

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика С. П. КОРОЛЕВА

ЗАДАНИЯ

для слушателей
подготовительных курсов
и подготовительных отделений

(английский язык)

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Предлагаемые задания предназначены для слушателей подготовительных курсов и подготовительного отделения.

Цель — овладение навыками:

- перевода адаптированных текстов из художественной и научно-популярной литературы с помощью словаря;
- применения грамматических форм и конструкций на материале, предусмотренном программой средней общеобразовательной школы;
- чтения вышеуказанной литературы, содержащей до 3% незнакомой лексики, без помощи словаря с целью получения информации.

Необходимые навыки проверяются с помощью тестов, построенных на основе известных методических принципов: постепенного нарастания трудностей и сопоставления.

Проверка выполненных заданий осуществляется с помощью ключей-ответов, приведенных в конце заданий.

Печатаются по решению редакционно-издательского совета Самарского государственного аэрокосмического университета им. академика С.П. Королева.

Рецензент **Н. Г. Степнова**

ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА

ОБЩИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ.

Поступающий в университет должен иметь следующий объем знаний, навыков и умений по иностранным языкам.

Чтение и перевод. Уметь понимать текст, знать основы грамматики и словосочетания изучаемого языка, обладать запасом слов, необходимых для понимания иностранных текстов средней трудности (перевод письменный из расчета 1000 печатных знаков в 1 академический час).

Поступающие в университет должны уметь:

1. Читать и переводить с помощью словаря адаптированные тексты из художественной и научно-популярной литературы, построенные на освоенных типовых фразах и грамматическом материале программы средней общеобразовательной школы.
2. Читать про себя без помощи словаря с целью получения информации адаптированную художественную литературу и литературу научно-популярного характера, содержащую до 3% незнакомой лексики. Понимание прочитанного проверяется с помощью теста.

Грамматика. Знать и уметь применять грамматические формы и конструкции. Их знание проверяется с помощью теста.

Необходимые для перечисленных умений навыки формируются на основе лексико-грамматического материала, предусмотренного типовой программой по английскому, немецкому и французскому языкам средней общеобразовательной школы.

Тематика текстов для чтения:

1. "Ученик и его ближайшее окружение".

Человек, его внешность, черты характера, интересы. Семья, жизнь семьи. Квартира, дом. Рабочие и выходные дни. Досуг, культурные развлечения, спорт, здоровье. Времена года. Путешествия.

2. "Наша страна".

Географическое положение родного края, города, села. Столица. Праздники. Достопримечательности родного города. Выдающиеся люди. Охрана окружающей среды.

3. "Страны изучаемого языка".

Географическое положение. Общественный строй страны. Столица. Наука, литература, искусство, экономика.

Артикль Основные случаи употребления неопределенного, определенного и нулевого артиклей.

Порядок слов в английском предложении.

Имя прилагательное и наречие Употребление имен прилагательных и наречий в сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованных с помощью суффиксов и вспомогательных слов.

Глагол Употребление Present Indefinite (настоящее неопределенное) для выражения обычных действий, происходящих постоянно, регулярно, а также для выражения серии следующих друг за другом действий.

Употребление:

- **Past Indefinite** (прошедшее неопределенное) для выражения действия, происшедшего в законченный период времени в прошлом.
- **Future Indefinite** (будущее неопределенное) для выражения действия в будущем.
- **Present Continuous** (настоящее длительное, продолженное) для выражения действия, происходящего в момент речи.
- **Past Continuous** (прошедшее длительное, продолженное) для выражения действия, происходящего в определенный момент в прошлом.
- **Present Perfect** (настоящее совершенное, законченное) для выражения действия» завершенного в прошлом, результат которого ощущается в настоящем.
- **Past Perfect** (прошедшее совершенное, законченное) для выражения действия, завершенного к определенному моменту в прошлом.
- **Present Indefinite** (настоящее неопределенное) для обозначения будущего действия после союзов if, when.
- Употребление личных форм глагола в **Passive Voice**.

Неличные формы глагола Поступающие должны узнавать и понимать при чтении неличные формы глагола и уметь их переводить.

Согласование времен.

Сослагательное наклонение Поступающие должны узнавать формы сослагательного наклонения и уметь их переводить.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты/заменители: глаголы долженствования.

Условные предложения Поступающие должны узнавать и понимать при чтении условные предложения, обозначающие нереальные, невозможные действия.

ОБРАЗЕЦ БИЛЕТА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В СГАУ

I. Прочтите и переведите текст со словарем

What Happened to the Dinosaurs¹?

Science may never answer the most puzzling question. What killed these mighty creatures?

One of the most popular theories about the death of the dinosaurs is that the world just grew too cold for them. Not everyone agrees that a change in weather would have been enough to kill the dinosaurs.

Some scientists suggest that acid rain² was the cause when a large meteor hit the earth at 65 kilometres per second. It had led to strongly acid rain falling all over the world — If the meteor were travelling more slowly, this strongly acid rain would be limited to a small area so that the world effect would be much less important. However, other groups of scientists have suggested that volcanoes could have produced these acid rains, but over a much longer period — over 10,000 years.

Many scientists think that the dinosaurs had started to die off millions of years before the end of the Cretaceous Period³. Could the death of the dinosaurs have been caused by their moving into new areas? Illness can be carried by travelling animals. Is it possible that dinosaurs and other creatures died of terrible diseases caught from other animals?

So nobody can explain why the dinosaurs disappeared so suddenly from the earth's surface.

Notes:

1. Dinosaurs — динозавры.
2. An acid rain — кислотный дождь.
3. The Cretaceous Period — Меловой период.

II. Выполните грамматический тест.

1. Составьте предложения из данных слов:
 - 1) Вопросительное: stars¹ how² are³ with⁴ Kremlin⁵ many⁶ Moscow⁷ the⁸ towers⁹ in¹⁰ there¹¹ that¹² decorated¹³ are¹⁴?
 - 2) Повествовательное: classes¹ one² all³ of⁴ people⁵ is⁶ the⁷ features⁸ of⁹ the¹⁰ striking¹¹ most¹² of¹³ life¹⁴ self-discipline¹⁵ English¹⁶ of¹⁷.
2. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого
 - 1) Since 1147 the name of Moscow... on the pages of history.
a) is; b) was; c) has been; d) had been.

- 2) When I arrived at work I understood that... my watch at home.
a) left; b) had left; c) leave; d) was leaving.
3. Выберите правильную степень сравнения.
- 1) If you use pictures and slides, your report will be much ...
a) interesting; b) more interesting; c) most interesting; d) the most interesting.
- 2) It is ... to cross me river in this place than over there.
a) less dangerous; b) little dangerous; b) dangerous; d) a little dangerous.
4. Выберите правильное местоимение.
- 1) I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was ... outside.
a) somebody; b) nobody; c) anybody; d) anything.
- 2) I'm thirsty, I'd like some cola, but we haven't got...
a) any; b) some; c) nothing; d) something.
5. Выберите правильное...
- 1) начало предложения: ... when you got to the station?
a) Did Mr. Brown already arrive;
b) Had Mr. Brown already arrived;
c) Was Mr. Brown already arrived;
d) Has Mr. Brown already arrived.
- 2) окончание предложения: I'll give you my address when I...
a) have found somewhere to live;
b) will find somewhere to live;
c) found somewhere to live;
d) find somewhere to live;

III. Прочтите текст и выполните тестовые задания на понимание прочитанного.

William Shakespeare.

The last half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII centuries are known as the golden age of English literature and it is sometimes even called "the age of Shakespeare".

W. Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, was born in Stratford-on-Avon. Though little is known about William's childhood, there is every reason to believe that he was educated at the local Grammar School. William lived in Stratford until he was about 21, when he went to London. There is a story that Shakespeare's first job in London was holding rich men's horses at the theatre door. But nobody can be sure that this story is true.

Later, Shakespeare became an actor and a member of one of the main acting companies. Soon he began to write plays for this company and in a few years became a well-known author. Shakespeare's experience as an actor helped him greatly in the writing of his plays. His knowledge of the stage and his poetical genius¹ made his plays the most wonderful ones ever written.

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and most of them were not published in his lifetime. So some of them may have been lost in the fire when the "Globe" burned down in 1613.

Shakespeare spent the last years of his life -- at Stratford, where he died in 1616. He was buried² in the church of Stratford. A monument was erected³ to the memory of the great playwright in the Poet's Comer in Westminster Abbey.

Notes:

1. Genius — гений;
2. Bury — хоронить;
3. To erect — воздвигать, возводить, строить.

1. Продолжите предложение:

Some of Shakespeare's plays may have been lost...

- a) in Grammar School;
- b) in Westminster Abbey;
- c) in the fire;
- d) in the church of Stratford.

2. Найдите утверждение, не соответствующее содержанию текста.

There is every reason to believe that Shakespeare...

- a) lived in Stratford until he was about 21.
- b) was educated at the local Grammar School.
- c) became an actor and a member of one of the main acting companies.
- d) published most of his plays in his lifetime.

3. Расположите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста.

- a) Shakespeare's poetical genius made his plays wonderful.
- b) At the age of 21 he went to London.
- c) The golden age of English literature is sometimes called "the age of Shakespeare".
- d) When the "Globe" burned down, Shakespeare's plays might have been lost in the fire.

4. Выберите вопрос, на который нет ответа в тексте.

- a) Where was a monument to the memory of Shakespeare erected?
- b) At what age was William educated at the local Grammar school?
- c) Did Shakespeare become an actor of the main acting company?
- d) What made his plays the most wonderful ones ever written?

КЛЮЧИ-ОТВЕТЫ К ОБРАЗЦУ БИЛЕТА

I. Прочтите и переведите текст со словарем.

Что случилось с динозаврами?

Наука, возможно, никогда не ответит на самый неразрешимый вопрос. Что погубило эти могущественные животные (создания)?

Одной из самых популярных теорий гибели динозавров является та, что во всем мире климат для них стал очень холодным. Но не каждый соглашается (согласен) с тем, что изменение климата было достаточно для того, чтобы погубить динозавров.

Некоторые геологи (ученые) полагают, что кислотный дождь был причиной гибели после того, как большой метеор ударился о землю со скоростью 65 км/сек. Это привело к тому, что на всей земле выпал сильный кислотный дождь. Если бы метеор летел медленнее, то такой сильный кислотный дождь ограничился бы (выпал бы на) небольшой территорией, поэтому его эффект во всем мире был бы менее значительным (значимым). Однако, другие ученые считают, что причиной таких кислотных дождей могли бы быть вулканы, но на более долгий период — более 10000 лет.

Многие ученые думают, что динозавры начали вымирать за миллионы лет до окончания мелового периода. Была ли (могла ли) смерть динозавров (быть) вызвана их перемещением на другие территории? Болезнь могла переноситься такими мигрирующими животными. Возможно ли, что динозавры и другие живые существа погибли в результате тяжелых болезней, «подхваченных» от (заразившись) других животных?

Итак, никто не может объяснить, почему на земле так неожиданно исчезли динозавры.

II. Выполните грамматический тест.

1. 1) How many towers are there in the Moscow Kremlin that are decorated with stars?
2, 6, 9, 3, 11, 10, 8, 7, 5, 12, 14, 13, 4, 1?

2) One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline of people of all classes.

2, 4, 7, 12, 11, 8, 9, 16, 14, 6, 10, 15, 13, 5, 17, 3, 1.

2. 1) c. 2) b.

3. 1) b. 2) a.

4. 1) b. 2) a.

5. 1) b. 2) d.

III. Прочтите текст и выполните тестовые задания на понимание прочитанного (William Shakespeare).

1. c.

2. d.

3. c, b, a, d.

4. b.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК СО СЛОВАРЁМ

The Australian constitution

The Commonwealth of Australia¹ came into being on the first day of 1901 when the new federal constitution was publically proclaimed. Now Australian people had a central government representing the Australian nation. There were six other governments, however, those of the states. So political power had to be divided between the federal and the state parliaments. Federation seemed necessary for national reasons: in legal area, in the building of railways, in the control of diseases, in the provision of postal and telegraph services. Only centralised authority could handle the problem of immigration which was rising.

As in the English model, the Australian parliament has 2 houses, but both houses are elected in Australia. The House of Representatives² is elected every three years, the Senate³, only half the size of the House of Representatives consists of an equal number of members coming from each of the 6 states. Each senator is elected for a term of 6 years. Unlike the US President, the Australian Prime Minister and the other ministers in his cabinet are members of the elected houses and cannot act independently of decisions made by parliament. In Canada the provincial governments had surrendered all the powers that the central government wanted but the 6 Australian states decided against following Canada's example. The new government was given responsibility for defence, foreign affairs, immigration, customs, post and telegraphs, invalid and old-age pensions and a number of other matters.

Notes:

1. Commonwealth of Australia — Австралийский союз.
2. House of Representatives — палата представителей.
3. Senate — сенат.

Unusual Flag Facts

Americans have shown pride in their country by displaying the flag in a variety of ways. Pioneers crossing the Allegheny Mountains¹ sometimes painted the flag on their wagons. Boatmen drifting down the Mississippi and Ohio² Rivers sometimes carried crude, handmade flags.

The flag has accompanied US citizens on numerous explorations. When Robert E. Peary set out to reach the North Pole in 1908, his wife

gave him a silk flag she had made. He promised to raise it at the North Pole. Pearly raised the flag he had carried for so long and it waved briefly in the icy air.

On November, 29, 1929 Richard E. Byrd led an expedition to the Antarctic. Due to a great wall of ice that blocked his way, he moved inland where he set up a base at Little America. From there he flew in airplane over the South Pole. As a symbol of US achievement, he dropped the Stars and Stripes³ there.

The nation's flag has been planted on the bottom of the ocean by sailors in submarines. Astronauts have flag sewn on their space suits. The flag is found on space ships that land on the moon and it is displayed on satellites that circle the earth. A picture of Marines⁴ raising the American flag on the island of Iwo Jima⁵ has become one of the most famous pictures of World War II.

The largest United States flag in the world belongs to the J.L. Hudson Co, a department store in Detroit. On special days this flag is hung from the roof, covering one side of the building. It weighs 1500 pounds, is 104 feet high and 235 feet wide. Each stripe is eight feet wide, and each star is five and one-half feet across. Some official flags are as tiny as those reproduced on postage stamps.

Notes:

1. Allegheny Mountains — Аллеганы (горы).
2. Ohio — Огайо.
3. Stars and Stripes — государственный флаг США.
4. Marines — солдаты морской пехоты.
5. Iwo Jima — Иводзима (остров, принадлежащий Японии).

Cosmetics

It is probable that when men first painted their faces, many thousands of years ago, it was for the purpose of frightening their enemies in war. But there are some facts proving that women in Egypt used cosmetics more than four thousand years ago. These women not only painted their eyebrows; they also added a thick dark line under each eye, and had different kinds of paint for different seasons of the year.

Women in ancient Rome used cosmetics. A rich Roman lady spent many hours over her toilet, helped by young slaves. The Roman poet, Ovid wrote a book on cosmetics, and gives a recipe for a face-pack¹, made from

flour, eggs and other materials. The use of this, will make the face smoother and nicer.

In England it was the custom, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for all ladies to paint their faces and to blacken their eyebrows. In the nineteenth century there was a change of taste², however, and until about the end of the century, ladies who used make-up³ were not accepted in high society.

Today the use of cosmetics is accepted everywhere, and it is common to see women and girls making up in public. The cosmetics industry is one of the largest in the country, and large sums of money go to the owners of beauty salons.

Notes:

1. A face-pack — косметическая маска
2. To change a taste — изменить моду, стиль, вкус.
3. A make-up — грим, макияж.

The Flag of Russia

Why is it important for a country to have its own flag? What is the idea of having a flag? What kind of information must a country's flag reveal to foreigners?

Flag is the symbol of nation's dignity, pride and independence. That's what makes people treat their flag with some certain kind of love.

The history of a flag itself often forms a separated branch of science. It often remains an enigma for explorers. There's always something new to be discovered, some fresh approach to a familiar scene, some curious piece of history to be investigated.

What about Russia? What influenced its flag?

Various types of flags and banners were used in this country at different times. Their purposes as well as colours were different. And the striking quantity of those ancient banners keeps me from deepening in each and every detail. My brief narration mainly deals with the present flag of Russia.

White, blue and red - that are the colours of the stripes it consists of. One of its first official usages is associated with Peter the 1st. In the first years of the North war this flag was given to Russian fleet and army. The stripes reflected the ancient world conception: at the bottom — physical world (red), then — heavens (blue), and holy (white) world at the top. But its position as the nation's flag wasn't secured by that time. History saw a

lot of flag changes in this country. But at last all came back to the starting point.

In August 21, 1991 the Supreme Soviet of Russia laid down that every one should consider "the historical flag — a linen of Horizontal... white, azure and scarlet stripes... the official national flag of the Russian Federation".

English Character

One of the most striking features of English life is the self — discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet manner.

Englishmen are naturally polite and are never tired in saying "Thank you", "I'm sorry", "Beg your pardon". If you follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, he will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the English people.

English people don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats, because he doesn't wish his doing to be overlooked by his neighbours. "An Englishman's house is his castle".

Many Englishmen help their wives at home in many ways. They clean the windows on Saturday afternoon, they often wash up the dishes after supper in the evening.

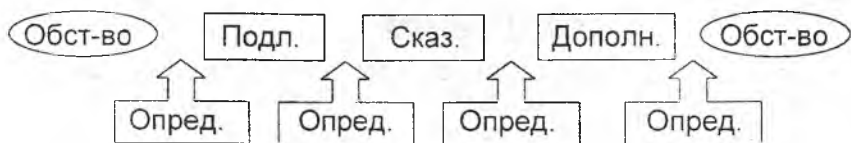
Sunday is a very quiet day in London. All the shops are closed, and so are the theatres and most of the cinemas.

Londoners like to get out of town on Sundays. The sea is not far — only fifty or sixty miles away and people like to go down to the sea in summer or somewhere to the country for skiing in winter.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

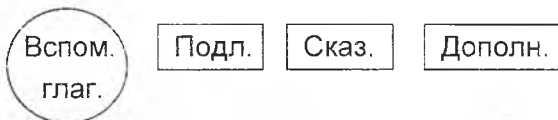
Порядок слов в предложениях

Повествовательное



Вопросительное

а) Общий вопрос



б) Специальный вопрос



Вспомогательные глаголы: Be, have, shall, will, can, may, must, should, would, do.

Вопросительные слова: Who, whose, whom, what, which, where, when, why, how, how many (much, long, often).

Сравнительная конструкция

а) as ... as not so ... as б) the more ... the better
такой же ... как не такой ... как чем больше..., тем лучше

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Прилагательные Наречия	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень (-er)	Превосходная степень (-est)
a) односложные	big	bigger	(the) biggest
b) двусложные (-er, -y, -ow, -le)	short early	shorter earlier	(the) shortest (the) earliest
Многосложные	important	more important less important	(the) most important (the) least important
Исключения	much, many little good, well bad, badly far	more less better worse farther (further)	(the) most (the) least (the) best (the) worst (the) farthest (furthest)

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	Значение	Время		
		Present	Past	Future
CAN to be able to	МОЧЬ (физически или умственно)	can am (is, are) able to	could was (were) able to	— shall (will) be able to
MAY to be allowed to	МОЧЬ (но по разреше- нию)	may am (is, are) allowed to	might was (were) allowed to	— shall (will) be allowed to
MUST to have to	ДОЛЖЕН	must have (has) to	— had (to)	— shall (will) have to
TO BE TO	ДОЛЖЕН (по дого- вору, расписанию)	am (is, are) to...	was (were) to...	—
SHOULD	СЛЕДУЕТ, ДОЛЖЕН	should	—	—
OUGHT (to)	ДОЛЖЕН (моральный долг)	ought (to)	—	—
NEED	НЕОБХОДИМО, НУЖНО	need	needed	shall need will need

Параметры глагола-сказуемого

I. Время:	Present — настоящее; Past — прошедшее; Future — будущее.
II. Вид:	Indefinite — неопределенный; Continuous — длительный, продолженный (be+ing / I причастие); Perfect — совершенный, законченный (have + II причастие / неправ. глаг. 3ф. таб., прав. глаг. "-ed").
III. Залог:	Active — активный; Passive — пассивный (be + II причастие / прав. глаг. "-ed", неправ. глаг. 3ф. табл.).

Согласование времён

Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
1) НАСТОЯЩЕЕ I know	ПО СМЫСЛУ he leans English he learned English he will learn English
2) ПРОШЕДШЕЕ I knew	ПРОШЕДШЕЕ a) Past Indefinite/Past Continuous (если действие, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым в придат. предложении совпадает с действием глагола-сказуемого в главном предложении) b) Past Perfect (если действие, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым в придат. предложении предшествует действию глагола-сказуемого в главном предложении) he learnt/was learning English (учит) he had learnt English (учил)
3) ПРОШЕДШЕЕ I knew	БУДУЩЕЕ (should, would) he would learn English
4) БУДУЩЕЕ I'll know	НАСТОЯЩЕЕ if (when) he learns English

Сослагательное наклонение

второй малореальный тип условного предложения
(относится к настоящему или будущему времени)

Главное	Придаточное
should } would } Infinitive could }	Past Indefinite
I would write to him	if I knew his address

Третий нереальный тип условного предложения
(относится к прошедшему времени)

Главное	Придаточное
should } would } Perfect Infinitive could }	Past Perfect
I would have written to him	if I had known his address

Перевод на русский язык: глагол в прошедшем времени + бы: Я написал бы ему, если бы знал его адрес.

Союзы условного придаточного предложения: if; provided; in case; unless; but for.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕСТЫ

1. Выберите предложения в пассивном залоге:
 - 1) a) The pupils of this boarding school live in different parts of Samara region.
 - b) The pupils will finish school in a year.
 - c) The pupils are working at this task now.
 - d) The pupils were given a difficult text to translate at home.
 - 2) a) The parents wanted to send Martin to the University.
 - b) He was to send the results of his investigation to the laboratory.
 - c) At the age of eighteen Newton was sent to study at Cambridge.
 - d) Have you sent the letters I gave you in the morning?
2. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного:
 - 1) John's parents think that his friends must be much ... when they come to visit them.
a) as polite as; b) more polite; c) less polite than; d) not so polite.
 - 2) The translation was not ... as I had expected.
a) so difficult; b) the most difficult; c) more difficult; d) less difficult.
 3. Подберите соответствующее сказуемое на английском языке:
 - 1) Если в Самаре на гастроли приедет Элтон Джон, я обязательно пойду на его концерт.
a) comes; b) will come; c) will have come; d) come.
 - 2) Когда я пришёл домой, мама готовила обед.
a) was to cook; b) cooked; c) had cooked; d) was cooking.
 4. Выберите предложение, в котором:
 - 1) Действие происходит регулярно:
a) You must pay much more attention to your English grammar.
 - b) He is going to start a new experiment.
 - c) We have English classes on Mondays and Thursdays.
 - d) This flower must be watered every day.
 - 2) Действие завершилось к настоящему моменту:
a) We had already written our test when John brought dictionaries.
 - b) Today he has brought all the pictures he promised.
 - c) I can bring you a dictionary if you need it.
 - d) She is so punctual and always comes on time.
5. Составьте предложения:
 - 1) Повествовательное: is¹ the² Fleet³ streets⁴ of⁵ with⁶ London⁷ of⁸ one⁹ central¹⁰ offices¹¹ English¹² and¹³ the¹⁴ magazines¹⁵ of¹⁶ many¹⁷ newspapers¹⁸ Street¹⁹.

- 2) Вопросительное: Statue¹ of² presented³ was⁴ United⁵ America⁶ to⁷ the⁸ Liberty⁹ States¹⁰ the¹¹ by¹² France¹³ of¹⁴?
6. Выберите английский эквивалент русского предложения:
- 1) Его речь слушали с большим вниманием:
 - a) They listened to his speech with great attention.
 - b) His speech was listened to with great attention.
 - c) She will listen to his speech with great attention.
 - d) Let's listen to his speech with great attention.
 - 2) В прошлом году мои родители путешествовали в течение месяца.
 - a) Last year my parents travelled a lot.
 - b) Last summer my parents had travelled for a month.
 - c) Last month my parents could travel a lot.
 - d) Last year my parents were travelling for a month.
7. Выберите английский эквивалент для слов, стоящих в скобках:
- 1) The pupils still (писали) their compositions when the bell rang.
 - a) was writing; b) are writing; c) were writing; d) wrote.
 - 2) Alex collected five kilos of paper (меньше) than Flora.
 - a) less; b) few; c) little; d) least.
8. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого:
- 1) Do you often go on holiday? No, I ... a holiday for five years.
 - a) didn't have; b) haven't had; c) hadn't got; d) has no.
 - 2) They are still building the new road. They ... it.
 - a) haven't finished; b) didn't finished; c) hadn't finished; d) will not finished.
9. Выберите перевод подчеркнутого слова:
- 1) The little boy (ловил рыбу) when he fell into the river.
 - a) is fishing; b) were fishing; c) had been fishing; d) was fishing.
 - 2) Children under the age of seven are not allowed to swim in this pool.
 - a) не разрешают; b) не должны были разрешать; c) не разрешат; d) не разрешили.
10. Составьте предложения из данных слов:
- 1) Вопросительное: us¹ do² think³ able⁴ you⁵ 'll⁶ when⁷ you⁸ come⁹ to¹⁰ sec¹¹ be¹² and¹³?
 - 2) Повествовательное: made¹ Stradivari² was³ wonderful⁴ Antonio⁵ Italian⁶ violins⁷ who⁸ an⁹.
11. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого:
- 1) If you go to England by car, you will have ... driving on the left side of the road.

- a) used to; b) to get used to; c) get used to; d) to get to.
- 2) They are learning English, but they haven't ... much progress.
a) done; b) got; c) made; d) performed.
12. Выберите правильную степень сравнения.
- 1) There are (больше) students in your group than in ours.
a) many; b) more; c) most; d) much.
- 2) The article of that author about space travels is (самая интересная).
a) interesting;
b) the most interesting;
c) more interesting;
d) very interesting.
13. Выберите нужный модальный глагол или его эквивалент:
- 1) Мне разрешили использовать эти данные.
a) must; b) will have to; c) may; d) was allowed to.
- 2) Они должны быть в библиотеке сейчас.
a) can; b) will be able to c) must; d) are allowed to.
14. Составьте предложение из данных слов:
- 1) Вопросительное: tell¹ British² his³ what⁴ lecture⁵ did⁶ about⁷ in⁸ interesting⁹ traditions¹⁰ the¹¹ you¹² professor¹³?
- 2) Повествовательное: enter¹ London's² the³ and⁴ on⁵ driver⁶ the⁷ buses⁸ must⁹ doors¹⁰ you¹¹ conductor¹² by¹³ the¹⁴ or¹⁵ pay¹⁶ from¹⁷.
15. Выберите правильный вопрос к данному предложению:
- 1) I went home at four o'clock in the afternoon.
a) At what time do you go home?
b) At what time will you go home?
c) At what time did you go home?
d) At what time are you going home?
- 2) My brother reads English books in the original.
a) What did my brother read?
b) What does my brother read?
c) What is my brother reading?
d) What will my brother read?
- 16 Выберите английский эквивалент для слова, стоящего в скобках.
- 1) Charles Dickens is still (также, такой же) popular today as when his first work appeared, over 150 years ago.
a) as; b) so; c) such; d) much.
- 2) I'll ring you up at seven sharp if you (будешь готов/а).
a) will be ready; b) are ready; c) were ready; d) has been ready.

17. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого.
- 1) The question which ... at the conference now is very important.
a) is discussed; b) was discussed; c) is being discussed; d) has been discussed.
 - 2) ... you like to invite someone to come and stay with you over the weekend?
a) can; b) could; c) would; d) may.
18. Составьте предложения из данных слов:
- 1) Вопросительное: newspapers¹ agree² that³ do⁴ and⁵ television⁶ you⁷ unnecessary⁸ made⁹ radio¹⁰ have¹¹?
 - 2) Повествовательное: not¹ whom² last³ old⁴ of⁵ months⁶ I⁷ a few⁸ seen⁹ friend¹⁰ night¹¹ all¹² met¹³ for¹⁴ I¹⁵ mine¹⁶ had¹⁷.
19. Выберите правильную степень сравнения.
- 1) Jack kissed his wife and said that he would return ...
a) as early as it will be possible;
b) at the nearest early possibility;
c) at the earliest that it could be possible;
d) as soon as possible;
 - 2) Jim's ... sister wants to become an economist after school.
a) elder; b) older; c) old; d) the oldest.
20. Выберите русский эквивалент выделенного слова.
- 1) Our English lessons at school were very boring. We had to write long exercises and learn a lot of grammar rules by heart.
a) должны писать;
b) должны были писать;
c) должны будем писать;
d) не должны были писать.
 - 2) I read histories of the Early Roman Empire, so there was nothing very new to me in what he said.
a) читаю;
b) прочитал;
c) буду читать;
d) могу прочитать.
21. Выберите перевод подчеркнутого слова.
- 1) When I arrived at work I understood that I (оставил) my watch at home.
a) left; b) has left; c) have left; d) had left.
 - 2) Mother asked Ann what she (собирается) to give her friend as a birthday present.
a) is going; b) was going; c) will be going; d) would going.

22. Выберите правильную степень сравнения.
- 1) Today Washington is not ... New York, Chicago or Philadelphia.
a) so large; b) as large as; c) larger; d) the largest.
 - 2) Catherine the Great was one of Russia's ... rulers.
a) most famous; b) the most famous; c) famousest; d) much famous.
23. Выберите нужный модальный глагол или его эквивалент (заменитель).
- 1) In American libraries you ... take as many books at a time as you can carry away.
a) are allowed to; b) must; c) need; d) have to.
 - 2) Skyscrapers ... be made differently from other kinds of buildings.
a) can; b) may; c) must; d) ought to.
24. Составьте предложение из данных слов:
- 1) Вопросительное: you¹ over² to³ week-end⁴ would⁵ come⁶ like⁷ with⁸ to⁹ someone¹⁰ invite¹¹ and¹² you¹³ stay¹⁴ the¹⁵?
 - 2) Повествовательное: winters¹ the² warm³ rivers⁴ for⁵ British⁶ the⁷ are⁸ of⁹ open¹⁰ because¹¹ round¹¹ navigation¹³ the¹⁴ all¹⁵ year¹⁶.
25. Выберите правильный вариант предложения.
- 1) Ann asked, "Can you come to my party on Saturday, Stephen?"
a) Ann asked Stephen if he could come to her party on Saturday.
b) Ann asked Stephen if could he come to her party on Saturday.
c) Ann asked Stephen if can he come to her party on Saturday.
d) Ann asked Stephen if he can come to her party on Saturday.
 - 2) Ann asked, "Can I borrow your pen, please, Robert?"
a) Ann asked Robert if she could borrow his pen.
b) Ann asked Robert if she can borrow his pen.
c) Ann asked Robert if could she borrow his pen.
d) Ann asked Robert if can she borrow his pen.
26. Выберите нужный модальный глагол или его эквивалент.
- 1) I am sorry. I could not come to see you yesterday. I ... do my homework.
a) will have to; b) can; c) was to; d) is to.
 - 2) I ... translate the sentence: it is very difficult.
a) cannot; b) must not; c) may not; d) is not to.
27. Составьте предложение из данных слов:
- 1) Повествовательное: stay¹ on² spend³ family⁴ the⁵ Christmas⁶ with⁷ day⁸ home⁹ at¹⁰ their¹¹ and¹² people¹³ time¹⁴.
 - 2) Вопросительное: to¹ this² Ukraine³ old⁴ are⁵ visit⁶ summer⁷ you⁸ going⁹ your¹⁰ in¹¹ friend's¹²?

28. Выберите нужное местоимение:
- 1) Students have ... classes on Sunday.
a) any; b) nothing; c) no one; d) no.
 - 2) Our club is opened ... can visit it.
a) nobody; b) anything; c) anyone; d) someone.
29. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутого слова.
- 1) She said she (навестила) her friends during the holidays.
a) visited; b) had visited; c) had to visit; d) was visited.
 - 2) My friend thought that it (будет трудно) to pass the examination.
a) will be difficult; b) is to be difficult; c) would be difficult; d) was difficult.
30. Выберите правильный перевод английского предложения.
- 1) I was asked to read this sentence.
a) Я попросил прочитать это предложение.
b) Меня просят прочитать это предложение.
c) Я спросил, как прочитать это предложение.
d) Меня попросили прочитать это предложение.
 - 2) They are brought newspapers.
a) Они приносят газеты
b) Они должны принести газеты.
c) Они принесли газеты.
d) Им приносят газеты.
31. Составьте предложения из данных слов:
- 1) Вопросительное: by¹ the² their³ new⁴ dinosaurs⁵ of⁶ have⁷ been⁸ the⁹ areas¹⁰ caused¹¹ into¹² moving¹³ death¹⁴ could¹⁵?
 - 2) Повествовательное: may¹ if² acid³ don't⁴ stop⁵ we⁶ make⁷ an⁸ animals⁹ to¹⁰ see¹¹ we¹² rains¹³ again¹⁴ never¹⁵ some¹⁶ attempt¹⁷.
32. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного.
- 1) The examination was ... than we thought.
a) not so easy; b) easy; c) much easier; d) the easiest.
 - 2) The weather today is ... as it was yesterday.
a) much colder; b) colder; c) the coldest; d) not so cold.
33. Выберите правильную форму глагола.
- 1) If I ... him yesterday, I would have discussed the question with him.
a) saw; b) had seen; c) see; d) would see.
 - 2) The boys were cold and hungry because they ... a long way.
a) walked; b) had walked; c) were walking; d) would walk.
34. 1) Выберите предложение, в котором говорится о том, что действие происходит в настоящий момент.

- a) Mary and Richard are going to spend this weekend in Italy.
 b) Don't invite him to the party, he is reading for his exam in mathematics.
 c) Students of our group take part in the conference every year.
 d) The delegation is leaving tomorrow. They will go by train.
- 2) Выберите предложение в пассивном (страдательном) залоге.
 a) We shall discuss this problem at the seminar.
 b) This problem will be discussed at the seminar next week.
 c) We have already discussed all our problems.
 d) They are discussing a very important problem now.
35. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого:
 1) His parents were worried because they ... from him for a long time.
 a) didn't hear; b) haven't heard;
 c) hadn't heard; d) don't hear.
 2) When I ... in London, I hope to visit a friend of mine.
 a) was; b) am; c) have been; d) will be.
36. Составьте предложение из данных слов:
 1) Повествовательное: higher¹ is² the³ a⁴ there⁵ not⁶ Washington⁷ law⁸
 to⁹ houses¹⁰ in¹¹ Capitol¹² man¹³ build¹⁴.
 2) Вопросительное: St. Paul's Cathedral¹ years² to³ how⁴ it⁵ many⁶ build⁷
 did⁸ Sir Christopher Wren⁹ take¹⁰?
37. Выберите английский эквивалент для слова, стоящего в скобках.
 1) If the phone (зазвонит), will you answer it, please?
 a) ring; b) will ring; c) rings; d) will be ringing.
 2) the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace is one of London's
 (самое важное) tourist attractions.
 a) most important; b) more important; c) the most important; d) importanter.
38. Выберите правильный:
 1) вопрос к подчеркнутому слову: She made two mistakes in the last English test
 a) How many mistakes she made in the last English test?
 b) How many mistakes made she in the last English test?
 c) How many mistakes did she make in the last English test?
 d) How many mistakes did made she in the last English test?
 2) вариант данного предложения: Simon asked, "Ann, did you study English at school?"
 a) Simon asked Ann if did she study English at school?
 b) Simon asked Ann if she studied English at school?
 c) Simon asked Ann if she studies English at school.

d) Simon asked Ann if she had studied English at school.

39. Выберите нужный модальный глагол.

1) I hear that your exams are next week. You ... be studying very hard at the moment.

a) must; b) may; c) should; d) can.

2) After the Great Fire in 1666 the City could not be reconstructed, it ... to be built again.

a) ought; b) must; c) should; d) had.

40. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1) Утвердительное: world¹ there² the³ are⁴ in⁵ a lot⁶ countries⁷ of⁸ Russia⁹ opportunities¹⁰ for¹¹ leading¹² to¹³ the¹⁴ become¹⁵ of¹⁶ one¹⁷.

2) Вопросительное: countries¹ at² Christmas³ time⁴ all⁵ are⁶ and⁷ the⁸ Easter⁹ same¹⁰ celebrated¹¹ in¹² Christian¹³?

41. Выберите английский эквивалент для слова, стоящего в скобках.

1) We (пришлось) return home because we were late for the last train to Moscow.

a) must; b) had to; c) should; d) were to.

2) When I came home late in the evening, my parents (уже пообедали).

a) had already had dinner; b) have been having dinner;
c) have already had dinner; d) had dinner.

42. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого.

1) Have you ever been to England? Yes, I ... there last year.

a) was being; b) had been; c) have been; d) was.

2) The English language ... to Britain by the Anglo-Saxon who came from Germany.

a) was introduced; b) introduced; c) had introduced; d) had been introduced.

43. Выберите правильную степень сравнения.

1) New Year's Day is ... popular in Britain than Christmas.

a) more less; b) less; c) more little; d) little.

2) I think that John Lennon is ... musicians in the world.

a) greatest one of; b) one of greatest; c) the greatest; d) one of the greatest.

44. Выберите правильный вопрос к подчеркнутому слову.

Schools give young people general knowledge.

a) What knowledge schools give young people?

b) What knowledge do schools give young people?

c) What knowledge give schools young people?

d) What do schools give young people?

Тексты на понимание прочитанного с тестовыми заданиями (без словаря)

Oxford

The city of Oxford is like London, very old, international and situated on the river Thames.

Oxford is a beautiful and a very green city: green fields and parks surround the town and green gardens with a lot of flowers and trees surround the colleges.

We say that Oxford is old and historical because it has existed¹ since 912. The University was founded in 1249 and people from many parts of the world come to study at the University. They come to study at one of the 27 men's colleges or at one of the five women's colleges that are the University. Every year more than one thousand students enter² the Oxford University. The entrance exams³ are difficult and it is necessary to work hard to become a student of the Oxford University.

The academic year in England has three terms, examinations take place, at the end of each term. If a student fails⁴ in an examination, he may be allowed to take the exam again, only two re-examinations⁵ are usually allowed.

Only the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have a tutorial system⁶ of education: every student has a tutor (=teacher) who plans his work, discusses different questions connected with the studies.

The life of the students at Oxford is interesting. But only the children of the rich people can study at Oxford, because the students have to pay much for their studies.

Notes:

1. To exist — существовать.
2. To enter — поступать в вуз.
3. Entrance examinations — вступительные экзамены.
4. To fail — провалиться на экзамене.
5. Re-examination — переекзаменовка.
6. A tutorial system of education — система образования с помощью наставников (a tutor — наставник).

Выберите ответ, соответствующий содержанию текста.

1. Oxford is old and historical because:

- a) a lot of writers wrote about it;
- b) there is a university there;
- c) it has existed more than a thousand years;
- d) all colleges are new red buildings of modern design.

2. To become a student of the university:

- a) it is necessary to be invited to tea by a third-year student;
- b) it is necessary to pass difficult entrance examinations;
- c) it is necessary to be a good sportsman;
- d) it is necessary to go for a walk with their tutors.

3. A tutor helps his student:

- a) to pay for his studies; he also invites him for tea and tells him about college life and sport;
- b) to choose the university;
- c) to take as many re-examinations as he likes;
- d) to plan his work; they discuss questions connected with the studies at Oxford.

4. Выберите вопрос, на который нет ответа в тексте:

- a) Why do more than one thousand students enter the Oxford University every year?
- b) When do examinations take place at Oxford colleges?
- c) who can study at Oxford?
- d) What river does the city of Oxford situated on?

5. Вставьте пропущенные слова:

People from many parts of the world come to study at one of the ... or one of the five women's colleges.

- a) tutorial systems;
- b) twenty-seven men's colleges;
- c) international colleges;
- d) green and beautiful cities.

The Royal Opera House.

The Royal Opera House¹, or Covent Garden² as it usually known, stands not far from one of the most famous of London streets, the Strand. A visitor to London is always surprised when he sees the Opera House standing almost inside the flower and vegetable market which gives a distinct smell³ to the whole quarter.

The first Covent Garden theatre was built in 1732. It was more a theatre of drama than of opera at that time. But it was burnt down⁴ in 1808 and rebuilt a year after, more beautiful than before. It opened in September 1809 with Shakespeare's "Macbeth"⁵. Since the middle of the last century Covent Garden became devoted only to opera.

In 1856 a fire broke out during a ball and in a few hours the whole building was burnt down again. It was rebuilt by 1858 and opened its doors with Mayerber's "Les Huguenots"⁶. The great Russian Shaliapin sang there. The inside of the Opera House is in the shape of a horse-shoe⁷. There are seats for 2 000 persons and though this theatre is rather big, it looks very nosy.

Now Covent Garden is one of the few well-known opera houses. It employs 600 people both of the Opera company and the Royal Ballet. It is open almost the whole year, and when the operatic company⁸ is resting or touring, the ballet company takes the stage. The ballet is a newer art for Covent Garden than the opera, but the ballet company has already become an international one since it has been going on tours abroad and made the name of Covent Garden famous.

Notes:

1. Royal Opera House — королевский оперный театр.
2. Covent Garden — Ковент Гарден.
3. Smell — запах.
4. Was burnt down — сгорел.
5. "Macbeth" — "Макбет".
6. Mayerber's "Les Huguenots" — опера Мейербера "Гугеноты".
7. Horse-shoe — подкова
8. Operatic company — оперная Труппа.

1. Выберите вопрос, на который нет ответа в тексте.

- a) What is the other name of the Royal Opera House?
- b) When was the Covent Garden theatre built?
- c) Covent Garden is devoted only to opera, isn't it?
- d) Who was the founder of the theatre?

2. Закончите предложение в соответствии с содержанием текста.

Covent Garden used to be ...

- a) Britain's famous garden;
- b) the biggest market;

- c) the famous theatre;
d) famous London street.
3. The first Covent Garden theatre was ...
- a) Opera and Ballet theatre;
b) a theatre of drama;
c) an opera house;
d) a ballet theatre.
4. Выберите предложение, не соответствующее содержанию текста.
The famous Covent Garden theatre ...
- a) is open only in summer;
b) stands very close to the vegetable market;
c) was rebuilt more than once;
d) has a well-known ballet company.
5. Вставьте пропущенные слова:
Covent Garden employs 600 people both of ... and the Royal Ballet.
- a) a theater of drama;
b) the Opera company;
c) a vegetable market;
d) the ballet company.

The English Language.

We can distinguish three main periods in the evolution of the English language. The first, called Old English, covers the period from the very beginning of the language to about the year 1100; the second, Middle English, from 1100 to 1500; and Modern English from 1500 to the present.

During the Old English period, most additions¹ to the English vocabulary were based on native English words. Old words were given new meanings; new words were formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes. Latin was the most influential² foreign language. The Scandinavians also influenced the language spoken in England during the Old English period.

The Middle English period was greatly marked by foreign influence on English. The Norman Conquest³ in 1066 brought England under French rule. The English language, though it didn't die, was for a time only of secondary importance. French became the language of the upper classes in England. The lower classes continued to speak English, but many French words were borrowed⁴ into English. For hundreds of years the ordinary people in England continued to speak their own dialects.

Modern English has been a period of even wider borrowing. English still derives much of its learned vocabulary from Latin and Greek, words were also borrowed from nearly all European languages.

What English do English people speak now? Educated people speak standard English. People with little or no education speak non-standard English. Standard and non-standard English differ in construction, pronunciation and vocabulary.

Notes:

1. Addition — добавление.
2. Influential — влиятельный.
3. Norman Conquest — норманское завоевание.
4. Borrow — заимствовать.

1. Выберите ответ в соответствии с содержанием текста.

Modern English covers the period

- a) from 1100 to the present;
- b) from 1500 to the present;
- c) of the last 2 centuries;
- d) from the Norman Conquest to the present.

2. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.

How did the Norman Conquest influence the English language?

- a) It brought no changes to the English language.
- b) French became the only language spoken in England.
- c) Many Latin and Greek words were borrowed.
- d) Many French words were borrowed.

3. Выберите утверждение, не соответствующее содержанию текста.

The English language was influenced by ...

- a) Chinese; b) Scandinavian; c) French; d) Latin.

4. Выберите вопрос, на который нет ответа в тексте.

- a) How many periods are there in the evolution of the English language?
- b) What Old English words are still in use?
- c) Do all people in England speak the same kind of English?
- d) Does English still borrow words from other languages?

5. Закончите предложение в соответствии с содержанием текста:

Educated people speak ...

- a) standard English;
- b) standard Russian;
- c) non-standard German;
- d) classical English.

Martin Luther King.

Martin Luther King grew up in a loving, supportive and religious family in Atlanta, Georgia, where his father was pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. As a black child growing up in the South in the 1930s and '40s he had to face the problem of racial injustice¹. He wanted to help change things for the better.

He wanted to become a lawyer² or a doctor. However, impressed by his father's work for civil rights³ he decided to become a minister⁴. When he was 17 he went to study at a seminary in Pennsylvania.

Always a good student, King continued his study at Boston University and became Doctor of Philosophy in 1955. During the '50s and '60s he worked for the civil rights movement in the United States, leading many peaceful protests, though he and his family were attacked because of the work he was doing.

On August, 28, 1963, he helped lead a famous civil rights march on Washington, D.C. that brought more than a quarter of a million people to the capital. Thousands of blacks and whites marched behind the black leader.

As a result of King's work the U.S. Congress passed the law which gave many blacks the possibility to vote⁵ for the first time. In many cities and states, black leaders were elected to important offices.

In 1964 King received the Nobel Peace Prize, the most important of many awards⁶ he got.

On April 4, 1968 Dr. King and his staff met to plan a peaceful march in Memphis, Tennessee. As he left his hotel room to go to dinner he was killed. He was only 39.

Notes:

- 1. Racial injustice — расовая несправедливость.
- 2. Lawyer — юрист.
- 3. Civil rights — гражданские права.
- 4. Minister — священник.

5. Vote — голосовать.

6. Award — награда.

1. Выберите предложение, не соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) As a child King wanted to become a teacher.
- b) All his life King worked for the rights of the black population.
- c) King took part in many peaceful marches.
- d) King's work helped many blacks.

2. Выберите вопрос, на который нет ответа в тексте:

- a) Where did King get his education?
- b) Was King's work for the civil rights sometimes dangerous for himself and his family?
- c) Who did King's family consist of?
- d) Why was King killed?

3. Закончите предложение в соответствии с содержанием текста:

Thanks to King's work...

- a) many new schools were opened in his native city.
- b) many blacks got the possibility to vote.
- c) U.S. Government passed a law concerning old-age pensions.
- d) women got equal rights with men.

4. Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос:

Whose influence helped King to choose his profession?

- a) The influence of one of the leaders of the movement for civil rights.
- b) His friend's.
- c) His father's.
- d) The influence of the minister of the church he attended.

5. Расположите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- a) King received the Nobel Peace Prize.
- b) King became Doctor of Philosophy.
- c) King planned a peaceful march in Tennessee.
- d) As a child King wanted to become a lawyer or a doctor.

Контрольные работы

Контрольная работа №1.

1. Переведите текст письменно со словарем.

Environmental Protection.

The poisoning of the world's land, air and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization. It probably produces less harm than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of the greatest dangers to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.

Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet-wide problems as acid rains and the global warming.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste. The Mediterranean is already dead, the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is in danger too. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

An even greater environmental threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organizations and green parties. If governments realize what is happening — perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us.

2. Найдите в предложениях текста подлежащее и сказуемое; выпишите и подчеркните их по образцу.

Образец: The student studied.

3. Задайте специальные вопросы к выделенным словам в тексте, используя при этом вопросительные слова.

4. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1) Are¹ polite² never³ in⁴ are⁵ naturally⁶ saying⁷ Englishmen⁸ and⁹ tired¹⁰ "Thank you"¹¹.

2) Have¹ many² on³ of⁴ people⁵ foreigners⁶ commented⁷ remarkable⁸

English⁹ the¹⁰ a¹¹ politeness¹².

3) Prefers¹ own² an³ to⁴ apartment⁵ in⁶ Englishman⁷ the⁸ his⁹ house¹⁰ a¹¹ flats¹² of¹³ block¹⁴.

4) Takes¹ half² to³ it⁴ University⁵ get⁶ the⁷ to⁸ an hour⁹ me¹⁰.

5. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем лице, числе и времени.

1) Mr. Smith (to be) a professor of maths.

2) The books (to be) on the table.

3) Tomorrow we (to have) English lesson.

4) Next year he (to be) a student.

5) My friend (to have) many books by American writers.

6) Yesterday I (to be) at the Institute.

6. Выберите ответ в соответствии с текстом "Environmental Protection".

If governments realize what is happening...

a) we'll be able to live in the seas.

b) it'll produce harm to our nature.

c) we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world.

Контрольная работа №2.

1. Переведите текст письменно со словарем.

New Zealand.

New Zealand is a South Pacific country located midway between the Equator and the South Pole, and approximately 1600 kilometres east of Australia.

With a land area of 268,105 square kilometres, New Zealand is similar in size to Japan, Britain or Italy. There are two main islands, the North and South Islands, separated by Cook Strait, some 32 kilometres across its narrowest point. The country is 1600 kilometres from northern tip to southern extremity¹, with no part more than 120 kilometres from the surrounding ocean.

Numerous lakes exist in both islands, with the larger North Islands lakes situated on the volcanic² central plateau.

New Zealand was discovered and settled more than a thousand years ago by the Maori people, who migrated from the Polynesian Islands of the South Pacific. The first Europeans to see the land were the Dutch³ navigator Abel Tasman in 1642, and the English explorer James Cook in 1769. Organized European settlement began in the mid-19th century after the establishment⁴ of British sovereignty in 1840, marked by the signing of

the Treaty⁵ of Waitangi between leading Maori chiefs and the British Government. In the 1860's land disputes⁶ between European settlers and Maori led to fighting in some areas. At the same time, gold discoveries in the South Islands brought a temporary economic boom period. Agricultural products have since provided the major source of New Zealand's export income⁷.

Despite its geographic location, New Zealand has been closely involved with the major international events of the 20th Century. New Zealand troops fought in Europe in the First World War, and New Zealand was a founder member of the League of Nations. During the Second World War, New Zealand forces served in Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific, and New Zealand became a founder member of the United Nations Organization. From the late 1940's to the early 1970's New Zealanders experienced a period of increasing prosperity. In 1984 a major economic liberalisation programme was initiated, the benefits of which are now becoming apparent⁸ as the economy once again becomes internationally competitive⁹.

Notes:

1. Extremity — край, конец, окончательность.
 2. Volcanic — вулканический.
 3. Dutch — голландский.
 4. Establishment — установление.
 5. To sign a treaty — подписать договор.
 6. A dispute — спор.
 7. Income — доход.
 8. Apparent — очевидный.
 9. Competitive — конкурентоспособный.
2. Выпишите из текста все прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Укажите прилагательное, от которого они образованы по образцу.
- Образец: bigger — big.
3. Образуйте три степени сравнения: good, light, little, comfortable, much, hot, principal, old, bad.
 4. Составьте предложения со сравнительными конструкциями as ... as и not so ... as, используя следующие прилагательные. Предложения переведите.
Difficult, exciting, competitive.

5. Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на модальные глаголы.

- 1) What can I help you?
 - 2) You may leave classes if you are not O.K.
 - 3) To pass the exam successfully you must work hard at English.
 - 4) You need to take this text-book, it'll be useful for you.
6. Замените слова в скобках эквивалентами модальных глаголов.

a) should; b) had to; c) are able to; d) shall be able to; e) were able to.

- 1) We (сможем) visit the plant.
 - 2) We (смогли) visit the plant.
 - 3) We (должны) visit the plant.
 - 4) We (должны были) visit the plant.
7. Составьте предложения из данных слов:

1) Повествовательное: he¹ was² my³ not⁴ glasses⁵ father⁶ to⁷ able⁸ read⁹ because¹⁰ his¹¹ had¹² broken¹³.

2) Повествовательное: with¹ I² yesterday³ friends⁴ evening⁵ to⁶ of⁷ went⁸ some⁹ a restaurant¹⁰ mine¹¹.

3) Вопросительное: century¹ Einstein² why³ the 20th 4 is⁵ scientist⁶ generally⁷ greatest⁸ thought⁹ the¹⁰ to be¹¹ of¹²?

4) Вопросительное: you¹ school² what³ to⁴ when⁵ do⁶ leave⁷ are⁸ you⁹ going¹⁰?

8. Прочтите текст "New Zealand" и расположите предложения в последовательности, соответствующей содержанию текста.

- a) New Zealand is similar in size to Japan.
- b) New Zealand has been closely involved with the major international events of the 20th Century.
- c) The first Europeans to see the land were the Dutch navigator & English explorer.
- d) The benefits of major economic liberalisation programme are now becoming apparent.

Контрольная работа №3.

1. Переведите текст письменно со словарем.

Nobody Had Believed It Was Possible.

In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later. At that time, the Titanic was the largest ship

that had ever travelled on the sea. It was carrying 2207 people, but it had taken on lifeboats enough for only 1178 people. When the passengers tried to leave the ship, only 651 of them were able to get into lifeboats.

The Carpathia was 58 miles away when the Titanic called on its radio¹ for help. It arrived two hours after the great ship had gone down, and it saved 705 people. Some of the survivors² had been in the icy water for hours when they were saved. Most of the passengers hadn't lived that long, 1502 people had lost their lives.

Through the whole tragedy, the Californian was only ten miles away. Its officers were close enough to see the Titanic, but they didn't understand the situation. They never received the Titanic's call for help, and they didn't come to the rescue³ until too late.

Why was there such a great loss⁴ of life? Why were there so few survivors? Why didn't the Californian come to help?

First of all, nobody had prepared for such a tragedy. Nobody had believed that the Titanic could sink. The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely safe in all situations. They'd followed an old rule for the number of lifeboats, so they'd supplied lifeboats for only half the people. The passengers had not yet received their lifeboat numbers, nor had they practiced drill⁵ before the accident. Many of them had not even dressed warmly, for the ship had hit the iceberg late at night and they didn't believe they were in danger.

The ship had already received six ice warnings on its radio when it struck the iceberg. Nevertheless, it had not changed its direction or its speed. It was impossible to change direction quickly enough when the iceberg came in sight⁶. When the Titanic hit the iceberg, the radio officer on the Californian had just gone to bed. He'd tried to warn the officers on the Titanic about the ice before he'd gone to bed, but the officers hadn't listened.

After this accident ocean travel changed. Now there are always enough lifeboats for everybody. Ships don't go so far north in winter, and they watch carefully for ice. Radio officers work 24 hours a day. A tragedy like the sinking of the Titanic should never happen again.

Notes:

1. To call on one's radio — передать по радио сигнал о помощи.
2. A survivor — выживающий (человек).
3. Rescue — помощь.
4. A loss — потеря.

5. To practice lifeboat drill — проходить инструктаж по использованию спасательных шлюпок.
6. To come in sight — появиться на горизонте (в обозрении).

2. Найдите в предложениях текста сказуемое и определите его параметры по образцу.

Образец: have taken — Present Perfect Active (наст. соверш. актив).
had been prepared — Past Perfect Passive (прош. соверш. пассив.).

3. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму.

- 1) Children (to enter) school when they are 7 years old.
- 2) We (not to make) this experiment in our laboratory last month.
- 3) He (to translate) an article now.
- 4) I (to write) a letter by last week.
- 5) Our University (to train) engineers for aviation industry.
- 6) He (to translate) this text when I came in.
- 7) We (to see) a very interesting film today.

4. Раскройте скобки. Поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на придаточные времени к условия (if, when).

- 1) If you (to come) to my place I shall go to the library.
- 2) They will come home when they (to finish) their work.
- 3) He will read English book if he (to learn) new English words.
- 4) When the guests (to visit) our museum we shall show them new pictures.

5. а) Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времен:

- 1) We knew that his family lived in Orel.
- 2) He said that the students of that group were studying in the library.
- 3) She thought that she might finish her work by two o'clock.
- 4) I didn't think he could come there in time.
- 5) She said that her name was Lena.
- 6) The students were told that they had three lectures every day.
- 7) The dean said that he was busy.
- 8) We found that he had studied mathematics at the University.
- 9) The newspapers reported that the Trade Union Congress had finished its work.
- 10) Students were informed that they would have industrial training in the third year.

б) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму согласно правилу согласования времен:

- 1) The engineer was told that he (may) test the device in the afternoon.
- 2) It was known that the head of our laboratory (to be) a graduate of Moscow University.
- 3) They thought that she (to graduate) from a tech-

nical institute. 4) Our professor informed us that he (to give) the following lecture on quantum mechanics on Monday. 5) At the meeting it was said that our lecturer (to work) at a new program of laboratory work. 6) The teacher told us that the term "engineering" (to have) many Russian equivalents. 7) The chief engineer believed that we (to work) at that problem for a month the following summer.

6. Составьте предложения из данных слов:

- 1) Повествовательное: England¹ is² number 10³ the⁴ of⁵ Downing Street⁶ Prime Minister⁷ the⁸ of⁹ residence¹⁰.
- 2) Повествовательное: alone¹ is² a³ something⁴ hobby⁵ does⁶ usually⁷ that⁸ person⁹ a¹⁰.
- 3) Вопросительное: revolution¹ role² in³ what⁴ American⁵ did⁶ G.Washington⁷ the⁸ play⁹?
- 4) Вопросительное: independance¹ very² did³ during⁴ the⁵ why⁶ fight⁷ famous⁸ Washington⁹ become¹⁰ for¹¹?

7. Выберите предложение, которое не соответствует содержанию текста "Nobody Had Believed It Was Possible".

- a) The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely safe in all situations.
- b) At that time the Titanic was the largest ship that had ever travelled on the sea.
- c) It was possible to change direction quickly enough when the iceberg came in sight.
- d) A tragedy like the sinking of the Titanic should never happen again.

8. Прочтите текст "Nobody Had Believed It Was Possible" и расположите предложения в последовательности, соответствующей содержанию текста.

- a) Some of the survivors had been in the icy water for hours.
- b) He'd tried to warn the officers on the Titanic about the ice.
- c) Nobody had believed that the Titanic could sink.
- d) It arrived 2 hours after the great ship had gone down.

Контрольная работа №4.

1. Переведите текст письменно со словарем.

Scotland.

Scotland was an independent kingdom, often it was with England until 1603. In 1603 King James VI of Scotland became king of England. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed¹. This act made England and Scotland a

united part. But the Scots kept their own legal system and still keep them now. The Gaelic language² is still used rather than English among the people of the remote Highland districts³. The English language is spoken all over the country.

Some famous Scotsmen are world-known. Their names are David Livingstone and Robert Burns. Both of them were born in Scotland. Livingstone was an African explorer and Burns was a Scotland's greatest poet. Walter Scott, the famous writer of historic novels lived and worked in Scotland too. There is a monument to W. Scott in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. This monument is made in the form of a Gothic spire⁴ 200 feet high with a statue of Sir Walter Scott inside this beautiful structure.

Robert Grant the son of the Captain Grant in the novel "Captain Grant's Children" was also a Scotsman.

Many tourists visit Scotland especially the famous lake Loch Ness. Some people say that a monster called Nessie lives in it.

The Scottish national emblem is a thistle⁵. The thistle has nothing pleasant in it, especially if you touch its thorns⁶. But it has an important meaning for the people of the country. The people of Scotland choose this thorny plant as the national emblem of the country because it saved their land from foreign invaders⁷ many years ago. People say that during a surprise night attack by the invaders the Scottish soldiers were awakened by the shouts of the invaders as their bare feet touched the thorns of the thistles in the field they were crossing.

This, of course, was a good reason to choose the thistle as a national emblem.

Notes:

1. Act of Union was passed — был принят закон об объединении.
 2. Gaelic language — гаэльский язык.
 3. Highland districts — север и северо-запад Шотландии.
 4. Gothic spire — готический шпиль.
 5. Thistle — чертополох.
 6. Thorns — шипы.
 7. Invaders — захватчики.
2. Выпишите из текста все сказуемые в пассивном залоге и определите их параметры.

Образец: are studied — Present Indef. Passive (наст. неопред. пассив.).

3. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму пассивного залога.

- 1) Moscow University (to establish) in 1755 by Lomonosov M.V.
- 2) Examinations ... (to take) twice a year — in winter and in summer.
- 3) The question ... (to answer) by the student now.
- 4) We ... just ... (to show) the results of the experiment.
- 5) New equipment ... (to send) to the plant next week.

4. Выпишите предложение, подлежащее которого следует перевести как «нам»; переведите его на русский язык.

- 1) We shall visit the plant next month.
- 2) We had been led to a large room.
- 3) We were spoken of at the meeting.
- 4) We have been told that the delegation will arrive from England on Monday.
- 5) We were listened to with great attention.

5. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивной конструкции.

- 1) They were listened to with great interest.
- 2) The delegates were shown new types of machinery.
- 3) In the first year we are taught many important subjects.
- 4) I am given the most difficult task to do.
- 5) He is often referred to as the founder of this school.
- 6) He was laughed at by the students of his group.
- 7) Why don't you answer when you are spoken to?
- 8) The lecture will be followed by a film about the talented scientist.

6. Подчеркните формы сослагательного наклонения там, где они есть и переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) If I could I should come to see you tomorrow.
- 2) If we use this new method we shall obtain better results.
- 3) If we used this new method we should obtain better results.
- 4) If we had used this new method last year we should have obtained better results.
- 5) He would improve this device in case he had time.
- 6) I should have come to see you last Sunday provided I had been able to come.
- 7) Provided this mechanism were applied in that case the problem would be solved.
- 8) Provided the accelerator works well it will help physicists.
- 9) In case we were provided with all necessary data the problem would be solved in time.

7. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

- 1) Повествовательное: exams¹ our² has³ Paul⁴ to⁵ just⁶ friend⁷ the⁸ passed⁹ University¹⁰ the¹¹.
 - 2) Повествовательное: a¹ text² rang³ I⁴ last⁵ translating⁶ when⁷ you⁸ evening⁹ up¹⁰ me¹¹ was¹².
 - 3) Вопросительное: France¹ of² sea³ is⁴ between⁵ what⁶ England⁷ the⁸ and⁹ name¹⁰ the¹¹?
 - 4) Вопросительное: your¹ will² next³ where⁴ summer⁵ you⁶ holidays⁷ spend⁸?
8. Выберите предложения, которые не соответствуют содержанию текста "Scotland".
- a) The Act of Union was passed and it made England and Scotland a united part.
 - b) The Gaelic language is still used rather than English among the people of remote Lowland districts.
 - c) The monument to W.Scott is made in the form of a Gothik spire.
 - d) Many tourists visit England especially the famous lake Loch Ness.

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**ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ
ПОДГОТОВИТЕЛЬНЫХ КУРСОВ
И ПОДГОТОВИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОТДЕЛЕНИЙ
(английский язык)**

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