificent and multistoried dwellings, fine palaces, theatres, cinemas, museums. In different parts of the city there were monuments to famous Russian writers and poets. But what the people were proud of was the industry of Grozny. Grozny was famous for its oil and chemical industry. At night one could see in the sea of lights there were lights of its numerous plants the production of which has been exported to many countries abroad. Higher educational institutes that are Oil, Pedagogical

and University trained specialists for different aspects of the life of our republic. One could hardly recognize Grozny after subsequent wars. The city was greatly damaged by the war actions. Ruins, ruins and ruins were everywhere. It was necessary to rebuild everything destroyed during the wars. The face of city was rapidly changing. The whole districts have already been reconstructed. A lot of new modern buildings, schools, hospitals have been built in different parts of the city. In the years to come Grozny will grow and develop. You will not find single-storied houses blocks buildings of concrete, steel and glass will line the streets of the capital. Its streets will be covered with asphalt, green parks and squares will be laid out. Grozny of tomorrow will grow into a garden city. In the near future it will become one of the most beautiful cities in the North Caucasus. I like my city and I am proud to be citizen of my Republic.

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### ***Vocabulary:***

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| in the years to come-    | впоследствии               |
| to lay out( laid, laid)- | разбивать (парки, скверы)  |
| magnificent-             | великолепный               |
| dwelling -               | дом                        |
| avenue-                  | аллея                      |
| rapidly-                 | быстро                     |
| fortress-                | крепость                   |
| prosperous-              | процветающий               |
| to damage-               | повреждать, наносить ущерб |
| multistoried-            | многоэтажный               |

### **Questions:**

1. Is Grozny the industrial and cultural centre of the Chechen Republic?
2. Where is the Chechen Republic situated?
3. How many rivers are there in the Chechen Republic?
4. What kind of mineral resources does the Chechen Republic have?
5. What kind of lakes are there in our Republic?
6. What is the capital of the Chechen Republic?
7. Are there any sights in Grosny? What are they?

### 3 Семе́стр

#### British science and scientists

British contribution to science includes many great discoveries linked with famous names - Sir Isaac Newton (theory of gravitation), Robert Boyle ("the father of modern chemistry"), Michael Faraday (whose discoveries gave rise to the electrical industry), and Henry Cavendish (properties of hydrogen). In the last century -J.J. Thomson, Lord Rutherford and Sir James Chadwick (basic work on nuclear science), Gowland Hopkins (the existence of vitamins<sup>1</sup>), Sir William Bragg (X-ray analysis), and many others.

Medicine owes<sup>2</sup> much to such pioneers as William Harvey (circulation of the blood), Edward Jenner (vaccination), Joseph Lister (antiseptics), Sir Ronald Ross (who proved the relation between malaria and mosquitoes). British advances in medicine include penicillin and other antibiotics, heart-lung machines<sup>3</sup>, a new anti-viral agent<sup>4</sup>, interferon of great potential value, and many other important development in the treatment of disease.

The first pedal cycle was built by a Scotsman, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, in 1839. Today Britain is the world's biggest exporter of cycles.

The first thermionic valve<sup>5</sup> was patented in England in 1904 by Sir Ambrose Fleming, who could have foreseen few of the consequences of his invention - radio broadcasting, television, radar navigational aids and communications satellites.

The British discovery of the multicavity magnetron<sup>6</sup> in 1941 marked the beginning of modern radar, which played a major part in the Second World War. Today over half the world's shipping carries British radar equipment.

Since 1945 there have been over 30 British scientists who have received international recognition for their work by gaining Nobel awards. There are more than 200 learned scientific societies in Britain.

#### Vocabulary:

bitamin - витамин В

toowe - быть должным, быть обязанным

heart-lungmachines - приборы (аппараты) искусственного сердца и легких

an ti- viral agent -антивирусное вещество

thermionicvalve - электронная лампа высокой чувствительности

(термической обработки)

multicavitymagnetron - магнетрон, обеспечивающий очень большой выход энергии

consequence-последствие

satellite-сопровождающее и обслуживающее лицо

broadcasting-радиовещание, телевидение

**Questions:**

1. What includes many great discoveries linked with famous names?
2. Whom does medicine owe?
3. What do British advances include in medicine?
4. Whom was the first pedal cycle built by?
5. When was the first pedal cycle built by Kirkpatrick Macmillan?

**THEY ARE BRITAIN'S PRIDE****CHRISTOPHER WREN (1632-1723)**

Unfortunately it is not much known about the first years of Christopher Wren's life and about the family he was born in. But it goes without saying that it was his mother, or father, or both who helped Christopher to be interested in many things and become industrious.

Christopher Wren was many-sided specialist. He was a mathematician, an astronomer and, above all, he was a man of science and an inventor. When Wren was at the age 28, he was a Professor and taught astronomy at Oxford.

Most of all Christopher Wren is known as an eminent architect. He revealed his talent of an architect after the Great Fire of London (1666). Wren invented new ways of working with traditional English building material, brick in particular, which he used while rebuilding the churches of London, burnt down in the Great Fire.

Wren wanted to change the face of the capital. He prepared a plan for restoration of London, and the City in particular. It was difficult to realize himself in full while restoring the city from ruins and ashes.

Wren built anew more than fifty London's churches, in particular St. Michael's, St. Bride's and St. Mary-le-Bow, to replace those destroyed. Wren's main project was erecting anew St. Paul's Cathedral. The building of Wren's masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral, began in 1675 and lasted for more than twenty years, till 1720, when Wren was 88 years old.

Christopher Wren's other buildings include Royal Exchange, Marlborough House, Greenwich Hospital, Chelsea Hospital, the Royal Naval College and parts of Hampton Court.

Christopher Wren was made a knight in 1673, fifty years after his death.

Sir Christopher Wren was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral that he had built. The epitaph inscribed on his grave reads, "For his monument, just look around you."

**Questions:**

1. What can you tell about Wren's the first years?

**Environmental Pollution**

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution — causing

machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

### ***Questions***

1. Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
3. What can environmental pollution cause?
4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can government and individuals do to reduce pollution?

### ***Vocabulary:***

environment pollution — загрязнение окружающей среды

uncrowded — слабо населенный

rural — сельскохозяйственный

pollution-causing — вызывающий загрязнение

crowded — густонаселенный

pollutants — отходы

invention — изобретение

soil — грунт, земля

existence — существование

goods — товары

## **Sport**

A lot of people never exercise. They often eat the wrong food as well. These people become unhealthy.

In our family all of us are careful about our food and exercise a lot. My dad and brother run five kilometres every day. They are very healthy. They like swimming and running.

My father doesn't drink any alcohol and he never smokes. My Mum and I do aerobics at the weekend. I always eat some fruit for breakfast: an apple and an orange. I eat a lot of vegetables, but I never eat any sugar. It's very bad for teeth.

My brother does a lot of sports: swimming, cycling, yoga and jogging. He likes swimming, because it is good for the back. Cycling is good for the legs, and it's relaxing. Yoga is good for breathing. It's also very relaxing.

Jogging is good for losing weight, and also very good for breathing. It's very good for the heart, too. I like tennis very much. Tennis is fun, and very exciting. It's very good for arms and legs. I like it a lot.

## **Questions:**

- 1) Do you do a lot of sports?
- 2) How many sports do you do?
- 3) And what are they?
- 4) Why do you like cycling?
- 5) What kinds of sport are most popular among the young people in your country?
- 6) Do you like physical training classes at school? If "yes": What kind of activity do you prefer? If "no": Why not?
- 7) What kinds of sport competitions are held in your school?
- 8) Are there any school champions in your class?
- 9) What sport does she/he do?
- 10) Is there any difference between your PT lessons in winter and in autumn? Say in detail.

## **Vocabulary:**

breathing —дыхание

careful —заботливый

exercise —заниматься спортом

health —здоровье

jogging —бег трусцой

relax —расслабляться

smoke —курить

unhealthy —нездоровый

wealth —богатство

## Spare time

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Every day I go to school. I get up early, do homework, have piano lessons twice a week.

But on weekends I like to do something different. I like to relax. I watch T. V. or videos. If it rains, I prefer indoor activities: to read books or newspapers, to play chess, draughts or table-tennis, to practice woodcraft, to play records, to write some letters, to draw, to clean the house.

In winter I like to watch Winter Olympics on T.V. I like to watch ski jumping, hockey and figure skating.

As for my sister she likes to knit and sew. She takes an aerobics class on Sundays.

In spring and summer I prefer outdoor activities: to do some gardening, to ride a bike, to go roller skating, to play volleyball and badminton. I like to go swimming and I go deep-sea diving. I like to go boating too. I go fishing and do a lot of photography. Of all outdoor games I prefer tennis. Playing tennis relaxes me. I'm not a good tennis player.

In autumn I like to go to the cinema, to the theatre, to the concerts, to the library and art exhibitions.

In winter I go skiing or skating. I like to play ice hockey. My sister likes figure skating.

## Questions

- 1) What do you like to do on weekends?
- 2) What are you going to do this weekend?
- 3) Are you a good swimmer?
- 4) What are you doing next Sunday?
- 5) What will you do if it rains?
- 6) What sport do you like to do on vacation?
- 7) Can you play it well?
- 8) What does your sister like to do on weekends?
- 9) How much television do you watch every week?
- 10) What were you doing last night?

**Vocabulary:**

artexhibition —художественнаявыставка  
basketball —баскетбол  
different —различный  
dive — нырять  
draughts —шашки  
draw — рисовать карандашами  
figureskating —фигурноекатание  
football —футбол  
go cycling = to ride a bike — кататьсянавелосипеде  
gorollerskating — кататься на роликовых коньках

**My future profession.**

Civil engineering is a professional engineering discipline that deals with the design, construction and maintenance of the physical and naturally built environment, including works such as bridges, roads, canals, dams and buildings. They must consider many factors in their designs, from the costs to making sure the structure will stay intact during bad weather. This is one of the oldest types of engineering.

Many civil engineers manage people and projects. A civil engineer may oversee a construction site or be a city engineer. Others may work in design, construction, research, and teaching. There are many specialties within civil engineering, such as structural, construction, environment, and transportation.

Civil engineers usually work in areas that are industry and business centers. Engineers should be creative, curious, analytical, and detail-oriented. They should be able to work as part of a team. People skills are important. This is because engineers often work with people in a wide range of fields.

**Questions:**

1. What is civil engineering?
2. What factors must they consider?
3. Is this one of the oldest types of engineering?
4. What specialties are there within civil engineering?
5. Where do civil engineers usually work?

**Vocabulary:**

Civil engineering-гражданскоестроительство  
discipline-дисциплина  
bridges-мост



road-дорога

canal-канал

dam-дамба, платина

project-проект, план

creative-творческий, созидательный

curious-любопытный

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## ТЕМЫ РЕФЕРАТОВ

1.

|                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>Тексты по страноведению</b>          |
| Climate in England                      |
| Great Britain                           |
| Newspapers in Great Britain             |
| The Government of Great Britain         |
| Higher and Further Education in Britain |
|                                         |

## 2. Критерии оценки

*Регламентом БРС предусмотрено всего 15 баллов за самостоятельную работу студента. Критерии оценки разработаны, исходя из возможности защиты студентом до пяти рефератов (по 3 балла).*

**- 0 баллов выставляется студенту, если подготовлен некачественный доклад:** тема не раскрыта, в изложении доклада отсутствует четкая структура, логическая последовательность.

**- 1- балл выставляется студенту, если подготовлен некачественный доклад:** тема раскрыта, однако в изложении доклада отсутствует четкая структура отражающая сущность раскрываемой темы

**- 2 балла выставляется студенту, если подготовлен качественный доклад:** тема хорошо раскрыта, в изложении доклада прослеживается четкая структура, логическая последовательность, отражающая сущность раскрываемой темы. Однако студент не осознает связь данного понятия с другими объектами дисциплины.

**- 3 балла выставляется студенту, если подготовлен качественный доклад:** тема хорошо раскрыта, в изложении доклада прослеживается четкая структура логическая последовательность. Студент свободно апеллирует терминами, демонстрирует авторскую позицию. Способен ответить на дополнительные вопросы по теме доклада (1-2 вопроса).

## **PLASTICS**

One of new synthetic materials used widely is plastic. Although the first plastic, celluloid was introduced 100 years ago. Some types of plastics are very tough, e.g., nylon. Others may be relatively brittle, as polystyrene. Plastic is not as strong as iron or steel or concrete when it comes to supporting great weights. Plastics do not rust and therefore require no protective layer, such as paint, which can subsequently peel off. They can be colored and such color is part of the material. Some types will withstand higher temperatures than others and the ceiling temperature is constantly being raised as new varieties appear. Plastics have found wide application both in everyday life and in industry.

It is a decorative plastic — laminate. It consists of paper filler impregnated with thermosetting resins, on top of which is laid similarly impregnated paper. The paper itself is topped with a melamine resin treated skin which gives a tough surface. This sandwich being then pressed and subjected to heat. A laminate has been developed which is suitable for both inside and outside use. It is used by an architect and a builder in interior and exterior design. A Laminate can be worked by all the methods commonly employed by a builder. A Laminate has some weathering properties. There were many disadvantages in the development of decorative laminates before they could be put on the market. Its chief advantage is that it needs no maintenance other than an occasional wipe down with a damp cloth. Another important property is that curved surfaces can be introduced and sharp comers eliminated in areas where hygiene is an essential consideration.

### **Reinforced Plastics**

In order to improve the (*mechanical plastic*) properties of resin, glass fibers are often added to create a reinforced (*plastic, water*). Glass fabrics offer great potential for structural use. Since the (*glass, iron*) fibers have tensile strengths up to 600.000 (42.000 kg/sq cm)? their addition to a resin results in a composite (*material, work*) with an ultimate strength up to 250.000 (17-500 kg/sq cm), although lower strength combinations are normally used as structural (*panels, boxes*) as structural shapes such as I-beams and as bodies for ships and trailers. An experimental (*house, work*) built in Disneyland in 1956 has a reinforced plastic shell.

### **Foamed Plastics.**

Foamed plastics, such as urethane and polystyrene, have very low compressive and tensile (*strength, glass*) and puncture easily. They can be used between two layers of a hard surface material such as a metal to create a laminated (*sandwich, ship*) panel with high stiffness. Such panels are used as floors, partitions and exterior walls in (*buildings, garages*).

## **THE PLASTIC HOUSE FOR TOMORROW**

New developments of architects are known today. One of them is a design of a new house. Young architects from the architectural department of the Rhode Island School of Design have designed tomorrow's houses. Such a house was designed with the help of research material by a graduate of this school. The system is based on cast plastic bubbles linked together. It permits the creation of almost any size and shape of such a house. The walls are giant curved sandwiches with rigid plastic as outside surfaces and foamed plastic between to act as insulation. This house has features associating more and mote with modem living. The huge glass areas admit a lot of light. At the same time it also tends to add outdoor space to the indoors and increases the feeling of spaciousness. Another house is a beautiful example of what engineers like to call "blue sky thinking". Its skeleton is a coil of magnesium alloy covered by a vapor barrier and a sprayed coat of concrete. The floor is also concrete. If glass were desired, it could be set between the coils of the frame. The entire structure would rest on pieces of curved recast masonry. It is difficult to imagine such a house. On the contrary, the spiral framework would be compressed, just like a

spring for shipment to the site. It is expanded, braced with welded pieces between coils there. A skin is applied. In this way the problem of manufacturing large pieces of house that are still transportable would be solved.

## REINFORCED - CONCRETE ELEMENTS PRODUCTION

With a great number of plants producing recast reinforced- concrete elements in our country and abroad it is a rapid growth of recast-concrete products. Particularly they are wall panels, slabs, beams to serve a multitude of building needs. This industry has a task to maintain and improve the quality of the products. A lot of excellent work has already been done to raise the standards of this industry to their present level.

First of all, a well-designed plant must be established in a given area. A careful appraisal of the potential requirements provides valuable information for determining the size of the plant which should be built. A number of economic considerations deserve a particular attention. The following general aspects should be kept in mind when designing a plant. The plant floor level should be not 6 inches above the general grade of the yard to assure. In addition, concrete yard runways should be slightly above the level of the surrounding yard so that they will remain free of pebbles and other obstructions that might interfere with the operation of trucks or other equipment. The yard should slope away from the main building in all directions if possible.

Adequate space should be allowed at sides and in front of machines and casting beds. Then, a well-designed plant must have sufficient capacity for the normal output plus reasonable margin for a possible increased. The design should specifically and carefully antic-creased production without disrupting the original lay-out. Regardless of the general lay -out of the plant, aggregates and cement should be stored as close to the mixers as possible; Machinery and equipment designers have made important contributions by creating better machines and tools for the industry. It is axiomatic now that materials can be handled more cheaply with machinery than with manpower. All raw materials are elevated into overhead storage bins. The materials may move by gravity from the bins to the mixers arid molding machinery without re-elevating.

With such an arrangement the mixers are located on a separate floor level directly above the molding machinery. In large plants producing precast-concrete elements the moulded units are delivered from the moulding machinery to high-pressure steam curing autoclaves for further treatment.

**Concrete** is made from (*cement, nylon*)coarse aggregate (stones), fine aggregate (sand or crushed stone) and water. Coarse aggregate ranging from 5 mm to 40 mm may be used for (*normal, class*)work. The maximum (*size, piece*)of the aggregate should not be greater than one quarter of the minimum thickness of the finished concrete. The (*normal maximum sizes, large parts*)are 20 mm and 40 mm (20 mm being more common). The maximum size of aggregate which should be used in small (*concrete sections, window frames*)or, where reinforcement is close together, is 10 mm.

## THE METHOD OF PRESSURE

Nowadays a building's framework is made of reinforced concrete and of structural steel. Concrete is made by mixing together small stones, sand, cement and water. The coarse stones used in the mix give the concrete its strength. The sand is needed to fill the gaps between the stones. The cement, mixed with just enough water to make it into a paste, covers the surface of all solids, and binds the entire mixture into single mass. It is used less water to make mixing concrete denser and stronger. It is a difficulty here. Dry mixing concrete is not so easy to stir as one that is fairly wet and sloppy. When it is really strong concrete, it is mixed with the necessary minimum of water and placed in the forms. After this it is vibrated with electrically vibrated bars. The mixture is tipped or piped into forms (wooden molds) of the shape required.

To make concrete resistant to bending, building engineers reinforce it. It is done by putting

bars of steel or miniature steel frameworks into the forms. Hence is named «reinforced concrete». With such a material a variety of constructional shapes can be produced. They can be “shells” and roofs. For this reinforced concrete is, used in thin sheets. Reinforced concrete can be used more effectively if before the external load comes on. For instance, suppose that a reinforced beam could be bent out of the straight by an inch before it developed serious cracks. By pressing it in reverse, building engineers prepare the concrete in advance to withstand the pressures and pulls that the external load causes.

Concrete can be pressed in two ways. In the first method, the concrete is casted around stretched steel wires. After setting concrete, the wires are released and compress the concrete as they contract. Such a method of pressing produces pretension concrete. The other method is called post-tensioning. In the case of a beam the concrete is casted around polythene tubes. After setting concrete, steel cables are drawn through polythene tubes. These cables are anchored at one end of the beam, stretched by jacks and then fixed at the end of the beam.

In constructing of a building, it is possible to cast the floors and walls as well as the framework directly on the spot where they are to stand. Building forms a monolith. Last one is a large artificial stone composed entirely of concrete that has been shaped within wooden molds fitted together perfectly. To cast all the parts in place, a builder has to use many forms. They are removed as soon as the concrete has set. Before beginning another work, concrete must be given plenty of time to harden. In order to save time, a builder may prefer to use a number of standardized concrete units. These can be made. Individual members can be pressed. Also’ different sections of the building can be prefabricated.

### **Using of plastics**

Recently using of plastics in industrial application has grown. This growth has been due to their exceptional in-built qualities. Metal and timber often are more difficult to fabricate than plastics materials. Gears made of plastics produce less noise and vibrations than metal gears. We can say about an improvement of older materials for many purposes. New fields, which were not previously possible, have opened up.

A new material as nylon has been accepted. It is a material for the manufacture of bearings and runners of all sizes in many types of machines, earth-moving equipment and agricultural machinery due to its fundamental characteristics of low friction and good wear resistance. Nylon is a very versatile material and is capable of overcoming a wide range of difficult problems. It will operate satisfactorily without lubrication in an abrasive atmosphere. One of its features is that nylon functions under water or is immersed in any other liquid. Being non-toxic nylon is frequently used in food machinery. Nylon gears usually do not require lubrication, they are shock-resistant, do not deform permanently and — running in train with metal gears—they outlast them.

### **Architecture is a science of building**

We have mentioned that architecture is a science of building. On one hand, coming of a building science also marked a major change in the role of an architect. The response of the architect was to develop a new role of licensed professional on the model of licensed professions such as law and medicine. It meant a bewildering range of new building types. On the other hand, with coming of a building science, there was a further division of labour in the design process. Some new disciplines appeared to teach engineers and architects. One of them was structural engineering as a separate discipline specializing in the application.

We know that for building an architect and an engineer are needed. One of the first buildings for which an architect and an engineer were separate persons was the Granary (1811) in Paris. The building design professions were founded, including the Institute of Civil Engineers (1818) and the Royal Institute of British Architects (1834), both in London, and the American Institute of Architect(1857). Official government licensing of architects and engineers was not realized until beginning with the Illinois Architects Act of 1897.. With the rise of professionalism was the

development of government regulation, which took the form of detailed municipal and national building codes specifying both prescriptive and performance requirements for buildings.

### **Architect and client**

After receiving (*commission, a plan, money*) for a building, an architect meets a (*client, friend, relative*) and discusses his requirements. After visiting the site, the architect draws up a preliminary plan. Then the architect submits the (*cost, price, money*) to the client for his approval. If the client suggests anything, the architect incorporates them into the final design. Only the final design shows the exact dimension of every part of the building. At this (*stage, level*) several building contractors are invited to bid for the job of constructing the building. When they submit their tenders or prices, the architect assists his client in selecting the best one and helps him to draw up a (*contract, picture*) between the client and the contractor.

Then a work starts on the (*building, lesson*). The architect makes periodic inspections to make sure that the building is being constructed according to his plans and that the (*materials, instruments*) specified in the contract are being used. The client pays the (*bills, work*) from the contractor during the building period. At the end of the building the contractor completes the (*building, work, and lesson*) and the client occupies it. After completing there is a (*period, time*) known as the “defects liability period”. During this period the (*contractor, client*) must correct any defects that have appeared in the fabric of the building. Finally, when all the defects have been corrected, the client takes full (*possession, work*) of the building.

### **Engineering is a complex discipline**

Engineering is a complex discipline, including a lot of fields. One of them is an architectural engineering. It is a discipline that deals with the technological aspects of buildings. They are the properties and behavior of building materials and their components, foundation design, structural analysis and design, construction management, and building operation. Besides architectural engineering deals with environmental system analysis and design. Every engineer knows an environmental system, which may account for 45—70% of a building's cost, includes heating, ventilating and air conditioning, illumination, building power system, plumbing and piping, storm drainage, building communications, acoustic, vertical and horizontal transportation, fire protection, alternate energy sources, heat recovery, and energy conservation. In addition, it is necessary to help protect everybody from unnecessary risk. That's why architectural engineers must know and be familiar with

the various building codes, plumbing, electrical and mechanical codes, and the Life Safety Code. The latter code is designed to require planning and construction techniques in buildings which will minimize possible hazards to the occupants.

### **Building construction**

One of the ancient human activities is building construction. It began with a purely functional need for a controlled environment to moderate the effects of climate. Human shelters were constructed to adapt human beings to a wide variety of climates and become a global species. But temporary structures were used only a few days or months. Over time they evolved into such a highly refined form as the igloo. After adventing agriculture, people began to stay in one place for long periods. That's why more durable structures began to appear. The first human shelters were very simple. The first shelters were dwellings. But later they were used for other functions, such as food storage and ceremony. Some structures began to have symbolic as well as functional value, marking the beginning of the distinction between architecture and building. Building construction has its own history, which is marked by a number of trends. Let's describe some of them. One of these trends is increasing durability of the materials. The first building materials were perishable. We mention leaves, branches and animal hides. Later people began to use more durable natural materials such as clay, stone, timber. Finally, synthetic materials such as bricks, concrete, metals, plastics were used in building. Another trend is quest for buildings of greater height and span. It was possible by the development of stronger building materials and by knowledge of how materials behave and how to exploit them to greater advantage. The third trend involves the degree of control exercised over the interior environment

of buildings: increasingly precise regulation of air temperature, light and sound levels, humidity, air speed. All factors that affect human comfort become possible. A modern trend is change in energy of the construction progress, starting with human muscle power and developing toward the powerful machinery.

The present state of building construction is complex. There is a wide range of products and systems which are aimed primarily at groups of building types. We know about a great role of the design process for buildings. It draws upon research establishments that study material properties and performance, code officials. Last ones adopt and enforce safety standards and design professionals who determine user's needs and design a building to meet those needs. It proves that the design process for buildings is highly organized. The construction progress is also highly organized. It includes the manufacturers of building products and systems. On the building site craftsmen assemble themselves. A work of the craftsmen is employed and coordinated by contractors. There are also consultants who specialize in such aspects as construction management, quality control and insurance. We must mention about complexity and measure of mastery of natural forces, which can produce a widely varied built environment to serve the needs of society. In conclusion, modern building construction is a significant part of an industrial culture.

**Orientation and surveying of the Building.** Before beginning the (*construction, work*) of any building it is necessary to consider several (*problems, ideas*) closely connected with the lot where the (*building, monument*) is to be erected. Some of these problems are as follows:

Soil. (*Soil land*) is a very important problem in the building of any house. The land may have a sufficient (*depth, high*) of rich top soil, but beneath may be a ledge of soil rock. In this way the excavation of the basement is very expensive, especially in climates where the footings must be carried down below the (*frost, rain, sun*) line.

**Transportation.** The problem of (*transportation, soil*) is the most important during the whole period of (*construction, time*) on the building site. One must see whether there are sufficient means of erecting ways for bringing up the (*materials, people*) and men for a building site water supply line, (*gas, water*) line, electric power line. The most important water supply line, (*gas, water*) line, electric power line. The most important thing is how all of them can be used.

Surveying. A survey is a piece of land's plan, showing its exact dimensions and (*level, range*) of existing sewer and water mains, electric light, gas services, etc.

Styling of a building. When all the things have been carefully considered, another (*point, idea*) must be kept in mind. This is the "style" which the building is to be planned in. We mention its (*exterior, interior*): If we have to design a house, there is a number of practical considerations which will affect the (*design, picture*). Here are some of them: 1. Height of the first floor above ground.

1. Ceiling heights. The height of the ceiling is a matter to be determined by the designer.

Footings and foundations. Now we shall consider separate parts of a building, beginning with (*footing, style*) and foundations. The extra of the wall at the bottom can be obtained by making the wall thicker. It depends below the ground (*surface, level*).

