

Департамент образования, культуры и спорта Ненецкого автономного округа

ГБОУ СПО НАО «Нарьян-Марский социально-гуманитарный колледж имени И.П. Выучейского»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора

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«__» _____ 20__ г.

Контрольная работа
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
для студентов заочного отделения
специальность 46.02.01 «Документационное обеспечение
управления и архивоведения»

I. Образуйте причастие I ст. следующих слогов и переведите их на русский язык.

to meet, to tell, to find, to send, to give, to take, to read, to look, to go, to open, to close, to put to copy out, to sit to do, to come.

II. Перепишите причастие и переведите их на русский язык.

питающий, рассказывающий, делающий, уходящий, открывающий, посылающий, закрывающий, смотрящий, бегущий, дающий, переписывающий, сидящий, входящий.

III. Перепишите предложения в Past Continuous. Напишите эти предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме (общие вопросы)

1. We were having dinner when you rang me up.
2. John was listening to the latest news at 7 o'clock in the morning.
3. She was hurrying to the station at that moment.

IV. Перепишите предложения. Задайте специальные вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. We were looking for him the day before yesterday.

1. who
2. what
3. whom
4. when

2. She was typing a letter at that moment.

1. who
2. what
3. what
4. when

V. Перепишите предложения. Напишите эти предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. They will be waiting for you at the usual time.
2. He will be lecturing at that time.
3. It will be raining in a minute.

VI. Перепишите предложения. Задайте специальные вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. They will be working hard in autumn.
 1. who
 2. what
 3. How
 4. when
2. She will be posting my letters tomorrow morning.
 1. who
 2. what
 3. whose letters
 4. when

VII. Перепишите предложения раскрывая скобки в Present, Past или Future Continuous.

1. He (to take) a bath now.
2. I (now to laugh) at you.
3. He (to come) here next week.
4. It (to sleep) when he comes? Please? Wake me up.
5. What journal you (to read) when I come to the library?
6. The whole family (to have) dinner when the telephone rang.
7. Where he (to go) when the rain started?
8. She (to sing) over the radio at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
9. They will not go on excursion with us. They (to have) a lecture at 2 o'clock.
10. What you (to do) from 2 till 3 o'clock tomorrow?
11. The children (to play) when we return home.
12. Look! It is getting dark. It (to rain) in a minute.

VIII. Перепишите предложения и переведите их.

1. I have already seen this play.
2. He hasn't spoken to the dean yet.
3. We haven't heard from her since we came to Minsk in 1992.
4. We had prepared our exercises by 5 o'clock.
5. I had lived in Kiev before I moved to Moscow.
6. I shall have lived there for a month by the time you come.
7. Next year they will have taught English for 10 years already.

IX. Перепишите предложения. Напишите предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. You have been staying here for a month.
2. He has been swimming long.
3. It has been snowing here since the 15th of November.

X. Перепишите предложения, раскрывая скобки. Глаголы поставьте в Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense.

1. We (play) tennis for 3 hours.
2. By the end of this year I (live) here for 20 years.
3. She (study) in London for a year.
4. By breakfast time she (sleep) for 8 hours.
5. When the bus arrived the tourists (wait) for it very long.
6. I looked at the watch. It was 11 o'clock. I (work) at the report for 4 hours.
7. They (sit) there for an hour when the taxi arrived.
8. She (wash) the dishes since the guests left.
9. I (look for) the key for half an hour already.
10. He (go) to this bar every Saturday for the last 5 years.

XI. Перепишите предложения. Переводите их на русский язык.

1. The meetings are usually held here.
2. Our University was founded in 1921.
3. You will be met at the station.
4. Your report is being typed.
5. This question was being discussed when I entered the room.
6. The house has just been built.
7. The secretary told us that all the documents had been signed.

XII. Перепишите следующие предложения. Напишите эти предложения в страдательном залоге.

1. We always invite him to our place.
2. The students often see him in the club.
3. They teach us English at the University.
4. She delivered her report in English.
5. I asked him to come later.
6. He told us his story.
7. They will sign the treaty.
8. He will publish this article in a day.
9. They will build the house in a month.
10. The student are translating the article.
11. The actors are discussing the new play.
12. She is still packing her things.
13. The teacher was explaining the new grammar rule 5 minutes ago.

XIII. Read the text and do the tasks.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

Task: *read the text and translate it in written form; for reference see Section I.*

There are more than forty universities in Britain, of which 36 are in England, 8 in Scotland, 2 in Northern Ireland and 1 in Wales. The two oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. These date from the Middle Ages. Oxford is the oldest of these two universities, it is more philosophical, classical, theological. The history of Oxford began in 1249, that of Cambridge — in 1348. Among the English universities Oxford and Cambridge have a special eminence, and they are different from the others.

England had no other universities, apart from Oxford and Cambridge, until the nineteenth century. The universities which were founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University, are known as redbrick universities (they were called so because that was the favourable building material of the time). They are in London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham, etc. The University of London is the largest of them. The division between Oxford and Redbrick is sharp. The division is essentially a class one. Redbrick universities were built to provide a liberal education for the poorer boys and to give technological training. Oxford and Cambridge graduates scorned them.

The universities which were founded after the Second World War are called «the new universities». They are in Staffordshire, Kent, Essex, Lancaster, Sussex, York. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses.

All British Universities are private institutions. Every university is independent, autonomous and responsible only to its own governing council. Although they all receive financial support from the state, the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff, or the way they spend money. The number and type of faculties differ from university to university. Each university decides each year how many students it supposes to admit. The admission to universities is by examination or selection (interviews). The students receive grants. They have to pay fees and living costs¹ but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay lodging and food —

unless his parents are rich. Most students take jobs in the summer for about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside work during the academic session.

Students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study get Bachelor's degree. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of Master conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's fulltime work. Universities are centres of research and many postgraduates are engaged in research for higher degree, usually Doctorates.

The British government does not think to build more new universities. There is a tendency to expand the older ones. The most interesting innovation is Open University.

I. Find in the text English equivalents to the following.

1. получать стипендию
2. местные власти
3. учебный план университета
4. получать стипендию
5. сдать экзамены
6. высшее образование
7. научно-исследовательский центр
8. частные учебные заведения

XIV. Перепишите предложения. Закончите предложения пользуясь текстом.

1. The oldest Universities in Britain are 2. There is a sharp division between 3. New universities became popular because 4. Every university is independent, and responsible only to 5. Students who pass exams after three or four years of studies get 6. There is a tendency to expand

XV. Перепишите текст, переведите его письменно. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту письменно.

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain? 2. What are the oldest British universities? 3. What Redbrick universities can you name? 4. Why did «the new universities» quickly become popular? 5. All British universities are private institutions, aren't they? 6. What university degree do you know? 7. Are universities centres of research?

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