КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

Грамматика:
1.Множественное число имен существительных. Артикли, предлоги. Притяжательный падеж Существительное в функции определения и его перевод.
2. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции *the ... the, as… as, not as … as.*
3. Числительные, даты.
4. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, *some, any, no* и их производные.
5. Времена Simple (Active), Continuous (Active). Спряжение глагола *to be*. Повелительное наклонение.
6. Порядок слов. Оборот *there is (are).*
7. Словообразование.

Вариант 1.

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения. Напишите их во множественном числе. (Образец №1)**

1.This is a black pen. 2. This man lives next door.3. There is a child in the garden. 4.The cat is grey.

2. **Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите, какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова. (Образец №2)**

1.Every year he plans to go to the country for a holiday. 2. Every year his plans remain just plans. 3. There is a lift in the house. 4. The crane lifts different elements of the house and puts them in place.

3. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите, обращая внимание на особенности перевода существительных в роли определения.**

1.What does he do? He deals with car export. 2. What does he do? He deals with export cars. 3. Air pollution problem is becoming worse and worse.

4. **Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.**

1. My brother is three years younger than me.2. He is the best student in our group. 3. The better you get to know Pete the more you like him. 4. The city is as beautiful as it was 5 years ago.

5. **Перепишите предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы подчеркнутых глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения. (Образец №3)**

1.The sun doesn't go round the earth. 2. You may turn off the television, I'm not watching it. 3. I'm not hungry. 4 The concert began at 7.00 and finished at 10 o'clock.

6. **Прочитайте и устно переведите весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 4, 5 абзацы.**

Oxford

1. What is so special about Oxford and Cambridge, the two oldest English universities? Why do so many students want to study there?

2. Both of these university towns are very beautiful. They have some of the finest architecture in Britain. Some of their colleges, chapels and libraries are three, four and even five hundred years old, and are full of valuable books and precious paintings. Both towns have many lovely gardens, where the students can read and relax in the summer months.

3. Oxford is the older university of the two. The first of its colleges was founded in 1249. The university now has thirty-four colleges and about twelve thousand students, many of them from other countries. There were no women students at Oxford until 1878, when the first women's college, Lady Margaret Hall, opened. Now, women study at most colleges.

4. Oxford is, of course, famous for its first-class education as well as its beautiful buildings. Some of the most intelligent men and women in the country live and work here. Oxford gives them what they need: a quiet atmosphere, friendly colleagues, and the four-hundred-year-old Bodleian library, which has about five million books.

5. It is not easy to get a place at Oxford University to study for a degree. But outside the university there are many smaller private colleges which offer less difficult courses and where it is easy to enroll. Most students in these private schools take business, secretarial or English language courses.

Пояснения к тексту:

1.chapel – часовня
2.degree - степень
3.enroll – поступать

7. **Перепишите следующие утверждения. Определите, какие из них соответствуют тексту, а какие нет. Напротив правильных предложений напишите "True" (верно).**

1.Oxford is older than Cambridge.
2.There are no women students at Oxford.
3. It's quite difficult to get a place at Oxford University.

Вариант 2

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения. Напишите их во множественном числе. (Образец №1)**

1. This is a new building. 2. A farmer plants potatoes in spring. 3. There is a nice picture on the wall. 4. Can you see that woman over there?

2.**Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите**, **какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова. (Образец №2)**

1. They are going to cut prices by 25%. 2. There will be a price cut by 25%. 3. He opened the door by force. 4. Nobody can force me to do that.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите, обращая внимание на особенности перевода существительных в роли определения.

1. I'd like to live in a country house with a flower garden around it. 2. The garage roof needs repairing. 3. He knows English quite well. I think he won't have any language problems in England.

4**. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.**

1.I know him better than anybody else. 2. It isn't as cold today as it was yesterday. 3.This is the most harmful chemical. 4.The slower you speak English the easier me understand it.

5. Перепишите предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы подчеркнутых глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения. (Образец №3)

1.How fast were you driving when the accident happened.2.Don't put the dictionary away. I'm using it. 3.An architect is a person who designs buildings. 4.I'm sure you'll pass your exam.

6. **Прочитайте и устно переведите весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1,2,3,4 абзацы**

Scotland.

1. Scotland is a part of the United Kingdom and is governed from London. Its area is 30,000 square miles (about 79,000 sq.km), the population is over five million people. About one third live in the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen

and Dundee. Scottish people speak English, although about 100,000 still speak Scottish Gaelic. Many of the Scottish accents of England are very strong, and visitors from abroad (or even England) sometimes have difficulty in understanding them.

2.Scotland is a very mountainous country: mountains with a great amount of moorland, in which few people live, occupy three-fourths of the area.

3.Scotland is famous for the beautiful large lakes, with mountains round them. They are not like the English ones: there are not so many trees and flowers, and green hills around them as in England.

4.There are many rivers in Scotland, but they are not long. The longest and the most important Scottish river is the Clyde.

5.Hills dominate in the northern part of Scotland, traditionally called the Highlands. Scottish lakes, called lochs, are long and narrow. In the past all those lochs joined the sea and some of them still do so. The largest and the most beautiful of all the lochs in Scotland is Loch Lomond, which has more than 30 beautiful islands. It lies within easy reach of Glasgow.

6.The most famous of the Scottish lochs, however, is Loch Ness, because of the mystery of the Loch Ness monster. The mystery of the Loch Ness monster attracts a large number of tourists bringing a lot of money to the region.

Пояснения к тексту:

1.accent – диалект

2.moorland – болотистая местность, покрытая вереском

7. Перепишите следующие утверждения. Определите, какие из них соответствуют тексту, а какие нет. Напротив правильных предложений напишите “True” (верно).

1.Scottish people do not like English lakes.

2.Scottland has many lochs and rivers.

3.Loch Ness is a great tourist attraction.

Вариант 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Напишите их во множественном числе. (Образец №1)

1. This book is quite interesting. 2. Is there a lift in this house? 3. A match breaks. 4. The man over there is our English teacher.

2. **Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите, какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова. (Образец №2)**

1. Man needs electricity for industrial uses. 2. He uses electricity for his needs. 3. The garage houses twenty cars. 4. We have larger rooms in our new houses.

3. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите, обращая внимание на особенности перевода существительных в роли определения.**

1. He works for the Moscow region newspaper. 2. This method is widely used in bridge construction. 3.They discussed bridge construction methods.

4. **Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их**.

1. He is the oldest in the family. 2. He lives further than I thought. 3. Jack isn't as old as he looks. 4. The more expensive the hotel, the better the service.

5**. Перепишите предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы подчеркнутых глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения. (Образец №3)**

1. When I last saw Alan he was trying to find a job. 2. Don't put the dictionary away. I need it. 3. I won't tell anybody what you said. 4.Please, be quieter. I'm working.

6. **Прочитайте и устно переведите весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2, 3, 4 абзацы**

London

1. London is the capital of Great Britain. London has a population of about 6,770,000. It lies on the River Thames, where the Romans landed nearly 2,000

years ago. From about 1800 until World War Two, London was the biggest city in the world, but now there are many cities, which are much bigger.

2. London is famous for many things. Ten million people visit London every year to see its places of interest. They come from all over the world to visit its historic buildings, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, which has a huge dome, and the Houses of Parliament, where you can see and hear the famous clock, Big Ben. Across the road from the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places. It was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum.

Tourists also come to visit its theatres, its museums, and its many shops, such as Harrods, where you can buy anything.

3. Like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Over 1,000,000 people a day use the London Underground, but there are still too many cars on the streets. The air isn't clean, but it is cleaner than it was 100 years ago. Until the Clean Air Act in 1956, London was famous for its fog or "smog", which is a mixture of smoke and fog.

4. The best thing about London is the parks. The most beautiful ones are all in the centre.

Пояснения к тексту:

1.the Romans – римляне
2. place of interest – достопримечательность
3.St.Paul's Cathedral – собор Святого Павла
4.the Houses of Parliament – палаты парламента, здание парламента
5.Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское аббатство
6.Harrods – известный в Лондоне супермаркет
7. Underground – метро
8.the Clean Air Act – закон о чистом воздухе

7. **Перепишите следующие утверждения. Определите, какие из них соответствуют тексту, а какие нет. Напротив правильных предложений напишите "True" (верно)**.

1. London had a population of about 6,770.000 people 2000 years ago.
2. London is the biggest city in the world.
3. London is situated on the banks of the River Thames.