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## ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ

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«Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
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Бакалавр
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Составитель Э С-А Илразова

# ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «Иностранный язык»

Nº	d.	Контролируемые	Код контролируемой	Наименование
	Семестр	разделы (темы)	компетенции	паименование
п/п	Gem	писнип пин і	(или ее части)	оценочного средства
		дисциплины	(или ее части)	
		Грамматика	УК-4	Лексико-грамматические
				упражнения, контрольные работы,
		Tarrama		тесты.
		Тексты		Чтение текста по специальности на понимание (извлекая из него
				необходимую информацию);
				чтение текста по специальности с
				переводом, используя словарь;
				выписка ключевых слов и
			УК-4	предложений, выражающих
				главную идею текста из каждого
				абзаца;
	тр			пересказ текста, используя
	иес			ключевые слова и предложения;
	1 семестр			вопросы к тексту и ответы на них;
	1			упражнения на проверку
		Устные темы		лексического материала.
		устные темы		Беседа на данную тему; упражнения, обеспечивающие
				закрепление и активизацию
				трудных для усвоения слов и
			N/IC 4	словосочетаний;
			УК-4	составление словаря по темам;
				контрольные переводы и
				пересказы с родного языка;
				рассказы по картинкам;
				вопросы к теме;
		T.		составление диалогов.
		Грамматика	УК-4	Лексико-грамматические
				упражнения, контрольные работы,
		Тексты		тесты. Чтение текста по специальности
		TERCIBI		на понимание (извлекая из него
				необходимую информацию);
	ď			чтение текста по специальности с
	ССТ		УК-4	переводом, используя словарь;
	ем			выписка ключевых слов и
	2 семестр			предложений, выражающих
				главную идею текста из каждого
				абзаца;
				пересказ текста, используя
				ключевые слова и предложения;
				вопросы к тексту и ответы на них;
				упражнения на проверку

			пексипеского материала
	Устные темы		лексического материала.
	УСТНЫС ТЕМЫ		Беседа на данную тему;
			упражнения, обеспечивающие
			закрепление и активизацию
			трудных для усвоения слов и
		УК-4	словосочетаний;
			составление словаря по темам;
			контрольные переводы и
			пересказы с родного языка;
			рассказы по картинкам;
			вопросы к теме;
			составление диалогов.
	Грамматика	T.T.C. 4	Лексико-грамматические
	(повторение)	УК-4	упражнения, комментирование
			грамматического материала
			(работа по карточкам), тесты.
	Тексты		Чтение текста по специальности
			на понимание (извлекая из него
			необходимую информацию);
			чтение текста по специальности с
		УК-4	переводом, используя словарь;
			выписка ключевых слов и
			предложений, выражающих
			главную идею текста из каждого
ء ا			абзаца;
3 семестр			пересказ текста, используя
WE			ключевые слова и предложения;
			вопросы к тексту и ответы на них;
",			упражнения на проверку
			лексического материала.
	Устные темы		Беседа на данную тему;
			упражнения, обеспечивающие
			закрепление и активизацию
		УК-4	трудных для усвоения слов и
			словосочетаний;
			составление словаря по темам;
			контрольные переводы и
			пересказы с родного языка;
			рассказы по картинкам;
			вопросы к теме;
			составление диалогов.

## ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

№	Наименование	Краткая характеристика	Представление
п/п	оценочного	оценочного средства	оценочного
	средства		средства
			в фонде
1	Кейс-задача	Задания, выполняемые с использованием	Темы
		изучаемого программного обеспечения с целью	практических
		углубления и закрепления теоретических и	работ.
		практических знаний	Тест.
			Текст.

2	Реферат	Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой публичное выступление по определенной учебно-практической, исследовательской или научной теме	Темы рефератов
3	Контрольная работа (рубежная аттестация)	Подведение итогов учебной деятельности студентов в течение семестра в письменной форме	Вопросы по темам / разделам дисциплины/
4	Зачет	Подведение итогов учебной деятельности студентов за семестр в форме устного ответа преподавателю	Вопросы по темам / разделам дисциплины

#### 1. Кейс-задача

### Текущий контроль:

#### 1.1. Текст и упражнения

#### **Text Technology**

Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people appeared on the Earth, they had to get food, clothes and shelter. Through the ages people invented tools, machines and materials 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 the 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 changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science 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 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.

Exercise 1. Find in text 2 the English for: изобретения и открытия, удовлетворять потребности, инструменты, облегчить работу, промышленная технология, паровой двигатель, развитие, рост, массовое производство товаров, влиять, способствовать, делать попытку, атомная энергия, сильно зависеть от.

Exercise 2. Find in the texts the words, which have the opposite meanings to the following: Narrow, easy, practice, to try, artificial, old, more, to begin, small, different, little

## Exercise 3. Read, translate the sentences, change the words in italics into the words with similar and opposite meanings

1.He happened to meet her in that *broad* street. 2. They are investigating *complex* problems. 3. It was a very *difficult* experiment. 4. They *started* researching this problem. 5. It was a *big* contribution.

#### Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the articles a, an, the where necessary.

... most common type of... computer is ... digital computer.... largest digital computers are ... parts of.... computer system that fill... large room. ... smallest digital computers — some so small they can рай through ... eye of... needle — are found inside ... watches, ... pocket calculators, and ... other devices.

#### Exercise 5. a) Read and state the function of the verbs be, have

All digital computers *have* two basic parts: a memory and a processor. The memory *is* receiving data and holding them until they *are* needed. The memory *is* made up of a big collection of switches (переключатели). The processor *is* changing data into useful information by the converting numbers into other numbers. It reads numbers from the memory, performs basic arithmetic calculations, and puts the answer back into the memory. The processor *is* performing this activity and over again until the desired result *is* achieved. Both the memory and the processor *are* electronic.

b) Fill in the blanks with the verbs be, have

People ... used calculating devices since ancient times. The first electronic digital computer ... built in 1946. The large room ... filled with the computer. Since then rapid improvement in computer technology ... led to the development of smaller, more powerful, and less expensive computers. But computers ... not able to think. A user... to tell the computer in very simple terms exactly what to do with the data it receives. A list of instructions for a computer to follow ... called a program.

#### Exercise 6. Mind the word order

#### a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.

Scientists solve problems (complicated, some, mathematical, to try). Researchers make observations (facts, and, collect).

The boundaries have become clear (fields, scientific, between less). Science has influence on lives (our, great). Technology makes life easier (our, and, work, modern).

## b) Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.interconnected,

1.sciences, All, closely, are.

2.provides, *Science*, of, technology, modern, the, basis.

3.people, the, ages, *Through*, tools, invented, have, machines, materials, and.

4.influenced, aspects, people's, of, different, *Industrial*, technology, lives.

5.our, time, *Radio*, television, and, leisure, changed.

#### Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences in a logical way

- 1. The word "science" comes from ...
- 2. Science deals with ...
- 3. Scientists study...
- 4. Some scientists search for ...
- 5. Other researchers solve ...
- 6. Scientific theories consist of...
- 7. A theory becomes ...
- 8. Scientific study can be divided into ...
- 9. The boundaries between scientific fields have become ...
- 10. Science provides ...
- 11. Technology means ...
- 12. Industrial technology began ...
- 13. Technology influenced ...
- 14. Science attempts to explain ...
- 15. Technology makes ...

#### Exercise 8. Make up special question according to the model, and answer them

a) **Model:** Technology influences all aspects of people's life.

What does technology influence?

- 1. Science provides the basis of modern technology. 2. Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. 3. This scientist uses systematic methods of study. 4. He usually tests any theory experimentally. 5. He proves it to be true.
  - b) **Model:** Scientists can study a wide variety of subjects. What can scientists' study?

The scientists can examine the structure of the cells of living plan and animals. 2. The scientists can solve different mathematical problems. 3. Scientists can use systematic methods of study. 4. They can make observations. 5. They can develop theories

## Exercise 9. Make up questions the answers to which will be words in italics. The words in brackets will help you.

1. The word "science" means "knowledge" (what). 2. The scientists can order facts (what). 3. The scientists can unity facts (what). 4. They usually test the theory experimentally (what). 5. Technology influences different aspects of our life (what).

#### Exercise 10. Answer the following questions about science and technology.

- 1. What is science?
- 2. What is technology?
- 3. Are they interconnected?
- 4.Is all technology based on science?
- 5. What modern technologies depend heavily on science?
- 6. When did industrial technology begin?
- 7. When was a steam engine invented?
- 8. Who invented the steam engine?
- 9. When was radio invented?
- 10. Who invented the radio?
- 11. When was television invented?
- 12. Who invented the television?
- 13. When was a telephone invented?

#### Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Слово "science" происходит от латинского слова "scientia", которое означает "наука". 2. Ученые изучают широкий круг проблем. 3. Некоторые ученые ищут разгадку происхождения Вселенной. 4. Другие изучают строение клетки. 5. Некоторые исследуют причины нашего поведения. 6. Ученые используют систематические методы изучения проблем. 7. Науки могут быть разделены на три главные группы: естественные, общественные, технические науки. 8. Но границы между научными областями становятся все менее и менее четкими. 9. Все науки тесно взаимосвязаны. 10. Наука оказывает огромное влияние на нашу жизнь.

#### 1.2. Контрольная работа

#### Задание 1. Прослушайте, прочитайте и переведите следующее письмо

#### A letter to a friend

23rd June 198... Dear Viktor, I'm very sorry I couldn't write to you last week, because I was very busy. At last I've taken my Literature examination and I'm quite free. When my wife takes her last exam next week, we'll go to Yalta for a holiday. I hope we shall have a good time there. You know how we love the sea. We are going to swim, lie on the beach, and sunbathe two or three hours a day. You write that you can't forget the holiday which we spent there t two years ago. I can't forget it either. I'm awfully sorry you will not be able to go with us this year. When are you going to have your holiday? Is your wife's health f still poor? I hope that she will soon be all fright. How long do you intend to stay in the country? Is there a river and a wood there? I'll be back early in August in order not to miss my mother's birthday. She will be six Jiy on the tenth of August, you know. I 'think I'll be 'able to go to see you some time at the end of the month. I shall be very glad to hear from you before we leave. Love to you all, Boris

Задание 2. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы. 1. There will be a lot of people at the lecture today. 2. I'll be in tomorrow morning. 3. He'll be out tomorrow afternoon. 4. The talk will be very interesting. 5. I shall forget about it. 6. He will remember us. 7. There will be a lot of work to do tomorrow. 8. I shall be able to go to

- classes soon. 9. He will be able to go with us. 10. I'll have to stay at home this evening. 11. You'll have to hurry.
- Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание иа употребление Future Indefinite. А. 1. Мы поедем завтра за город, если будет хорошая погода. 2. Я не смогу прийти к тебе сегодня, если мне придется остаться здесь после работы. 3. Вам тоже придется завтра рано вставать? 4. Если в субботу будет плохая погода, нам придется остаться в городе. 5. Она вернется к десяти часам вечера? 6. Как только он вернется, я вам позвоню. 7. Боюсь, что ты не сможешь пойти в школу, у тебя высокая температура. 8. Я буду рад снова увидеть вас в Москве. 9. Сколько времени нам потребуется, чтобы добраться туда автобусом? 10. Я думаю, вам понравится наша новая квартира. 11. Здесь будет стоять пианино. 12. Когда у вас будет телефон? 13. Почему вы не идете на занятия?
- Задание 4. Поставьте вопросы к предложениям. 1. It will take you two hours to get there. 2. I'm not going to the cinema either because I'm very busy to night. 3. We're going to have our examination at the end of June. 4. His wife's health is still poor. 5. He can't write to you now because he hasn't got the time. 6. I intend to spend three to four hours a day on my English before the examination.
- Задание 5. Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо. 1. My friend and I always prepare ... our examinations together. I took my English exam the day ... yesterday, and got —good" ... it. My friend's going to have his exam .. two days 'time. I hope he'll do well ... it, too. 2. I'm going ... the seaside ... my holiday ... this year. I always spend my holiday ... the sea. When I was away ... holiday last year, I swam ... the sea and sunbathed three hours a day
- Задание 6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Continuous: Dear Peter, I'm writing to tell you about what happened to me last week while I 1) \_\_\_\_ my aunt who lives by sea (visit). One afternoon I 2) \_\_\_\_ her dog for a walk by the cliffs when I 3) \_\_\_\_ a girl who 4) \_\_\_\_ a tree by the edge of the cliff (take) / (notice) / (climb). As 67 she 5) \_\_\_\_ there, the branch suddenly 6) \_\_\_\_ and the girl 7
- **7.** *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Future Simple*. 1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of June. We (to have) our exams. 2. This day (to come) sooner or later. 3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to town this weekend. 4. You (to help) me or not? 5. He (to come) to see me in a year 's time.
- Задание 8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему). 1. Before you (to cross) the park, you (to come) to a supermarket. 2. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 3. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University. 4. When he (to return) to Moscow, he (to call) on us. 5. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 6. The child (not to be) healthy, if you (not to give) him much fruit
- Задание 9. Закончите предложения, дополние их: а) придаточными определительными предложениями: 1. Here is the student who... 2. Here are the students who... 3. Is this the book which...? 4. Are these the books which...? 5. Do you know the student whose...?
- Задание 10. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обратите внимание на перевод придаточных определительных предложений. 1. Это тот дом, в котором вы жили, когда учились в институте? 2. Я всегда буду помнить день, когда я приехал в Москву. 3. Это тот город, в котором (где) вы родились? 4. Каждый раз, когда я слышу это имя, я вспоминаю своего учителя. 5. Дети хотят встретиться с писателем, книгу которого они сейчас читают. 6. Я никогда не забуду тот день, когда я впервые пошел в театр. 7. Нравится ли вам книга, которую вы сейчас читаете?

#### 1.3. Задания

- 1) Употребите глагол в следующих предложениях в одном из следующих времён (Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense).
  - 1. They (to discuss) this question since 5 o'clock.
  - 2. The students (to pass) their exams by 2 o'clock.
  - 3. The telegram arrived 5 minutes after you (to leave) the house.
  - 4. Before he entered the Institute, he (to work) at a plant.
  - 5. I (to finish) my homework by that time.
- 2) Выберите соответствующий заголовок к следующему тексту.

Isaac Newton lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals were less understood than today. He routinely sniffed fumes, tasted chemicals, and used open containers for heating substances. In the early years 1690's, he suffered through a period of insomnia, and depression, and mental instability. Though his biographers linked the situations to problems in his personal life, researchers now think that it was the consequence of his lab procedures: they found abnormally high concentration of lead, mercury, and other heavy metals in preserved specimens of his hair.

3) Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям.

The most widely distributed element; combinations with oxygen often liberate heat and light; carbon is to be ranked along with hydrogen and oxygen; it constitutes only about 0.03 per cent of the Earth's crust; thus we account for; high melting point; at a considerable distance from; for furnishing bonds; once exposed to the air; deposits of sand and mud; plant remains; the original plant tissue.

4) Переведите следующий слова и словосочетания на английский язык.

Для поддержания жизни; запас кислорода; сгорание; на этом основании; другими словами; хороший проводник электричества; с одной стороны, с другой стороны; наоборот; изобиловать в природе; посредством бактерий; может быть представлен следующей диаграммой; относительно маленькое количество элемента; сильно отличаться; углерод встречается в природе как свободный элемент.

- 5) Ответьте на следующие вопросы, относящиеся к темам окружающей среды и здоровья.
  - 1. What problems is our planet facing?
  - 2. Why are people so interested in environmental protection?
  - 3. Who needs protection nowadays (people, animals, plants, oceans, etc.)?
  - 4. What steps should be taken to make our planet a safer and better place to live in?
  - 5. How do you protect the environment? Does your college and your family, your town and your country do its best to solve this problem?
  - 6. How does your health and your life depend on the environment? Give your reasons.
  - 7. Do you follow a healthy way of life? What healthy habits do you have? What bad habits does your friend have?
  - 8. Is it easy or difficult for you to change your way of life for the better? What healthy habits do you advise your friend?
- 6) Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.
  - 1. Three-quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in ....
  - 2. People ... chemistry since ancient times.
  - 3. This experiment is rather ... to make.
  - 4. ... is necessary to the maintenance of life.
  - 5. Our ... is in our hands.
  - 6. His ... on the subject is very good.

- 7. Whether you understand it or not doesn't ... at the moment.
- 8. The relations between ... and society have changed over the centuries.
- 7) Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский.
  - 1. Я знаю этого преподавателя с 1980-го года.
  - 2. Она преподает английский 15 лет.
  - 3. К концу года они переедут на новую квартиру.
  - 4. Прежде чем управляющий подписал документ, он прочитал его.
  - 5. К концу года студенты получат дипломы.
  - 6. Он перепишет текст к 5 часам.
  - 7. Они обсуждают важные вопросы с 2-х часов.
  - 8. После того, как он написал этот роман, он стал известным писателем.

#### 1.4. Тестирование

b) stay d) staying

Тема: Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами because, so, if, when, that, that is

Temat Strong internate in population of colosum security so, in, when, thus, the		
why с согласованием времен и косвенной речь.		
Тест № 1 вариант 1		
Задание. Выберите правильный вариант.		
1. She said that shekeen on drawing.		
a) was c) has been		
b) is d) were		
2. Iher that Itime to play the piano.		
a) told, have no c) told, did not have		
b) tells, did not have d) told to, had not have		
3. Jane answered that shevery early, so she the film.		
a) went to bed, hadn't seen		
b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen		
c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen		
d) had gone to bed, didn't see		
4. Mary told me that sheto leave for London the next week.		
a) is going c) were going		
b) has gone d) was going		
5.1 replied that I her when Iback.		
a) will phone, got		
b) would phone, got		
c) will have phoned, will have come		
d) is to phone, get		
6. Mary said that Parisbeautiful in spring.		
a) is c) was		
b) has been d) were		
7. The teachera report on the Civil War.		
a) told Jane to make c) told Jane make		
b) tell to Jane to make d) told to Jane to make		
8. Janeworry about her health.		
a) ask to me not to c) asked me not to		
b) asked to not d) asked not		
9. I said that Iif Itime.		
a) will go, have c) would go, have had		
b) would go, had d) will go, had		
10. Mary answered that shewake up early in the morning when she was young.		
a) got used to c) gets used to		
b) is getting used to d) used		
11. Jane told mecalm.		
a) to stay c) to have stayed		

12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you ill.
a) were c) has been
b) are d) had been
13. She said that Maryinto her flat because sheher key.
a) cannot get, lost c) couldn't get, had lost
b) couldn't get, has lost d) can't get, was losing
Тема: Временные формы
Тест 2 Вариант 1
Задание. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. He said that hein America for two years.
a) lived c) has been living
b) had lived d) lives
2. They said that wewhen Mary
a) would leave, came c) will leave, came
b) would leave, comes d) would leave, had come
3. Jane told me that Africathan America.
a) was nicer c) is being nicer
b) has been nicer d) is nicer
4. I told everyone that Ito the party at ten, butas soon as possible.
a) couldn't come, would arrive
b) can't come, would arrive
c) couldn't come, arrive
d) can't come, will arrive
5. "How are your parents?" she asked. I answered that they very well.
a) were c) have been
b) are d) were being
6. — The play is boring. — Is it? 1 thought you said itexciting!
a) is c) was
<ul><li>b) were d) had been</li><li>7. Mary told me that she Helen in the park and that she fine.</li></ul>
a) cary had seemed c) had seen seemed
a) saw, had seemed c) had seen, seemed b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.
<ul> <li>b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming</li> <li>8. He said that his car a few days ago.</li> <li>a) was stolen c) had been stolen</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming</li> <li>8. He said that his car a few days ago.</li> <li>a) was stolen c) had been stolen</li> <li>b) has been stolen d) is stolen</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming</li> <li>8. He said that his car a few days ago.</li> <li>a) was stolen c) had been stolen</li> <li>b) has been stolen d) is stolen</li> <li>9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.</li> </ul>
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying
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b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.  a) has crossed c) crossed
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.  a) has crossed c) crossed  b) had been crossing d) were crossing
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.  a) has crossed c) crossed  b) had been crossing d) were crossing  12. She said she couldn't go in the water because she her swimming suit.
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.  a) has crossed c) crossed  b) had been crossing d) were crossing
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.  a) has crossed c) crossed  b) had been crossing d) were crossing  12. She said she couldn't go in the water because she her swimming suit.  a) had not brought c) hasn't brought  b) didn't bring d) will not bring
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago.  a) was stolen c) had been stolen  b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris.  a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was  b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month.  a) is married c) was marrying  b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge.  a) has crossed c) crossed  b) had been crossing d) were crossing  12. She said she couldn't go in the water because she her swimming suit.  a) had not brought c) hasn't brought
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago. a) was stolen c) had been stolen b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris. a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month. a) is married c) was marrying b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge. a) has crossed c) crossed b) had been crossing d) were crossing  12. She said she couldn't go in the water because she her swimming suit. a) had not brought c) hasn't brought b) didn't bring d) will not bring  13. She said that my shoes were wet through and asked if I all the way from the
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming  8. He said that his car a few days ago. a) was stolen c) had been stolen b) has been stolen d) is stolen  9. Jane told me that I at her house if I ever in Paris. a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was  10. Mary answered that she the next month. a) is married c) was marrying b) was getting married d) is marrying  11. Norma said that the old car had broken when they the bridge. a) has crossed c) crossed b) had been crossing d) were crossing  12. She said she couldn't go in the water because she her swimming suit. a) had not brought c) hasn't brought b) didn't bring d) will not bring  13. She said that my shoes were wet through and asked if I all the way from the station in that rain.

- a) had wanted c) wanted
- b) want d) would want

#### 15. They\_\_\_\_taxi \_\_\_\_\_to the station yesterday.

- a) took /to get b) had taken/ got
- c) take/ gets

Тема: Страдательный залог.

#### Тест 3 Вариант 1.

Задание. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1. When I came back, a new metro line....
- a. was being built b. had built c. was building d. has been built
- 2. A decision ..... until the next meeting.
- a. has not been made b. will not made c. will not be made
- 3. The room ..... later.
- a. will clean b. will be cleaned c. has been cleaned
- 4. He .... the way to the station.
- a. was shown b. shown c. was being shown
- 5. Have you heard the news? Mr.X .... the President!
- a. has elected b. has been elected c. elected
- 6. Weekends ..... outdoors by most English people.
- a. spend b. are spended c. are spent
- 7. The books written by Mark Twain .... by children with great interest.
- a. were read b. are read c. were being read
- 8. The picture ... by a friend of my mothers.
- a. is painting b. is painted c. was painting d. was painted
- 9. Detroit ..... as the first capital city of Michigan, but now Lansing is the capital city of Michigan.
- a. chosen b. was chosen c. have been chosen
- 10. He ..... for a week already.
- a. hasn't seen b. hasn't been seen c. saw
- 11. The bank robber .... by the local police
- a. have been arrested b. have arrested c. was arrested
- 12. .... my book .... already? I can't wait any more.
- a. Was .... published b. Have .... published c. Has .... been published
- 13. Many accidents ..... by dangerous driving.
- a. caused b. are caused c. have been caused
- 14. My room .... at the moment I arrived.
- a. was being cleaned b. was cleaned c. is being cleaned
- 15. This clock ... now.
- a. repair b. is repairing c. is being repaired
- 2.Самостоятельная работа.
- 2.1. Способ организации самостоятельной работы:
  - Лексико-грамматические упражнения на проверку пройденного материала 1-3баллов
  - Чтение текста по специальности на понимание (извлекая из него необходимую информацию) 1 балл
  - чтение текста по специальности с переводом, используя словарь; выписка ключевых слов и предложений, выражающих главную идею текста из каждого абзаца:1балл

- пересказ текста, используя ключевые слова и предложения; вопросы к тексту и ответы на них; (2 бал)
- рефераты (15 бал.)

#### 2.2. Темы рефератов

- 1. Великобритания
- 2.Северная Ирландия
- 3. Шотландия
- 4.США
- 5. Австралия
- 6. Канада
- 7. Новая Зеландия
- 8. ЮАР

#### Структура реферата.

Реферат состоит из «Введения», где обосновывается актуальность темы, ставится цель и задачи реферата, определяется уровень исследования проблемы; 2-3 глав (разделов), при необходимости разбитых на параграфы, и «Заключения», где подводится итог анализа и формулируются некоторые выводы.

*Список реферируемой литературы* приводится в конце реферата в алфавитном порядке.

План реферата или оглавление приводится в начале реферата перед «Введением».

Структура реферата должна быть обоснована, логична, соответствовать содержанию, целям и задачам.

Объем реферата от 10 до 15 страниц.

Оформление реферата предполагает наличие *титульного листа*, *обложки*, *обязательного чистого листа* для отзыва преподавателя в конце реферата, *библиографии* после текста реферата.

Реферат должен быть тем или иным способом сброшюрован.

При оценке реферата преподаватель исходит из следующих критериев:

- 1) соответствие темы реферата содержанию;
- 2) достаточность и современность привлеченных к рассмотрению источников;

#### Критерии оценки реферата: максимальный балл-15.

14-15 баллов выставляется студенту, если:

- проведенное исследование и изложенный в реферате материал соответствует заданной теме;
  - студент способен ответить на вопросы преподавателя по теме.

#### 9-13баллов:

- представленный в работе материал соответствует заданной теме, однако присутствуют недостатки в связности изложения материала;
  - не все выводы носят аргументированный и доказательный характер.

#### 5-8 баллов:

- студент способен изложить материал, однако наблюдаются отклонения от заданной темы;
  - тема не соотносится с представленным рефератом.

#### *1-3 баллов:*

- материал не соответствует заданной теме;

студент не освоил материал полностью и не способен ответить на вопросы преподавателя по теме доклада.

**3.Текущий контроль** представляет собой регулярно осуществляемую проверку усвоения учебного материала с требованием постоянного и непрерывного мониторинга качества обучения, а также необходимость балльной оценки успеваемости студента:

- 1. **Контрольная работа** по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме-10 заданий. Цель оценить уровень освоения студентами дисциплины в целом, либо её отдельных тем, а также знаний и умений, предусмотренных компетенциями.
- 2. **Тестирование** проводится для студентов всех форм обучения в письменной форме.

#### Учебно-методическое обеспечение:

- 1. Голицинский Ю.Б. Spoken English: Пособие по разговорной речи Спб: КАРО, 2015.
- 2. Голицинский Ю.Б. Упражнения по грамматике Спб: КАРО, 2016.
- 3. Агабекян И.П. Английский для бакалавров Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2017.
- 4. Мюллер В.К. Большой англо-русский словарь М: Цитадель-Трейд, 2015.
- **3.Рубежная аттестация** по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме индивидуальные контрольные работы с вариантами (10 заданий).

**Критерии оценки**: за каждое правильно выполненное задание ставится по 2 балла. При оценке работы студента на аттестации учитываются: правильность и полнота ответа на вопрос; логика изложения материала вопроса; точность использования терминологии дисциплины; правильность выполнения практических заданий.

Деятельности студента за промежуточную рубежную аттестацию -20 баллов.

## ВИД РУБЕЖНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

#### Вопросы к аттестации:

### I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Фонетика, порядок слов в предложении, числительные, глагол *to be*, *to have;* местоимения и существительное. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный). Структура *there is (are)*; Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Числительное (количественное и порядковое). Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must*); Present Indefinite и Present Continuous и оборот *to be going to*.

Тема: «Education»

Тема: «Acquaintance

#### Контрольная работа.

#### Образец 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 uto 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 твоей маме? Ей 42 года.

### 9. Выберите нужную форму.

- 1. There is / There are a big hall downstairs.
- 2. There is / There are two bathrooms upstairs.
- 3. There is / There are beautiful trees in the garden.
- 4. There is / There are a kitchen downstairs.
- 5. There is / There are three bedrooms in the house

#### 10.Перепишите предложения, используя to be going to

- 1. I've decided to play football tonight.
- 2. We plan to clean the house later. -
- 3. Lewis and Ethan have decided to watch a film at the weekend.
- 4. They plan to make a cake for Dad's birthday.
- 5. Fred plans not to have a burger for lunch.

#### II – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Past Indefinite Tense, Past Continuous Tense, Future Indefinite Tense, Future Continuous Tense and Present Perfect Tense. Числительное (дроби).

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

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

#### Контрольная работа:

#### Образец задания:

### 1.Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Indefinite или в Present Continuous.

- 1. What you (to do) here? I (to wait) for a friend.
- 2. He (to speak) French? Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
- 3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
- 4. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there.
- 5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.
- 6. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain).

#### 2.Переведите текст с английского на русский.

People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the program they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports listen to or watch football and hockey matches. There are a lot of fans among people.

They also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world in which we live.

#### 3.Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite или в Past Continuous.

- 1. They (to analyze) the results of their research from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday.
- 2. One student (to carry out) the experiment while the other (to put down) all the details.
- 3. We (to prepare) for a very important experiment at 8 o'clock yesterday.
- 4. The transmitter (to send) signals from 2 till 5 o'clock.
- 5. We (to look for) a simpler method of solution but could not find it.
- 6. Ancient civilizations (to practice) the art of chemistry as early as 3000 B.C.

### 4.Задайте 4 типа вопросов к следующим предложениям.

- 1. The students were preparing for exam all day long.
- 2. She graduated from the Institute three years ago.
- 3. He has already made the experiment.

## 5. Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной форме.

- 1. We shall finish the experiment before you return.
- 2. He will be working at his report at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
- 3. He attends lectures on history every week.
- 4. They are doing their homework now.
- 5. She has made some mistakes in her test.
- 6. He returned to Grozny 5 years ago.

#### 6.Поставьте глагол в скобках в Past Indefinite или в Present Perfect.

- 1. He (to enter) the University this year.
- 2. She (to enter) the University last year.
- 3. I (to live) in Kiev in 1998.
- 4. I (to live) in Kiev since 1998.
- 5. I (not to meet) you in Moscow since 1980.
- 6. I (not to meet) you in Moscow in 1980.

### 7.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский.

- 1. Этот студент всегда задает много вопросов.
- 2. Студенты переводят текст с английского на русский.
- 3. Я собираюсь взять словарь.
- 4. Он звонил вам 10 минут назад.
- 5. Мы обсуждали последние новости с 3-х до 4-х вчера.
- 6. Я был в Англии 2 раза.

## 8.Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты в соответствующей форме.

- 1. ... I shut the door? Yes, you ....
- 2. She ... translate this article without a dictionary.
- 3. He ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
- 4. You ... not get up so early tomorrow.
- 5. Your diction is not very good. You ... read aloud.
- 6. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch that train.

### 9.Напишите словами следующие числительные, дроби и хронологические даты.

- a) 76, 59, 1090, 13559.
- б) 1/2; 1/3; 3/7; 5/6; 0,023; 2,48; 26,479; 54,0167.
- 1. в) 20 июля 1999 год, 31 декабря 2020, 14 февраля 2007.

#### 10.Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1.	. This text is the	of all.	
2.	I was ill last week but	today I am	
3.	Park Street is	than Market Street.	
4.	This jacket is small for	me. Show me a	one.
5.	What is the	thing in life?	
6.	A crocodile is	than a water snake.	
7.	Helen is the	girl in our class.	

#### 2-семестр

#### I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Тема: «Environment», «Health».

#### Контрольная работа:

#### Образец задания:

## 1. Употребите глагол в следующих предложениях в одном из следующих времён (Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense).

- 6. They (to discuss) this question since 5 o'clock.
- 7. The students (to pass) their exams by 2 o'clock.
- 8. The telegram arrived 5 minutes after you (to leave) the house.
- 9. Before he entered the Institute, he (to work) at a plant.
- 10. I (to finish) my homework by that time.

#### 2.Выберите соответствующий заголовок к следующему тексту.

Isaac Newton lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals were less understood than today. He routinely sniffed fumes, tasted chemicals, and used open containers for heating substances. In the early years 1690's, he suffered through a period of insomnia, and depression, and mental instability. Though his biographers linked the situations to problems in his personal life, researchers now think that it was the consequence of his lab procedures: they found abnormally high concentration of lead, mercury, and other heavy metals in preserved specimens of his hair.

#### 3.Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям.

The mouse device; practical aid; an effective and fun tool; learning process;

the most common device; the design capabilities of graphics; input device; the cursor movement; software program; computer display; changes in commands;

flat software; double-click; textual and graphical images

#### 4.Переведите следующий слова и словосочетания на английский язык.

Клавиатура; кнопка; экран; быть изумленным; другими словами; опытный пользователь; требовать; персональный компьютер; оптико-механическое входное устройство; два валика; вращение; скользить; увеличенная скорость; вращающийся шарик

## 5.Ответьте на следующие вопросы, относящиеся к темам окружающей среды и здоровья.

- 1. What problems is our planet facing?
- 2. Why are people so interested in environmental protection?
- 3. Who needs protection nowadays (people, animals, plants, oceans, etc.)?
- 4. What steps should be taken to make our planet a safer and better place to live in?
- 5. How do you protect the environment? Does your college and your family, your town and your country do its best to solve this problem?
- 6. How does your health and your life depend on the environment? Give your reasons.

#### 6.Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

- 9. Three-quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in ....
- 10. People ... chemistry since ancient times.
- 11. This experiment is rather ... to make.
- 12. ... is necessary to the maintenance of life.
- 13. Our ... is in our hands.
- 14. His ... on the subject is very good.
- 15. Whether you understand it or not doesn't ... at the moment.

## 7.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский.

- 9. Я знаю этого преподавателя с 1980-го года.
- 10. Она преподает английский 15 лет.
- 11. К концу года они переедут на новую квартиру.
- 12. Прежде чем управляющий подписал документ, он прочитал его.
- 13. К концу года студенты получат дипломы.

## .8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous).

Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...(to take) ... you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you? Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.

#### 9. Поставить глаголы в нужной форме.

1. Ben (to give up) smoking two years ago. He (to smoke) for thirty years.2. It (not rain) when we (to go) out. The sun (to shine). 3. But It (to rain) for a few hours. 4. There (to be) nobody in the room put there (to be) a small of cigarettes5. Last year Mark (to go) to Denmark. It (to be) the first time there. 6. The company (to want) to have a sales representative who (to know) foreign language.

#### 10.Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужной форме причастия

- 1. The exercises (do) by the pupils were easy
- 2. The house (surround) by tall trees is very beautiful
- 3. The girl (write) on the blackboard is our best pupil
- 4. Everything (write) here is quite right
- 5. Read the (translated) sentences) once more

#### II – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Passive voice (all verb tenses). Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II. Direct and Indirect speech. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences. Types of subordinate clauses. Тема: «Prominent people», «Mass media»

#### Контрольная работа:

#### Образец задания:

## 1.Переведите на английский, используя глаголы в Present, Pastu Future Indefinite Passive.

- 1. Их находят их нашли их найдут.
- 2. Его прощают его простили его простят.
- 3. Ее ищут ее искали ее будут искать.
- 4. Мне предлагают мне предложили мне предложат.
- 5. Нас встречают нас встретили нас встретят.
- 6. Вам дают вам дали вам дадут.

#### 2. Напишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге.

- 1. We use electricity on a large scale.
- 2. We knew little about the nature of electricity in the last century.
- 3. The technicians of our plant will increase the productivity of this experimental tool.
- 4. Our country has made great achievements in all fields of industry, technology and science.
- 5. Our chemical science is successfully solving many complex problems.
- 6. By the end of last century scientists had made the first attempts to obtain synthetic materials.

### 3.Переделайте следующие предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.

- 1. She said, "I am reading an interesting book".
- 2. We said to him, "The delegation will leave at the end of the week".
- 3. He asked us, "When will they send you the documents".
- 4. I asked her, "Who told you about it?"
- 5. My friend asked me, "Did you pass your English exam?"
- 6. Nick asked me, "Will you go to the lecture on Chemistry tomorrow?"

## 4.Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

- 1. Он сказал, что завтра сделает все упражнения.
- 2. Мы видели, как студенты работают в лаборатории.
- 3. Нам говорят, что документы будут готовы на следующей неделе.
- 4. Их позовут, когда всё будет готово.

- 5. Они обещали, что доклад будет сделан по-английски.
- 6. Декларация должна быть заполнена, когда ввозятся разные транспортные средства.

#### 5. Образуйте все формы Participle от следующих глаголов.

to stop, to cut, to forget, to begin, to study, to open, to play, to write, to give, to tie.

## 6.Поставьте глагол в скобках в форме герундия используя нужный предлог.

- 1. I have no intention (to stay) here any longer.
- 2. She insisted (to help) me.
- 3. Are fond (to play) chess?
- 4. He has had very much experience (to teach).
- 5. There is no possibility (to solve) this problem.
- 6. There is little chance (to see) her today.
- 7. The rain prevented me (to come).

#### 7. Образуйте все формы Infinitive от следующих глаголов.

to throw, to decide, to send, to leave, to invent, to read, to break, to build, to ask, to lose.

### 8.Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

- 1. Ученый был уверен, что найдет решение данной проблемы.
- 2. Жаль, что вас не интересует этот предмет.
- 3. Он уже пожалел, что выбрал этот колледж.
- 4. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями.
- 5. Ты сможешь отправить ему электронную почту сегодня вечером?
- 6. Они должны были выполнить на компьютере несколько простых заданий.

#### 9.Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий:

- 1. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, читая вслух каждый день.
- 2. Я не смогу перевести этот документ, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре.
- 3. Я думаю поехать туда осенью.
- 4. Я запишу номер вашего телефона, так как я боюсь забыть его.
- 5. Она отрицала, что взяла мои очки.

## 10. Раскройте скобки, образуя от глаголов, стоящих в инфинитиве,

требуемую форму.

- 1. If we had no luggage, we (walk) home.
- 2. I should have called you up yesterday if I (be) in town.
- 3. We shall be very sorry if he not (call) on us tonight.
- 4. If I had the money, I (buy) that motorbike.
- 5.If I (to live) near the wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.

#### 3-семестр

### I – рубежная аттестация Контрольная работа: Образец задания:

#### 1. Поставить глаголы в нужной форме.

1. Ben (to give up) smoking two years ago. He (to smoke) for thirty years. 2. It (not rain) when we (to go) out. The sun (to shine). 3. But It (to rain) for a few hours. 4. There (to be) nobody in the room put there (to be) a small of cigarettes5. Last year Mark (to go) to Denmark. It (to be) the first time there. 6. The company (to want) to have a sales representative who (to know) foreign language. 7. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.

#### 2. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

- 1. It was reported that five ships were missed after the battle.
- 2. It appeared that he was losing patience.
- 3. It happened that I was present at the opening session.

- 4. It turned out that my prediction was correct.
- 5. It seems they know all about it.

### 3. Переведите и поставьте в нужные формы страдательного залога.

- 1.He stole a lot of money from the shop.
- 2.By six o'clock they had finished the work.
- 3.At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
- 4.By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
- 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык и затем переведите их в действительный залог.

1. Нас спросили, передают ли французский язык в нашей школе2. Когда будет отправлена эта контрольная работа. З.В первый раз меня повели в театр, когда мне было пять лет. 4. После лекции было задано много вопросов. 5. Мне сказали, что вы завтра уезжаете.

#### 5.Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную и затем переведите. 5.

1. "Explain to me how to solve this problem", said my friend to me. 2. The woman said to her son "I am glad I am here. 3. Mother asked me "Did you play with your friends yesterday. 4. I am very thirsty, please give me some lemonade, Ann, "said Tom. 5. "Don't lie to me, Tom," said aunt Polly, "I am tired of your lies. 6. Are you fond of going to the theatre? asked my friend.

#### 6. Переведите из косвенной речи в прямую. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I asked him whether he would go there. 2. She told him to come at five o'clock. I asked her to bring me a glass of water. 4. She told him to close the door 5. She asked her whether she wanted to see the new film. 6. He asked me who will o to the cinema with him

#### 7. Поставьте, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.

1.I think you ought ... apologize. 2. Make him ...speak louder. 3. Help me ...carry this bag. 4. My son asked me ...let him ...go to the club. 5. I must ...go to the country.

- **8.Поставьте** глагол в скобках в нужной форме причастия. 1. The exercises (do) by the pupils were easy2. The house (surround) by tall trees is very beautiful
- 3. The girl (write) on the blackboard is our best pupil
- 4. Everything (write) here is quite right 5. Read the (translated) sentences) once more

#### 9.Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

- 1. У меня нет надежды увидеть его скоро
- 2. Мысль (идея) провести каникулы на Волге принадлежит моему брату
- 3. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, читая вслух каждый день.
- 4. Я не смогу перевести этот документ, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре.
- 5.Мы отложили обсуждение доклада.

#### 10. Раскройте скобки, образуя от глаголов, стоящих в инфинитиве, требуемую форму.

- 1.I would come to see you if not(live) so far away. 2. If I had the money, I (buy) that motorbike.
- 3. They not (go) tomorrow if it (rain).4. If you (stay) here a little longer, you (see) him.5. If it (rain)on Saturday, I shall stay at home.

#### II – рубежная аттестация

#### Test № 1.

- Упр. 1. Прочтите заглавие текста и скажите, о чем, по вашему мнению, в нем может идти речь. В скобках указано, сколько вопросов нужно составить (8)
- Упр. 2. Назовите значения следующих интернациональных слов: modem, accumulate, revolutionary, status, molccule, real, electronic, collection, principle, arrange, system
- Упр. 3. Определите значения выделенных слов по контексту. 1. Dalton developed his theory between 1801 and 1808.2. The atomic hypothesis appeared long ago. 3. A hypothesis is an

assumption which explains or correlates the facts. 4. A theory concerning the structure of 'substances is the atomic theory. 5. The periodic law summarizes the i properties of elements. 6. A verified idea is no longer a hypothesis. 1 7. Students want to have deep knowledge in chemistry. 8. Chemists study the behaviour of substances. 9. By Dalton's theory an atom was the smallest particle. I Слова к тексту: direct evidence — прямое доказательство; existence — существование; predict—предсказывать; indivisible—неделимый; size—размер; weight—вес; shape — форма; test-tube — пробирка; breakthrough — проникновение» прорыв; unrelated — несвязанный; mature— зрелый!

Техт. Прочтите текст про себя (контрольное время чтения — 7 минут).

#### Dalton's Atomic Theory £

One of the foundations of modem chemistry is Dalton's atomic theory «developed between 1801 and 1808. When the atomic hypothesis appeared, «here was no direct evidence of the existence of atoms. But as time passed, Scientists found that the assumption of their existence and other assumptions \concocting their properties and behavior explain more and more of the accumulating experimentally determined facts of chemistry, and also 'predict other facts successfully. The hypothesis, therefore, gained the status of a theory. There were revolutionary changes in chemistry in the last fifty years. 1 Chemists found that atoms arc not indivisible particles as Dalton thought, but consist of much smaller particles which form the structure of atoms. They established their sizes, weights and the arrangement of their parts with high accuracy, as well as the sizes and shapes of molecules and the internal structure of crystals. As a result, atoms and molecules are now as real as test-tubes. Chemistry has achieved not only a new look, but a major breakthrough to a deeper level of understanding. It is now possible to explain most of the properties of elements and their compounds in terms of their electronic, atomic and molecular structures. It is also possible to predict new properties successfully. Chemistry is no longer a collection of more or less unrelated facts, but a mature science founded on scientific principles which arrange facts in an orderly system.

- Упр. 4. Скажите, совпали ли паши предположения с содержанием текста: а) полностью; б) частично; в) совсем не совпали.
- Упр. 5. Как иначе можно было бы озаглавить этот текст? На сколько тематических частей его можно разделить? Укажите начало и конец каждой части.
- Упр. 6. Скажите, что говорится в тексте: 1) о том, как гипотеза об атомном строении вещества стала теорией; 2) об изменении химии как науки; 3) о том, что нужно делать, основываясь на современном уровне знания химии; 4) о том, как характеризуется современная химия.
- Упр. 7. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых говорится о том, как изменилась химия со времен Дальтона, н переведите их на русский язык.

#### Test № 2.

- Ex. 1. Give the initial forms of the following words: served, greatest, making, shows, placed, properties, researches, ideas, hypotheses, theories, laid, closed, villages, areas, said, tried
- Ex. 2. Define what parts of speech the italicized words belong to:
- 1. The periodic system of the elements was the greatest contribution to chemistry. 2. It was really the work of a genius. 3. It adds much to the present knowledge. 4. The clement No. 101 bears the name of Mendeleyev. 5. The periodic system is the basis of modem teaching on substances.

#### **The World's Greatest Chemist**

The periodic system of the chemical elements by Mendeleyev has long since served as the greatest history-making contribution to the study of nature. As any work of genius, it shows two characteristic features: it adds more to the present knowledge, and it fruitfully develops along different directions in future. It allowed to predict in advance the existence and properties of yet undiscovered elements. Many outstanding researchers owe to it, to a considerable degree, the ideas of their experiments, calculations, hypotheses and theories. Take, for example, the German Otto Hahn, who discovered the fission of the uranium nucleus. Or the American Glenn Seaborg who led a group of researchers that obtained, in laboratory conditions, a number of elements, including mendelevium, named in honor of Mendeleyev. That element bears the name of the great Russian scientist not only because Mendeleyev laid the foundation of the modem science of atom, but also because he drew his colleagues' special attention to uranium (No. 92), which at the time had closed

his periodic table. A long train of transcutaneous followed the once "final" uranium. "The Mendeleyev system has served for almost 100 years as a key to discovering new elements," Seaborg wrote in 1955. It has retained its key capacity until now. To commemorate Mendeleyev himself, the Soviet researchers named many newly discovered things on the earth or in the outer space after him: a crater on the "back" side of the Moon, an underwater ridge in the Arctic Ocean and the mineral mendeleyeviic. Villages, streets and establishments such as the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology, the Tobolsk Pedagogical Institute, the All-Russian Institute of Meteorology, the Museum of the St. Petersburg University building (where the scientist lived), the All-Russian Chemical Society, etc. have got Mendeleyev's name. Mendeleyev, the explorer of nature, has found real immortality in his pasting heritage. The periodic system hasn't crumbled with time; on the contrary, its structure has expanded. At present it is the basis of modem teaching on substances, the structure of matter, atoms and nuclear energy. "The greatest chemist of the world" — this is Mendeleyev's fame among modem chemists. Yes, he, the founder of modem chemistry and, to a large degree, of modem physics, considered physical chemistry his main subject, while he successfully dealt with problems in different areas, from mathematics and astronomy to meteorology, from philosophy to economics, from technology to art. "He has penetrated everywhere," the great Russian poet Alexander Blok once said. Mendeleyev's notes on "three services to the Motherland" arc quite interesting. He places work as an explorer of nature at the first place.

He devoted himself to it. He tried to make his experimental and theoretical results serve society. He also devoted much of his effort to teaching, to the spread of knowledge. Finally, the third important task in Mendeleyev's life was to do his best for the economic and industrial progress of Russia. Mendeleyev's dreams have come true. As long as seventy years ago the British magazine Nature (of February 24,1934) wrote that in Russia scientists like Mendeleyev are valued and their works help to intensify the development of science, technology and industry.

Words and Word-Combinations

to Be Memorized almost, attention, basis, bear, calculation, characteristic, chemical, chemist, chemistry, contribution, develop, devote, direction, draw attention, element, existence, feature, found, knowledge, lay the foundation, modem, nature, outstanding, period, periodic, predict, present, at present, property, researcher, revolution, scientist, special, structure, subject, substance, system Ex. 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following:

the greatest chemist, the periodic system of the elements, any work, characteristic features, to predict in advance, undiscovered elements, an outstanding researcher, lay the foundation of smth., modem science, special attention, nuclear energy, deal with smth., devote oneself to, do one's best, chemical society

изучение природы, свойства элементов, носить имя кого-л., великий русский химик, современная химия, обратить внимание на что-л., назвать чьим-л. именем, всероссийский институт, наоборот, в настоящее время, физическая химия, основной предмет, мечты осуществились

Ex. 4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary of, on, in, to, after

- 1. The periodic system ... the elements allowed to predict ... the existence and properties ... some elements. 2. D. I. Mendeleyev laid the foundation ... the modem science ... atom. 3. D. 1. Mendeleyev drew attention ... chemists ... uranium. 4. The Soviet researchers named many newly-discovered things... the earth and... the outer space... Mendeleyev. S .... present the periodic law is the basis... modem teaching... substances. 6. D. I. Mendeleyev considered physical chemistry ... his main subject.
- 7. He devoted much ... his efforts ... teaching.
- Ex. 5. Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the construction there be.
- 1. There are 9 elements in Group 1.2. There is only 1 electron in the hydrogen atom. 3. There are many things on the earth which arc named after Mendeleyev. 4. There are many institutes in Russia which have got Mendeleyev's name. 5. There are some elements which don't exist in nature, scientists obtained them in laboratory. 6. There are some elements in Group 1 that arc very active. 7. There are some elements which are not active. In what group arc they? 8. There are many features in which elements differ radically. 9. Originally there were fewer elements in the periodic table.

Ex. 6. Translate the sentences into Russian.

I. Since its discovery the periodic system of the chemical elements has long served and is still serving as the greatest contribution to the study of nature. 2. This century has seen great changes in science and the life of people. 3. The ideas of many outstanding researchers originate from the

periodic law. 4. The All-Russian Chemical Society bears the name of Mendeleyev. 5. The structure of the periodic system has expanded to a considerable degree. 6. A person of wide interests, Mendeleyev successfully dealt with problems in mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, philosophy, economics and art. 7. He placed work as an explorer of nature at the first place. 8. Mendeleyev tried to do his best for the economic and industrial progress of Russia. 9. Works of outstanding chemists help to intensify the

development of science, technology and industry. 10. A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA, — Mendeleyev's name appeared in flic list of the greatest geniuses — Euclid, Archimedes, Colchicums, Galileo, Newton and Lavoisier. 11. Mcn

Ex. 7. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1. Периодическая система элементов Д. И. Менделеева стала известна в 1869 году. 2. Она позволила заранее предсказать существование и свойства нескольких элементов. 3. Менделевии, один из трансурановых элементов, носит имя ученого, который привлек внимание коллег к урану. 4. Д. И. Менделеев— основатель современной химии и, в значительной степени, современной физики. 5. Он посвятил себя изучению природы. 6. Всю свою жизнь Д. И. Менделеев делал все возможное для прогресса России в области науки и экономики. 7. Его закон заложил основу для современной науки об атоме.
- 8. В настоящее время периодическая таблица сильно отличается от периодической таблицы 1869 года. 9. Каждый период таблицы Менделеева содержит определенное число элементов. 10. Например, в первом периоде только два элемента. 11. До Менделеева были попытки расставить элементы в некотором порядке.
- Ex. 8. Make up questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.
- I. Mendeleyev is one of the greatest chemists (2). 2. He published his periodic system in 1869 (3). 3. Mendeleyev predicted some properties of undiscovered elements (2).
- Ex. 9. Answer the following questions:
- 1. Why is the periodic system by Mendeleyev valued so much? 2. Why does the element No. 101 bear Mendeleyev's name? 3. Has the periodic table changed with time? In what way has it changed?
- 4. What information is it possible to get from the periodic table of elements? 5. Was D. I. Mendeleyev a man of wide interests? Prove it. 6. What does the periodic law state?

#### Test № 3.

#### The Mendeleyev Story

In a long examination of the periodic table of the elements, the New Scientist for March 7 tells briefly how Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev (1834-1907) devised it. The Russian scientist had his brainwave, says author John Emsley, on March 1, 1869, but, because the Russians were still using the Julian calendar, it was February 17 in St. Petersburg, where Mendeleyev lived then.

Mendeleyev set down his first ideas at breakfast, on a note he had received about a visit to a cheese factory that day. He cancelled the visit and worked on. He drew up several rudimentary tables, Emsley says, and then made 63 cards, one for each of the known elements. On each card he put the properties of the element that he thought most important. He juggled the cards until he had an arrangement that satisfied him, wrote it down, and went to bed. He awoke from his nap with the idea that he should arrange the elements in vertical rather than horizontal groups and transposed them accordingly. Mendeleyev was born in Siberia and was the last of 17 children. In the year of his birth his father went blind, and his mother leased and operated a glass factory to keep the wolf from the door. His father died in 1847, and the glass factory burned down in 1848. With this his mother headed for Moscow with Dmitry and his sister. Her idea was to place the son in the University of Moscow, but he was refused because he had been born in 16 Siberia. The same thing happened in St. Petersburg, but Dmitry's mother, ten weeks before death got him into the Pedagogic Institute there.

The government retired Mendeleyev from the University of St. Petersburg in 1890 for his political activities. He was made head of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in 1893 and held that post until his death.

- Ех. 1. Скажите, что вы узнали из текста; разделите его на тематические части и озаглавьте их.
- Ех. 2. Скажите, что говорится в тексте: 1) о семье Д. И. Менделеева; 2) о том, как и куда он поступал учиться; 3) о том, как Д. И. Менделеев пришел к мысли о расположении элементов в таблице; 4) о том, чем занимался Д. И. Менделеев в последние годы своей жизни.
- Ех. 3. Найдите в тексте и переведите на русский язык предложения, в которых говорится о том, как Д. И. Менделеев воплотил свою идею об упорядоченном расположении элементов.
- Ex. 4. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements. Use expressions from exercise 1.
- 1. Mendeleyev was the only scientist who tried to arrange the elements. 2. A lot of new elements were predicted with the help of the periodic table. 3. To commemorate Mendeleyev, the Soviet researchers named many newly discovered things after him. 4. The periodic system didn't change with time. 5. Mendeleyev was interested only in chemistry. 6. Mendeleyev's family was small. 7. Mendeleyev got his education in St. Petersburg.
  - Ex. 5. Make up sentences or short stories with the following words and expressions:
- 1) be born, children, year, father, mother; 2) head, hold the post, bureau; 3) periodic system, serve, contribution, study; 4) the element, bear the name; 5) devote, teaching, development, economy, progress
- Ex. 6. Give detailed answers to the following questions: 1. How did D. I. Mendeleyev devise his periodic table? 2. What is the importance of the periodic system of the elements? 3. Why do people call Mendeleyev "the greatest chemist of the world"? 4 What dreams of Mendeleyev have come true nowadays?
- Ex. 7. Discuss the following topics: 1. The Discovery of the Periodic System of the Elements. 2. Mendeleyev's Life. 3. Mendeleyev's Interests. 4. The Periodic System of Elements at Present.

Рубежная аттестация по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме — индивидуальные контрольные работы с вариантами (10 заданий) или тексты с упражнениями.

**Критерии оценки**: за каждое правильно выполненное задание ставится по 2 балла. При оценке работы студента на аттестации учитываются: правильность и полнота ответа на вопрос; логика изложения материала вопроса; точность использования терминологии дисциплины; правильность выполнения практических заданий.

Деятельности студента за промежуточную рубежную аттестацию -20 баллов.

#### ИТОГОВАЯ ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ

Итоговая аттестация – зачет в устной форме.

**Итоговая отчетность** (зачет) студентов по дисциплине принимается по вопросам пройденного материала с предоставлением времени на подготовку (20-25 мин.) и последующим устным ответом преподавателю - 2 теоретических вопроса.

Итоговый рейтинг	Итоговая оценка
(в баллах)	за зачет
от 40 и выше	зачтено
менее 40 баллов	Не зачтено

Студент имеет право участвовать в сдаче отчетности в период зачетно-экзаменационной сессии на общих основаниях и получить в пределах 20 баллов.

#### При оценке ответа студента на зачете учитываются:

логика изложения материала вопроса;

правильность ответа на дополнительные вопросы;

умение увязывать теоретические и практические аспекты вопроса.

**Итоговая отчетность (экзамен)** студентов по дисциплине принимается по вопросам пройденного материала с предоставлением времени на подготовку (30-35 мин.) и последующим устным ответом преподавателю. Состав билета (всего-25) - 2 практических вопросов (топик на пересказ и технический текст на перевод) и теоретический. вопрос по грамматике.

#### Критерии оценки:

К зачету и экзамену допускаются студенты, выполнившие все требования учебной программы (выполнившие с положительными оценками все виды контроля, предусмотренные графиком учебных заданий).

Баллы, полученные студентом в течение семестра, суммируются, и при наборе нижеперечисленного количества баллов, студент получает итоговую оценку — «зачтено».

«Не зачтено» выставляется при незнании основных вопросов билета или наличии грубых ошибок в ответах на них, неумении на основе теоретических знаний делать практические выводы.

Оценка объявляется студенту сразу же по окончании им ответа и заносится в экзаменационную ведомость, журналы контроля посещения занятий и успеваемости и зачетную книжку.

#### Вопросы к зачету: 1 семестр

#### 1. Grammar.

- 1. Present Continuous Tense.
- 2. Present Indefinite Tense.
- 3. Past Indefinite Tense.
- 4. Past Continuous Tense.
- 5. Future Indefinite Tense.
- 6. Future Continuous Tense.
- 7. Present Perfect Tense.
- 8. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
- 9. Оборот *there is / are*.
- 10. Modal verbs (can, may, must, need, ought их эквиваленты).
- 11. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные).
- 12. Существительное (множественное число)
- 13. Числительное (количественное и порядковое; дроби)
- 14. Типы вопросов.
- 15. Предлоги.

#### 2. Conversational texts.

- 1. "My visit card."
- 2. "Talking about my family."
- 3. "Talking about my friend."
- 4. "Talking about my house."
- 5. "My working day."
- 6. "Moscow."
- 7. "London"
- 8. "The Russian Federation."
- 9. "The Great Britain."
- 10. "Why do we learn foreign languages?"

Билеты к зачету (образец)

# МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д.Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 4

Дисциплина Иностранный (*английский язык*)

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

1. Text: read, translate and retell

2. Grammar: Present Simple

3. Topic: My Working Day

/Зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_\_/Т.Б Хабусиева/

Преподаватель / Э. С-А. Идразова/

### Вопросы к зачету: 2 семестр

#### 1.Grammar.

- 1. Past Perfect Tense.
- 2. Future Perfect Tense.
- 3. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
- 4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
- 5. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
- 6. Passive voice (all verb tenses).
- 7. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II.
- 8. Direct and Indirect speech.
- 9. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences.
- 10. Types of subordinate clauses.

#### 2. Texts for reading.

#### 3. Conversational texts.

- 1. "My native city."
- 2. "Environment."
- 3. "Seasons."
- 4. "Our Institute."
- 5. "My vacations."

Билеты к зачету (образец)

#### МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д.Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 5

Дисциплина Иностранный (*английский язык*)

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

- 1. Text: read, translate and retell
- 2. Grammar: Past Perfect Tense
- 3. Topic: Our Institute

/Зав. кафедрой	 /Т. Б Хабусиева/

/ Э. C-A. Идразова/

## Вопросы к экзамену: 3 семестр

### 1.Grammar. (rules, exercises)

Преподаватель

- 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

#### 2. Texts for reading: read, translate and retell.

#### 3. Conversational texts.

- 1. "My visit card."
- 2. "Talking about my family."
- 3. "Talking about my friend."
- 4. "Talking about my house."
- 5. "My working day."
- 6. "Moscow."
- 7. "London"
- 8. "The Russian Federation."
- 9. "The Great Britain."
- 10. "Why do we learn foreign languages?"
- 11. "My native city."
- 12. "Environment."
- 13. "Seasons."
- 14. "Our Institute."
- 15. "My vacations."
- 16. "Sports in our life."
- 17. "Books in our life."
- 18. "British education system."

- 19. "Prominent people."
- 20. "My future profession
- 21." Chemistry
- 22. "What is Chemistry?"
- 23. "Organic Chemistry"
- 24. "Inorganic Chemistry"
- 25. "What is difference between Organic & Inorganic Chemistry"
- 26. Metals
- 27. "Metals"
- 28. "Carbon"
- 29. "Nature of corrosion"
- 30. "Mechanism of corrosion"

#### Билеты к экзамену

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 1

Дисциплина <i>Английский язык</i>	
Институт нефти и газа	
Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафе	дра»
Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическа	я технология
•	
1. Text: read, translate and retell	
2. Grammar: to be/to have /to have got	
3. Topic: My visit card	
1 7	
УТВЕРЖДЕНО	/Зав. кафедрой
, ,	1 , 4
на заседании кафедры	
протокол № от	Т. Б Хабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 2

Дисциплина Английский язык Институт нефти и газа Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра» Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

1. Text: read, translate and retell

3. Topic: Talking about my friends	
УТВЕРЖДЕНО	/Зав. кафедрой
на заседании кафедры протокол № от	Т. Б Хабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 3

Дисциплина Английский язык
Институт нефти и газа
Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»
Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: Plural of nouns
3. Topic: Talking about my family

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

/Зав. кафедрой
на заседании кафедры
протокол № от

Т. Б Хабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 4

Дисциплина Английский язык Институт нефти и газа Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра» Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

1. Text: read, translate and retell

2. Grammar: There is/there are

- 2. Grammar: Article
- 3. Topic: Talking about my house

УТВЕРЖДЕНО	/Зав. кафедрой
на заседании кафедры	
протокол № от	Т. Б Xабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 5

Дисциплина Английский язык Институт нефти и газа Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая каф Направление подготовки <b>18.03.01. Химичес</b> 1. Text: read, translate and retell	•
2. Grammar: Possessive case	
3. Topic: Moscow	
УТВЕРЖДЕНО	/Зав. кафедрой
на заседании кафедры	
протокол № от	Т. Б Хабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ № 6

Дисциплина Английский язык Институт нефти и газа Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра» Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

1.Text: read, translate and retell

2. Grammar: Present Simple Active and Passive

3. Topic: The Great Britain

УТВЕРЖДЕНО	/Зав. кафедрой
на заседании кафедры	
протокол № от	 Т. Б Хабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ №7

Дисциплина Английский язык
Институт нефти и газа
Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: Past Simple Active and Passive
3. Topic: The Russian Federation

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

/Зав. кафедрой
на заседании кафедры

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

Т. Б Хабусиева/

#### БИЛЕТ №8

Дисциплина Английский язык Институт нефти и газа Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра» Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

- 1. Text: read, translate and retell
- 2. Grammar: Future Simple Active and Passive

протокол № \_\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_

3. Topic: Environmental pollution

УТВЕРЖДЕНО /Зав. кафедрой

на заседании ка	афедры	
протокол №	ОТ	 Т. Б Хабусиева/

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

#### БИЛЕТ №9

Дисциплина Английский язык
Институт нефти и газа
Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»
Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технология

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: Present Continuous Active and Passive
3. Topic: Books in our life

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

/Зав. кафедрой

на заседании кафедры

протокол № от\_\_\_\_\_.

## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

Т. Б Хабусиева/

#### БИЛЕТ №10

Дисциплина Английский язык	
Институт нефти и газа	
Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»	
Направление подготовки 18.03.01. Химическая технол	погия
1 T	
1. Text: read, translate and retell	
2. Grammar: Past Continuous Active and Passive	
3. Topic: Sports in our life	
УТВЕРЖДЕНО	/Зав. кафедрой
ТВЕГМДЕН	, заг. кафедрен
на заседании кафедры	
протокол № от	Т. Б Хабусиева/