

Контрольные задания даны в пяти вариантах. Студент выполняет вариант согласно последней цифре шифра: 1,2- вариант 1; 3, 4 - вариант 2; 5, 6 - вариант 3; 7, 8 - вариант 4; 9, 0 - вариант 5.

1. Контрольные работы выполняются в отдельной тетради. На обложке надо написать свою фамилию, имя, отчество, шифр, группу, номер контрольной работы и ее вариант.
2. Работы следует писать чернилами, аккуратно, четким почерком; на клетчатой бумаге пишите через клетку. Оставляйте поля для замечаний, не пользуйтесь красными чернилами или пастой - этим цветом пользуется рецензент.
3. Выполняйте задания в той последовательности, в которой они даны, и под указанными номерами,
4. Необходимо полностью писать формулировку задания, точно и полностью выполнять его.
5. Текст для перевода нужно переписать и рядом дать его перевод.

Контрольное задание №1.

Вариант №1

1. Прочитайте текст и сделайте письменный перевод.

Education in Russia.

Our educational system is not very complex. It is divided into three stages: preschool education, secondary education and higher education. Each of them has its own peculiarities.

The preschool education is provided by nursery schools and it depends upon the parents to send their children or not. There children learn the fundamentals of reading, writing, counting.

There are different types of secondary schools: general secondary, technical schools, and vocational schools.

Every boy or girl must get secondary education. They go to school at the age of six or seven and must stay there until they are 14-17 years old. At schools pupils study academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, a foreign language and other.

Higher education in our country is available to those having secondary education who have passed entrance examinations. Most colleges, universities and institutes are state ones, but there are also private colleges. They train specialists in different branches of science and technology.

Most higher schools have their own hostels and living and recreation complexes for students.

Our educational system is in the process of perfection to meet the requirements of our developing economy.

Our enterprises work in close collaboration with foreign enterprises of the same field and carry out the exchange of specialists.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Our educational system is very complex, isn't it?
2. What are the main stages of our educational system?
3. Is higher education available for everybody?
4. Are all the colleges in our country private?
5. Where do young specialists work after their graduation?
6. What do you know about the exchange of specialists?
7. Do high-school students usually apply to more than one college or university?
8. How do the university students spend their summer holiday?
9. Do you have to pay for your education?

10. Do students of higher and secondary specialised education establishments get grants?
11. Are graduates of your institute given degrees?
12. If you have a chance would you prefer private or state college?

3. Составьте вопросы с данными словами, используя нужную форму глагола to be в настоящем времени.

1. /at home / your mother?/ Is your mother at home?
2. /your parents / well?/
3. /interesting / your job?/
4. /the shops / open today?/
5. /interested in sport / you?/
6. /near here / the post office?/
- 7 /at school / your children?/
8. /why / you / late?/

4. Переведите следующие предложения и определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова в предложении.

1. We usually measure volume in cubic centimetres.
2. The students were measuring the temperature in the laboratory.
3. Measuring temperature is necessary in a lot of experiments.
4. The operating speed of these systems will be measured in nano-seconds.
5. The distance measured enabled scientists to correct mistakes.

5. Выберите для этих отрицательных предложений нужную форму глаголов be или do: am not / isn't / aren't / don't / doesn't.

- 1 Tom **doesn't** work in the evenings.
- 2 I'm very tired. Iwant to go out this evening.
- 3 I'm very tired. I.....going out this evening.
- 4 George.....working this week. He's on holiday.
- 5 My parents are usually at home. They.....go out very often.
- 6 Barbara has travelled a lot but she.....speak any foreign languages.
- 7 You can turn off the television. I.....watching it.
- 8 There's a party next week but we.....going.

6. Составьте предложения. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена группы Simple (Present, Past, Future), используйте данные наречия. Предложения переведите.

Always, often, rarely, frequently, sometimes, hardly, ever, usually, occasionally, never.

1. We/provide / good service.
2. I / have / face-to-face meetings / new customers.
3. Our company / employ / external consultants.
4. I / be / busy in summer.
5. We / write / reports.

7. Выберите правильный вариант и полностью запишите его.

1.
 - a) What is the girl doing now?
 - b) What the girl is doing now?
 - c) What doing the girl now?
 - d) What does the girl doing now?
2.
 - a) What those people arc looking for?
 - b) What are those people looking for?
 - c) What is those people looking for?
 - d) What do those people looking for?
3.
 - a) When are you going to have a meal?
 - b) When do you going to have a meal?
 - c) When going you to have a meal?
 - d) When you are going to have a meal?
4.
 - a) Why do they looking at me like that?
 - b) Why is they looking at me like that?
 - c) Why are they looking at me like that?
 - d) Why they are looking at me like that?
5.
 - a) Is die girl speaking rudely or politely?
 - b) Are the girl speaking rudely or politely?
 - c) Does the girl speaking rudely or politely?
 - d) The girl is speaking rudely or politely, isn't she?

8. Заполните пропуски, используя 2 или 3 форму предложенных глаголов:

cost drive fly meet sell speak swim tell think weak up win

1 I have made some coffee. Would you like some?

- 2 Have you..... John about your new job?
- 3 We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well but we.....
- 4 I know Gary but I've never.....his wife.
- 5 We were..... by loud music in the middle of the night.
- 6 Stephanie jumped into the river and.....to the other side.
- 7 'Did you like the film? 'Yes, I.....it was very good.
- 8 Many different languages are.....in the Philippines.
9. Our holiday.....a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
10. Have you ever.....a very fast car?
- 11 All the tickets for the concert were.....very quickly.
- 12 A birdin through the open window while we were having our dinner.

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Everything is going well. We / haven't had any problems so far (haven't had is right).
2. Margaret didn't go / hasn't gone to work yesterday. She wasn't feeling well.
3. Look! That man over there wears / is wearing the same sweater as you.
4. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He grew / has grown a lot.
5. I still don't know what to do. I didn't decide / haven't decided yet.
6. I wonder why Jim is / is being so nice to me today. He isn't usually like that.
7. Jane had a book open in front of her but she didn't read / wasn't reading it.
8. I wasn't very busy. I didn't have / wasn't having much to do,
9. Mary wasn't happy in her new job at first but she begins / is beginning to enjoy it now.
10. After leaving school, Tim found / has found it very difficult to get a job.

Вариант №2

1. Прочитайте текст и сделайте письменный перевод.

University Course at Cambridge

The University course itself lasts 3 years and leads to a Bachelor's Degree (=first University degree) (=B. Sc.). Some of our graduates undertake further study either at Cambridge or at other Universities to obtain after one further year a Master's Degree (=second University degree) (M. Sc.) or after at least three years a Doctor of Philosophy degree (Ph. D.) (=third University degree) which is approximately equal to your Candidate's degree. Of the remaining graduates, the large majority enter industries where they receive at least 2 years of further training before becoming qualified in their special field.

Science is taught largely through lectures and laboratory work. In addition there is a system of supervision at Oxford and Cambridge in which students spend a few hours each week with a University lecturer (a tutor) who is responsible for the individual student's academic progress.

There is a faculty of science in all British Universities although its name varies. This faculty includes the subjects usually known as the sciences or, strictly speaking, the natural (physical) sciences: biology, chemistry, physics and their branches. In addition it often includes subjects related to these: geography, geology, mathematics, etc.

Most English Universities have a separate faculty of engineering although sometimes it is combined with the science faculty, it may be called (the faculty of technology or the faculty of applied (-put to practical use) science. The faculty of

engineering does not correspond to any faculty at a Russian University since in Russia engineering and technology are studied not at Universities but at polytechnical, technological or other more specialized Institutes.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does the Cambridge University course for science students look like?
2. How long is the University course for science students at Cambridge?
3. How is science taught?
4. Is there a faculty of science (science faculty) in all British Universities?
5. What about a faculty of engineering?
6. Can you draw a comparison between certain aspects of our country and British systems of education?
7. What does the student do with his graduation paper when he has finished it?
8. How do they acquire research skills?
9. Why do the contacts between the scientific personnel and the students play a very significant role?
10. What practical use has mathematics for astronomy, medicine, linguistics and other sciences?

3. Вставьте нужную форму глагола to be (is am are)

- 1 The weather ..is.... nice today.
- 2 I.....not tired.
- 3 This bag.....heavy.
- 4 These bags.....heavy.
- 5 Look! There.....Carol.
- 6 My brother and I.....good tennis players.
- 7 Ann.....at home. Her children.....at school.
- 8 I.....a taxi driver. My sister.....a nurse.

4. Переведите следующие предложения и определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова в предложении.

1. A kilogramme is a unit of weight measure in the metric system.
2. Barometer is an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.
3. Heat is a form of energy and may be measured in the units in which energy is measured.
4. All measurements were accurate.
5. By means of radioactive elements we were able to measure the thickness of various materials.

5. Вставьте нужную форму глагольную форму was/were/did/have/has

1. Where.....your shoes made?
- 2.....you go out last night?
- 3 What.....you doing at 10.30?
- 4 Where.....your mother born?
- 5.....Barbara gone home?
- 6 What timeshe go?
- 7 When.....these houses built?
- 8Jim arrived yet?
- 9 Why.....you go home early?
- 10 How long.....they been married?

6. Составьте предложения. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена группы Simple. Используйте данные наречия.

never, seldom, usually, often, always.

1. He / to work / hard at his English.
2. She / to speak / to me on the phone.
3. He / to tidy up / the room.
4. She / to go / to work by bus.
5. In the evening after supper, they / to listen / to music together.

7. Употребите глаголы в скобках во времена группы Simple или Continuous.

1. I /to think/ of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
2. I /to think/ you should sell your car. You /not use/ it very often.
3. What /you/ do? Be quiet! I /to think/.
4. We can go out now. It /not to rain/ any more.
5. Do you still smoke?' No, I gave it up. I /not / to smoke/ for any more.

8. Употребите одну из предложенных форм глаголов в каждом предложении. Предложения переписать.

Had forgotten, haven't, are, is, do, have (just) arrived, are going, had gone

1. There are so many problems in my life and I ____decided yet what to do.
2. - ____you Still learning English? - Yes, I am.
3. - Why didn't you telephone? – I ____your number.
4. Two weeks ____ since I started my letter to you.
5. I'm going straight home after the lesson ____over.
6. . ____to see a new film. Do you want to come with us'?
7. Are your friends here yet? - Yes, they__.
8. What ____you favourite pop group?
9. What languages ____ you speak?
10. ____you know what time it__?

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. When Sue heard the news, she wasn't/hasn't been very pleased.
2. 'This is a nice restaurant, isn't it? Is this the first time you are /you've been here?
3. I need a new job. I'm doing / I've been doing the same job for too long.
4. 'Ann has gone out.' 'Oh, has she? What time did she go / has she gone'?
5. 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I've played / I've been playing basketball.'
6. Where are you coming / do you come from? Are you American?
7. I'd like to see Tina again. It's a long time since I saw her / that I didn't see her.
8. Bob and Alice have been married since 20 years / for 20 years.
9. Next month she shall be / will be 20 years old.
10. - Are they still having dinner? No, they finished / have finished.

Вариант №3

1. Прочитайте текст и сделайте письменный перевод.

The System of Primary and Secondary Education in England

In England schooling is compulsory for children of 5 to 16 years of age. Any child may attend, without paying fees, a school provided by the public authority,

and the great majority attend such schools. Yet, a limited number of schoolchildren attend fee-paying schools called "public", though they are in fact private schools.

Primary Schools. (A Primary school - начальная школа). At five years old, the age at which education becomes compulsory, children go to infant schools until they are seven and then on to junior schools until the age of 11. Over 80% of all primary schools are mixed.

Some junior schools carry out a policy of streaming. Pupils are streamed, according to their abilities to learn, into A, B, C and D streams - the brightest children go to the A stream and the least gifted to the D stream.

There are some types of secondary schools in England. They are: grammar schools, modern schools and comprehensive schools.

Secondary Schools. At the age of 11 when children leave junior school to start the second stage of their education they go to assessment centers or for interviews at local secondary schools. This system has replaced the old selective examination (it was called "Eleven Plus Examination") which was much criticized by teachers and parents. Nowadays most of the secondary schools in Great Britain have gone over to be comprehensive system. Almost 50% of all secondary schools are single sex.

The Comprehensive Schools take all children over eleven regardless of their supposed intelligence. In these schools children are not separated according to ability. On graduating, the students can enter universities, colleges, polytechnics or other higher educational establishments.

The organization of state schooling is not centralized as in most European countries. Firstly, there is no prescribed curriculum. Secondly, the types of school available and the age ranges vary in different parts of the country. State schooling in the United Kingdom is financed partly by the government and partly by local rates.

Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take "A" level examinations in two or three subjects. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their "A" level results.

There are forty-seven universities in Britain and thirty former polytechnics, plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education.

The most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge, called "Oxbridge".

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is schooling compulsory in England?
2. Do children and people in this country have to pay for education?
3. What is State schooling in the United Kingdom characterized by?
4. What are the stages of schooling in the United Kingdom?
5. What are the disadvantages of streaming?
6. What is necessary to go on to higher education?

7. At what age do children start the second stage of their education?
8. How many universities are there in Britain?
9. What are the most famous universities?
10. What do British Universities aim to?

3. Составьте предложения используя is/isn't/are/aren't.

- 1 /your shoes very dirty/ **your shoes are very dirty.**
- 2 /my brother a teacher/ My.....
- 3 /this house not very big/.....
- 4 /the shops not open today/
- 5 /my keys in my bag/.....
- 6 /Jenny 18 years old/.....
- 7 /you not very tall/.....

4. Переведите следующие предложения и определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова в предложении.

1. The exam results were very bad. Hardly anybody in our class passed.
2. I tried hard to remember her name but I couldn't,
3. Are you interested in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine.
4. Did you meet anyone interesting at the party?
5. The solar energy must light and heat our houses.

5. Вставьте is/are/was/were/have/has

1. Joe. ..**has**.....lost his passport.
2. This bridge.....built ten years ago.
- 3.....you finished your work yet?
4. This town is always clean. The streets.....cleaned every day.
5. Where.....you born?
6. I.....just made some coffee. Would you like some?
7. Glass.....made from sand.
8. This is a very old photograph. It.....taken a long time ago.
9. Joe.....bought a new car.

6. Составьте предложения. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена группы Simple. Используйте данные наречия.

Never, usually, often.

1. Mary / to take / a bus to the office but today she / to drive / because she is late.
2. She / to drink / coffee.
3. John / to play / tennis once or twice a week.

4. Every morning he / to brush / his teeth. He / to brush / his teeth in the morning.
5. For breakfast I / to have / hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee.

7. Используйте глаголы в скобках во времена группы Simple или Continuous.

1. - Excuse me /Anybody / to sit) here? - No? It's free.
2. - What /you / to do/? - I'm an electrical engineer.
3. The sun / to go / round the earth.
4. Can you ring me back in half an hour? /I / to have / dinner/.
5. It's a nice day. I / to suggest / we go out for a walk.

8. Выберите ту форму глагола, которую необходимо употребить при переводе следующих предложений.

1. Я просмотрела все журналы, но не нашла статью, которая меня интересует.
a) had looked through
 hadn't found;
b) have looked through
 haven't found
c) was looking through
 was not found
2. Когда я пришла в университет, я обнаружила, что преподаватель заболел.
a) Come / discover / fall ill
b) came / discovered / had fallen ill
c) had come / discovered / had fallen ill
3. Обычно он принимает решения немедленно
a) taking;
b) take;
c) takes
4. Какое самое прекрасное место, которое Вы когда-либо посещали?
a) had ever visited
b) are ever visited
c) have ever visited
5. Вы верите в Бога?
a) are you believing
b) do you believe
c) have you believed
6. Ситуация была смешной, но никто не смеялся

- a) laughed;
- b) was laughing;
- c) has laughed

7. Сколько времени Вы изучаете английский?

- a) do you learn
- b) are you learn
- c) have you been learning

8. Дайте мне знать, когда Вы получите ответ.

- a) to know, will receive
- b) know, receive
- c) knew, have received

9. Моя мать сказала: "Пожалуйста, напиши мне, как только приедешь".

- a) arrive;
- b) are arriving;
- c) will arrive

10. Вы знаете, в какое время отправляется поезд?

- a) is going to leave
- b) leaves
- c) will leave

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. I don't understand this sentence. What means this word / does this word mean / does mean this word?

2. What do you write / are you writing? Don't you finish / Haven't you finished your homework yet?

3. Jack had arrived / arrived at the office at 4.30 p.m. but Mr. Jones already left / had already left.

4. Yes, Janet stayed / had stayed here for two weeks, but she go / went back to Scotland last month.

5. Sorry I don't answer / didn't answer the phone when you had called / called, but was working / worked in the garden.

6. I have just remembered / remembered the title of that book I heard / had heard about on the radio.

7. This is easily the best book that she was written / has written so far.

8. I think I lose / lost my wallet while I shopped / was shopping yesterday.

9. Julie hasn't had/hadn't had a holiday since 1995, when she went / goes to Spain.

10. Who exactly are you talking / were you talking to in the street, when I see / saw you?

Вариант №4

1. Прочитайте, текст и сделайте письменный перевод.

Higher Education in the United States of America

Higher education in the USA is the most extensive and versatile system of postschool education in the world. There are two main types of higher education: state (or public) and private. The main difference between the two is a financial one. It is possible to classify institutions of higher education in the United States of America into four main categories:

1. Technical institutions and "semi-professional" schools offering two-year or three-year courses, leading to an "associate" qualification and preparing students for employment in semi-professional occupations such as medical, dental and engineering technician or skilled employees for commerce, etc.
2. Junior colleges or community colleges which provide two-year courses which may lead to studies in the two categories below.
3. Liberal arts colleges, states colleges and independent professional institutions awarding the first degree (bachelor's degree) and sometimes the master's degree and the doctorate. Independent professional institutions include teacher-training colleges, institutes of technology (providing short courses in category I), schools of theology, art, etc.
4. Universities, which may award the highest degree (doctor's degree).

In most of large universities students can study all subjects, from humanities to applied sciences. Within a university, colleges provide undergraduate courses leading to the first university degree and graduate schools provide courses leading to higher (postgraduate) degrees. It should be noted, however, that the various programmes offered by different types of institutions often overlap considerably. A university, for instance, usually comprises institutions of professional education as well as offers courses similar to those of a technical institutions.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Higher education in the USA is the most extensive system in the world, isn't it?
2. What are the stages of schooling in the USA?

3. What are the two main types of higher education?
4. Say what you have learned about technical institutions and "semi-professional" schools.
5. What kind of colleges are there?
6. What do independent professional institutions include?
7. What subjects do students study at universities?
8. What types of high schools are there in the USA?

3. Напишите утвердительные или отрицательные предложения, соответствующие действительности используя am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.

- 1 /I / interested in politics/.I 'm. interested /or I 'm not interested.) in politics./
- 2 /I / hungry/ I.....
- 3 /It / warm today/ It.....
- 4 /I / afraid of dogs/
- 5 /my hands / cold/
- 6 /Canada / a very big country/
- 7 /diamonds / cheap/
- 8 /I / interested in football/.....
- 9 /Rome / in Spain/

4. Переведите следующие предложения и определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова в предложении.

1. There are several scales for measuring temperature.
2. You normally measure the length of lines in centimetres.
3. His lecture is about measurements.
4. Geometry treats of the properties, constructions and measurements of lines, surfaces and solids.
5. The metric or decimal system is the international system of measures and weights which is based on the metre and the kilogramme.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях данными глаголами в правильной форме.

Damage eat enjoy go go away listen open pronounce rain understand use

- 1 I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's **raining**.
- 2 Why are you so tired? Did you **..go.....**to bed late last night?
- 3 Where are the chocolates? Have you.....them all?
- 4 How is your new job? Are you.....it?
- 5 My car was badly.....in the accident but I was OK.

- 6 Chris has got a car but she doesn't.it very often.
7 Mary isn't at home. She has.....for a few days.
8 I don't.....the problem. Can you explain it again?
9 Martin is in his room. He's.....to music.
10 I don't know how to say this word. How is it.....?
11 How do you.....this window? Can you show me?

6.Составьте предложений. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена группы Simple (Present, Past, Future). Предложения переведите.

Always, never, occasionally

1. He/ to have / meetings in the morning.
2. I / to see / the senior Vice-President.
3. We / to write / reports.
4. It / to take / me an hour to get to work.. How long / it / to take / you.
5. An interpreter / to translate / from one language into another.

7.Употребите глаголы в скобках во времена группы Simple или Continuous.

Mr. Brown usually / to finish / his work at 6 o'clock. He / to like / to be at home in the evening together with his family. They usually / to watch / TV or / to read / newspapers and journals. Now you / to see / Mr. Brown and his family in their comfortable sitting-room. He / to sit / in an armchair and / to read / a newspaper. He / to be interested / in the latest events of the day. His wife / to sit. / on the sofa. She / not to read /. She seldom / to watch TV / in the day-time. She / to have got / much work to do at home.

8.Выберите ту форму глагола, которую необходимо употребить при переводе следующих предложений,

1. Он учится в университете.
a) has been studying; b) studies; c) is studying
2. Не выходите на улицу. Идет дождь.
a) rain; b) is raining; c) has been raining
3. Он спит 10 часов. Пора его будить.
a) sleeps; b) has been sleeping; c) is sleeping
4. Я. уже читала эту книгу. Дайте мне другую.

a) read; b) have read; e) will read

5. Когда мы добрались до станции, поезд уже ушел,
a) left; h) had left; c) was leaving

6. В прошлом году я часто ходил в театр,
a) gone; b) went; c) go

7. Я обедала, когда он мне позвонил.
a) had had dinner; b) was having dinner; c) had dinner ,

8. Когда я пришел, они уже обсуждали этот вопрос больше часа.
a) discussed; b) were discussing; c) had been discussing

9. Мы уверены, что закончим эксперимент к концу месяца.
a) shall complete; b) shall have completed; e) complete

10. Я думаю, что он примет участие в этой работе,
a) takes part; b) will take part; c) took part

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. What are you usually cooking / do you cook for lunch on Saturday?
2. Come with me to John's house on Friday. He has / is having a party.
3. When do you leave / are you leaving? I can give you a lift, if you like.
4. Diana often goes / went to Paris before her marriage,
5. I'm a computer operator, actually. What are you doing / do you do?
6. Why Sue sometimes arrive / Why does Sue sometimes arrive so late for work?
7. I can't come now, I'm waiting / wait for an important phone call.
8. At the time of the robbery, I have / was having dinner at home, officer.
9. Excuse me, but where have you bought / did you buy that lovely coat?
10. Why are you so late? I am waiting / have been waiting here for hours.

Вариант №5

1. Прочитайте текст и сделайте письменный перевод.

Schools

In Britain it is compulsory for everyone between the ages of 5 and 16 years to receive some officially recognized form of schooling, though most secondary schools continue to provide education until the age of 18. The vast majority of pupils attend state schools, which are absolutely free (including all text books and exercise books), but there are also about 500 private schools providing secondary

education. The most famous of these schools, confusingly known as public schools, are Eton and Harrow.

There is no statutory age at which students change from primary to secondary school, nor are school "specialized" - pupils choose from the numerous subjects taught in their particular school. The recently introduced National Curriculum has made it compulsory, however, for three core subjects -English, mathematics and science - and seven other foundation subjects -technology (including design),

history, geography, music, art, physical education and a modern foreign language - to be included in the curricula of all pupils. Passage from one academic year to the next is automatic. After a two-year course, usually from 14 to 16 years of age, most pupils take their General Certificate of Secondary Education {GCSE}, assessed on the basis of a mixture of course work and a written examination, in individual subjects. Pupils obtaining at least five passes at GCSE can then specialize for two years (usually from 16 to 18 years of age) in two or three subjects, in which they take the General Certificate of Education Advanced level (A-level) examination. This is used as an entrance qualification for university (minimum two passes) and other types of higher education, as well as for many forms of professional training.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is schooling compulsory for children of 5 to 15 years of age?
2. What types of school do you know in Britain'?
3. What exams do children have to take at 16 years old?
4. When do children take their General Certificate of Secondary Education?
5. At what age can children leave school?
6. What type of education is there after school?

3.Напишите вопросы к этим ответам.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. /name?/ | What's your name? | Paul. |
| 2. /married or single?/ | | I'm married. |
| 3. /American?/ | | No, I'm Australian. |
| 4. /how old?/ | | I'm 30. |
| 5. /a teacher?/ | | No, I'm a lawyer. |
| 6 /wife a lawyer?/..... | | No, she's a designer. |
| 7. /from?/ | | She's Italian. |
| 8. /her name?/ | | Anna. |
| 9. /how old?/ | | She's 27. |

4. Переведите следующие предложения и определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова в предложении.

1. This building houses a new technical library.
2. Einstein gave all his life to the increase of human knowledge.
3. The discoveries in physics increase our possibilities in other sciences.
4. Our professor always answers all our questions.
5. At the age of 70 Einstein still looked for the answers to new secrets of time and space.

5. Вставьте глаголы в правильной форме.

- 1 I **washed**... my hands because they were dirty. /wash/
- 2 Somebody has **..broken..** this window. /break
- 3 I feel good. I.....very well last night. /sleep/
- 4 We.....a very good film yesterday. /see/
- 5 It.....a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- 6 I've.....my bag. (lose) Have you.....it ? /see/
- 7 Rosa's bicycle was.....last week. /steal/
- 8 I.....to bed early because I was tired. /go/
- 9 Have you.....your work yet? /finish/
- 10 The shopping centre was.....about 20 years ago. /build/
- 11 Ann.....to drive when she was 18. /learn/
- 12 I've never.....a horse. /ride/
- 13 Julia is a good friend of mine. I've.....her for a long time. /know/
- 14 Yesterday I.....andmy leg. /fall / hurt/

6. Составьте предложения. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена группы Simple. Используйте данные наречия

Usually, always, never, often

1. Normally I / to finish / work at 5.00, but this week I / to work / until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
2. I / to read / the paper's in the evening.
3. He / to wear / a hat.
4. She / to go / to the hairdresser's to have her hair done?
5. A beautiful person / to be / not a fortunate person.

7. Употребите глагол в скобках во временах группы Simple или Present Continuous.

1. "/You to eat/ Indian food? /I cook/ a curry at the moment'.
'Thanks but /I not like/ spicy food. And /just I go/ out'.
2. /(You like/ dancing? /I go/ every Saturday.

- /Always I have/ a good time'. 'Well /it depend/ on the kind of dancing'.
3. '/You leave/? Nobody /leave/ as early as this'.
'Sorry but my friend /wait/ for me outside'.
4. '/We think/ of going skating. /It not cost/ a lot. Come with us'.
'Sorry, but /I study/ for a test tomorrow',
5. '/Always we go/ for an ice-cream after a film. Coming?'
'That's kind of you but you /live/ far away and /it take/ me ages to get home'.

8. Употребите соответствующий вспомогательный глагол в каждом предложении.

Предложения переписать.

am; am not; is; are; have; do; do not; does; does not; did

1. I __ not see Andrew yesterday.
2. How __ you get to the station when you are late?
3. I __ interested in baseball. I think it's boring.
4. When __ your birthday?
5. A: Where __ my shoes?
B: In your bedroom.
6. How old __ you?
7. The banks __ usually close at lunchtime.
8. Where __ he live?
9. Most people __ work on Sundays.
10. It __ often snow in California.

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. He lives / has been living in England since 1990.
2. Where is Mr. Green? He has gone out / went out ten minutes ago.
3. I hope he gets / is getting better now, I hear / heard he has / had had a bad cold all the week.
4. Did you see / Have you seen a good film lately?
5. No, he is not here. He went out / has just gone out.
6. He is busy now, he writes / is writing a letter.
7. The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It is raining / it has been raining for two hours.
8. I was in a hurry, so I have not had / had no time to phone you.
9. The Chinese have invented / invented printing.
10. Where have you been born / were you born?

