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рабочей программы учебной дисциплины "*Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык*"

направления подготовки бакалавров "*40.03.01 Юриспруденция*"

профиль подготовки "*государственно-правовой*"

программа подготовки "*бакалавр*"

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Этапы формирования компетенции (номер семестр согласного учебному плану)			Наименование учебных дисциплин, формирующие компетенции в процессе освоения образовательной программы
ОФО	**ЗФО**	**ОЗФО**	
УК-4.5 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (ых) на государственный язык и обратно.			
123	123	123	Иностранный язык
3	3	3	Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции
4	6	6	Правоприменительная практика № 1
6	8	8	Правоприменительная практика №2
8	9	9	Преддипломная практика
УК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (ых) языках.			
6	6	6	Делопроизводство паспортиста
2	4	4	Ознакомительная практика
4	6	6	Правоприменительная практика № 1
6	8	8	Правоприменительная практика №2
8	9	9	Преддипломная практика
6	6	3	Модуль получения квалификации "Паспортист"
3	3	3	Делопроизводство секретаря суда
123	123	123	Иностранный язык
3	3	3	Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции
2	2	3	Русский язык и культура речи
2	2	2	Адыгейский язык
36	3	2	Модуль получения квалификации "Секретарь суда"
УК-4.1 Выбирает коммуникативно приемлемые формы делового общения на государственном и иностранном языках, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.			
6	8	8	Правоприменительная практика №2
8	9	9	Преддипломная практика
4	6	6	Правоприменительная практика № 1
2	2	2	Адыгейский язык
36	36	2	Модуль получения квалификации "Секретарь суда"
3	3	3	Делопроизводство секретаря суда
6	6	3	Модуль получения квалификации "Паспортист"
6	6	6	Делопроизводство

Этапы формирования компетенции (номер семестр согласного учебному плану)			Наименование учебных дисциплин, формирующие компетенции в процессе освоения образовательной программы
ОФО	ЗФО	ОЗФО	
			паспортиста
2	4	4	Ознакомительная практика
123	123	123	Иностранный язык
2	2	3	Русский язык и культура речи

2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкалы оценивания

Планируемые результаты освоения компетенции	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения				Наименование оценочного средства
	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	отлично	
1	2	3	4	5	6
УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
УК-4.1 Выбирает коммуникативно приемлемые формы делового общения на государственном и иностранном языках, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.					
Знать:	Фрагментарные знания	Неполные знания	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания	Сформированные систематические знания	
Уметь:	Частичные умения	Неполные умения	Умения полные, допускаются небольшие ошибки	Сформированные умения	
Владеть:	Частичное владение навыками	Несистематическое применение навыков	В систематическом применении навыков допускаются пробелы	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков	
УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
УК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (ых) языках.					
Знать:	Фрагментарные знания	Неполные знания	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания	Сформированные систематические знания	
Уметь:	Частичные умения	Неполные умения	Умения полные, допускаются небольшие ошибки	Сформированные умения	
Владеть:	Частичное владение навыками	Несистематическое применение навыков	В систематическом применении навыков допускаются пробелы	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков	
УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					
УК-4.5 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (ых) на государственный язык и обратно.					
Знать:	Фрагментарные знания	Неполные знания	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания	Сформированные систематические знания	
Уметь:	Частичные умения	Неполные умения	Умения полные, допускаются небольшие ошибки	Сформированные умения	
Владеть:	Частичное владение навыками	Несистематическое применение навыков	В систематическом применении навыков допускаются пробелы	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков	

Планируемые результаты освоения компетенции	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения				Наименование оценочного средства
	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	отлично	
1	2	3	4	5	6

3. Типовые контрольные задания и иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Вариант 1

Выполните тест. Заполните таблицу:

1. My name`s Tamara. I_____ twenty-one years old.

a) Is **c)** am

7. **b)** have **d)** got

2. Is Igor a teacher ? No, ____ _____.

a) he not **c)** it isn`t

b) he doesn`t **d)** he isn`t

3. My brother _____like to go to school.

a) doesn`t **c)** don`t

b) not **d)** hasn`t

4 I _____ _____the Beatles last year, but now I do.

a) not like **c)** don`t like

b) didn`t like **d)** didn`t liked

5. _____ _____ _____milk in the bottle.

a) It is any **c))** There is any

b) There is some **d))** There are some

6. My mother _____me to buy some bread.

a) said **c)** told

b) say to **d)** told to

7. Have you _____been to Paris?

a) often **c)** never

b) usually **d)** ever

8. Tamara didn`t meet _____friends in the street.

a) none **c)** any

b) someone **d)** a

9. _____you speak English, Igor? - Yes, a little.

a) have **c)** has

b) can **d)** are

10. We can see an English film _____Thursday.

a) on **c)** in

b) at **d)** of

11. He _____ _____ _____ to Paris.

a) have never been **c)** had never been

b) has never been **d)** is never been

12. The flat of my friend is _____ than ours.

a) large **c)** larger

b) largest **d)** largely

13. "Whose watch is it ?" - "It is _____".

a) theirs **c)** mine

b) ours **d)** my

14. **"**Old" is the opposite of "_____".

a) young **c)** short

b) tall **d)** thin

15. After I _____ school, I`ll enter the University.

a) to finish **c)** finishes

b) have finished **d)** finish

16. She _____, when her mother came.

a) cook **c)** was cooking

b) is cooking **d)** cooks

17. We had no car at that time because we _____ our old one.

a) sell **c)** have sold

b) sold **d)** had sold

18. Julia _____ _____ to the cinema last night.

a) has invited **c)** was invited

b) is invited **d)** shall be invited

19. He said he _____ _____ _____ there.

a) will not be **c)** isn`t

b) wasn`t **d)** were

20. He is clever man, _____?

a) aren`t they **c)** will he

b) does he **d)** isn`t he

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Вариант 2

Выполнитетест. Заполнитетаблицу:

1. Mag and her sister _____ in Rome.

a) Is **c)** are

b) does **d)** has

2. You work for the Engineering Company, _____ you?

a) don`t **c)** did

b) do **d)** didn`t

3. Mother _____ breakfast for her children.

a) are preparing **c)** prepares

b) have prepared **d)** prepare

4. Ten minutes ago I _____ a strange noise.

a) hear **c)** has heard

b) heard **d)** will hear

5. _____ any milk in the fridge ?

a) Is **c))** Is there

b) Has **d))** There are

6. Did he _____ you the truth ?

a) speaks **c)** said

b) tell **d)** talk

7. Has he _____ done his homework ?

a) already **c)** never

b) sometimes **d)** yet

8. You can see pictures of _____ great writers.

a) no **c)** any

b) some **d)** every

9. _____ I open the window ?

a) Must **c)** Have to

b) Shall be able **d)** May

10. Let`s meet _____ 7 o`clock in the evening.

a) on **c)** in

b) at **d)** of

11. He _____this novel.

a) have already read **c)** has already read

8. **b)** has read already **d)** already reads

12. This child is _____ than that one.

a) small **c)** smallest

b) smaller **d)** most small

13. My bag is large, _____ is larger.

a) their **c)** mine

b) our **d)** yours

14. " Above " is the opposite of "_____ "

a) behind **c)** over

b) below **d)** in front of



15. If you _____ the exams, we`ll take a long holiday.

a) passing **c)** pass

b) will pass **d)** to pass

16. Igor _____ in a bank when he met Tamara.

a) is working **c)** has worked

b) works **d)** was working

17. I knew him at once though I _____ him many years before.

a) had met **c)** met

b) meet **d)** will meet

18. The Titanic _____ 11 Oscars.

a) is given **c)** was given

b) was gave **d)** gave

19. Kate said she _____ Coca Cola.

a) didn`t like **c)** don`t like

b) might like **d)** won`t like

20. It`s cold today, _____?

a) isn`t it **c)** hasn`t it

b) it is **d)** has it



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Ответы

Вариант 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	**d**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**a**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**c**	**a**	**d**	**c**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**d**

Вариант 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	**a**	**c**	**b**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**b**	**d**	**b**	**c**	**b**	**d**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**a**	**c**	**a**	**a**

Контрольные вопросы и задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Вопросы к зачету для проведения промежуточной аттестации

(1 курс I семестр)

My Family life.

My Working day and leisure.

My devoted friend.

People – the great communicators.

The progress of science.

Countries and nationalities.

Лексико- грамматический тест: TUTOR -1

Вопросы к зачету для проведения промежуточной аттестации

(1 курс I I семестр)

Healthy lifestyle.

Travelling.

There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes..

Money – buying, paying, selling.

The republic of Adygeya.

My future profession.

Лексико- грамматический тест: TUTOR -2

Вопросы к экзамену для проведения промежуточной аттестации

(2 курс, III семестр)

Introduction to Law.

State and political systems.

Crime and justice.

Types of punishment.

Legal skills.



Applying for a job.

Legislation of Russia.

Civil code of the Russian Federation.

Лексико- грамматический тест: TUTOR -3

Тематика контрольных работ для студентов ЗФО

Контрольная работа 1

Для того, чтобы выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие темы:

1. Особенности перевода конструкции ***“There is/are”.***

2. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

3. Видовременная система английского глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге.

4. Структура сложноподчиненного предложения.

Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите, обращая внимание на особенности перевода оборота “there is/are”.

1. There are different types of legal professions.

2. There is an officer acting as a judge in lower courts.

3. There are 700 magistrates’ courts in England and Wales.

4. There were about 5000 barristers who defended or prosecuted in the higher courts in Great Britain in 1980s.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них прилагательное и определите его степень сравнения.

1. The highest court of appeal in England is the House of Lords.

2. Administrative tribunals make decisions with less formality.

3. Juvenile courts deal with offenders younger than seventeen.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Such cases are tried by Federal courts.

2. This law was passed several years ago.

3. The criminal has been tried by the high Court of Edinburgh.

4. The jury has been discussing the case for four hours and is discussing it yet.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них подчинительный союз. Переведите предложения.

1. Coroners’ courts are courts which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths.

2. A lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law courts is called a barrister.

3. It is known that in Great Britain High Court judges deal with most serious crimes such as those for which the criminal might be sent to prison for more than a year.

V. Найдите в тексте «THE COURT SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES» и выпишите английские эквиваленты следующих слов:

общее право

решение суда

уголовный кодекс

гражданский кодекс

мировой судья

Суд Короны

гражданское дело

суды графств

Европейский суд по правам человека

правовая система

суд по делам несовершеннолетних

правонарушитель

насильственная смерть

уголовное дело

VI. Перепишите и переведите текст письменно.

THE COURT SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. There are 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish courts.) Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

Контрольная работа 2

Для того, чтобы выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие грамматические темы:

Неличные глагольные формы: Participle 1, Participle II, Gerund.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Страдательный залог времен групп Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите Participle 1, Participle II, Gerund и определите, какую функцию они выполняют в предложении. Переведите предложения.

We start the lawsuit by filing a paper called a complaint.

The party bringing the suit is asking for money damages.

A tenant sues a landlord for failing to fix a leaky roof.

There has been wrong committed by the plaintiff, the counterclaim being filed along with the answer.

II. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения.

1. A person may sue another person or a company for some wrong that has been done and ask money as a compensation.

2. Jury verdicts do not need to be unanimous in civil cases.

3. Five of jurors must agree upon a verdict if there are six jurors.

4. Only ten jurors have to agree upon a verdict if there are twelve jurors.

III. Перепишите предложения. Определите вид, залог и время сказуемых. Переведите предложения.

The lawsuit had been started by filing a complaint long before the trial took place

The case is being proved by the plaintiff, the defendant disputes what the plaintiff is saying.

People who have been injured sue a person or a company they feel responsible for the injury.

Each of the elements had been proved beyond reasonable doubt before the defendant was found guilty.

The plaintiff is proving the case himself, this is called the plaintiff’s burden of proof.

IV. Найдите в тексте “Kinds of cases” и выпишите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Подать иск, возбудить дело, показания, судебное разбирательство, истец, признать виновным, ответчик, подать иск, ответный иск, единодушное решение присяжных, обвинен в преступлении, ответственность за ущерб, обвиняемый, гражданское дело, уголовное дело.

V. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

Kinds of Cases

As a juror, you may sit on a criminal case, a civil case, or both. Civil cases are usually disputes between or among private citizens, corporations, governments, government agencies, and other organizations. Most often, the party bringing the suit is asking for money damages for some wrong that has been done. For example, a tenant may sue a landlord for failure to fix a leaky roof, or a landlord may sue a tenant for failure to pay rent. People who have been injured may sue a person or a company they feel is responsible for the injury.

The party bringing the suit is called the plaintiff; the party being sued is called the defendant. There may be many plaintiffs or many defendants in the same case.

The plaintiff starts the lawsuit by filing a paper called a complaint, in which the case against the defendant is stated. The next paper filed is usually the answer, in which the defendant disputes what the plaintiff has said in the complaint. The defendant may also feel that there has been a wrong committed by the plaintiff, in which case a counterclaim will be filed along with the answer. It is up to the plaintiff to prove the case against the defendant. In each civil case the judge tells the jury the extent to which the plaintiff must prove the case. This is called the plaintiff’s burden of proof, a burden that the plaintiff must meet in order to win. In most civil cases the plaintiff’s burden is to prove the case by preponderance of evidence, that is, that the plaintiff's version of what happened in the case is more probably true than not true.

Jury verdicts do not need to be unanimous in civil cases. Only ten jurors need to agree upon a

verdict if there are 12 jurors: five must agree if there are six jurors.

A criminal case is brought by the state or by a city or county against a person or persons accused of having committed a crime. The state, city, or county is called the plaintiff; the accused person is called the defendant. The charge against the defendant is called an information or a complaint. The defendant has pleaded not guilty and you should presume the defendant's innocence throughout the entire trial unless the plaintiff proves the defendant guilty. The plaintiff’s burden of proof is greater in a criminal case than in a civil case. In each criminal case you hear the judge will tell you all the elements of the crime that the plaintiff must prove; the plaintiff must prove each of these elements beyond reasonable doubt before the defendant can be found guilty. In criminal cases the verdict must be unanimous, that is, all jurors must agree that the defendant is guilty in order to overcome the presumption of innocence.

Тексты для самостоятельной работы

Courts in the USA and Canada.

Courts are official assemblies for the administration of justice. A typical US court will consist of a judge, jury (when required), attorneys representing both parties to the dispute, a bailiff or marshal to carry out court orders and keep order, and a clerk to record the proceedings. Though many nations have developed various types of judicial assembly, the court in Western countries is descended from the king's court, in which he dispensed justice. Since his justices were theoretically deputizing for him, their assemblies were still *curiae regis* the king's courts. Unlike their European counterparts, the English courts did not base themselves upon Roman law but developed the system of legal interpretation known as the common law, and this, with its accompanying judicial system, became one of Britain's most important and lasting exports to her colonies, including the US and Canada.

The US has two related court systems: federal and state. The federal court system covers cases involving the Constitution, the nation, foreign nationals, federal laws, interstate disputes and ships at sea. Federal courts comprise a Supreme court, intermediate courts of appeals, and many district courts, as well as special courts such as the Tax Court, Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. In an individual state, the state court system deals with that state's affairs in both civil and criminal matters. Inferior (lower) state courts include magistrates' courts in urban areas, courts run by justices of the peace in rural areas, and juvenile and family courts, traffic courts, probate courts, rent courts and small-claims courts. Above these stand the county and municipal courts and other superior courts, and above these there are often appellate courts reviewing lower court decisions. The highest court in most states is called the state supreme court. Supreme court of the USA has the authority to adjudicate all cases arising under US law, including constitutional matters. The number of member justices is set by statute and so has varied; presently the Supreme Court has a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

The president appoints the justices as vacancies arise, but nominees must be confirmed by majority vote of the senate. Most nominees are easily confirmed, but| the process is not perfunctory: Richard Nixon had two successive nominees rejected by the senate in 1970.

Great care is taken in confirmation sincejustices serve "during good behavior “ for life or until retirement. They can, however, be impeached and convicted for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Although theoretically above politics, the Court is vitally important to them, since it alone can determine the constitutionality of both state and federal laws. This power of "judicial review" is not explicitly stated in the Constitution, but is rather an operational precedent established by Chief Justice John Marshall in the cases of Marbury V. Madison (1803) and Martin V.Lessee (1816). It may also overrule its own previous decision, a provision that has kept it a living, vital body able to change with the times. A good example of this is the decision in Brown V. Board of education (1954) forbidding racial segregation in education, which overruled Plessy V. Ferguson (1896). In 1981, Sandra Day o'Connor came the first woman to sit on the High Court.

The US court system is a carefully designed judicial apparatus, but by the 1990s it was so overstrained that some defendants were waiting years for a trial. Expansion and procedural streamlining may improve the position.

Like the US, Canada has two related court systems, federal and provincial. The federal system features the Supreme Court (the highest court of appeal) and Exchequer Court (dealing largely with cases involving the national government). The provincial courts handle cases of federal and provincial law.

The International court of justice meets at the Hague, in the Netherlands, to deal with cases under international law. Its 15 judges, each from a different country, are elected for nine year terms by the UN Security Council.

Criminal law.

Criminal law defines those acts considered to be offences against the state

as distinct from civil wrongs committed against an individual. It also regulates legal procedures for the apprehension and trial of suspected offenders and limits the penalties of those convicted. Modem US criminal law derives from the English common law system, with which it concurs on the broad definition of crime. An act cannot be a crime unless it contravenes a rule of law, customary or statutory, in two elements. The actus reus is the act (or failure to act) itself; it must be voluntary, but it is worth noting that self-induced incapacity (as through drugs or alcohol) is held to be reckless of consequences and therefore voluntary. The meas rea requires intention to commit the act, rather than mere mistake. Recklessness or carelessness is usually held to be sufficient meas rea, however.

The US system relies less on judicial precedent than its British ancestor. In several states, for example, no person may be tried for an offence not specified by statute in that state, although in other states offences founded only on precedent, such as breach of the peace and conspiracy, still exist. In general, the flexible common law is not well adapted to the federal system of the US because it leads to inconsistencies between states.

Jury.

Jury, in common law, is a body of people responsible for deciding points of fact in legal proceedings such as inquests and trials. The jury, probably a product of the Norman practice of calling character witnesses, was adopted from English law into the US system; the 6th and 7th Amendments to the Constitution provide for jury trial in most criminal and civil cases. A grand jury,



usually of 23 persons, hears evidence and decides whether it should go for trial; a petit (small) jury of 12 persons sits at the trial proper and its verdict was until recently required to be unanimous. In 1970 and 1971, however, the Supreme Court held that six-person juries and less-than-unanimous verdicts were permissible in state (but not federal) criminal trials.

Department of Justice.

The, US Department of Justice is a federal executive department created by Congress in 1870. Headed by the attorney general, its functions are to enforce federal laws, administer federal prisons and supervise district attorneys and marshals. It also represents the federal government in legal matters and legally advises the president.

Judgement.

Judgement is a legal decision by a court. A judgement is legally binding upon parties named in it and often involves restitution imposed on a guilty party by a judge or someone acting in a legal capacity. Once a judgement is handed down, it has the force of law behind it, and violations can be punished by the court.

Judiciary.

Judiciary is a body of public officials, usually called judges or magistrates, whose task it is to interpret the laws of a state made by its legislature and executed by its executive.

The Judiciary Act, passed by Congress on September 24, 1789, established the US federal judicial system. It set up the federal courts and defined their powers, procedures and jurisdiction. Under common law systems such as exist in the US and UK the rules of precedent give the judiciary such wide powers that they are often said to help make as well as interpret the law.

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений и навыков, и опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Вопросы к зачету для проведения промежуточной аттестации

(1 курс I семестр)

My Family life.My Working day and leisure.My devoted friend.People – the great communicators.The progress of science.Countries and nationalities.

Лексико- грамматический тест: TUTOR -1

Вопросы к зачету для проведения промежуточной аттестации



(1 курс I I семестр)

Healthy lifestyle.Travelling.There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes..Money – buying, paying, selling.The republic of Adygeya.My future profession.

Лексико- грамматический тест: TUTOR -2

Вопросы к экзамену для проведения промежуточной аттестации

(2 курс, III семестр)

Introduction to Law.

State and political systems.Crime and justice.Types of punishment.Legal skills.Applying for a job. Legislation of Russia.Civil code of the Russian Federation.Лексико-грамматический тест: TUTOR -3

Вариант 1

Выполните тест. Заполните таблицу:

1. My name`s Tamara. I_____ twenty-one years old.

a) Is **c)** am

7. **b)** have **d)** got

2. Is Igor a teacher ? No, ____ _____.

a) he not **c)** it isn`t

b) he doesn`t **d)** he isn`t

3. My brother _____like to go to school.

a) doesn`t **c)** don`t

b) not **d)** hasn`t

4 I _____ _____the Beatles last year, but now I do.

a) not like **c)** don`t like

b) didn`t like **d)** didn`t liked

5. _____ _____ _____milk in the bottle.

a) It is any **c))** There is any

b) There is some **d))** There are some

6. My mother _____me to buy some bread.

a) said **c)** told

b) say to **d)** told to

7. Have you _____been to Paris?

a) often **c)** never

b) usually **d)** ever

8. Tamara didn`t meet _____friends in the street.

a) none **c)** any

b) someone **d)** a

9. _____you speak English, Igor? - Yes, a little.

a) have **c)** has

b) can **d)** are

10. We can see an English film _____Thursday.

a) on **c)** in

b) at **d)** of

11. He _____ _____ _____ to Paris.

a) have never been **c)** had never been

b) has never been **d)** is never been

12. The flat of my friend is _____ than ours.

a) large **c)** larger

b) largest **d)** largely

13. "Whose watch is it ?" - "It is _____".

a) theirs **c)** mine

b) ours **d)** my

14. "Old" is the opposite of "_____".

a) young **c)** short

b) tall **d)** thin

15. After I _____ school, I`ll enter the University.

a) to finish **c)** finishes

b) have finished **d)** finish

16. She _____, when her mother came.

a) cook **c)** was cooking

b) is cooking **d)** cooks

17. We had no car at that time because we _____ our old one.

a) sell **c)** have sold

b) sold **d)** had sold

18. Julia _____ _____ to the cinema last night.

a) has invited **c)** was invited

b) is invited **d)** shall be invited

19. He said he _____ _____ _____ there.

a) will not be **c)** isn`t

b) wasn`t **d)** were

20. He is clever man, _____?

a) aren`t they **c)** will he

b) does he **d)** isn`t he

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Вариант 2

Выполнитетест. Заполнитетаблицу:

1. Mag and her sister _____ in Rome.

a) Is **c)** are

b) does **d)** has

2. You work for the Engineering Company, _____ you?

a) don`t **c)** did

b) do **d)** didn`t

3. Mother _____ breakfast for her children.

a) are preparing **c)** prepares

b) have prepared **d)** prepare

4. Ten minutes ago I _____ a strange noise.

a) hear **c)** has heard

b) heard **d)** will hear

5. _____ any milk in the fridge ?

a) Is **c))** Is there

b) Has **d))** There are

6. Did he _____ you the truth ?

a) speaks **c)** said

b) tell **d)** talk

7. Has he _____ done his homework ?

a) already **c)** never

b) sometimes **d)** yet

8. You can see pictures of _____ great writers.

a) no **c)** any

b) some **d)** every

9. _____ I open the window ?

a) Must **c)** Have to

b) Shall be able **d)** May

10. Let`s meet _____ 7 o`clock in the evening.

a) on **c)** in

b) at **d)** of

11. He _____this novel.

a) have already read **c)** has already read



8. **b)** has read already **d)** already reads

12. This child is _____ than that one.

a) small **c)** smallest

b) smaller **d)** most small

13. My bag is large, _____ is larger.

a) their **c)** mine

b) our **d)** yours

14. " Above " is the opposite of "_____ "

a) behind **c)** over

b) below **d)** in front of

15. If you _____ the exams, we`ll take a long holiday.

a) passing **c)** pass

b) will pass **d)** to pass

16. Igor _____ in a bank when he met Tamara.

a) is working **c)** has worked

b) works **d)** was working

17. I knew him at once though I _____ him many years before.

a) had met **c)** met

b) meet **d)** will meet



18. The Titanic _____ 11 Oscars.

a) is given **c)** was given

b) was gave **d)** gave

19. Kate said she _____ Coca Cola.

a) didn`t like **c)** don`t like

b) might like **d)** won`t like

20. It`s cold today, _____?

a) isn`t it **c)** hasn`t it

b) it is **d)** has it

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Ответы

Вариант 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	**d**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**a**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**c**	**a**	**d**	**c**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**d**

Вариант 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

c	**a**	**c**	**b**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**b**	**d**	**b**	**c**	**b**	**d**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**a**	**c**	**a**	**a**

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