МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

«САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

И АВТОМБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор ГАПОУ СО «СТПТиАС»

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /М.И. Мельников/

Приказ № \_\_\_\_ от «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_ г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

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| --- | --- |
| Дисциплина | ОУД.02 Иностранный язык |
| Направление подготовки |  |
| Профиль подготовки / специализация  | 15.01.34 Фрезеровщик на станках с числовым программным управлением |
| Квалификация (степень) выпускника | Фрезеровщик-зуборезчик |
| Нормативный срок обучения | 2 года 10 мес. |
| Ведущий преподаватель |  |
| Разработчик: | А.В. Земскова, преподаватель английского языка |

Саратов 201\_\_ год**Пояснительная записка**

Материалы теста составлены в соответствии с Программой учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» общеобразовательного цикла, предназначенной для реализации требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и являющейся частью образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования технического профиля - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена, реализуемой на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего образования.

Данный материал предназначен для проведения тестирования по дисциплине «Английский язык» в группах НПО первого курса на завершающем этапе первого семестра обучения и содержит 4 варианта. Каждый вариант содержит 5 заданий. Итоговая оценка выставляется по результатам выполнения заданий теста.

Работа выполняется студентами на последнем занятии по дисциплине в соответствии с учебным расписанием.

Оценка работы студента проводится по пятибалльной системе, т. е. выставляется одна из отметок: 2 (неудовлетворительно), 3 (удовлетворительно), 4 (хорошо), 5 (отлично).

Задания оцениваются: 1 задание 35 баллов, 2 задание 25 баллов, 3 задание 10 баллов, 4 задание 20 баллов, 5 задание 20 баллов. Весь тест составляет 100 баллов.

Отметка «5» ставится, если студент набрал 85-100 баллов.

Отметка «4» ставится, если студент набрал 69-84 баллов.

Отметка «3» ставится, если студент набрал 50-68 баллов.

Отметка «2» ставится, если студент набрал менее 50 баллов.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №1**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Переведите текст на русский язык.**

The computer

The computer is a data storage system created by man. A human tells the machine what to do, when to do and how it should be done. And there is no magic involved. The machine is programmed to process data fast and accurately. Computers do a lot of useful operations, calculations, keep records of our financial affairs, create charts and drawings, and process the results of different experiments. They are applied in weather forecasting, medicine, manufacturing and research. They save a lot of energy and time.

There is a global network the Internet we use as Mass Media. It helps us to find new information, news. We can communicate with other people.

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1. **Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

*Baby, plant, lemon, peach, banana, brush, star, mountain, man, woman, shelf, city, goose, watch, mouse, dress, sheep, life, tomato, secretary, knife, comedy, wife, half, tragedy.*

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**3.Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**

1. Не (know) several foreign languages.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He (go) to Moscow next week?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I (not meet) him last week.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What you (do) now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I already (tell) you the answer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. This man is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than that one.

2. Asia is (large) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than Australia.

3. The Volga is (short) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the Mississippi.

4. Mary is a (good)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student than Lucy.

5. This garden is the (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in our town.

**5.Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. (a,an,the,-.)**

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is ray sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 4. I have no ... handbag. 5. Is this ... watch? — No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 6. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad. 7. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 8. Give me ... chair, please. 9. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 10. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it.

**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №2**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Mass media**

Mass media (that is, the press, the radio and television) play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. Millions of people in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers.

Everybody can find there something interesting for him. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions or commentaries of current events. TV games and films attract a large audience. There is a lot of advertisement on mass media.

But it is hardly fair to say that mass media do not try to raise cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste. Mass media brings to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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1. **Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

*Country, pen, road, class, day, bush, room, house, child, woman, shelf, city, ox, fox, mouse, box, foot, life, potato, dictionary, knife, comedy, wife, half, secretary.*

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1. **Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**
2. I (learn) English at school\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Soon we (leave) the school.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. He (arrive) at 2.00. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He just (go) away. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. Spanish is (easy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than German.

2. This book is (interesting) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all I have read this year.

3. January is (cold) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_month of the year.

4. Which is the (hot) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_month of the year?

5. My sister speaks English (bad)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I do.

1. **Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. (a,an,the,-.)**
2. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 2. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 3. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 4. Our ... room is large. 5. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 6. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 7. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog. 8. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 9. She has ... ball. ... ball is ... big. 10. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting.

**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №3**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Seasons and Weather**

Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autunm and winter. Each of them lasts 3 months.

Spring comes in March and ends in May. It often rains in spring, especially in April.

Summer is the hottest season in the year. It begins in June and ends in August. In summer the sky is clear and cloudless. The days are long and the nights are short and warm. Summer

brings fruits and vegetables. It is pleasant to spend this season by the seaside or somewhere in the country.

The Autumn months are September, October and November. The days are becoming shorter, the sun lose its force. It often rains. It is the season of harvesting.

Winter lasts three month as well: December, January and February. It is getting colder day by day. The sun shines rarely and it snows often. But everything looks so pretty covered by snow.

So in every season there are bright and dark sides. But we must be thankful together whatever the weather.

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1. **Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

*Plate, town, key, match, chair, speech, crowd, tragedy, man, fish, shelf, city, goose, watch, deer, dress, sheep, life, tornado, library, knife, comedy, wife, half, dictionary*.

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1. **Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**
2. Usually the lessons (begin) at 9 o’clock.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. At present he (work) at school. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. His sister (go) to the seaside next July.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who (take) his book yesterday?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. I just (tell) you the answer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. The (tall)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trees in the world grow in California.

2. Who is the (attentive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_student in your group?

3. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the leaves (yellow)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. February is (cold) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than March.

5. John Williams is (young) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than me.

**5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot. ... cake was tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice-cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ... book interesting? 8. She bought... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very ... tasty. We ate ... cake with ... tea. 9. This is my ... table. On ... table I have ... book, two ... pencils, ... pen and ... paper. 10. This is ... bag. ... bag is brown. It is my sis­ter's ... bag. And this is my ... bag. It is ... yellow.

**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №4**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Sport in Russia**

Millions of people all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport helps people to stay in good shape, keeps them fit. We have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sports ground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools where local competitions are usually held.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

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**2.Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

*Answer, picture, ship, sandwich, poster, bus, teacher, company, ox, woman, shelf, lady, foot, watch, deer, glass, sheep, life, tomato, family, knife, cherry, wife, leaf, fly.*

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**3.Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**

1. He often (visit) them last year.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. She (work) abroad next year.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What you (do) yesterday?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. She already (answer) the letter. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**
7. Peter is (tall)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Boris.
8. The London underground is the (old) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the world.
9. The rivers in America are much (big) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than those in England.
10. The island of Great Britain is (small) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than Greenland.
11. What is the name of the (high)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain in Asia?

**5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. I am ... engineer. 2. My ... son is ... pupil. 3. He is ... good ... pupil. 4. This is ... house. 5. This is my ... pencil. 6. You have some ... pen­cils, but I have no ... pencil. Give me ... pencil, please. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give me ... flower, please. 8. My ... mother is at ... home. She is reading ... interesting ... book. 9. My ... father is not at ... home. He is at ... work. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. 10. He works at ... hospital. ... hospital is large.

**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**Ключ к тестированию**

**Вариант № 1**

1. **Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Компьютер**

Компьютер представляет собой систему хранения данных, созданных человеком. Человек говорит машину, что делать, когда делать и как это должно быть сделано. И нет никакого волшебства. Машина запрограммирована так, чтобы обрабатывать данные быстро и точно. Компьютеры делают много полезных операций, расчеты, ведут учет наших финансовых дел, создают диаграммы и рисунки, и обрабатывают результаты различных экспериментов. Они применяются в прогнозировании погоды, медицине, производстве и научных исследованиях. Они экономят много энергии и времени.

Существует глобальная сеть Интернет мы используем ее в качестве СМИ. Это помогает нам найти новую информацию, новости. Мы можем общаться с другими людьми.

**2. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

Baby, plant, lemon, peach, banana, brush, star, mountain, man, woman, shelf, city, goose, watch, mouse, dress, sheep, life, tomato, secretary, knife, comedy, wife, half, tragedy.

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| **s** | **es** | **ves** | **ies** | **исключения** |
| plants | peaches | shelves | babies | men |
| lemons | brushes | lives | cities | women |
| bananas | watches | knives | secretaries | geese |
| stars | dresses | wives | comedies | mice |
| mountains | tomatoes | halves | tragedies | sheep |

**3.Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**

1. Не knows several foreign languages. Present simple
2. Will he go to Moscow next week? Future simple
3. I did not meet him last week. Past simple
4. What are you doing now? Present progressive
5. I have already told you the answer. Present perfect

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. This man is (tall) taller than that one.

2. Asia is (large) larger than Australia.

3. The Volga is (short) shorter than the Mississippi.

4. Mary is a (good) better student than Lucy.

5. This garden is the (beautiful) beautiful the most beautiful in our town.

**5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. (a,an,the,-.)**

1. This is a book. It is my - book. 2. Is this your - pencil? — No, it isn't my - pencil, it is ray sister's - pencil. 3. I have a sister. My - sister is an engineer. My sister's - husband is a doctor. 4. I have no - handbag. 5. Is this a watch? — No, it isn't a watch, it's a pen. 6. This - pen is good, and that - pen is bad. 7. I can see a pencil on your - table, but I can see no - paper. 8. Give me the chair, please. 9. They have a dog and two - cats. 10. I have a spoon in my - plate, but I have no - soup in it.

**Ключ к тестированию**

**Вариант № 2**

1. **Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**СМИ**

Средства массовой информации (то есть, пресса, радио и телевидение) играют важную роль в жизни общества. Они сообщают, обучают и развлекают людей. Миллионы людей в свободное время смотрят телевизор и читают газеты.

Каждый может найти там что-то интересное для него. По радио можно слушать музыку, игры, новости и различные дискуссии или комментарии о текущих событиях. ТВ-игры и фильмы привлекают большую аудиторию. Существует много рекламы на средствах массовой информации.

Но вряд ли справедливо сказать, что СМИ не попытаться поднять культурный уровень народа или развивать свой художественный вкус. СМИ приносит в миллионы домов не только развлечения и новости, но и культурные и образовательные программы.

**2. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

Country, pen, road, class, day, bush, room, house, child, woman, shelf, city, ox, fox, mouse, box, foot, life, potato, dictionary, knife, comedy, wife, half, secretary.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **s** | **es** | **ves** | **ies** | **исключения** |
| pens | classes | shelves | countries | children |
| roads | bushes | lives | cities | women |
| days | foxes | knives | dictionaries | oxen |
| rooms | boxes | wives | comedies | mice |
| houses | potatoes | halves | secretaries | feet |

**3. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**

1. I learn English at school. Present simple
2. Soon we will leave the school. Future simple
3. Peter and Ann went away five minutes ago. Past simple
4. He is arriving at 2.00. Present progressive
5. He has just go away. Present perfect

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. Spanish is (easy) easier than German.

2. This book is (interesting) the most interesting of all I have read this year.

3. January is (cold) the coldest month of the year.

4. Which is the (hot) hottest month of the year?

5. My sister speaks English (bad) worse than I do.

**5.Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. (a,an,the,-.)**

This is a tree. the tree is green. 2. I can see three - boys. the boys are playing. 3. I havea bicycle. The bicycle is black. My- friend has no - bicycle. 4. Our - room is large. 5. We wrote a dictation yesterday. The dictation was long. 6. She has two - daughters and one - son. Her - son is a pupil. 7. My - brother's - friend has no - dog. 8. This- pencil is broken. Give me that - pencil, please. 9. She has a ball. The ball is - big. 10. I got a letter from my - friend yesterday. The letter was interesting.

**Ключ к тестированию**

**Вариант № 3**

1. **Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Времена года и погода**

Всем известно, что есть четыре сезона в году: весна, лето, осень и зима. Каждый из них длится 3 месяца.

Весна наступает в марте и заканчивается в мае. Часто идет дождь весной, особенно в апреле.

Лето самый жаркий сезон в году. Она начинается в июне и заканчивается в августе. Летом небо ясное и безоблачное. Дни длинные, а ночи короткие и теплые. Лето

приносит фрукты и овощи. Приятно провести это время года на побережье или где-нибудь загородом.

Осенние месяцы это сентябрь, октябрь и ноябрь. Дни становятся короче, солнце теряет свою силу. Часто идет дождь. Это сезон уборки урожая.

Зима длится три месяца: декабрь, январь и февраль. Становится холоднее с каждым днем. Солнце светит редко и часто идет снег. Но все выглядит красиво покрыто снегом.

Таким образом, в каждом сезоне есть светлые и темные стороны. Но мы должны быть благодарны вместе независимо от погодных условий.

**2. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

Plate, town, key, match, chair, speech, crowd, tragedy, man, fish, shelf, city, goose, watch, deer, dress, sheep, life, tornado, library, knife, comedy, wife, half, dictionary.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **s** | **es** | **ves** | **ies** | **исключения** |
| plates | matches | shelves | tragedies | men |
| towns | speeches | lifves | cities | fish |
| keys | watches | knives | libraries | geese |
| chairs | dresses | wives | comedies | deer |
| crowds | tornadoes | halves | dictionaries | sheep |

**3. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**

1. Usually the lessons begin at 9 o’clock. Present simple
2. At present he is working at school. Present progressive
3. His sister will go to the seaside next July. Future simple
4. Who took his book yesterday? Past simple
5. I have just told you the answer. Present perfect

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. The tallest trees in the world grow in California.

2. Who is the most attentive student in your group?

3. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes colder the leaves yellower.

4. February is colder than March.

5. John Williams is younger than me.

**5.Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. (a,an,the,-.)**

1. This is a pen. The pen is red. 2. These are pencils. The pencils are black. 3. This is - soup. The soup is tasty. 4. In the morning I eat a sandwich and drink - tea. 5. She gave me - coffee and a cake. The coffee was hot. The cake was tasty. 6. Do you like an ice-cream? 7. I see a book in your - hand. Is the book interesting? 8. She bought - meat, - butter and - potatoes yesterday. She also bought a cake. The cake was very - tasty. We ate the cake with - tea. 9. This is my - table. On the table I have a book, two - pencils, a pen and - paper. 10. This is a bag. The bag is brown. It is my sis­ter's - bag. And this is my - bag. It is - yellow.

**Ключ к тестированию**

**Вариант № 4**

1. **Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Спорт в России**

Миллионы людей во всем мире любят спортивные состязания и игры. Спорт помогает людям оставаться в хорошей форме, держит их в форме. Мы всегда уделяли большое внимание спорту в наших школах, колледжах и университетах. Вряд ли можно найти школу без спортзала или спортплощадки. В каждом городе есть несколько стадионов или плавательных бассейнов, где обычно проводятся местные соревнования.

Есть различные спортивные сообщества и клубы в России. Большое количество мировых рекордов было установлено российскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлеты, теннисисты, пловцы, фигуристы, прыгуны в высоту. Наши спортсмены также участвуют в Олимпийских Играх и всегда выигрывают много золотых, серебряных и бронзовых медалей.

**2 Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.**

Answer, picture, ship, sandwich, poster, bus, teacher, company, ox, woman, shelf, lady, foot, watch, deer, glass, sheep, life, tomato, family, knife, cherry, wife, leaf, fly.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **s** | **es** | **ves** | **ies** | **исключения** |
| answers | sandwiches | shelves | companies | oxen |
| pictures | buses | lives | ladies | women |
| ships | watches | knives | families | feet |
| posters | glasses | wives | cherries | deer |
| teachers | tomatoes | leaves | flies | sheep |

**3. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола.**

1. He often visits them last year. Present simple
2. Our grandparents are living now in Moscow. Present progressive
3. She will work abroad next year. Future simple
4. What did you do yesterday? Past simple
5. She has already answered the letter. Present perfect

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму степени сравнения прилагательного в английском языке.**

1. Peter is taller than Boris.
2. The London underground is the oldest in the world.
3. The rivers in America are much bigger than those in England.
4. The island of Great Britain is smaller than Greenland.
5. What is the name of the highest mountain in Asia?

**5.Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. (a,an,the,-.)**

1. I am an engineer. 2. My - son is a pupil. 3. He is a good - pupil. 4. This is a house. 5. This is my - pencil. 6. You have some - pen­cils, but I have no - pencil. Give me the pencil, please. 7. I like your - beautiful - flower. Give me the flower, please. 8. My - mother is at - home. She is reading an interesting - book. 9. My - father is not at - home. He is at - work. He is a doctor. He is a good - doctor. 10. He works at a hospital. The hospital is large.

**Пояснительная записка**

Материалы теста составлены в соответствии с Программой учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» общеобразовательного цикла, предназначенной для реализации требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и являющейся частью образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования технического профиля - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена, реализуемой на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего образования.

Данный материал предназначен для проведения зачета по дисциплине «Английский язык» в группах НПО первого курса на завершающем этапе второго семестра обучения и содержит 4 варианта. Каждый вариант содержит 5 заданий. Итоговая оценка выставляется по результатам выполнения заданий теста.

Работа выполняется студентами на последнем занятии по дисциплине в соответствии с учебным расписанием.

Оценка работы студента проводится по пятибалльной системе, т. е. выставляется одна из отметок: 2 (неудовлетворительно), 3 (удовлетворительно), 4 (хорошо), 5 (отлично).

Задания оцениваются: 1задание 20 баллов, 2 задание 15 баллов, 3 задание 15 баллов, 4 задание 20 баллов, 5 задание 30 баллов.

Отметка «5» ставится, если студент набрал 85-100 баллов.

Отметка «4» ставится, если студент набрал 69-84 баллов.

Отметка «3» ставится, если студент набрал 50-68 баллов.

Отметка «2» ставится, если студент набрал менее 50 баллов.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М. Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №1**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.***
2. All the students will be busy tomorrow.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Children eat four or five times a day.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They became the closest friends.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Nick usually gets up very early.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. My friend chose this book for his report.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***2. Отметьте правильные ответы***

1. Укажите вторую форму модального глагола can.

a) should

b) could

c) might

2. Укажите верное значение модального глагола may.

a) могу, умею

b) должен, нужно, надо

c) могу, можно

3. Укажите верное значение модального глагола can.

a) могу, умею

b) должен, нужно, надо

c) могу, можно

4. Укажите верное значение модального глагола must.

a) могу, умею

b) должен, нужно, надо

c) могу, можно

5. Укажите глагол, который не является модальным

a) must

b) need

c) can

d) take

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.***
2. Great Britain consists of (***one large island, two large islands, about five thousand small islands***).
3. The population of Great Britain is (***7 million, 15 million, 57 million, over 57 million***).
4. The climate of the country is (***dry, sunny, temperate, windy, humid, mild***).
5. A great number of new industries were added to the traditional ones such as (***aircraft, electronics, shipbuilding, automobile, engineering***).
6. At the head of the State is (***the Prime Minister, Parliament, the King, the Queen***).
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.***

1. I did not know that you already (to read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this book. 2. He did it better than I (to expect). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 3. He said that the bus (to be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here soon. 4. I think it all happened soon after the meeting (to end)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 5. They decided that they (to bring)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us all the necessary books.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.***

**Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov**

 Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov was а famous Russian writer, chemist, and astronomer who made а lot in literature and science.

 Lomonosov was born on November 19, 1711, in Denisovka (now Lomonosov), near Archangelsk, and studied at the University of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. After studying in Germany at the Universities of Marburg and Freiberg, Lomonosov returned to St. Petersburg in 1745 to teach chemistry and built а teaching and research laboratory there four years later.

 Lomonosov is often called the founder of Russian science. Не was an innovator in many fields. As а scientist he rejected the phlogiston theory of matter commonly accepted at the time and he anticipated the kinetic theory of gases. Не regarded heat as а form of motion, suggested the wave theory of light, and stated the idea of conservation of matter. Lomonosov was the first person to record the freezing of mercury and to observe the atmosphere of Venus during а solar transit.

 Interested in the development of Russian education, Lomonosov helped to found Moscow State University in 1755, and in the same year wrote а grammar that reformed the Russian literary language by combining Old Church Slavonic with modern language. In 1760 he published the first history of Russia. Не also revived the art of Russian mosaic and built а mosaic and coloured-glass factory. Most of his achievements, however, were unknown outside Russia. Не died in St. Petersburg on April 15,1765.

***Перевод***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М. Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №2**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.***
2. You will go to the country at the weekend.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They listened to the lecture with great interest.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. He takes a walk in the evenings.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They will open the cafeteria next week.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ann takes a shower in the morning.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***2. Отметьте правильные ответы***

1. Укажите на предложение с ошибкой

a) He can write English.

b) He can't write English.

c) He canes writes English

2. Подчеркните правильный вариант.

Can you ***to play / play*** the piano ?

3. He can ***to speak / speak*** English.

4. Подчеркните неверный вариант.

They ***cant / can’t***come to my party tomorrow.

5. Подчеркните неверный вариант.

We ***mustn’t do/ mustn’t to do*** it.

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.***
2. The flag of the United Kingdom is made up of (***one, three, several crosses***).
3. (***Scotish, Welsh, English***) is the official language of the country.
4. What's the name of the most famous clock in Britain ***(Big Albert, Big Stephen, Big Wren, Big Ben).***
5. What's the name of the London underground? ***(Metro, Tube, Subway, Underground)***
6. The capital of the USA is .... ***(New York, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia.)***
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.***

1. He said that he (can)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not do it without my help. 2. He asked the students whether they ever (to see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a book. 3. It was decided that we (to start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our work at eight o'clock. 4. I told you that I (to leave)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Minsk on the following day. 5. He asked me where I (to study)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.***

**Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov**

 Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, an outstanding scientist and public figure, was born in 1921.

 The biography of A. Sakharov as one of the "secret" authorities in thermonuclear physics mainly falls on the times of the "thaw" In 1948 he began serious work on hydrogen bomb and while working on the problem he came to the conclusion that any atomic and nuclear should be banned.

 He wrote many articles on the problems which were published abroad. He protested against the invasion in Afganistan, against every violation of human rights.

 Abroad Sakharov was recognised as a civil rights activist and received the Peace Nobel's Prize. At home he was persecuted, deprived of all his titles and orders and exiled to the city of Gorky. In Gorky he continued to work for peace, justice and human rights.

 Only in 1985 A. D. Sakharov was allowed to come back to Moscow. He was given back all his titles and was elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet. But he died in December 1989.

 A. D. Sakharov is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist and philosopher.

***Перевод***

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

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**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М. Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №3**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.***
2. Не will get a good job after graduating from the University.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A dog stole a large piece of meat and ran away.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I brought him two magazines last week.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Andrew devotes a great deal of time to reading.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ann takes a shower in the morning.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. ***Отметьте правильные ответы***

1. Укажите верное значение модального глагола may.

a) могу, умею

b) должен, нужно, надо

c) могу, можно

2. Укажите верное значение модального глагола must.

a) могу, умею

b) должен, нужно, надо

c) могу, можно

3. He can ***to speak / speak*** English.

4 . Укажите на предложение с ошибкой

a) He can write English.

b) He can't write English.

c) He canes writes English

5. Подчеркните неверный вариант.

We ***mustn’t do/ mustn’t to do*** it.

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.***
2. What river does London stand on? ***( the Thames, the Severn, the Avon, the Clyde)***
3. The language spoken in Scotland is ... ***(Scot, Scottish, Scotch, Scotland's)***
4. The oldest university in Britain is .... ***( London, Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh)***
5. A double-decker is ... ***(a train, a small plane, a hotel room for two people, a bus)***
6. Where is the famous Stonehenge situated? ***(England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)***
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.***

1. The boy did not know that he already (receive)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good mark. 2. He wanted to know what (to become) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the books. 3. The visitors were told that the secretary just (to go out) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and (to come back)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in half an hour. 4. He said we (may) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_keep the books as long as we (to like)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 5. We thought that he not (to be able) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to make his work in time and therefore (to offer)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help her.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.***

**Newton**

 Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all times was born in 1642 in the little village in Lincolnshire, England. His father was a farmer and died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever woman whom he always loved.

 After the school, Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge university and received his degree in 1665. Then the university was closed because of the danger of plague and Newton went home for eighteen months. It was most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries — the discoveries of the differential calculuses, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation.

 These discoveries are still important for the modern science. Newton had always been interested in the problems of light. Many people saw colors of a rainbow but only Newton showed, by his experiments, that white light consists of these colors.

 It is interesting how he discovered the law gravitation. Once, as he sat at the garden, his attention was drawn by the fall of an apple. Many people saw such an usual thing before.

 But it was Newton who asked himself a question: "Why does that apple fall perpendicularly to the ground? Why doesn't it go sidewards or upwards?" The answer to this question was the theory of gravitation, discovered by Newton.

 Newton died at the age of 84, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument stands today.

***Перевод***

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

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**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М. Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №4**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.***
2. They will open the cafeteria next week.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ann takes a shower in the morning.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Edward came home for the holidays.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Bob usually gets up very early.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. She chose this book for his report.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. ***Отметьте правильные ответы***

1. Укажите верное значение модального глагола can.

a) могу, умею

b) должен, нужно, надо

c) могу, можно

2. Укажите глагол, который не является модальным

a) must

b) need

c) can

d) take

3. Укажите вторую форму модального глагола can.

a) should

b) could

c) might

4. Подчеркните неверный вариант.

They ***cant / can’t***come to my party tomorrow.

5. Подчеркните правильный вариант.

Can you ***to play / play*** the piano ?

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.***
2. What is the capital of Wales? ***(Edinburgh, London, Cardiff, Belfast)***
3. How many parts does Great Britain consist of? ***(2, 3, 4, 5)***
4. What is the capital of England? ***(Belfast, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh)***
5. What is Great Britain separated from the continent by? ***(Bristol Channel, Pacific Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea)***
6. When is Halloween celebrated? ***( the 30th of October, the 31st of November, the 31st of October, the 30th of November)***

***4. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.***

1. When I came they (to tell)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that he (to leave)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ half an hour before. 2. It was soon clear to the teacher that the control work (to be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a difficult one. 3. I decided that next year I (to go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see my old friend again. 4. I not (to see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him since he (to go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Moscow. 5. He says he (to work)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at school two years ago.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.***

**Andre Marie Ampere**

 Andre Marie Ampere was a French physicist and one of the founders of electrodynamics (electromagnetism). He was also an acclaimed mathematician with interests in several other fields like history, philosophy, and natural sciences. Born during the height of the French Enlightenment, he had the fortune of growing up in an intellectually stimulating atmosphere.

 The France of his youth was marked by wide-spread developments in sciences and arts, and the French Revolution which began when he was a young man also played an influential role in shaping his future life.

 The son of a prosperous businessman, he was encouraged from a young age to seek knowledge in a variety of subjects. He became fascinated with mathematics and science among other subjects, and grew up to become a professor of mathematics. A brilliant man with in-depth knowledge in various subjects, he also taught philosophy and astronomy at the University of Paris.

 Along with his academic career, Ampere also engaged in scientific experiments in diverse fields, and was particularly intrigued by the works of Hans Christian Oersted who had discovered a link between electricity and magnetism. Extending Oersted’s experimental work, Ampere made several more discoveries in the field which became known as electromagnetism or electrodynamics, and is regarded as one of the founders of this important branch of theoretical physics.

***Перевод***

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

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**GOOD LUCK!**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**Ключ к тестированию**

**ВАРИАНТ №1**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.* 20 б (1х4)**
2. Will all the students be busy tomorrow?
3. Do children eat four or five times a day?
4. Did they become the closest friends?
5. Does Nick usually get up very early?
6. Did my friend choose this book for his report?

***2. Отметьте правильные ответы* 15 б (1х3)**

1. b) could

2. c) могу, можно

3. a) могу, умею

4. b) должен, нужно, надо

5. d) take

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.* 15 б (1х3)**
2. Great Britain consists of ***two large islands.***
3. The population of Great Britain is ***over 57 million***.
4. The climate of the country is ***mild***.
5. A great number of new industries were added to the traditional ones such as ***shipbuilding***
6. At the head of the State in GB is ***the Queen***.
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.* 20 б (1х4)**

1. I did not know that you **had** already **read** this book. 2. He did it better than I **expected**. 3. He said that the bus **would be** here soon. 4. I think it all happened soon after the meeting **ended** 5. They decided that they **would bring** us all the necessary books.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.* 30 б**

**Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов**

Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов был знаменитым русским писателем, химиком, и астрономом, который сделал много, а в литературе и науке.

Ломоносов родился 19 ноября 1711 года в Денисовка (ныне Ломоносов), под Архангельском, и учился в университете Императорской Академии наук в Санкт-Петербурге. После учебы в Германии в университетах Марбурга и Фрайберга, Ломоносов вернулся в Петербург в 1745 году чтобы преподавать химию и создал там обучение и исследовательскую лабораторию четыре года спустя.

 Ломоносова часто называют основателем российской науки. Он был новатором во многих областях. Как ученый, он отверг теорию флогистонов общепринятой в то время и он предвидел кинетическую теорию газов. Не рассматривая тепло как форму движения, предложил волновую теорию света и высказал идею сохранения материи. Ломоносов первым зарегистрировал замораживание ртути и наблюдал атмосферу Венеры во время солнечного транзита.

Заинтересованный в развитии русского образования, Ломоносов помог основать Московский государственный университет в 1755 году и в том же году написал грамматику, которая реформировала русский литературный язык, объединив древне-церковнославянский язык с современным языком. В 1760 году он опубликовал первую историю России. Не возродил искусство русской мозаики и построил мозаику и фабрику цветного стекла. Однако большинство его достижений было неизвестно за пределами России. Он умер в Санкт-Петербурге 15 апреля 1765 года.

**ВАРИАНТ №2**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.* 20 б (1х4)**
2. Will you go to the country at the weekend?
3. Did they listen to the lecture with great interest?
4. Does he take a walk in the evenings?
5. Will they open the cafeteria next week?
6. Does Ann take a shower in the morning?

***2. Отметьте правильные ответы*15 б (1х3)**

1. c) He canes writes English

2. Can you  ***play*** the piano ?

3. He can ***speak*** English.

4. They ***cant*** come to my party tomorrow.

5. We ***mustn’t to do*** it.

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.* 15 б (1х3)**
2. The flag of the United Kingdom is made up of ***three crosses***.
3. ***English*** is the official language of the country.
4. What's the name of the most famous clock in Britain ***Big Ben.***
5. What's the name of the London underground? ***Tube***
6. The capital of the USA is .... ***Washington***
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.* 20 б (1х4)**

1. He said that he **could** not do it without my help. 2. He asked the students whether they **had** ever **seen** such a book. 3. It was decided that we **would start** our work at eight o'clock. 4. I told you that I **left** for Minsk on the following day. 5. He asked me where I **studied**

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.* 30 б**

**Андрей Дмитриевич Сахаров**

Андрей Дмитриевич Сахаров, выдающийся ученый и общественный деятель, родился в 1921 году.

Биография А. Сахарова как одного из "секретных" авторитетов в термоядерной физике главным образом приходится на времена "оттепели" в 1948 г. он начал серьезную работу над водородной бомбой и работая над проблемой он пришел к выводу, что любая атомная и ядерная должна быть запрещена.

Он написал много статей по проблемам, которые были опубликованы за рубежом. Он протестовал против вторжения в Афганистан, против любого нарушения прав человека.

 За рубежом Сахаров был признан борцом за гражданские права и получил Нобелевскую премию. Дома он подвергся гонениям, лишен всех званий и орденов и сослан в город Горький. В Горьком он продолжил работу по обеспечению мира, справедливости и прав человека.

Ему было разрешено вернуться в Москву только в 1985 году. Он получил обратно все свои титулы и был избран депутатом Верховного Совета СССР. Но он умер в декабре 1989 года.

А. Д. Сахаров запомнился всем как выдающийся гуманист и философ.

**ВАРИАНТ №3**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.* 20 б (1х4)**
2. Will hе get a good job after graduating from the University?
3. Did a dog steal a large piece of meat and run away?
4. Did I bring him two magazines last week?
5. Does Andrew devote a great deal of time to reading?
6. Does Ann take a shower in the morning?
7. ***Отметьте правильные ответы* 15 б (1х3)**

1. c) могу, можно

2. b) должен, нужно, надо

3. He can  ***speak*** English.

4. c) He canes writes English

5. We ***mustn’t to do*** it

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.* 15 б (1х3)**
2. What river does London stand on? ***the Thames***
3. The language spoken in Scotland is ...  ***Scottish***
4. The oldest university in Britain is .... ***Oxford***
5. A double-decker is ... ***a bus***
6. Where is the famous Stonehenge situated? ***England,***
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.* 20 б (1х4)**

1. The boy did not know that he had already **received** a good mark. 2. He wanted to know what **had become** with the books. 3. The visitors were told that the secretary **had** just **gone out** and **had come back** in half an hour. 4. He said we **might** keep the books as long as we **liked**. 5. We thought that he **was not able** to make his work in time and therefore **offered** to help her.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.* 30 б**

**Ньютон**

Ньютон, один из величайших ученых всех времен, родился в 1642 году в маленькой деревеньке в графстве Линкольншир, Англия. Его отец был фермером и умер, прежде чем родился Ньютон. Его мать была умной женщиной, которую он всегда любил.

 После школы Ньютон изучал математику в Кембриджском университете и получил степень в 1665 году. Затем университет закрылся из-за угрозы чумы, и Ньютон уехал домой на полтора года. Это был самый важный период в его жизни, тогда он сделал три великих открытия — открытие дифференциального исчислениям, природы белого света и закона всемирного тяготения.

 Эти открытия все еще важны для современной науки. Ньютон всегда интересовался проблемами света. Многие видели цвета радуги, но только Ньютон показал, что на своих экспериментах, что белый свет состоит из этих цветов.

Интересно, как он открыл закон тяготения. Однажды, когда он сидел в саду, его внимание было обращено на падение яблока. Многие люди, видели такое раньше.

 Но это был Ньютон, который задал себе вопрос: "почему это яблоко падает перпендикулярно земле? Почему не упасть боком или вверх?" Ответом на этот вопрос стала теория тяготения, открытая Ньютоном.

Ньютон умер в возрасте 84 лет и был похоронен в Вестминстерском аббатстве, где его памятник стоит и сегодня.

**ВАРИАНТ №4**

1. ***Постройте общие вопросы.* 20 б (1х4)**
2. Will they open the cafeteria next week?
3. Does Ann take a shower in the morning?
4. Did Edward come home for the holidays?
5. Does Bob usually get up very early?
6. Did she choose this book for his report?
7. ***Отметьте правильные ответы* 15 б (1х3)**

1. a) могу, умею

2. d) take

3. b) could

4. They ***cant***come to my party tomorrow.

5. Can you  ***play*** the piano?

1. ***Выберите верный вариант.* 15 б (1х3)**
2. What is the capital of Wales? ***(Edinburgh, London, Cardiff, Belfast)***
3. How many parts does Great Britain consist of? ***4***
4. What is the capital of England? ***London***
5. What is Great Britain separated from the continent by? ***English Channel***
6. When is Halloween celebrated? ***the 31st of October***
7. ***Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильное время, пользуясь правилом согласования времен.***

**20 б (1х4)**

1. When I came they **told** me that he **had left** half an hour before. 2. It was soon clear to the teacher that the control work **was** a difficult one. 3. I decided that next year I **would gone** to see my old friend again. 4. I **had not seen** him since he **gone** to Moscow. 5. He says he **worked** at school two years ago.

1. ***Переведите текст на русский язык.* 30 б**

**Андре Мари Ампер**

Андре Мари Ампер-французский физик, один из основателей электродинамики (электромагнетизма). Он также был известным математиком, имел интересы в таких отраслях, как история, философия, и естественные науки. Родился в разгар французского Просвещения, он имел счастье расти в интеллектуально стимулирующую атмосферу.

В его молодости во Франции широко распространилось достижения в науке и искусстве, и французская революция, которая началась, когда он был молодым человеком, также сыграла важную роль в формировании его будущей жизни.

 Сын преуспевающего бизнесмена, он был поощрен с раннего возраста стремиться к знаниям в различных субъектах. Он увлекся математикой и наукой среди других предметов, и вырос, чтобы стать профессором математики. Гениальный человек с глубокими знаниями по различным предметам, он также преподавал философию и астрономию в университете Парижа.

 Вместе с его академической карьерой, Ампер также участвовал в научных экспериментах в различных областях, и особенно заинтересовался работами Ганса Христиана Эрстеда, который открыл связь между электричеством и магнетизмом. Расширяя экспериментальную работу Эрстеда, Ампер сделал еще несколько открытий в области которой стал известен как электромагнетизм и электродинамика, и считается одним из основоположников этой важной отрасли теоретической физики.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**Билеты к экзамену**

Дисциплина: английский язык

Специальность/профессия: 15.01.34 *Фрезеровщик на станках с ЧПУ*

Группа №

20\_\_-20\_\_ учебный год

САРАТОВ, 20\_\_ г.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №1**

1. Общение на тему «Описание людей»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №2**

1. Общение на тему «Межличностные отношения»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

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**БИЛЕТ №3**

1. Общение на тему «Человек, здоровье, спорт»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

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**БИЛЕТ №4**

1. Общение на тему «Город, деревня, инфраструктура»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №5**

1. Общение на тему «Природа и человек»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №6**

1. Общение на тему «Научно-технический прогресс»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №7**

1. Общение на тему «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №8**

1. Общение на тему «Досуг»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №9**

1. Общение на тему «Новости, средства массовой информации»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №10**

1. Общение на тему «Навыки общественной жизни»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №11**

1. Общение на тему «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники Великобритании»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |
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**БИЛЕТ №12**

1. Общение на тему «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники США»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №13**

1. Общение на тему «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники России»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №14**

1. Общение на тему «Государственное устройство, правовые институты Великобритании»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №15**

1. Общение на тему «Государственное устройство, правовые институты США»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №16**

1. Общение на тему «Государственное устройство, правовые институты России»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №17**

1. Общение на тему «Цифры, числа, математические действия»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №18**

1. Общение на тему «Основные геометрические понятия и физические явления»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №19**

1. Общение на тему «Промышленность, транспорт; детали, механизмы»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №20**

1. Общение на тему «Оборудование, работа»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Г.М.Кирпичева | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**БИЛЕТ №21**

1. Общение на тему «Инструкции, руководства»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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**БИЛЕТ №22**

1. Общение на тему «Будущее инженерной профессии»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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**БИЛЕТ №23**

1. Общение на тему «Металлы»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №24**

1. Общение на тему «Сталь»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №25**

1. Общение на тему «Методы горячей обработки»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №26**

1. Общение на тему «Металлообрабатывающие процессы»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №27**

1. Общение на тему «Штамповка»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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**БИЛЕТ №28**

1. Общение на тему «Металлообработка и свойства металлов»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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**БИЛЕТ №29**

1. Общение на тему «Механические свойства материалов»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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**БИЛЕТ №30**

1. Общение на тему «Станки»
2. Чтение и перевод текста со словарем

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА**

**БИЛЕТ №1**

A machine is a tool containing one or more parts that uses energy to perform an intended action. Machines are usually powered by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or electrical means, and are often motorized. Historically, a power tool also required moving parts to classify as a machine. However, the advent of electronics technology has led to the development of power tools without moving parts that are considered machines.

A simple machine is a device that simply transforms the direction or magnitude of a force, but a large number of more complex machines exist. Examples include vehicles, electronic systems, molecular machines, computers, television, and radio.

**БИЛЕТ №2**

Machine tools can be operated manually, or under automatic control. Early machines used flywheels to stabilize their motion and had complex systems of gears and levers to control the machine and the piece being worked on. Soon after World War II, the numerical control (NC) machine was developed. NC machines used a series of numbers punched on paper tape or punched cards to control their motion. In the 1960s, computers were added to give even more flexibility to the process. Such machines became known as computerized numerical control (CNC) machines. NC and CNC machines could precisely repeat sequences over and over, and could produce much more complex pieces than even the most skilled tool operators.

**БИЛЕТ №3**

A lathe, the oldest and most common type of turning machine, holds and rotates metal or wood while a cutting tool shapes the material. The tool may be moved parallel to or across the direction of rotation to form parts that have a cylindrical or conical shape or to cut threads. With special attachments, a lathe may also be used to produce flat surfaces, as a milling machine does, or it may drill or bore holes in the workpiece.

**БИЛЕТ №4**

The shaper is used primarily to produce flat surfaces. The tool slides against the stationary workpiece and cuts on one stroke, returns to its starting position, and then cuts on the next stroke after a slight lateral displacement. In general, the shaper can produce almost any surface composed of straight-line elements. It uses a single-point tool and is relatively slow, because it depends on reciprocating (alternating forward and return) strokes. For this reason, the shaper is seldom found on a production line. It is, however, valuable for tool and die rooms and for job shops where flexibility is essential and relative slowness is unimportant because few identical pieces are being made.

**БИЛЕТ №5**

The planer is the largest of the reciprocating machine tools. Unlike the shaper, which moves a tool past a fixed workpiece, the planer moves the workpiece past a fixed tool. After each reciprocating cycle, the workpiece is advanced laterally to expose a new section to the tool. Like the shaper, the planer is intended to produce vertical, horizontal, or diagonal cuts. It is also possible to mount several tools at one time in any or all tool holders of a planer to execute multiple simultaneous cuts.

**БИЛЕТ №6**

In a milling machine, a workpiece is fed against a circular device with a series of cutting edges on its circumference. The workpiece is held on a table that controls the feed against the cutter. The table conventionally has three possible movements: longitudinal, horizontal, and vertical; in some cases it can also rotate. Milling machines are the most versatile of all machine tools. Flat or contoured surfaces may be machined with excellent finish and accuracy. Angles, slots, gear teeth, and recess cuts can be made by using various cutters.

**БИЛЕТ №7**

Grinding is the removal of metal by a rotating abrasive wheel; the action is similar to that of a milling cutter. The wheel is composed of many small grains of abrasive, bonded together, with each grain acting as a miniature cutting tool. The process produces extremely smooth and accurate finishes. Because only a small amount of material is removed at each pass of the wheel, grinding machines require fine wheel regulation. The pressure of the wheel against the workpiece can be made very slight, so that grinding can be carried out on fragile materials that cannot be machined by other conventional devices.

**БИЛЕТ №8**

Cutting Tools and Fluids.Because cutting processes involve high local stresses, frictions, and considerable heat generation, cutting-tool material must combine strength, toughness, hardness, and wear resistance at elevated temperatures. These requirements are met in varying degrees by such cutting-tool materials as carbon steels (steel containing 1 to 1.2 percent carbon), high-speed steels (iron alloys containing tungsten, chromium, vanadium, and carbon), tungsten carbide, and diamonds and by such recently developed materials as ceramic, carbide ceramic, and aluminum oxide.

**БИЛЕТ №9**

Presses shape workpieces without cutting away material, that is, without making chips. A press consists of a frame supporting a stationary bed, a ram, a power source, and a mechanism that moves the ram in line with or at right angles to the bed. Presses are equipped with dies (*see* Die) and punches designed for such operations as forming, punching, and shearing. Presses are capable of rapid production because the operation time is that needed for only one stroke of the ram.

**БИЛЕТ №10**

Unconventional machine tools include plasma-arc, laser-beam, electrodischarge, electrochemical, ultrasonic, and electron-beam machines. These machine tools were developed primarily to shape the ultrahard alloys used in heavy industry and in aerospace applications and to shape and etch the ultrathin materials used in such electronic devices as microprocessors.

**БИЛЕТ №11**

Plasma-arc machining (PAM) employs a high-velocity jet of high-temperature gas (*see* Plasma) to melt and displace material in its path. The materials cut by PAM are generally those that are difficult to cut by any other means, such as stainless steels and aluminum alloys.

**БИЛЕТ №12**

Laser-beam machining (LBM) is accomplished by precisely manipulating a beam of coherent light (*see* Laser) to vaporize unwanted material. LBM is particularly suited to making accurately placed holes. The LBM process can make holes in refractory metals and ceramics and in very thin materials without warping the workpiece. Extremely fine wires can also be welded using LBM equipment.

**БИЛЕТ №13**

Electrodischarge machining (EDM), also known as spark erosion, employs electrical energy to remove metal from the workpiece without touching it. A pulsating high- frequency electric current is applied between the tool point and the workpiece, causing sparks to jump the gap and vaporize small areas of the workpiece. Because no cutting forces are involved, light, delicate operations can be performed on thin workpieces. EDM can produce shapes unobtainable by any conventional machining process.

**БИЛЕТ №14**

Electrochemical machining (ECM) also uses electrical energy to remove material. An electrolytic cell is created in an electrolyte medium, with the tool as the cathode and the workpiece as the anode. A high-amperage, low-voltage current is used to dissolve the metal and to remove it from the workpiece, which must be electrically conductive. A wide variety of operations can be performed by ECM; these operations include etching, marking, hole making, and milling.

**БИЛЕТ №15**

Ultrasonic machining (USM) employs high-frequency, low-amplitude vibrations to create holes and other cavities. A relatively soft tool is shaped as desired and vibrated against the workpiece while a mixture of fine abrasive and water flows between them. The friction of the abrasive particles gradually cuts the workpiece. Materials such as hardened steel, carbides, rubies, quartz, diamonds, and glass can easily be machined by USM.

**БИЛЕТ №16**

In electron-beam machining (EBM), electrons are accelerated to a velocity nearly three-fourths that of light. The process is performed in a vacuum chamber to reduce the scattering of electrons by gas molecules in the atmosphere. The stream of electrons is directed against a precisely limited area of the workpiece; on impact, the kinetic energy of the electrons is converted into thermal energy that melts and vaporizes the material to be removed, forming holes or cuts. EBM equipment is commonly used by the electronics industry to aid in the etching of circuits in microprocessors.

**БИЛЕТ №17**

A center lathe is other wise known as engine lathe, it might be considered as a basis for the metal lathe and it is most often used by common machinist and hobbyist. The construction of an engine lathe is detailed above, but in fact depends up on the year of production, price range or desired features, these center lathes could differ widely among the existing models. For further convenience, the engine lathe might be considered a useful starting point.

**БИЛЕТ №18**

Capstan lathe is other wise well recognized a ram-style turret lathe in modern days. A capstan lathe is a production machine, which combines the characteristics of the basic lathe along with a capstan head and set of depth stops, one for every turret face. The chief body is fixed to the bed in the necessary place and all longitudinal movement is by means of short slide. It is very rare to find a capstan lathe carries with a lead screw or a taper attachment, as these lead screw threading is normally too slow for further production. A die head could be used instead of this.

**БИЛЕТ №19**

A turret lathe also a production machine with all appearances is as same as the capstan lathe; any how the turret slides directly on the bed rather than being fixed as capstan lathe. Oil country and hallow spindle lathes are normally comes in saddle turret type. The chief advantage associated with this kind of lathe is that various machining operation like drilling, boring, reaming etc, could be easily performed in a exclusive tool setting by make use of various tools in a hexagonal turret. This in turn reduces tool setting time.

**БИЛЕТ №20**

Modern machine tools date from about 1775, when the English inventor John Wilkinson constructed a horizontal boring machine for producing internal cylindrical surfaces. About 1794 Henry Maudslay developed the first engine lathe. Later, Joseph Whitworth speeded the wider use of Wilkinson's and Maudslay's machine tools by developing, in 1830, measuring instruments accurate to a millionth of an inch. His work was of great value because precise methods of measurement were necessary for the subsequent mass production of articles having interchangeable parts.

**БИЛЕТ №21**

Gear is a toothed wheel or cylinder used to transmit rotary or reciprocating motion from one part of a ma­chine to another. Two or more gears, transmitting mo­tion from one shaft to another, constitute a gear train. At one time various mechanisms were collectively called gearing. Now, however, gearing is used only to describe systems of wheels or cylinders with meshing (постоянное зацепление) teeth. Gearing is chiefly used to transmit rotating motion, but can, with suitably designed gears and flat-toothed sectors, be employed to transform re­ciprocating motion into rotating motion, and vice versa.

**БИЛЕТ №22**

The simplest gear is the spur (зубчатая) gear, a wheel with teeth cut across its edge parallel to the axis. Spur gears transmit rotating motion between two shafts or other parts with parallel axes. In simple spur gearing, the driven shaft revolves in the opposite direction to the driving shaft. If rotation in the same direction is desired, an idler gear (паразитная) is placed between the driving gear and the driven gear. The idler revolves in the oppo­site direction to the driving gear and therefore turns the driven gear in the same direction as the driving gear. In any form of gearing the speed of the driven shaft depends on the number of teeth in each gear. A gear with 10 teeth driving a gear with 20 teeth will revolve twice as fast as the gear it is driving, and a 20-tooth gear driving a 10-tooth gear will revolve at half the speed. By using a train of several gears, the ratio of driving to driven speed may be varied within wide limits.

**БИЛЕТ №23**

*Helical Gears.* These gears have teeth that are not parallel to the axis of the shaft but are spiraled around the shaft in the form of a helix. Such gears are suitable for heavy loads because the gear teeth come together at an acute angle rather than at 90° as in spur gearing. Simple helical gearing has the disadvantage of producing a thrust that tends to move the gears along their respective shafts. This thrust can be avoided by using double helical, or herringbone, gears, which have V-shaped teeth composed of half a right-handed helical tooth and half a left-handed helical tooth. Hypoid gears are helical bevel gears employed when the axes of the two shafts are perpendicular but do not in­tersect. One of the most common uses of hypoid gearing is to connect the drive shaft and the rear axle in motor cars. Helical gearing used to transmit rotation between shafts that are not parallel is often incorrectly called spiral gearing.

**БИЛЕТ №24**

Bearing is a mechanical device for decreasing friction in a machine in which a moving part bears—that is, slides or rolls on another part. Usually in a bearing the support must allow the moving part one type of motion, for ex­ample, rotation, while preventing it from moving in any other way, for example, sidewise. The commonest bear­ings are found at the rigid supports of rotating shafts where friction is the greatest.

Bearings were invented early in history; when the wheel was invented, it was mounted on an axle, and where wheel and axle touched was a bearing. Such early bear­ings had surfaces of wood or leather lubricated with ani­mal fat.

**БИЛЕТ №25**

An automated production line consists of a series of workstations connected by a transfer system to move parts between the stations. This is an example of fixed automation, since these lines are set up for long produc­tion runs, making large number of product units and running for several years between changeovers. Each station is designed to perform a specific processing op­eration, so that the part or product is constructed stepwise as it progresses along the line.

A raw work part enters at one end of the line, proceeds through each workstation and appears at the other end as a completed product. In the normal operation of the line, there is a work part being processed at each station, so that many parts are being processed simultaneously and a finished part is produced with each cycle of the line. The various opera­tions, part transfers, and other activities taking place on an automated transfer line must all be sequenced and co­ordinated properly for the line to operate efficiently.

**БИЛЕТ №26**

Pressworking operations involve the cutting and forming of parts from sheet metal. Examples of such parts include automobile body panels, outer shells of laundry machines and metal furniture More than one processing step is often required to complete a compli­cated part. Several presses are connected together in se­quence by handling mechanisms that transfer the par­tially completed parts from one press to the next, thus creating an automated pressworking line.

**БИЛЕТ №27**

People began to use metals after wood and stone, but now metals are more important for our industry than these two old materials.

Metals have such great importance because of their useful properties. Metals are much stronger and harder and that is why some engineering constructions and machines were impossible when people did not know how to produce and how to use metals. Metal is not so brittle as stone which was the first engineering material for people. Strength, hardness and plasticity of metals are the properties which made metals so useful for industry.

**БИЛЕТ №28**

Engineering is everywhere.Almost everything we use in modem life is made by engineers. For example, if a manufacturer wants a faster car, a smaller personal stereo, or a better pen, they will ask a design engineer to find а practical solution.

Engineering is both theoretical and practical.Engineers use theory (ideas about engineering) to produce practical answers. The design solution must be a reasonable price, safe, and reliable. A new idea that is expensive, dangerous, or doesn’t always work is not a good solution.

**БИЛЕТ №29**

The largest and most diverse field of engineering, it is concerned with the development and design, application, and manufacture of systems and devices that use electric power and signals. Among the most important subjects in the field in the late 1980s are electric power and machinery, electronic circuits, control systems, computer design, superconductors, solid-state electronics, medical imaging systems, robotics, lasers, radar, consumer electronics, and fiber optics.

Despite its diversity, electrical engineering can be divided into four main branches: electric power and machinery, electronics, communications and control, and computers.

**БИЛЕТ №30**

Among various recent trends in the engineering profession, licensing and computerization are the most widespread. Today, many engineers, like doctors and lawyers, are licensed by the state. Approvals by professionally licensed engineers are required for construction of public and commercial structures, especially installations where public and worker safety is a consideration. The trend in modern engineering offices is overwhelmingly toward computerization. Computers are increasingly used for solving complex problems as well as for handling, storing, and generating the enormous volume of data modern engineers must work with.