

**Задания по иностранному языку (английский) для студентов заочного отделения**

**ПНК – 485**

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**ОГСЭ 04. Иностранный язык (английский)**

**Контрольные вопросы к экзамену**

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по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ 04. Иностранный язык (английский)**

Время выполнения работы 60 мин.

Экзаменационный билет состоит из трех заданий.

Задание 1 содержит вопросы, ориентированные на проверку освоения знаний.

Задания 2, 3 содержат практические задания, направленные на усвоение умений.

**Раздел 1. Прочтите текст и переведите его на русский язык письменно:**

**1. English Today.**

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason, it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English.

One billion people speak English today. That's about 20% of the world population.

400 million people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million people it's either a second language or a foreign language. English is the first language in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa.

**2. American Character.**

American Society seems to be much more informal than the British and, in some ways, is characterized by less social distinction. Students do not rise when a teacher enters the room. One does not always address a person by his title, such as "Major" or "General" or "Doctor". The respectful "Sir" is not always in the northern and western parts of the country.

However, it is best to use a person's title when first meeting him/her, and then allow the person to tell you how he/she wishes to be called.

They use their first names when calling each other, slap on the back, joke and are much freer in their speech, which is more slangy than the conventional British English.

**3. 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 behavior, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet and orderly 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.

**4. Daniel Defoe.**

Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. When Daniel was a schoolboy, he began to write stories. After he finished school the young man began to write articles for newspapers. Defoe went to other countries and met many people. That helped him to write his stories.

In 1719 Defoe wrote the novel "Robinson Crusoe". He told the true story of a sailor who lived on an island for four years where there were no other people. Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's

novel lived on an island for twenty-eight years. He worked all the time and learned to make many useful things.

People in England and in many other countries liked the novel.

### **5. My Family.**

Our family is not very large. It consists of four persons: my father, my mother, my sister and me. We all live together in one of the industrial districts of Voronezh.

My father Dmitry Pavlovich is 47 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and green eyes. He works at a big plant as a programmer. He likes his work and spends most of his life there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative. Her name is Valentina Nikolaevna. She is a doctor and works at a big hospital. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and we all try to help her.

### **6. Radiation.**

Radiation is an invisible pollutant that can be highly dangerous: Nuclear radiation comes from radioactive substances, including waste from nuclear weapons testing and from nuclear power plants. Small amounts of electromagnetic radiation are produced by a variety of electronic devices including computers, lasers, microwave ovens, TV-sets, and X-ray machines.

Scientists have not determined exactly what effects small amounts of radiation influence people. But exposure to large amounts can cause cancer and harmful changes in reproductive cells.

### **7. How to Take Care of Health?**

I'm sure that health is a very important thing for all people. If you have a good health you are in a good mood.

I know a very useful proverb "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise".

First of all you must get up early and doing morning exercises. Everyone has one's rules about how to be in a good health. To spend a lot of time in the open air is a very important fact for everybody. It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed. We have to keep our flats clean.

### **8. English Today.**

To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person for every good specialist. Learning a language is not an easy thing. It's long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it's a must.

English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In our country English is very popular: it is studied at schools (sometimes even at nursery schools), colleges and universities.

Everyone will speak English soon – I'm sure of it. We all need to understand each other. To do that we need an international language, and that is English.

### **9. Formal and Informal Education.**

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, we consider education to be the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about themselves. One useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into two types: informal and formal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn on their own initiative without a teacher.

We consider formal education to be the instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries, people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood.

## **10. The Health Service.**

The level of medical service both in Britain and the USA is very high. Health care is free in England(except private Health care) and every employed citizen is obliged to pay a weekly amount of money to the National Health Service. The sum necessary to run medical services is very high and a large part of it comes not from weekly payments but from taxes.

Health care is very expensive in the USA. Everything must be paid for. For example, in the USA if you turn to a city hospital, you should pay at least 50 dollars. Separately you will pay for a consultation minimum 60-70 dollars for a visit. Medicine will cost you a minimum of 20-25 dollars. You need a prescription to purchase many drugs in American drugstores.

## **11. Music – what is it?**

Can you think of a day without music? “Oh, that is not possible!” you may say. Yes, you are right. There is music everywhere: at home, in a concert hall, in parks, at the seaside and even in a forest. But in the country side, of course, it is better to listen to birds singing and other natural sounds like the wind in the trees.

People cannot live without music. They listen to music, they dance to music, and they learn to play musical instruments.

Musical education in schools is very important. There is a special literature for music teachers and for all people who are interested in it.

## **12. National Sports.**

Many kinds of sports originated from England. The English have a proverb “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”. They do not think that play is more important than work, they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well, so he is encouraged to do both.

Association football, or soccer is one of the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May. In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: “that’s not cricket” it means “that’s not fair”, “to play the game” means “to be fair”.

## **13. General and Vocational Education**

General education aims at producing intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists.

Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country, primary school pupils are taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, including geography, history, etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmes.

## **14. Russia.**

The Russian Federation (Russia) covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. The total area of Russia is 17 million square kilometers; its population is about 143 mln. people. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Russia borders on 16 countries. The capital of Russia is Moscow. The country consists of 88 subjects of Federation.

Under the constitution of 1993 Russia is a Presidential Republic. The head of the state is the President. There are three branches of power: legislative (The Federal Assembly), executive (Government) and judicial (The Supreme Court).

## **15. The United States of America.**

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. Its oceans are: the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people. Most of people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA.

There are a lot of rich people in the USA but the life of many colored people is very difficult. Some Americans live in poverty and some people can't get work.

The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honor of the first President, George Washington.

#### **16. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

The U.K. (short for The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The large island is Great Britain. It consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is Ireland. Southern Ireland, now called Eire or Irish Republic, is independent of the U.K.

The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea, which is between Great Britain and Ireland.

If you travel to England from Russia it will take you two days to cross through several countries on the continent by train, and six more hours to cross the English Channel by boat. You can also fly there, and then the journey will only take you three and a half hours.

#### **17. King Lear.**

Once upon a time there lived an old king of Britain. His name was Lear. He had three daughters: Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. One day King Lear called his daughters and said to them: "I am very old and I am tired. I cannot be the king of Britain any more. I want to divide the country into three parts and give one part to each of you. Each of you will be the queen of her part of the country. But first you must tell me how much you love me. Then I shall know which of you must get the better part".

Goneril and Regan were not good daughters. They did not love their father. But they were very greedy. They wanted to become queens very much. They were glad to hear that their father wanted to divide his country into three parts. They only thought how to get the larger and better part of the country.

#### **18. English Today.**

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason, it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English.

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#### **19. Canada.**

Canada consists of almost all of the North American continent north of the US except Alaska. Its total land area of more than 9 mln sq. km makes it the second largest country in the world.

Canada's topography is dominated by the Canadian Shield, an ice-scoured area covering half the country. Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long cold winters lasting 8 to 11 months, short sunny summers, and

little precipitation. The total population according to the 1981 census was about 24 mln people with an average population density of 2.8 per sq. km.

English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status, rights and privileges as to their use in all governmental institutions.

#### **20. New Zealand.**

New Zealand is an independent state. It has got a total area of 269, 000 square kilometers. It is situated to the south-east of Australia. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English. The climate of New Zealand is wet. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some important industries in the country, for example, the iron and the steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook (12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. You have heard of the country's native animals.

#### **21. The Commonwealth of Australia.**

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state. It has six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and two internal territories.

It is situated in the south-west part of the Pacific Ocean.

The area of this country is 7,687,000 square kilometers. Australia is the largest island in the world and it is the smallest continent. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia.

Nearly twenty million people live in Australia.

The capital of the country is Canberra.

#### **22. Sports in Britain.**

The British have a reputation for being mad about sports. In fact they like watching sports more than playing them. The British are spectators and the most popular spectator sports are cricket and football.

Football is the most popular game. Football, or soccer, is an example of a professional game. The game of football was first played in Britain, and later people began to play football in other countries.

There are many amateur soccer players in Britain who play the game on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Amateur clubs often play against professionals.

#### **23. Higher Education in Britain.**

There are now 46 universities in the United Kingdom: 35 in England, 8 in Scotland, 2 in Northern Ireland and one in Wales.

All British Universities are private that is not state - controlled institutions. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may receive personal grant from the local authority of the place where he lives.

British Universities can be divided into three main groups: the old universities (Oxford (1167) and Cambridge (1209)), the redbrick universities, which include all the provincial universities of the period 1850-1930, as well as London University; The new universities, founded since the Second World War.

#### **24. London.**

London, the capital of Great Britain. London is not only the capital of the country; it is also a huge port, one of the world's greatest commercial centres, a science city, and the seat of the British Government. London was founded at the time of the Roman Empire and now its population is about 7 million. It is situated upon both banks of the Thames, spanned by seventeen bridges.

The most important parts of London are the City of London, the East End, the West End and Westminster.

The City, or the Square Mile (another name for the City of London), is the oldest part of London. It got its name from the fact that its area covers about one square mile.

#### **25. The British Press.**

These are the main British national newspapers. There are two main types of national papers – the popular papers and the quality papers. The popular papers are smaller in size with lots of pictures, big headlines and short articles. They are easy to read and often have little real information. Examples of this type of newspapers are the Daily Mail and the Daily Express.

Quality papers are for a more serious reader, who wants to read about business, politics and foreign “affairs. These” newspapers”, “such as’ The Times, The Guardian, The Financial Times, The Daily Telegraph, are bigger in size, with longer articles. They have different pages for home news, foreign affairs, business, fashion, sport and so on.

### **Раздел 2. Подготовьте рассказ, обязательно употребив предложенные слова и выражения (15-20 предложений) на тему:**

#### **1. «Елизавета II»:**

- 1) The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 2) The head of the Commonwealth of Nations
- 3) Became the queen
- 4) Was born
- 5) Was christened
- 6) The heiress to the throne
- 7) The royal duties
- 8) The State Opening of the Parliament

#### **2. «Мой друг»:**

- 1) Appearance and manners
- 2) The main features of the character
- 3) His/her figure, face, hands, feet, hair, eyes
- 4) Round, square
- 5) Freckles
- 6) Manner of walking

#### **3. «Проблемы окружающей среды»:**

- 1) Environmental pollution
- 2) Dirty the air
- 3) Poison the water

- 4) Damage the soil
- 5) Surroundings
- 6) Ruin natural beauty
- 7) Serious problem
- 8) It causes
- 9) Disastrous processes

**4. «Мой дом»:**

- 1) Not far from the center
- 2) Modern conveniences
- 3) Comfortable
- 4) Well-planned
- 5) A living room
- 6) A kitchen
- 7) In front of
- 8) Refrigerator

**5. «Мой выходной»:**

- 1) My day off
- 2) Spend
- 3) Wake up
- 4) Have breakfast (dinner, supper)
- 5) TV- addicts
- 6) Speak over the phone
- 7) Play chess
- 8) Prepare to weekdays

**6. «Здоровый образ жизни»:**

- 1) Important thing
- 2) Necessary to take care of
- 3) To be in a good health
- 4) Spend time in the open air
- 5) To go for a walk before going to bed
- 6) Eat high fibred food
- 7) To go in for sports
- 8) Obesity and physical activity

**7. «Спорт»:**

- 1) To go in for sport
- 2) Summer (winter) kinds of sport
- 3) To be in some movement
- 4) To be good in
- 5) Competition
- 6) Popular in our country
- 7) The best sportsman
- 8) To be fond of sport

**8. «Мое хобби»:**

- 1) Different people have different hobbies
- 2) I like to
- 3) Collect
- 4) To take part in

- 5) Tastes differ
- 6) An excellent opportunity

**9. «Саратов»:**

- 1) To be situated
- 2) At the crossroads
- 3) To be famous for
- 4) To be closely connected
- 5) To be considerate
- 6) Railway junction
- 7) The Volga region

**10. «Консультация у врача»:**

- 1) At the doctor
- 2) To suffer
- 3) Headaches, insomnia, pains in the stomach, muscle pains, appetite loss
- 4) To be sneezing and coughing
- 5) To feel more dead than alive
- 6) Nervous breakdown
- 7) A full recovery

**11. «В гостинице»:**

- 1) Choose a room
- 2) To be located
- 3) Furnish
- 4) Suit
- 5) Equip
- 6) Self-defrosting
- 7) Service bureau

**12. «Мой рабочий день»:**

- 1) To get up early
- 2) To do exercises
- 3) To wash oneself
- 4) To have breakfast, dinner, supper
- 5) To be late
- 6) To go to bed
- 7) Free time
- 8) To dress oneself

**13. «Россия»:**

- 1) To be situated
- 2) The geographical position
- 3) To be washed by
- 4) To be famous for
- 5) To be closely connected
- 6) Railway junction
- 7) The capital
- 8) The political structure
- 9) Constitution

**14. «Путешествие»:**



- 1) Travelling by
- 2) On business or for pleasure
- 3) Convenient way
- 4) Expensive
- 5) Advantages
- 6) Enjoyable
- 7) To prefer
- 8) As for me

**15. «Моя семья»:**

- 1) Relatives
- 2) Consist of
- 3) Parents
- 4) To be fond of
- 5) Skilled
- 6) To be in fashion
- 7) To prefer
- 8) Was born

**16. «Рождество»:**

- 1) Christmas
- 2) Gift
- 3) Celebrate
- 4) In various ways
- 5) Christmas tree
- 6) Bell, wreath, carol, tinsel
- 7) Stockings

**17. «Средства массовой информации Британии»:**

- 1) Subscription
- 2) Readership
- 3) Circulation
- 4) On sale
- 5) "Quality" papers
- 6) "Popular" papers
- 7) Big in size

**18. «Школы Британии»:**

- 1) Start school
- 2) To attend
- 3) Nursery school
- 4) Compulsory education
- 5) Secondary school
- 6) To take an examination
- 7) The general Certificate of Secondary Education

**19. «Выдающиеся англичане»:**

- 1) Famous figure
- 2) Was born
- 3) To give something to
- 4) Most famous work
- 5) This happened when

- 6) Was buried
- 7) To invent

**20. «Традиции Великобритании»:**

- 1) To celebrate
- 2) To send cards and presents
- 3) To win prizes
- 4) All over the country
- 5) To have fun
- 6) To cook traditional food

**21. «Флаг Великобритании»:**

- 1) Mixture of several flags
- 2) To be joined to England
- 3) Cross
- 4) To be added
- 5) From corner to corner
- 6) The end of the bowsprit
- 7) To be called

**22. «Система образования России»:**

- 1) Learning experiences
- 2) To learn skills
- 3) To gain knowledge
- 4) Special education program
- 5) General and vocational education
- 6) Different subjects
- 7) For careers

**23. «Парламент Великобритании»:**

- 1) The House of Parliament
- 2) The members of each House
- 3) Meet in sessions
- 4) The sittings
- 5) The Speaker
- 6) Lord Chancellor
- 7) To be elected

**24. «Моя будущая профессия»:**

- 1) To choose
- 2) To dream
- 3) To eager
- 4) To have practice
- 5) To teach children
- 6) To educate

**25. «Система образования США»:**

- 1) Learning experiences
- 2) To learn skills
- 3) To gain knowledge
- 4) Special education program
- 5) General and vocational education

6) Different subjects

**Раздел 3. Выполните практическое задание письменно:**

**1. Вставьте соответствующую форму глагола:**

- 1) It (take/takes) him three hours to do his homework.
- 2) She (speak/speaks) French well.
- 3) They (listen/listens) to pop music every evening.

**2. Употребите соответствующую форму глагола "to be":**

1. I ... a student.
2. He ... seventeen years old.
3. We ... not workers.
4. My favourite sport ... tennis.
5. His telephone number ... 465419.

**3. Вставьте *do* или *does*:**

- 1) ... you sleep well?
- 2) ... your sister wash the plates? Yes, she ...
- 3) What ... your teacher read to you?

**4. Употребите артикли где необходимо:**

- 1) He asked for ... glass of ... fresh water.
- 2) ... Elbrus is ... highest mountain in ... Caucasus.
- 3) She will give ... course of ... lectures on ... History.

**5. Составьте предложения в соответствии с правилом порядка слов английского языка:**

- 1) Is, subject, English, favourite, my.
- 2) Snowballs, in, like, winter, I, play, to.
- 3) Preparing, now, she, is, the, lesson, for.

**6. Образуйте множественное число существительных:**

A pen, a knife, a foot, a mouse, a deer, a fish, a table, a lamp, an army, a box.

**7. Составьте к следующим предложениям разделительный тип вопроса:**

- 1) In summer days are longer.
- 2) He has a big dog.
- 3) I like beautiful flowers.

**8. Составьте к следующим предложениям общий тип вопроса:**

- 1) The weather is very nice today.
- 2) My friend lives in Omsk.
- 3) We are sportsmen.

**9. Определите, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова. Предложения переведите.**

- 1) She gave him an *angry* look.
- 2) Our *beautiful* river is known in the world.
- 3) Now I am a first-year student in the *pediatric* department.

**10. Образуйте новые слова при помощи суффиксов -ful, -ic, -less, -y:**

Help, rain, fruit, slow, drama, end.

**11. Измените указательное местоимение ед. числа на множественное, множественного числа на единственное:**

- 1) This apple is red.
- 2) This text is not very difficult.
- 3) That building was built two years ago.

**12. Замените подлежащее личным местоимением:**

- 1) His brother is an engineer.
- 2) My grandparents live in the village.
- 3) Her sister cooks well.

**13. Исправьте ошибки:**

- 1) There is two books on the shelf.
- 2) My mother are a beautiful woman.
- 3) Our family is a very large.

**14. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

- 1) There is a thick carpet in the middle of the room.
- 2) There are thirty students in our group.
- 3) There is nobody in the hall.

**15. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя вводный оборот:**

- 1) В нашей библиотеке много иностранных книг.
- 2) В доме моего друга лифта нет.
- 3) За спортивной площадкой – школа.

**16. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя вводный оборот:**

- 1) В нашей библиотеке много иностранных книг.
- 2) В доме моего друга лифта нет.
- 3) За спортивной площадкой – школа.

**17. Переведите на английский язык:**

- 1) Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке.
- 2) Я сегодня должен повидать своего друга.
- 3) Мой брат не умеет говорить по-немецки.

**18. Составьте вопросительную форму предложений:**

- 1) I speak English well.
- 2) They have already translated the text.
- 3) You are watching TV now.

**19. Дополните предложения подходящими обстоятельствами времени:**

- 1) Jack goes to the library with his friends ... . a) now
- 2) Mary is painting the wall-paper ... . b) just
- 3) Our grandparents have read English newspapers ... . c) usually

**20. Напишите три основные формы следующих глаголов:**

To look, to find, to go, to open, to be, to come, to answer, to work, to read, to see.

**21. Перепишите текст в прошедшем времени:**

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a “five”. Pete does not get a “five” because he does not know his lesson.

**22. Переведите предложения, употребляя вводный оборот:**

- 1) В вазе несколько цветов.
- 2) В саду три человека.
- 3) Есть ли в тексте новые слова?

**23. Сделайте предложения отрицательными:**

- 1) He will go to the theatre tomorrow.
- 2) We will go to the zoo next Saturday.
- 3) She will help me with it later.

**24. Перепишите текст в будущем времени:**

We have four lessons today at the college. The first lesson is History. The next one is English. At this lesson we read, translate and retell texts, write many exercises, listen to the teacher and answer his questions. Mark tells us many English anecdotes. We like such lessons very much.

**25. Вставьте соответствующую форму глагола:**

- 1) You (help/helps) your grandparents always.
- 2) For breakfast we (have/has) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
- 3) They (listen/listens) to pop music every evening.