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ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
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Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Иностранный язык

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Типовые задания для контрольной работы

1 курс

Контрольная работа №1

1. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательного.

1. The island of Okinawa in Japan has some of the oldest people in the world.
2. Bhutan in the Himalayan mountains is becoming more and more popular with tourists.
3. Iceland is the healthiest country in the world because men and women live a long time there.
4. The researchers decided that Denmark feels happier than other countries.
5. The Grand Canyon is one of the most important geological sites in the world.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами. Подчеркните указанные формы.

1. In the most places in the US children must attend school until they are sixteen.
2. They may choose to study foreign languages, advanced mathematics or science, such physics or chemistry.
3. Those who are interested in philately can find a magnificent collection of postage stamps.
4. People were able to use this knowledge to find food and medicines.
5. Employees should know the principles of safety at work.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог.

1. Air and water pollution by industry is now reaching tremendous proportions.
2. More than 20 technological institutes were founded in the last decade.
3. The library of congress in the USA serves not only to members of the Congress, but to the scholars and scientists throughout the world.
4. Many famous people have used the Reading Room at the British Museum.
5. Environmental problems began only with the industrial revolution in the 19th century.
6. The seas and oceans are also becoming seriously polluted
7. Coins and notes will soon be replaced entirely by plastic money.
8. Most Americans start school at the age of five.
9. Some institutes are reorganised into universities.
10. The recycling of urban waste water will become common.

4. Напишите предложения в вопросительной и в отрицательной форме, переведите их на русский язык.

1. They invited me to their conference.
2. The lecturer asks a lot of questions.
3. I know the meaning of this word.
4. The students of our group will meet in the laboratory.
5. The company is making plans for the future.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

Tobacco

For thousands of years tobacco was used by the American Indians with no ill-effect. In the 16th century it was brought to Europe. This early tobacco was mixed with soil and rather dirty. It was chewed or smoked in pipes only by men - women thought it smelly and disgusting. It was first grown commercially in America in the 17th century on slave plantations. In the 18th century new technology refined tobacco and the first cigarettes were produced. By the 1880s huge factories were producing cigarettes which were clean and easy to smoke. Chain-smoking and inhaling became possible and by the middle of the 20th century tobacco addicts, both men and women, were dying of lung cancer in great numbers. Nowadays cigarette smoking is banned in many places, especially in the USA. But until 1820 tobacco was America's main export and still today their tobacco industry makes over \$4.2 billion a year.

1. Where was tobacco grown?
2. When did European people know about tobacco?
3. Was it of great quality?
4. When were the first cigarettes produced?
5. When did people know that tobacco was harmful for their health?

6. Put the article where necessary with proper nouns

1. I live inTverskaya street. 2.Thames flows through London. 3. ... United Kingdom includes ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. 4. My train leaves from ... Waterloo Station at 7.10 p.m. 5. St. Bernard dogs are named after a monastery high up in ... Alps. 6... Queen Elizabeth II won't speak on TV tomorrow. 8. ... USA is ... fourth largest country in ... world after ... Russia, ... Canada and ... Republic of ... China. 9. ... English Channel is between ... Great Britain and ... France. 10. ... Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of ... London. 11. When a student, Tom spent two years in ... Europe and a year in ... Middle East. 12. ... Houses of Parliament has over 1,000 rooms, and 2 miles of corridors. 13. Would you like to go to ... Kremlin or ... Tretyakov Gallery? 14. ... Everest is the highest mountain in the world. 15. ... West End is the symbol of wealthy and luxurious life. 16. Where's ... John's raincoat? 17. ... Pacific is the largest ocean on our planet. 18. Have you ever been to ... Bolshoi Theatre? 19. Does ... Mark speak ... Spanish? 20. Show me ... Canary Islands on this map, please. 21. How much does it cost to stay at ... Grand Hotel? 22. ... Volga flows into ... Caspian Sea.

7. Use the comparative or superlative degree of the adverbs.

1. Bill's eyebrows rose ... (high) than ever. 2. He followed her mental process ... (clearly) now, and her soul was no ... (long) the sealed wonder it had been. 3. She was the one who was being hurt ... (deeply). 4. Moreover, he was ... (well) educated than the others. 5. I know she thought about it ... (carefully) before making a decision, and, taking everything into consideration, I think she acted ... (sensibly). 6.

I'm pleased to say all the ideas were received ... (favourably), but there's no doubt Nick's idea was received ... (enthusiastically), so that's the one we've chosen. 7. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself ... (freely) to the music. 8. Well, out of all the different machines to choose from, I'd say this model works ... (efficiently), produces the best copies and costs...(little) to run.

8. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive beginning with the words given. Leave out the doer of the action if not necessary.

1 Lawrence Ferlinghetti opened the oldest paperback book store in the United States in 1953.

The oldest paperback book store in the United States _____.

2 The police are interviewing him in connection with the armed robbery. He _____.

3 More than a billion people all over the world speak English. English _____.

4 They will officially announce their engagement tomorrow. Their engagement _____.

5 Tom is not going to invite me to his party. I _____.

6 Our physical education teacher can make a good basketball player of every pupil. Every pupil _____.

7 The UN General Assembly appoints the Secretary General. The Secretary General _____.

8 Next week German-Americans will organise 'Octoberfests' with German cuisine and music. 'Octoberfests' with German cuisine and music _____.

9 Nobody had informed them where they were supposed to stay. They _____.

10 My boyfriend Robert is going to introduce me to his parents. I _____.

11 The travel agency can't confirm the exact time of our flight yet. The exact time of our flight _____.

12 The policemen were interrogating the suspect for two hours. The suspect _____.

Контрольная работа №2

1. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательного.

1. It was the largest and the costliest library building in the world.

2. Australia is one of five continents, but it is much smaller than the other four.

3. The Pacific Ocean is larger than the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Lake Baikal is one of the world's largest and most beautiful lakes.

5. Mexico City is the oldest and most historical capital city in North America.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами. Подчеркните указанные формы.

1. The Amish can use horses for transport but they are not allowed to fly or to drive cars.
2. People couldn't save some of this knowledge from being lost.
3. Research and technology should provide the basis for a better life.
4. We must protect the clean water for the sake of our children.
5. You may get all the necessary books from the library.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог.

1. The Reading room houses a collection of 45,000 reference books.
2. The deep water research began in 1984.
3. Almost everything in modern life is done with the help of computers.
4. The number of cars and lorries is growing all the time.
5. Organic food has become very popular.
6. Cambridge University was founded at the beginning of the 12th century.
7. The city is almost always covered by an enormous brown cloud of smog.
8. Great changes in people's lives and work were brought about by the scientific and technological progress.
9. Some researchers believe global warming will continue to cause natural disasters.
10. Traffic in cities is getting worse.

4. Напишите предложения в вопросительной и в отрицательной форме, переведите их на русский язык.

1. She usually takes the bus to University.
2. Universities develop new methods of student's training.
3. We are translating a scientific article now.
4. He went to South America for a year.
5. My friend will take part in a scientific conference.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

Sugar

Sugar cane was grown in India thousands of years ago. In Roman times it was known in Europe as a great luxury and it was rare and expensive for many centuries after that. In 1493 Columbus took a sugar plant with him to the West Indies where it grew so well that huge plantations were started by Europeans and worked on by slaves. The slaves were shipped across the Atlantic from Africa, packed sometimes one on top of the other in chains, on a journey that took six weeks. Many died.

The empty ships then carried the sugar back to Europe. So much money was made that sugar was known as “white gold”. Sugar is used to sweeten food and make sweets and chocolate. It is addictive but unnecessary. By the 16th century the English were the greatest sugar-eaters in history. Elizabeth I lost all her teeth because she ate so much of it.

1. Where was sugar first grown?
2. How did people know about sugar?
3. Why was sugar called “white gold”?
4. How is sugar used nowadays?
5. Did the English enjoy eating sugar?

2 курс

Контрольная работа № 1

1. Переведите предложения, подчеркните инфинитив.

1. They were happy to have been invited to the international conference.
2. She got a list of the books to be read.
3. The assistant came to be instructed by the professor.
4. I am sorry to be asking you.
5. I remember to have solved this problem last week.

2. Переведите предложения, подчеркните причастие 1, 2. Определите форму и функцию.

Функции: 1) определение; 2) обстоятельство; 3) часть сказуемого.

1. While explaining that law the teacher demonstrated some models.
2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
3. A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
4. They will be working at that time tomorrow.
5. The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните герундий.

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. It goes without saying.
3. Jane Eyre was fond of reading.
4. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion.
5. Have you finished writing?

4. Переведите текст письменно.

Trains: past, present and future

At the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, people needed to transport raw materials such as coal, so created a network of canals and rail links between towns. But canals and horsepower were a very slow way to move things around the country, so the speed of railway wagons needed to be increased.

By 1800 many industries were using steam engines, designed by James Watt (from where we get the electrical measurement - Watt). Richard Trevithick, a Cornish engineer designed the first locomotive for an Iron Works in Wales. He called it a 'puffer' because of the noise it made, and on its first journey it travelled at almost 8 km/h an hour! Unfortunately, it was so heavy that it broke the rails.

The next 130 years can be described as a Golden Age of Steam. Railways were built all over the world, and the size, speed and comfort of trains continued to increase. By 1870 it was possible to cross America by train.

There were famous trains and famous journeys. The Orient Express started in 1883 and carried people in luxury through more than 13 countries between France and Turkey. The Trans-Siberian railway was finished in 1916, and is still the longest railway line in the world. It goes between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok, is over 9000 km long and even today the journey takes over a week.

Although it is still possible to travel on the Trans-Siberian railway, and take the Orient Express from Paris to Vienna, steam trains such as the Mallard or Flying Scotsman, have not travelled regularly for almost 30 years in many countries. Diesel powered locomotives or trains running on electrified lines now run on most railways. Modern trains are cleaner and much faster than steam engines but many people still miss the puffing sound and the romance of steam.

Quite a few countries now use high speed trains. The famous Bullet Train in Japan and the TGV in France can both carry passengers at speeds of over 300km/h. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes.

5. Ответьте письменно на вопросы и составьте 5 специальных вопросов (why, what, where, how much, etc.)

1. Why did railways develop?
2. How did steam engines help?
3. What was the Golden Age of Steam?
4. What replaced steam engines?
5. How fast can trains travel now?

6. Fill in the gaps with the given words, translate the sentences.

advances, rechargeable, equipped, solving, manufactured.

1. Electric cars have electric motors which propel them using electric energy stored in an energy storage device such as a ... battery.

2. It was not until the 21st century that technology was developed that allowed the cars to be ... and marketed on a large scale.

3. One of these technological ... was the development of many charging stations for electric cars that allowed them to be used for long distance drives.

4. These cars are ... with video cameras, radar sensors and laser range finders that enable them to travel even in busy streets without the control of a driver.

5. Development of driverless cars is a great leap forward in ... one of the major problems of the 21st century- poor transport and population logistics that have made road transportation inefficient and dangerous.

7. Give the Russian equivalents.

Source of progress, an epoch of great discoveries, technological revolution discoveries, to cause damage and destruction, in a new much broader way than before, led in wrong direction, the peacetime industries of road building, to increase the well-being of people and develop public education, increasing rate.

8. Give the English equivalents for the following Russian words and phrases. *Компьютерные технологии, играть важную роль, оружие массового уничтожения, выдающийся ученый и политик, мирное время, решать многие математические задачи, в течение последних лет, развитие и научные достижения, открытия, изобретения в области химии, невозможно остановить прогресс.*

9. Complete the sentences with *must, may, might, could, couldn't or can't* and the correct form of the verbs in the box. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer:

be • blow • already/die • not/hear • leave • not/reach • understand • walk

1 This family _____ for days to get here. They have come from about 100 kilometres away and they look absolutely exhausted. 2 No one is sure of the scale of the disaster, but aid agencies are saying that thousands of people _____ in the drought. 3 Some people were still at home when the tsunami struck. They _____ the instructions to leave, but we can't be sure. 4 The survivors _____ overjoyed to see the rescue helicopters arrive. 5 The children _____ what was happening. They are too young to know what an earthquake is. 6 The winds _____ down the power lines because there's no electricity now. 7 We haven't heard from the rescue team, so we don't know where they are. They _____ the disaster area yet. 8 I don't know where my brother is. He _____ with the other students but I don't know.

10. Complete the sentences for situations in the past. Decide which tense you need to use.

1. A plumber (*come*) to our house yesterday.
2. He (*want*) to repair our washing machine that (*break*) a few days before.
3. Before he (*ring*) at my door, he (*look*) for a parking space for about ten minutes.
4. While the plumber (*repair*) the washing machine, I (*watch*) the news.
5. Suddenly, I (*realise*) that they (*show*) our street on TV.
6. The reporter (*say*) that a car (*crash*) into a stop sign just before reaching the crossroads.
7. While I (*listen*) carefully to what (*happen*), someone (*knock*) at my door.
8. I (*open*) the door and (*see*) a police officer standing there.
9. He (*ask*) for the plumber.
10. As it (*turn*) out, it (*be*) our plumber's car that (*roll*) down the street.
11. In his haste, the plumber (*forget*) to put the handbrake on.

Контрольная работа №2

1. Переведите предложения, подчеркните инфинитив.

1. We have got enough time to get ready for the exam.
2. They mustn't be late for work.
3. This report is expected to be discussed tomorrow.
4. He is the winner. He is believed to have been studying hard lately.
5. She must be studying at the moment.

2. Переведите предложения, подчеркните причастие 1, 2.

Определите форму и функцию. Функции: 1) определение; 2) обстоятельство; 3) часть сказуемого.

1. After finishing her exams, Maggie went out to celebrate.
2. Books borrowed from the library must be returned in two weeks.
3. Being exhausted, the tourists decided to have a rest.
4. The thesis presented by the student leaves much to be desired.
5. Did you hurt yourself when you fell? – No, but it was very embarrassing.

3. Переведите предложения, подчеркните герундий.

1. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it.
2. Jack gave up trying to find a job in Britain and decided to emigrate.
3. They stopped laughing when Malcolm walked into the room.
4. He came up hurrying the path.
5. Even though it was very late, they continued studying.

4. Переведите текст письменно.

Information Society

Once upon a time societies were organised around religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important – the exchange of information, and the technology that we use to do this.

Twenty-four hour news, e-commerce, international call-centres, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems ... all these are making the world smaller and faster.

The growth in telecommunications is now giving more and more people access to democratic ideas, to the principles of international law and human rights, to the science that will help their country to develop or to the medical knowledge that can fight disease.

But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either, the language that 80 % of the information is written in. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority.

The contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don't is called the 'digital divide'. Scandinavia and South East Asia have a high number of people who use Information Communication Technologies (ICT). Central Africa and the Pacific have almost none.

The United Nations is trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world. It wants to see rich countries transfer new technology and knowledge to poorer nations.

This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment. At the same time, they say, local communities, languages and cultures will become stronger.

Just a dream? Certainly there are some contradictions. Does only good come with freedom of information? If information is power, why will people share it? Doesn't more technology mean fewer jobs? And how can the exchange of information keep local cultures alive if most of that information is only in one language?

It is much easier to get people connected to broadband or put government online in Europe than in South America or the Middle East.

However, developing countries often leapfrog the process which richer nations went through, and avoid their mistakes. Brazil collects most of its taxes online these days. There are cyber cities in Dubai and Mauritius.

And Taiwan and Hong Kong have better access to ICT than the United Kingdom. Maybe the English language isn't so important after all.

5. Ответьте письменно на вопросы и составьте 5 специальных вопросов (why, what, where, how much, etc.)

1. What is important for the organisation of societies in the world today?
2. How can the growth in telecommunications help people in the modern world?
3. Why is it impossible for everybody in the world to share the recent technological advances?
4. What are the contradictions of transferring new technology and knowledge to poorer nations?
5. When did the United States introduce internet technology?

Типовые вопросы к зачету №1 (1 курс):

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. About myself
2. Education in Russia and abroad
3. English speaking countries

Типовые вопросы к зачету №2 (1 курс):

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

4. My Homeland
5. English for academic mobility
6. Modern lifestyle

Типовые вопросы к зачету (2 курс):

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. Healthy lifestyle
2. Technology and Inventions/Outstanding personalities

Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой (2 курс):

1. Текст для реферирования (2 тыс. печ.зн.)
2. Темы для подготовки монологического высказывания на зачете с оценкой:

1. About myself
2. Education in Russia and abroad
3. English speaking countries
4. My Homeland
5. English for academic mobility
3. Modern lifestyle
4. Healthy lifestyle
5. Technology and Inventions/Outstanding personalities
6. Career choice. Science and its future
7. Studies and Research