Управление образования и науки Липецкой области

Государственное образовательное бюджетное профессиональное

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«Грязинский технический колледж»

(ГОБПОУ «ГТК»)

**Методические рекомендации**

**по выполнению контрольной работы №3 по Иностранному языку для студентов заочного отделения**

**(группа СЗ-161з)**

Рассмотрено на заседании

цикловой комиссии

общеобразовательных дисциплинн

Протокол №\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

от «\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2018 г.

Председатель цикловой комиссии

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Лавровская Н.В.

Грязи, 2018 г.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы по английскому языку для студентов заочного отделения 3 курса, обучающихся по специальности 08.02.01 «Строительство эксплуатаций зданий т сооружений»

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Аннотация

Данные методические рекомендации разработаны для студентов- заочников 3 курса, обучающихся по специальности 08.02.01 «Строительство эксплуатаций зданий т сооружений»

Основным учебником для успешного выполнения контрольных заданий является учебник английского языка Фомина Учебное пособие «Английский язык для строительных вузов».

Указанный учебник имеются в библиотеке колледжа в полном объеме. Ресурсы Интернета позволяют получить консультативную помощь по всем вариантам контрольных работ.

Введение

По учебному плану в соответствии с Госстандартом на базе основного общего образования на изучение учебной дисциплины отводится 200 часов. Для каждой темы имеется лексический словарь, где подобран необходимый лексический запас, используемый в контрольной работе. Для снятия трудностей в чтении слов, к каждому слову предусмотрена его транскрипция.

Для выполнения грамматических заданий следует изучить материал, данный в грамматическом справочнике. В заданиях даны наиболее используемые в устной и письменной речи грамматические явления. Это «Настоящее время группы Indefinite», «оборот to be going to», «Прошедшее и будущее время «Indefinite», «глаголы to be, to have,can, must, may, should, would, have to.», «Степени сравнения прилагательных», «Употребление артиклей». Третье задание направлено на развитие навыков чтения и перевода. Для чтения и перевода даны тексты по изученному лексическому материалу, поэтому они не представляют трудности для перевода текста без словаря. Лексика, грамматика и правила чтения закрепляются рядом упражнений, помещенных после текста в каждой теме. Большинство этих упражнений целесообразно выполнять студентам самостоятельно для успешной подготовки к контрольной работе и к зачету по иностранному языку.

Вариант № 1

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения**.

1. There are not any modern conveniences in their house.

2. There is some clean water in the bottle.

3. No letters again! Nobody has written to me for a month.

4. The young engineer had no experience in such work.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Sweden is the fifth (large, larger, largest) country in Europe.

2. In the past we needed (little, less, the least) mathematics than today.

3. You look much (good, better, the best) today.

4. Who is that boy in the (far, further, furthest) corner of the room?

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Her hair (is, are, were) long, black and beautiful.

2. We (are, were, will be) at the Zoo last Sunday.

3. They (is, are, were) busy now.

4. I think the audience (is, was, will be) good tomorrow.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. … a boring book.

2. … a wonderful park in this city.

3. … cold outside.

4. … a lot of work to do for us.

**Задание№ 5.**

Письменно переведите текст.

A Visit to Stratford

Stratford is a very interesting town, in the centre of England. Everybody knows it as Shakespeare's birthplace. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford but there are beautiful woods, green fields, a quiet gentlе river the Avon and lovely black and white houses, with thatched roofs.

The first place which everybody goes to see there is Shakespeare’s house. It is a small house with small rooms in the centre of Stratford. In one of these rooms Shakespeare was born. On the walls of this room you can see many names of famous people who visited this place: Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and others. In one room there stands a little wooden desk, the desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford.

There is a garden behind the house with many flowers, trees and plants which Shakespeare mentioned in his plays. You can see a church there, where Shakespeare was buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre and saw Shakespeare many times. Not far from Shakespeare’s house there is a very old hotel that was probably there in Shakespeare’s time. The rooms haven’t got numbers on the doors as most hotels have. Instead every room has the name of a Shakespeare play on it – the “Hamlet” room, the “Romeo and Juliet” room and so on.

gentle – тихий

to be born – родиться

Globe Theatre – театр “Глобус”

to bury – хоронить

thatch – соломенная

the grammar school – гимназия

Dutch – голландский

Вариант № 2

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения**.

1. Some of us agree with the statement.

2. I did not see any change in his life.

3. Nobody can help him under the circumstances.

4. Something prevented him from coming.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He found the work (easy, easier, the easiest) than he had expected.

2. She was (active, more active, the most active) of us.

3. He felt (bad, worse, the worst) yesterday than the day before.

4. When he had left Paris it was as (cold, colder, the coldest) as in winter there.

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She (is, was, will be) at the lecture now.

2. Last winter (is, was, will be) cold.

3. We (are, were, will be) free yesterday.

4. I (am, was, will be) at home tomorrow.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. … a beautiful garden near the house.

2. Where is the cat? … under the sofa.

3. … no theatre in that small town.

4. … hot today.

**Задание№ 5.**

Письменно переведите текст.

America in the Past and Today

Many hundred years ago on the territory of the present day America the redskin Indians lived. They hunted animals and fished, grew corn and tobacco. In the middle of the 15th century Christopher Columbus from Spain sailed with his crew on 33 small ships. They thought it was India. But Columbus was mistaken. It was an island near North America. This discovery took place on the 12th of October 1492. But this new land got its name “America” a little later when an Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci described it in his writings in 1499.

In 1620 more than one hundred Englishmen left their country forever and went to America on board the ship “Mayflower” to live and work there. Later on, more and more people from many countries came to live in America. England considered these new territories as its colonies and soon the newcomers began to fight for their independence. The biggest war lasted from 1775 up to 1783. Commander-in-Chief of the North American Army was George Washington. His troops won this War for Independence and on July 4, 1776 the famous Declaration of Independence was signed by 13 United States of America. George Washington was elected to be the first American President. At present the USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The population of the USA is about 250 million people of many nationalities.

Some of the biggest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and others. The capital of the country is Washington. The American parliament (called Congress) has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The flag of the USA has 13 red and white stripes representing the original 13 states and 50 stars – for each of the 50 states of the country. Each state has its national motto, bird and flower as its symbol.

newcomers – вновь прибывшие

Commander-in-Chief – главнокомандующий

the House of Representatives – палата представителей

a motto – девиз

Вариант № 3

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения**.

1. When arriving in a foreign country one goes through the customs.

2. Speaking on TV the Prime Minister said that the Government would take some

practical steps to increase competition and improve the work of public services

(средства общественного транспорта и связи).

3. MP’s proposal (MP–член парламента) doesn’t seem to have aroused anybody’s

interest.

4. She didn’t tell anyone about her secret. Not a person.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Love is (precious, more precious, the most precious) than money.

2. To violate traffic regulations is very (dangerous, more dangerous, the most

dangerous).

3. Interrupting people is (bad, worse, the worst) of all.

4. The House of Lords is (large, larger, the largest) in membership but the House

of Commons has nearly all the power.

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather promised to be fine. There (are; were; will be) many stars in the sky.

2. Buckingham palace (will be, was, is) the place where presidents, kings and politicians go to meet the Queen.

3. The yesterday commercial program on TV (was, will be, is) of little artistic value.

4. Competition (was, is, will be) a good stimulus in the young managers’ future work.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. …an awful day. Everything goes wrong.

2. …a big crowd at the discotheque tonight.

3. …the British Prime Minister’s residence in Downing Street 10, London.

4. …high time the children go to bed.

**Задание№ 5.**

Письменно переведите текст.

The Houses of Parliament

Near Westminster Abbey on the riverside the Palace of Westminster, known as the Houses of Parliament stands. These buildings were first built in the twelfth century and rebuilt in 1840 – 1867 and partly again after the Second World War. Parliament consists of the House of Lords, where the lords sit, and the House of Commons, where the elected members of Parliament sit. The House of Lords is larger in membership – more than eight hundred, but the House of Commons has nearly all the power. The six hundred and thirty elected members of the House of Commons meet in session in Parliament. The members sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The Speaker is the chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons. Lord Chancellor presides over the Lords. His seat is called Woolsack to show that wool made England rich and powerful. People who visit the Houses of Parliament may sit in the Public Gallery, looking down into the House of Commons, and listen to the debates. The central entrance hall is usually busy with people coming and going to see the buildings, and others wanting to see their Members of Parliament (M.P.’s). Sessions of Parliament begin in November and last for about one hundred and sixty days. The sittings usually begin at 10 a.m. and end in the late afternoon, but if Parliament is discussing an important question, sittings may go on until late at night. All the time Parliament is in session, a flag flies at the top of the Clock Tower, and when the House is still sitting after dark, there is a light over the face of Big Ben.

in session – на сессии (о парламенте)

Chancellor – канцлер

woolsack – мешок с шерстью

Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское аббатство

Palace of Westminster – Вестминстерский дворец

Вариант № 4

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения.**

1. I want some sugar to make jam.

2. Has anybody of them been to Scotland?

3. Nobody will smoke in the room.

4. The Metric System has some advantages over the English System.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He is the (old, oldest, eldest) son of my father’s friend.

2. What is the (much, more, most) important invention in the twentieth century?

3. We have heard the (late, later, latest) news on the radio.

4. I am sure this coffee tastes (good, better, the best) than that one.

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The news he told us (are, was, were) interesting.

2. The Metric System (is, was, will be) a system of measures and weight.

3. You (are, is, were) at home last night.

4. It (is, was, will be) cold next week.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. … easy to understand the rule.

2. … often a rainbow after the rain.

3. … electricity in all the houses of the town.

4. … so warm in the flat.

**Задание№ 5.**

Письменно переведите текст.

The Statue of Liberty

The magnificent Statue of Liberty stands in New York Harbour and welcomes millions of foreign visitors and citizens returning to the United States from abroad. The idea for such a statue originated in France on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the USA. The French people gave August Bartholdi’s statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” to the American people in 1886. The 12 acre Liberty Island was selected as the permanent site for the statue. It was placed upon a concrete and granite pedestal. The statue with its pedestal is 305 feet high. Approximately 800.000 people visit Liberty Island each year. You can walk up 354 stairs to get to the top of the statue. An elevator takes sightseers to the top of the pedestal, but from there those who wish to venture higher, must walk up to the statue’s head, where there is an observation platform. On a clear day, this platform affords a wonderful view of the harbour and New York. The right arm and the torch are not open to the public. There is a museum on Liberty Island, at the foot of the statue.

a harbour – гавань, порт

to welcome – приветствовать

site – местоположение

Liberty Island – остров Свободы

on the occasion of – по случаю

concrete – бетон

Вариант № 5

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения.**

1. There isn’t anybody in the garden.

2. I’ve got nothing to read.

3. She said something but I didn’t understand her.

4. Somebody has broken the window.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It’s (easy, easier, the easiest) to phone than to write a letter.

2. Sydney is (large, larger, the largest) city in Australia.

3. Money is important, but it isn’t (important, more important, the most important) thing in life.

4. Italy has (old, older, the oldest) population in the world.

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Jane (will be, was, is) at home at the moment.

2. Where (are, was, were) you at 11 o’clock last Friday morning?

3. They (are, will be, were) engineers in 5 years.

4. Books (will be, were, are) expensive nowadays.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. … a lot of snow in the forest.

2. … difficult to stop smoking.

3. I’m not going to buy this book. … too expensive.

4. … a vase on the floor in the corner of the room.

**Задание№ 5.**

Письменно переведите текст.

The First Universities

Before the 12th century most people were illiterate. Reading and writing skills were not considered important or necessary. Monasteries were centres of education, and priests were the most educated people. But with the development of such sciences as medicine and law, first universities appeared in Italy and France. A university had four faculties: Theology (the study of religion), Canon Law (church laws), Medicine and Art, which included Latin grammar, rhetoric (the art of making speeches), logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

In the middle of the 12th century a group of professors from France came to Britain and founded schools in the town of Oxford in 1168. It was the beginning of the first English university. A second university was formed in 1209 in Cambridge. Towards the end of the 13th century colleges appeared around the universities, where other subjects were studied.

Getting an education in those times was very difficult. Printing had not yet been invented, and all the books were hand-written. That’s why books were rare and very expensive. Only the richest people could afford buying books. If a man had twenty or thirty books, people said that he had a great library. Special rules existed for handling books. You were not to touch books with dirty hands or put

them on the table at meal times.

Theology – теология (богословие)

Canon Law – церковное право

Rhetoric – риторика

Вариант № 6

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения.**

1. I’m not hungry. I don’t want anything to eat.

2. Has anybody seen the bag?

3. Someone has forgotten the umbrella.

4. He’s busy. He’s got some work to do.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Last night I went to bed (early, earlier, the earliest) than usual.

2. The speed of this plane is as (high, higher, the highest) as the speed of sound.

3. The film was very bad. I think it’s (bad, worse, the worst) film I’ve ever seen.

4. Is it (expensive, more expensive, the most expensive) to go by car or by train?

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. John (am, is, are) afraid of dogs.

2. This time last year I (were, was, will be) in Paris.

3. Today she is in Madrid. Tomorrow she (is, was, will be) at home.

4. Please, be quiet. I (were, are, am) working.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. … dangerous to work in the road.

2. … a new restaurant in King Street.

3. … a good film on TV tonight.

4. … impossible to understand her.

**Задание № 5.**

Письменно переведите текст.

Cambridge

Cambridge is situated at a distance of 70 miles from London. It is one of the most beautiful towns in England. The dominating factor in Cambridge is its wellknown University, a centre of education and learning.

Newton, Byron, Darwin and many other scientists and writers were educated at Cambridge. It has 27 colleges. Every college is headed by a dean.

Cambridge is built on a river called the Cam. The University was founded in1209.

Today, Cambridge is famous not only for its University but also because it is avery picturesque and ancient city. Many of its buildings are very old: some of them were built about 700 years ago. Some of the older buildings are covered with beautiful plants such as ivy. Many are surrounded by green lawns and multicoloured flower-beds. Although all the colleges belong to the same University, each has its own character and style. There are also many beautiful bridges across the Cam including the Mathematical Bridge and the Bridge of Signs.

Cambridge is a very pleasant city to live and study in. Since there are so many colleges, a large number of the city’s inhabitants are young students.

Sport plays a large part in university life. As Cambridge is on the river Cam, rowing seems to be the most popular sport. There are “boathouses” all along the river bank and early in the mornings you’ll see many students rowing, whatever the weather.

Foreign students from different countries enjoy their stay in Cambridge not only because of its beautiful sights, but because they have a chance to meet many English people of their own age.

to head – возглавлять

a dean – декан

ivy - плющ

a lawn – лужайка

a flower-bed - клумба

Bridge of Signs – мост Вздохов

boathouse – лодочный домик

Вариант № 7

**Задание № 1.**

Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения.**

1. Grandpa doesn’t want anybody picking him up at the station. He likes to be independent.

2. It’s really easy to work on a computer, but, like anything, you need to work at it.

3. English and Americans often think of a pet as one of the family.

4. It’s a problem, isn’t it? Let’s try to work something out.

**Задание № 2.**

Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. (good, better, the best) is a friend that is near, than a relative far off.

2. A university is (large, larger, the largest) than a college.

3. In the USA (common, more common, the most common) college degree among the others is a bachelor of arts.

4. Central Park, in the centre of Manhattan, is one of (popular, more popular, the most popular) parks in New York.

**Задание № 3.**

Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Marilyn (are, were, is) in great shape due to her regular aerobics classes.

2. The dog (will be, was, is) well trained and didn’t hurt anyone.

3. Better (were, will be, to be) alone than in bad company.

4. Kind words like good deeds (are, was, am) eternal, you never know where their influence will end.

**Задание № 4.**

Вставьте **there’s** или **it’s.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Don’t be upset about being late. … another advanced computer class today at four o’clock.

2. …not easy to cook dinner for the entire family.

3. …nice weather. I decided to forget my problems and just enjoy this beautiful spring day.

4. In many apartment and office buildings in the U.S. … no 13th floor. The 14th floor follows the 12th.

**Задание№ 5.** Письменно переведите текст.

The English Character

Englishmen are naturally polite and are never tired of saying “Thank you” and “I’m sorry”. They are generally disciplined; you never hear loud talk in the street. They do not rush for seats in buses and trains, but they take their seats in queues at bus stops. They will never shut the door in your face but will hold it open for you. English people do not shake hands when meeting one another; they just smile and say “Hello!”

Englishmen do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties. Most English love gardens and this is probably one reason why so many people wish to live in houses more than flats. They love flowers very much.

The Englishman says “My house is my castle”, because he does not wish his doings to be overlooked by his neighbours. It’s a tradition with English people to have a fireplace in their house. It is usually made of stone in a wall of a room and with a chimney in the wall. A chimney, therefore, is the main feature of almost every roof. The fireplace is the natural centre of interest in the room. In the evening when the members of the family come home, they like to gather round the fireplace and exchange the day’s experience. In recent years, however, many fireplaces have been modernized; they are gas or electric fireplaces.

The English people like animals very much. Pet dogs, cats, horses, ducks, chickens, canaries and other friends of man have a much better life in Britain than anywhere else. The English do all they can to make animals feel well in their.

homes and outside their homes too.

in queues – согласно очереди

a fireplace – камин

a chimney – дымоход