ГБПОУ РС(Я) Покровский колледж

Утверждаю:

Зам.директора по УПР: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Л. М. Золотарева

От «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017г.

Зав. кафедрой гуманитарных дисциплин\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ А.В. Самсонова

От «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017г.

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Группа: Эз-16

Преподаватель: Самсонова А.В.

Курс: 2 Семестр: 3,4

**Контрольная работа**

**1. Грамматический тест**

**The Article**

1. … is the main modern art museum in London.
2. Tate Gallery
3. A Tate Gallery
4. The Tate Gallery
5. … is the universal language of the world.
6. Music
7. A music
8. The music

**The Noun**

1. This is … room.
2. Jane and Mary’s
3. Jane’s and Mary’s
4. Jane’s and Mary
5. We’ll take … holiday
6. four-days
7. a four-day
8. a four-days

**The Preposition**

1. Paper is made … wood-pulp.
2. from
3. with
4. out of
5. They were … business in London.
6. with
7. for
8. on

**The Adjective Degrees of Comparison**

1. Of two evils choose the…
2. less
3. little
4. least
5. What’s the … news of today?
6. later
7. latest
8. last

**Present Simple**

1. The city of Montreal … 70 square miles.
2. covering
3. covers
4. is covered
5. Man … live by bread alone.
6. do not
7. does not
8. is not

**Present Continuous**

1. The world sea surrounds the earth and … to us all.
2. is belonging
3. belongs
4. has belonged
5. Scientists in many different countries … to explain its mystery.
6. are working
7. have worked
8. worked

**Future Simple**

1. During the apprenticeship period the student … to earn money.
2. shall begin
3. would begin
4. will begin
5. We … take a vacation this month.
6. is not
7. did not
8. shall not

**Future Continuous**

1. Probably, I … … … my friends at this time.
2. shall have visited
3. shall be visiting
4. have visited
5. Now I … now industry cooperates with the natural environment.
6. shall be illustrating
7. would be illustrating
8. will have illustrated

**Past Simple**

1. Dinosaurs … millions of years ago.
2. died out
3. had died out
4. were died out
5. In the year 1620, a ship named the “Mayflower” … 120 Englishmen to the rocky coast of America.
6. has brought
7. brought
8. had brought

**Past Continuous**

1. His parents were sick, they didn’t have much money, so they … pretty desperate.
2. were getting
3. are getting
4. have gotten
5. Meanwhile in the village most people … … to go skiing.
6. was preparing
7. were preparing
8. are preparing

**Special Questions**

1. Where … Washington, D.C. …?
2. does … locate
3. is … located
4. has been … located
5. How long … you to answer all the questions?
6. was it take
7. did it take
8. it took

**2. Тексты для чтения и перевода:**

**1) DIFFERENT TYPES OF BOOK COLLECTION**

Book collecting is a popular hobby. Many people collect books because they enjoy reading and like to collect things. Private book collections have formed the nucleus of some of the world’s most important libraries. Some people have also presented their collections to universities, where the books may be used for study and research. There are many types of book collections, such as author collections, subject collections, title collections, unique or ancient book collections.

Author collections concentrate on the works of a single author. Book collectors especially value editions with the autograph of the author.

Subject collections include books on a particular subject, such as science fiction, or books about sports or sportsmen. Some subject collections are vast with thousands of volumes, but most are much smaller.

Title collections consist of as many as possible editions of a single title. The editions, which are translated into different languages, are also included.

 Unique or ancient book collections focus on books that are unusually beautiful, rare, very old, or of an unusual shape and size. These collection may contain books with unique illustrations, with rare printing styles.

Collectors find books for their collections in rare-book shops, antiquarian bookshops, secondhand bookshops, and at jumble-sales.

2) **GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

General education aims at producing intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists.

Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country, primary school pupils are taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, including geography, history, etc. in most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmers. Technical schools are vocational secondary school, where students are taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork, and electronics. Technical school students are required to make some general education courses and vocational training. Universities and separate professional schools prepare students for caress in much fields as agriculture, architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, music, teaching, etc.

**3) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Technology means the use of people’s inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the earth, they have had to get food, clothes, and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and material to make work easier.

Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people’s lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television charged their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science has contributed much to modern technology. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. Technology makes things happen. But not all technology is based on science. For example, people had made different objects from iron for centuries before they learnt the structure of the metal. But some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

**4) THE PLACE WE LIVE IN**

We live in a comfortable flat in a new house. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither large nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room, two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The wall of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows, and the carpet floor are of the same color. There is no much furniture there: a sofa, a table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

My brother and I share another bedroom. There, you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, two chairs at the desk: for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. Besides, we have many shelves on the walls. There is a musical centre on one of them. We have a lot of friends. And when they come to see us, we invite them into our room. We usually listen to music or play different games.

Our kitchen is big enough. As a rule, we have breakfast and dinner in the kitchen together. Our mother is cooking for us, but sometimes we prepare some tasty things with my brother for our parents.

The hall of our flat is not narrow. There is a big wardrobe there. And besides, there is a telephone on a small round table.

We like our flat very much. We are happy when our relatives and friends visit us.