Минобрнауки России

Бузулукский гуманитарно-технологический институт (филиал)

федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения

высшего образования

**«Оренбургский государственный университет»**

Кафедра педагогического образования

Фонд оценочных средств

по дисциплине

*«Б.1.Б.3 Иностранный язык»*

Уровень высшего образования

БАКАЛАВРИАТ

Направление подготовки

Направление подготовки

*08.03.01 Строительство*

(код и наименование направления подготовки)

*Промышленное и гражданское строительство*

(наименование направленности (профиля) образовательной программы)

Тип образовательной программы

*Программа академического бакалавриата*

Квалификация

*Бакалавр*

Форма обучения

*Очная*

Год набора 2019

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля знаний обучающихся по направлению подготовки *08.03.01 Строительство Промышленное и гражданское строительство*

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»(английский)

Фонд оценочных средств обсужден на заседании кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин

протокол № \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_от "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_г.

Е.В.Фролова

Первый заместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*подпись расшифровка подписи*

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*должность подпись расшифровка подписи*

*должность подпись расшифровка подписи*

**Раздел 1. Перечень компетенций, с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения дисциплины**

| *Формируемые компетенции* | *Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций* | *Типы контроля* | *Виды оценочных средств по уровню сложности/шифр раздела в данном документе* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ОК-4 способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия | **Знать:**  - специфику артикуляции звуков, интонации и ритма нейтральной речи в немецком языке, особенности полного стиля произношения, характерные для сферы профессиональной коммуникации;  - лингвистический минимум в объеме 4000 учебных лексических единиц общего и терминологического характера, необходимого для возможности получения информации профессионального содержания из зарубежных источников;  - особенности дифференциации лексики по сферам применения (бытовая, терминологическая, общенаучная, официальная и др.);  - свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы;  - основные способы словообразования;  - основные грамматические явления, характерные для профессиональной речи и обеспечивающие коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при устном и письменном общении;  - культуру и традиции стран изучаемого язык, правила речевого этикета. | Тестирование по лексико-грамматическому материалу.  Вопросы для опроса. | **Блок А** Задания репродуктивного уровня |
| **Уметь:**  - использовать транскрипцию;  - применять лексико-грамматические средства в коммуникативных ситуациях официального и неофициального, диалогического и монологического общения;  - вести диалогическую и монологическую речь в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения, основы публичной речи (устное сообщение, доклад);  - понимать устную речь в сфере бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации;  - извлекать необходимую информацию из различного вида текстов (текстов по профилю специальности). | Устное индивидуальное собеседование – сообщение по УРС (учебно-речевая ситуация). | **Блок B**  Задания реконструктивного уровня |
| **Владеть:**  - навыками оформления речевых высказываний обиходно-литературного стиля, официально-делового стиля, стиля художественной литературы, научного стиля;  - лексическим минимумом общего и терминологического характера;  - навыками получения необходимой информации, находящейся в открытом доступе (из специализированного журнала, сайта в интернете и т.д.);  - основами частной и деловой переписки и оформлением стандартных  речевых произведений (аннотация, реферат, тезисы, биография). | Выполнение творческого задания. | **Блок С**  Задания творческого уровня |

**Раздел 2. Типовые контрольные задания и иные материалы, необходимые для оценки планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (оценочные средства). Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания**

**А0**

1.1. Mrs Jones had … .

a) a trio; b) a treble; c) triplets.

1.2. Mrs Vine had had … the week before.

a) quarts; b) quads; c) a quartet.

1.3. Twins often seem to … a generation.

a) hop; b) skip; c) jump.

1.4. There was a case of … twins in our town recently.

a) Japanese; b) Chinese; c) Siamese.

1.5. There`s a … of twins in our family – on my father`s … .

a) story; b) geography; c) history; d) tree; e) side; f) line.

1.6. I was … child, though.

a) an only; b) a missing; c) a single.

1.7. All the members of our football team are related … marriage.

a) by; b) to; c) on.

1.8. When Mother remarried, her second husband, my …, gave me a nice

bicycle.

a) forefather; b) stepfather; c) grandfather.

1.9. He said to me, ` Look, I know you`re not my own …, but let`s be friends.`

a) flesh and blood; b) blood and guts; c) skin and bones.

1.10. My … originated from a tribe of Red Indians.

a) ancestors; b) ancients; c) antiques.

1.11. Not many of my own … relatives are still alive.

a) blood; b) skin; c) heart.

1.12. My …-grandfather fought at the Battle of Waterloo.

a) grand grand grand; b) great grand grand; c) great-great-great.

1.13. My brother-in-low inherited £ 500,000 in his uncle`s … .

a) will; b) testament; c) wishes.

1.14. I was left £ 50 and a cat by … relative; I believe it was a … cousin – or

perhaps it was a …-aunt.

a) a distant; b) an unclear; c) a long-distance; d) double; e) second; f) dual;

g) grand; h) great; i) large.

1.15. Peter is an orphan; he was … at the age of two.

a) adjusted; b) adapted; c) adopted.

1.16. Paul comes from a broken home; he has lived with a number of …

parents.

a) loan; b) foster; c) second-hand.

1.17. Mary was from a single-parent family; now she`s looked after by her … .

a) keeper; b) warden; c) guardian.

1.18. I`m off to have Sunday lunch with my … now.

a) outlaws; b) by-laws; c) in-laws.

1.19. In my \_\_\_ thirties I had enough money to buy a house.

a) early; b) low; c) young.

1.20. My parents died when I was \_\_\_.

a) a baby; b) young; c) small.

1.21. I was \_\_\_ by my grandmother.

a) trained; b) grown up; c) brought up.

1.22. My grandmother had to \_\_\_ us with money she made working in a shop.

a) support; b) prop; c) carry.

1.23. Of course, we didn`t have much money, and lived in terrible \_\_\_.

a) poor; b) poverty; c) poorly.

1.25. Naturally, we both dreamed that one day we would live a life of \_\_\_.

a) luxurious; b) luxury; c) luxuriously.

1.26. As a \_\_\_, I didn`t fit in with the other kids because I didn`t have the things they had.

a) children; b) young; c) child.

1.27. This got worse when I became a \_\_\_.

a) teenager; b) teenage; c) teenaged.

1.28. I left school in my \_\_\_.

a) middle teens; b) mid teens; c) central teens.

1.29. My grandmother was disappointed that I had decided to \_\_\_ school.

a) drop into; b) drop down from; c) drop out of.

1.30. I had the \_\_\_ t go to college, but I didn`t have enough money.

a) possibility; b) opportunity; c) opportune.

1.31. I took \_\_\_ photography as a hobby.

a) on; b) out; c) up.

1.32. Helen has lived in this village since she was \_\_\_.

a) a child; b) a youth; c) an infant; d) a toddler.

1.33. The doctor said that this disease is common among young \_\_\_.

a) youths; b) kids; c) babies; d) children.

1.34. The \_\_\_ of today is very active in business.

a) children; b) kids; c) infants; d) youth.

1.35. They have two \_\_\_. Their son is an architect, and their daughter is a

student at the university. She`s going to be a doctor.

a) infants; b) kids; c) children; d) youths.

1.36. Mt daughter is just a \_\_\_. She has just learnt to walk.

a) kid; b) child; c) toddler; d) infant.

1.37. They are just \_\_\_. Don`t judge them too strictly.

a) infants; b) toddlers; c) kids; d) youths.

1.38. During the match, the police arrested several \_\_\_ who were fighting.

a) children; b) kids; c) infants; d) youths.

1.39. “How are your \_\_\_?” – “Just fine! Thank you.”

a) infants; b) youths; c) kids; d) toddlers.

1.40. A newborn \_\_\_ was brought into the room.

a) kid; b) baby; c) toddler; d) infant.

1.41. In most countries of the so-called third world there is a high rate of \_\_\_

mortality.

a) infant; b) kid; c) youth; d) toddler.

1.42. “How old is your \_\_\_?” – “Oh, she`s just a three-month-old \_\_\_.”

a) kid … baby; b) kid … infant; c) infant … youth; d) child … toddler.

1.43. My sister is expecting a \_\_\_.

a) a baby; b) a child; c) an infant; d) a youth.

1.44. In the 1950s, \_\_\_ culture began in the US. \_\_\_ began to have separate

culture from their parents.

a) youth … Kids; b) youth … Teenagers; c) children … Kids; d) children

… Teenagers.

1.45. In the campus we saw a group of college \_\_\_.

a) youths; b) toddlers; c) infants; d) kids.

1.46. At the weekend I`m going to take the \_\_\_ to the countryside.

a) children; b) kids; c) infants; d) toddlers.

1.47. In his \_\_\_, he travelled a lot.

a) child`s age; b) infant`s age; c) youth; d) kid`s time.

1.48. She has no brothers or sisters. She`s the only \_\_\_.

a) youth; b) infant; c) child; d) baby.

1.49. We are all \_\_\_ of the nuclear age.

a) kids; b) children; c) infants; d) toddlers.

1.50. My elder sister is \_\_\_ teacher. She works at a primary school.

a) an infant; b) a children; c) a child`s; d) childish.

1.51. He is the \_\_\_ of the family. His two sisters are much older than he.

a) child; b) kid; c) baby; d) infant.

1.52. His parent died when he was very young. He was raised in a \_\_\_ home.

a) children`s; b) kid`s; c) infant`s; d) youth`s.

1.53. In the \_\_\_ I saw two \_\_\_.

a) baby carriage … babies; b) baby buggy … babies; c) child`s carriage …

children; d) child`s buggy … children;

1.54. \_\_\_ in our country leaves much to be desired.

a) Children; b) Childcare; c) Childish; d) Childlike.

1.55. My sister has a part-time job as a \_\_\_.

a) baby-sitter; b) childcare; c) baby-minder; d) baby carriage.

1.56. In the nest the children saw a few \_\_\_ birds.

a) kid; b) baby; c) babyish; d) infant.

1.57. We use the proverb “A burnt \_\_\_ dreads the fire” when we speak about

people who are afraid of everything without having any grounds for their fear.

a) infant; b) child; c) children; d) baby.

1.58. It`s \_\_\_ to cry about having a tooth out at your age!

a) childlike; b) babyish; c) babylike; like children.

1.59. Suddenly we heard a \_\_\_ voice.

a) childish; b) childlike; c) childhood; d) children`s.

1.60. My younger brother is in the \_\_\_ class. He is six years old.

a) children`s; b) infants`; c) kid`s; d) child`s.

1.61. Mozart was \_\_\_ prodigy: he composed a symphony at the age of seven.

a) a kid; b) a youth; c) an infant; d) a child.

1.62. Measles is a very dangerous \_\_\_ disease.

a) kid; b) infant; c) childhood; d) youth.

1.63. He is so \_\_\_, so optimistic, so sincere.

a) child; b) childish; c) childlike; d) children`s.

1.64. In his \_\_\_, when he was just a few months old, he had some dangerous

disease and became an invalid.

a) infanthood; b) babyhood; c) babyish; d) toddlerhood.

1.65. Don`t ask me about the building contract – that`s Robert`s \_\_\_.

a) kid; b) infant; c) toddler; d) baby.

1.66. We use the phrase “through the \_\_\_ out with the bath water” when we

mean losing the most important part of something when getting rid of the unwanted

part.

a) kid; b) infant; c) toddler; d) baby.

1.67. After the party we went \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.68. Our new \_\_\_ is beginning to look more like a real \_\_\_.

a) home … house; b) house … home.

1.69. Do you live in a \_\_\_ or in a flat?

a) home; b) house.

1.70. Does your company produce goods for the \_\_\_ market or for export?

a) home; b) house.

1.80. There has been a rise in \_\_\_ prices.

a) home; b) house.

1.81. What`s your \_\_\_ address?

a) home; b) house.

1.82. A lot of goods were stored in the \_\_\_.

a) warehouse; b) warehome.

1.83. The \_\_\_ of Windsor is the British royal family.

a) Home; b) House.

1.84. Windsor Castle is one of the official \_\_\_ of the British royal family, in the

town of Windsor.

a) homes; b) houses.

1.85. Longman is one of the well-known British publishing \_\_\_, which produces

a lot of English textbooks and dictionaries.

a) homes; b) houses.

1.86. The proverb “There is no place like \_\_\_” means that your own country is

the nicest place to live in.

a) home; b) house.

1.87. The \_\_\_ Representatives did not approve the bill and voted against it.

a) Home; b) House.

1.88. It`s late. They must have gone \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.89. He was born under the \_\_\_ of Lion.

a) Home; b) House.

1.90. They used to have a happy \_\_\_ life in the villa by the sea.

a) home; b) house.

1.91. This new building will \_\_\_ the Department of Biology.

a) home; b) house.

1.92. China is the \_\_\_ of tea.

a) home; b) house.

1.93. It`s not easy to keep \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.94. Canada is the \_\_\_ of hockey.

a) home; b) house.

1.95. A lot of families in the village \_\_\_ the people who had suffered from the

earthquake.

a) homed; b) housed.

1.96. A lot of \_\_\_ are being built in our city.

a) homes; b) houses.

1.97. My aunt likes \_\_\_ plants. She has a lot of them. You can see hem

everywhere in her \_\_\_.

a) house … house; b) house … home; c) home … house; d) home … home.

1.98. You don`t have to worry about catering. Lunch and coffee are on the \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.99. They`ve bought a \_\_\_ in the countryside and made it a charming \_\_\_.

a) home … house; b) house … home; c) house … house; d) home … home.

1.100. When we changed the furniture in the flat, it was beginning to feel like \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.101. I came up nearer. In the window I saw the advertisement “Attractive \_\_\_

for rent. Just for you to feel comfortable.”

a) homes; b) houses.

1.102. She is quite at \_\_\_ with computers.

a) home; b) house.

1.103. The number of people who have bought or are buying \_\_\_ is steadily

increasing.

a) home; b) houses.

1.104. She was born in Sydney, but she has made Los Angeles her \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.105. I asked the waiter what their \_\_\_ wine was.

a) home; b) house.

1.106. She left \_\_\_ at sixteen and went to New York to start a career of an actress.

a) home; b) house.

1.107. India is the \_\_\_ of elephants.

a) home; b) house.

1.108. Each company has its own \_\_\_ style of writing official letters.

a) home; b) house.

1.109. “Are they hospitable people?” – “Yes, they keep open \_\_\_.”

a) home; b) house.

1.110. You can live in my flat while I`m away on holidays. Make yourself at \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.111. The British parliament consists of two parts – the \_\_\_ of Lords and the \_\_\_

of Commons.

a) Home … House; b) House … House; c) Home … Home.

1.112. Is he at \_\_\_ from work yet?

a) home; b) house.

1.113. The performance was a great success. The \_\_\_ was full. All tickets had

been sold long in advance.

a) home; b) house.

1.114. I don’t feel like going out. Let’s stay at \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.115. We are going to move \_\_\_ next week.

a) home; b) house.

1.116. I prefer \_\_\_ cooking.

a) home; b) house.

1.117. We saw a hen \_\_\_ at a distance of a about two hundred metres.

a) home; b) house.

1.118. We’ve got a large vegetable garden in the countryside. We eat \_\_\_-grown

vegetables.

a) home; b) house.

1.119. They bear their burden by themselves and do not let other people intrude

into their \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.120. They had a nice, cultured \_\_\_.

a) home; b) house.

1.121. They live in a(n) … house which stands by itself in a field.

a) attached; b) detached; c) detaching; d) semi-detached.

1.122. Having made his fortune he now … in great luxury in a large house in the

country.

a) dwells; b) inhabits; c) leaves; d) lives.

1.123. My brother lives on the eleventh floor of that … of flats.

a) block; b) building; c)house; d) tower.

1.124. His house is nothing out of the …, it`s just an average four-roomed house.

a) normal; b) ordinary; c) typical; d) usual.

1.125. Going down the street, she walked past a long … of houses, all exactly

alike.

a) queue; b) rank; c) row; d) train.

1.126. In the village he was looked up to as the lord of the … .

a) castle; b) fortress; c) manor; d) tower.

1.127. He keeps all his tools and do-it-yourself equipment in a … in the garden.

a) barn; b) hut; c) shed; d) stable.

1.128. Our house isn`t joined to the other houses in the street: it`s … .

a) attached; b) disconnected; c) detached; d) divided.

1.129. I am staying in a youth … in the centre of the town.

a) hostel; b) inn; c) pub; d) stable.

1.129. We are going to … our house by building another room onto it.

a) develop; b) extend; c) spread; d) stretch.

1.130. The … outside the house said “PRIVATE”.

a) advice; b) label; c) notice; d) threat.

1.131. The … of the house were dug in June and the roof was on by December.

a) basements; b) ground floors; c) scaffolds; d) foundations.

1.132. When you build a house you must start by laying the … .

a) attic; b) basement; c) cellar; d) foundations.

1.133. The house is old and it`s in bad … .

a) condition; b) damage; c) situation; d) state.

1.134. She was keen to … the house to its original condition.

a) rebuild; b) renew; c) renovate; d) restore.

1.135. The best person to approach if you are house-hunting is an … .

a) agent; b) clerk; c) official; d) representative.

1.136. I would like to have a house …, but for the time being I must rent this flat.

a) by my own; b) for my own; c) of my own; d) to my own.

1.137. Our main concern is to raise the lodgers` … of living.

a) capacity; b) conditions; c) degree; d) standard.

1.138. Are you going to … your flat in Cracow while you are abroad?

a) dispose; b) hire; c) let; d) sale.

1.139. The … for the flat is $ 70 a week.

a) due; b) fee; c) hire; d) rent.

1.140. We are … into our new flat next week.

a) arriving; b) entering; c) moving; d) transporting.

1.141. Could we both stay at you flay? Have you got enough … ?

a) area; b) place; c) room; d) space.

1.142. … a flat with someone is cheaper than living on your own.

a) Dividing; b) Halving; c) Parting; d) Sharing.

1.143. The … of newcomers to longstanding residents is very high in this block

of flats.

a) average; b) cross-section; c) percentage; d) proportion.

1.144. Some of the people living on the Council`s new estate decided to set up

a(n) … association

a) dwellers`; b) football; c) inhabitants`; d) tenants`.

1.145. There are several landladies approved by the university who take in … .

a) inhabitants; b) lodgers; c) residents; d) settlers.

1.146. The Housing Committee has decided to give … to young married couples

with children.

a) preferment; b) presentation; c) prestige; d) priority.

1.147. Homeless families … the empty houses and started to renovate and

redecorate them.

a) homed; b) moved; c) squatted; d) tenanted.

1.148. The landlord … them because they hadn`t paid their rent for three months.

a) demolished; b) dismissed; c) evicted; d) threw out.

1.149. A row of trees … the house from the north wind.

a) fenced; b)prevented; c) sheltered; d) warned.

1.150. Many old houses have an underground room called a(n) … .

a) attic; b) cave; c) cellar; d) loft.

1.151. People were strolling under the trees on either side of the broad …

through the park.

a) alley; b) avenue; c) path; d) track.

1.152. His flat is in the … .

a) basement; b) cellar; c) ground; d) lift.

1.153. He hung up his overcoat in the … as soon as he came into the house.

a) attic; b) cellar; c) hall; d) loft.

1.154. Some town children had never seen grass or trees and could play only in a

small … between their houses.

a) field; b) garden; c) park; d) yard.

1.155. Three stone … lead up to the front door.

a) levels; b) stairs; c) stones; d) steps.

1.156. It is a large building, on six …, and many families live there.

a) flats; b) floors; c) stages; d) stairs.

1.157. He went down to his workshop in the … .

a) annex; b) basement; c) ground floor; d) loft.

1.158. in this part of the country, the fields are separated by stone … .

a) barriers; b) fences; c) hedges; d) walls.

1.159. My address is 52 Long Street, and I live on the … .

a) basement; b) cellar; c) ground floor; d) foundations.

1.160. Their flat is on the top … .

a) attic; b) floor; c) loft; d) store.

1.161. We haven`t got a garage, so we leave our car outside in the … .

a) drive; b) garden; c) pavement; d) porch.

1.162. He waited in the … for the front door to open.

a) crypt; b) inlet; c) porch; d) threshold.

1.163. Although most of the rooms are small, the hall is … .

a) abundant; b) extended; c) spacious; d) tiny.

1.164. The villa has excellent … for cooking and for washing clothes.

a) amenities; b) conveniences; c) facilities; d) utilities.

1.165. That clock is unreliable. It’s been \_\_\_ recently.

a) behind the times; b) keeping bad time; c) taking its time.

1.166. It’s late. We ought to \_\_\_ and continue with the work tomorrow.

a) make a day of it; b) make our day; c) call it a day.

1.167. I start work early, so I usually \_\_\_ , but yesterday was an exception.

a) keep regular hours; b) keep small hours; c) have my moment.

1.168. I’m sorry I can’t stop for a chat, but I’m \_\_\_ at the moment.

a) behind the times; b) in no times; c) pressed for time; d) buying time.

1.169. The language course was excellent. I found that my English improved \_\_.

a) day in day out; b) to a day; c) day by day.

1.170. Bill plays golf \_\_\_, but not often.

a) once in a blue moon; b) off and on; c) in no time at all.

1.171. It’s going to be a busy year for us. We’ve got two major projects to finish

and an even bigger one \_\_\_.

a) in the pipeline; b) at the top of the tree; c) at the end of the ladder.

1.172. My job took a few months before I really could \_\_\_.

a) stand my pace; b) find my feet; c) see the short-list.

1.173. My alarm clock \_\_\_ at six o’clock.

a) goes off; b) goes out; c) goes up.

1.174. Even if I’m asleep, it always \_\_\_ me \_\_\_.

a) makes … off; b) wakes … up; c) gets … up.

1.175. Once I’m \_\_\_, I usually lie in bed for a few minutes.

a) wake; b) woken; c) awake.

1.176. I then \_\_\_.

a) get off; b) get up; c) get in.

1.177. The first thing I do is \_\_\_ a shower.

a) make b) have c) take

1.178. I \_\_\_ my breakfast and have a cup of coffee.

a) make; b) do; c) prepare.

1.179. Then I \_\_\_ my teeth.

a) wash; b) clean; c) brush.

1.180. After that I \_\_\_.

a) put on; b) wear; c) get dressed.

1.181. Next, I \_\_\_ the children to school.

a) fetch; b) take; c) bring.

1.182. I walk to the bus stop and \_\_\_ the bus to the city centre.

a) catch; b) get; c) take.

1.183. I work \_\_\_ 8 o’clock \_\_\_ half past twelve.

a) since … until; b) from … to; c) between … and.

1.184. After lunch, I \_\_\_ a walk in the park.

a) take; b) go for; c) make.

1.185. At half past three I \_\_\_ the children from school.

a) pick up; b) collect; c) fetch.

1.186. In the evening I like to \_\_\_ things \_\_\_.

a) make … easily; b) take … easy; c) go slowly.

1.187. Just before I go to bed, I \_\_\_ the cat \_\_\_.

a) put … up; b) put … aside; c) put … out.

1.188. I enjoy \_\_\_ in bed before I go to sleep.

a) to read; b) reading; c) the reading.

1.189. The last thing I do is \_\_\_ my alarm clock.

a) set; b) prepare; c) load.

1.190. I usually \_\_\_ at about midnight.

a) drop out; b) drop in; c) drop off.

1.191. It’s late. We ought to \_\_\_ and continue with the work tomorrow.

a) make a day of it; b) make our day; c) call it a day.

1.192. It’s twenty years \_\_\_ that we came to live here.

a) the other day; b) to the day; c) this day week.

1.193. Mother had a telephone call from my brother in Australia this morning.

She was very pleased, of course. It really \_\_\_,

a) made her day; b) was her day; c) won her day.

1.194. We visited Sheila this morning and she suggested \_\_ and staying for lunch

and afternoon tea. So we did.

a) having a field day; b) calling it a day; c) making a day of it.

1.195. The language course was excellent. I found that my English improved \_\_\_.

a) day in day out; b) to a day; c) day by day.

1.196. The bath water doesn’t run away properly; I think the … must be blocked.

a) conductor; b) hole; c) pipe; d) tube.

1.197. The tap was dripping because it needed a new … .

a) rubber; b) stopper; c) washer; d) wringer.

1.198. There is a lot of water on the floor. I think the washing machine must be …

a) dropping; b) leaking; c) oozing; d) seeping.

1.199. We’ll have to use the stairs as the lift is out of … .

a) function; b) movement; c) order; d) practice.

1.200. My washing machine has … , so I’m going to the launderette.

a) broken down; b) gone out; c) run down; d) worn out.

1.201. There is something … with my TV. The picture doesn’t come on.

a) bad; b) missing; c) unusual; d) wrong.

1.202. He has a little … next to his garage where he makes things for the house.

a) housework; b) mill; c) workhouse; d) workshop.

1.203. When I turned on the switch, the lights … .

a) cracked; b) expired; c) fired; d) fused.

1.204. I can’t open this lock; the … seems to be jammed.

a) bolt; b) catch; c) closing; d) lock.

1.205. I can smell gas – there must be a … somewhere.

a) break; b) drip; c) flow; d) leak.

1.206. My binoculars were not actually broken, they just needed … .

a) adjusting; b) curing; c) mending; d) repairing.

1.207. There is something wrong with my lamp, I … a shock when I tried to

switch it on.

a) got; b) made; c) suffered; d) took.

1.208. The water could not flow freely because the pipe was … .

a) blocked; b) bolted; c) loaded; d) trapped.

1.209. I’d like to point out that two months have … since you promised to come

and repair my television.

a) elapsed; b) expired; c) lapsed; d) transpired.

1.210. Granny is coming for lunch. Please … the room before she arrives.

a) arrange; b) order; c) polish; d) tidy.

1.211. The attic was thick with … as no one cleared it for years.

a) dust; b) powder; c) rust; d) sediment.

1.212. Will you … the beds at once! Our guests are at the door!

a) clean; b) cover; c) make; d) smoothe.

1.213. The house felt cold and … after weeks of bad weather.

a) damp; b) moist; c) watery; d) wet.

1.214. Mrs Helpful has cleaned our house from … to bottom.

a) attic; b) first floor; c) roof; d) top.

1.215. The only way to clean the box is to … it in soap and warm water.

a) brush; b) polish; c) wash; d) wipe.

1.216. Don`t forget to put the … back on the toothpaste when you have finished

with it.

a) cap; b) cover; c) hat; d) lid.

1.217. She has to work hard to keep the house … and tidy with such a big

family.

a) arranged; b) neat; c) ordered; d) smooth.

1.218. “… your feet before you come into the house,” cried Mrs Tidy.

a) Clean; b) Polish; c) Rub; d) Wipe.

1.219. Ask your sister if she could give me … with the washing up.

a) an aid; b) an assistance; c) a hand; d) a help.

1.220. When you’ve washed up, … the plates before you put them away.

a) clean; b) dry; c) dust; d) sweep.

1.221. Don’t leave your coat lying on the sofa like that! Hang it up by the … at

the back of the collar.

a) band; b) hole; c) hook; d) loop.

1.222. Please, close the window; there’s a terrible … .

a) breeze; b) current; c) draught; d) headwind.

1.223. There was a … of rubbish in the corner of the bedroom.

a) dump; b) mass; c) pile; d) stack.

1.224. Mike picked up a … and went out to clear the snow away from the front

of the house.

a) fork; b) jack; c) rake; d) shovel.

1.225. Do straighten that picture over the fireplace, it looks … from here.

a) bent; b) crooked; c) inclined; d) uneven.

1.226. Before beginning to use the paint, you should … it in the tin.

a) roll; b) stir; c) turn; d) twist.

1.227. Always wear goggles when spraying paint as a … against damage to your

eyes.

a) prevention; b) refuge; c) restriction; d) safeguard.

1.228. This room looks terrible, it’s such a … .

a) disorder; b) litter; c) mess; d) rubbish.

1.229. I think the pattern on that wallpaper has been printed … .

a) back to back; b) face down; c) side to side; d) upside down.

1.230. The house is in good … though it needs to be repainted.

a) condition; b) position; c) standing; d) state.

1.231. My brother has just had central heating … in his flat.

a) inlaid; b) inset; c) installed; d) introduced.

1.232. The town stands mainly on the left … of the river.

a) bank; b) cliff; c) coast; d) shelf.

1.233. Uncle Billy has bought a piece of … near the sea and going to build a

house there.

a) country; b) earth; c) land; d) territory.

1.234. I’m glad I chose this part of town to live in. It’s such a peaceful … .

a) environment; b) neighbourhood; c) proximity; d) surroundings.

1.235. Our village is …; some of the houses are very far apart.

a) diffused; b) extended; c) scattered; d) spread out.

1.236. Modern buildings should … with the surrounding area.

a) blend in; b) join in; c) match; d) suit.

1.237. Since they built the car factory, a lot of new houses have … in the district.

a) hopped up; b) jumped up; c) leapt up; d) sprung up.

1.238. The new town hasn’t the usual … yet, but a theatre, cinema and library

are under construction.

a) aids; b) amenities; c) conveniences; d) equipment.

1.239. When the capital got too crowded, they had to build new towns to take

the … .

a) overfill; b) overrun; c) overspill; d) overstock.

1.240. The monastery is on the … of the town.

a) neighbourhood; b) outskirts; c) suburbs; d) surroundings.

1.241. In early times people constructed their homes from:

a) stone available;

b) any material available;

c) bricks.

1.242. At the time of the Renaissance in the 15th and 16th centuries a new sort of building specialist was:

a) a master stonemason;

b) a craftsman;

c) an artist.

1.243. In the 19th century advances in science meant that:

a) a system of trial and error was relied on;

b) design calculations were introduced;

c) new materials began to be used.

1.244. The construction of the skyscraper was made possible by:

a) the use of steel framing, the invention of the elevator, the telephone, and air conditioning;

b) the use of steel framing;

c) the invention of the elevator and air conditioning.

1.245. Now the construction process is highly organized because:

a) it includes the manufacturers of building products;

b) it involves design professionals;

c) it involves different sorts of building experts

1. The construction industry is divided into five major segments.( **true or false**)

2. Construction is coordinated by general contractors who specialize in several types of construction. .( **true or false**)

3. Specially trade contractors usually do work of only one trade. .( **true or false**)

4. Brick masons build and repair walls, floors. .( **true or false**)

5. Electricians construct and install structures made of wood. .( **true or false**)

6. Glazers are responsible for cutting, replacing and removing all types of glass. .( **true or false**)

7. Many construction trade workers perform their service without the assistance of helpers. .( **true or false**)

8. Heavy and civil engineering construction contractors build projects related to infrastructure. .( **true or false**)

9. Trade workers plan the job and solve problems as they arise. .( **true or false**)

1.246. The foundations have to be strong enough:

a) to prevent them from cracking;

b) to level the ground;

c) to support the building.

1.247. The house will rest on:

a) a concrete foundation;

b) the first courses of bricks;

c) top of a footing of concrete.

1.248. Scaffolding and platforms are provided for the workers:

a) to stand on;

b) to lift up the building materials;

c) to go up and down.

1.249. Slates are made of:

a) clay;

b) wood;

c) any waterproof materials.

1.250. Drainage pipes are connected to:

a) the bathroom and kitchen fittings;

b) the drains and sewers;

c) the floorboards.

1.251. The last thing to do in the house is:

a) to install central heating boilers;

b) to finish the wooden floors, window frames and doors;

c) to paint the house.

1.252. Concrete has the great advantage because:

a) it is made from hydraulic cement, crushed stone or gravel, and sand;

b) it is made in any shape;

c) it has to be worked to the required shape.

1.253. Concrete is the building material that:

a) can be made on the building site;

b) can’t be delivered ready-mixed to the building site;

c) can support walls, floors, beams, columns, girders.

1.254. The strength of concrete is determined by the quantity of:

a) sand and gravel;

b) water;

c) cement.

1.255. To make concrete stronger:

a) it should be put under loads;

b) steel rods should be embedded;

c) it should be put under compression or tension.

1.256. The reinforced concrete beam is compressed because:

a) it is stretched;

b) the stretching force is removed;

c) holes are made through it.

1.257. Lightweight concrete can be made by using:

a) processed clinker or air;

b) different types of shuttering;

c) exposing the stones.

БЛОК А

*А.1 Вопросы для опроса:*

**Раздел № 1 ABOUT MYSELF АND FAMILY**

**Тема № 1: “ABOUT MYSELF”**

1.1. What is your name?

1.2. Where and when were you born?

1.3. How old are you?

1.4. Have you got a family?

1.5. How many people are there in your family?

1.6. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?

1.7. Where do you live?

1.8. Did you study well at school?

1.9. What school did you finish?

1.10. Did your teacher of English help you to choose your future profession?

1.12. What was your favorite subject?

1.13. What do you like to read?

1.14. What sport do you go in for?

1.15. What are you going to be?

1.16. Do you still live with your parents?

1.17. Where does your family live?

1.18. How many are you in the family?

1.19. How many children are in your family?

1.20. What type of car has your family got?

1.21. Where does your father work?

1.22. How many days a week does he spent at work?

1.23. How much money does he earn?

1.24. How much does it take him to get to his job?

1.25. Is he fond of his job?

1.26. Where does your mother work?

* 1. How many days a week does she spend at work?
  2. How much money does she earn?
  3. Is she fond of her job?
  4. Where do you (your brother or sister or both) study?
  5. What is the most popular entertainment in your family a) in the evening? b) at week-ends?
  6. What is your family's hobby?
  7. What is the most favorite kind of sport in your family?

1.34. How many people are there in your family? Who are they?

1.35. How many grandparents have you got? How often do you see them?

1.36. What does your family usually do on Sundays?

1.37. How many cousins do you have? What do you do when you see them?

1.38. Who does the housework in your family? (e.g. cooking, cleaning, washing…)

1.39. Does your family eat meals together? What else do you do together?

1.40. Are there any rules in your family? What are they? Do you think they are fair?

1.41. Who do you take after?

1.42. Do you get on well with you parents?

1.43. Who are you more like in character, your mother or your father?

1.44. Do you want to bring up your children in the same way you were brought up?

1.45. Would you like to live with your parents after getting married? Why or why not?

1.46. Which family member do you get on the best? Why?

1.47. Who do you argue with a lot?

1.48. Tell about the relative you like the most. Why do you like him or her?

1.49. Do you have any family member living or working abroad?

1.50. Do you ever hold family reunion? If so, what happens there?

1.51. How many children would you like to have?

1.52. What size is the perfect family?

1.53. Do you think that families you see on TV or in the movies are like families in your countries? Why or why not?

**Раздел № 2 MY WORKING DAY**

*А.1 Вопросы для опроса:*

2.1. Do you get up early?

2.2. Is it easy for you to get up early?

2.3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?

2.4. Do you do your morning exercises?

2.5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning

2.6. How long does it take you to get dressed?

2.7. What do you usually have for breakfast?

2.8. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?

2.9. When do you usually leave your house?

2.10. Do you work? If yes, where?

2.11. How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)?

2.12. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?

2.13. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?

2.14. What time do you come home?

2.15. How long does it take you to do your homework?

2.16. How do you usually spend your evenings?

2.17. Do you have a lot of free time?

2.18. Do you play any musical instrument?

2.19. Are you fond of listening to music?

2.20. What kind of music do you prefer?

2.21. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, post­cards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?

2.22. What time do you usually go to bed?

2.23. When do you get up?

2.24. How long does it take you to prepare breakfast?

2.25. What do you usually eat for breakfast?

2.26. When do you leave home?

2.27. Do you walk to college (institute)?

2.28. How long do stay at college / institute?

2.29. Do you usually do any job about the house?

2.30. How do you spend your free time

2.31. When do you get up?

2.32. How long does it take you to prepare breakfast?

2.33. What do you usually eat for breakfast?

2.34. When do you leave home?

2.35. Do you walk to college (institute)?

2.36. How long do stay at college / institute?

2.37. Do you usually do any job about the house?

2.38. How do you spend your free time?

2.39. How does an Englishman's day begin?

2.40. What is his favourite breakfast?

2.41. When does he in fact get such a breakfast?

2.42. When does he leave home in the morning?

2.43. How does he get to his place of work?

2.44. How many breaks does he have during the working day? What are they for?

2.45. What does an Englishman usually have for his mid-day meal?

2.46. What food are the English fond of?

2.47. At what time does an Englishman finish work?

2.50. What does he like to do when he comes home from work?

2.51. What sort of meal does he get in the evening?

2.52. What does an Englishman usually do in the evening?

2.53. What is a "local"? Why do people like to go there?

2.54. How does an Englishman's day end?

**Раздел № 3 ЕDUCATION (Education in Russia and Britain)**

*А.1 Вопросы для опроса:*

3.1. Is the school education in Russia compulsory?3.2. How many types of schools are there in Russia?3.3. What new types of schools appeared nowadays?3.4. Is the right to education guaranteed by the Constitution in our country?3.5. What kind of pre – schools do you know?3.6. Are they compulsory?3.7. When do children begin to go to school?  
3.8. Is the tuition free of charge in our country?3.9. What choice does the 9th former have?3.10. What kind of document does the person who finishes the general secondary school receive?

3.11. How many years do students study to get a higher education?3.12. When was your University or Institute established?3.13. Who was the first Rector?3.14. Were there any famous a) scientists, engineers b) politicians c) artists among the graduates of your Institute?3.15. How many people are currently enrolled?3.16. What is the most popular faculty in your Academy?3.17. What’s the aim of British education?3.18. At what age do children go to nursery education?  
 3.19. What age to they start primary school? 3.20. What stages does the primary education ?3.21. What subjects does the curriculum include?3.22. When do teachers measure children’s progress in each subject?3.23. At what school do children study at the age of 11?3.24. How long does their school year last?3.25. When is the main school GCSE- examination taken?3.26. What happens if children fail all the exams they take at the age of 16? 3.27. What can they do if they pass all their exams for levels at the age of 18?3.28. What content do further education courses include?  
3.29. How can you enter university in England?3.30. How long do university courses last?3.31. When do students receive a degree?3.32. How many degrees are there?3.33. Why do 18 and 19 olds choose a college as far away from home as possible?3.34.Where do often freshers live? 3.35.What do all the clubs and societies do to persuade the new students to join their society?3.36. How often do they have seminars and tutorials  
3.37. What do students do at seminars?   
1.38. How long does the school year last?  
3.39. What is the main purpose of the preschool education and of the elementary school?  
3.40. How long does the elementary school last?  
3.41. What subjects does the programme of studies in the secondary school include?  
3.42. What must students do to be graded from A(excellent) to F(failing) levels?  
3.43. What form of education do students choose after graduating from secondary schools?  
3.44. What are the factors determining an institution’s prestige?   
3.45. What are the admission requirements tо the colleges and universities?   
3.46. What are the three types of schools in higher education?   
3.47. What degrees are offered by schools of higher learning in the USA? What are the requirements   
 for each of these degrees?   
3.49. What are the peculiarities of the curricula offered by a college or a university?   
3.50. What is a credit in the US system of higher education?   
3.51. How many credits must an undergraduate student earn to receive a bachelor's degree? How can   
 then be earned?

**Раздел № 4 RUSSIA IS MY HOMELAND**

*Вопросы для опроса:*

**Тема 1. Му Hometown and my house.**

4.1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?

4.2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Fed­eration?

4.3. How many countries have borders with Russia?

4.4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?

4.5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?

4.6. What is Baikal famous for?

4.7. What is the climate in **Russia** like?

4.8. What is the national symbol of Russia?

4.9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?

4.10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

4.11. Where is Moscow located?

4.12. Is Moscow a port city?

4.13. How is Moscow divided into sections?

4.14. What is known about Moscow Underground system?

4.15. What are the places of interest in Moscow?

4.16. Why is the Kremlin the most important place of interest for tourists?

4.17. What Russian Orthodox cathedrals are situated inside the Kremlin?

4.18. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?

4.19. Have you ever been to Moscow?

4.20. If yes, when was it?

4.21. Was it a business trip or a pleasure tour?

4.22. Did you fly, take a bus or a train to Moscow?

4.23. What railway station (airport) did you arrive at?

4.24. What was your first impression of Moscow?

4.25. What places of interest have you visited?

4.26. Where did you stay in Moscow?

4.27. How long did you stayed in Moscow?

4.28. Did you enjoy your visit to Moscow?

4.29. Do you study in your hometown or you just live here while studying?

4.30. Do you like the city where you study? Why and why not?

4.31. Do you know the history of your hometown?

4.32. When was your hometown founded?

4.33. Do you know any famous people who were born in your hometown?

4.34. What are the places of interest in your hometown?

4.35. What is your favourite place in your hometown?

4.36. What is Buzuluk?

4.37. How old is Buzuluk?

4.38. What is the population of Buzuluk ?

4.39. How was it founded?

4.40. What are the main branches of industry in Buzuluk?

4.41. Why do we consider Buzuluk a sity of students?  
4.42. What theatres do you know in it?  
4.43. What places of interest are there in Buzuluk?  
4.44. What problems are the inhabitants of Buzuluk to solve  
4.45. How can American apartments usually be described?  
4.46. What rooms do they usually have?  
4.47. What is the most typical decoration of the apartments?  
4.48. Where are laundry facilities installed?  
4.49. What do they use to regulate the temperature?  
4.50. What are the two types of apartments?  
4.51. Can town-houses be purchased or rented?  
4.52. What is the purchase price of condominiums?

4.53.What houses are the most expensive?  
4.54. What can you say about mobile homes?

**Раздел № 5** Engineering

*Вопросы для опроса*

5.1 Engineering is one of the most ancient occupations in history, isn’t it?

5.2 Can our present-day civilization never could have evolved, without the skills included in the broad field of engineering?

5.3 What where the first toolmakers?

5.4 Who discovered metals in the earth and found ways to refine and use them were the ancestors of mining and metallurgical engineers?

5.5 Who devised irrigation systems and erected the marvelous buildings of the ancient world were the civil engineers of their time?

5.6What is often defined?

5.7What were based many of the early branches of the engineering?

5.8 Whom the great engineering works of ancient times were constructed and operated by?

5.9 When people did begin to seek devices and methods of work that were more efficient than human?

5.10 What were used to provide energy for some of these new devices?

5.11 When did the Industrial Revolution begin?

5.12 Who the first of the key figures in the concept of horsepower?

**Раздел № 6** Building Engineering as a Discipline

*Вопросы для опроса*

6***.***1What is your specialy future***?***

6.2 What is term civil engineering?

6.3 The history of building is as old as civilization itself, isn’t it?  
6.4 What efforts has an architecture?

6.5 When did civil engineering develop?

6.6 What did Romans build?

6.7 What tradition was based the town building?

6.8 What are the oldest building materials?

6.9 What towns of future should be convenient?

6.10 What does town planning takes into consideration?

**Раздел № 7.** CivilEngineering

*Вопросы для опроса*

7.1. How did building construction begin?

7.2. Is there any difference between civil engineering and building engineering?

7.3. Is building engineering a big subject?

7.4. Why is building engineering very important in modern life?

7.5. What building engineering courses are usually taught at higher educational institutions?

7.6. What degrees do building engineering academic programmers provide?

7.7.Bulding styles

7.8. What kinds of buildings can you find in Britain?

7.9. What’s the origin of many US architectural styles?

7.10. Where do most rich people in the US live?

7.11. What types of houses are associated with New York city?

7.12. How many rooms are there in an ordinary apartment?

7.13. What is a condominium or a co-op?

7.14. Where do poor people in the US live?

7.15. Why are villages considered to be pleasant places to live?

7.16. What kinds of houses are fashionable with professional people?

7.16. What houses are the least popular in the US?

**Раздел № 8.Materials used in Building**

*Вопросы для опроса*

8.1 What naturally occurring and man-made building materials do you know?

8.2 What areas is the use of building materials usually segmented into?

8.3 What is the longest lasting building material?

8.4 What is specific of wood used in construction?

8.5 What types of bricks do you know? What are the advantages of bricks?

8.6 What materials are bricks made from?

8.7 Why is concrete the predominant building material in this modem age?

8.8 What materials is concrete made from?

8.9 What type of buildings is metal used for?

8.10 What did glass as a building material provide people with?

8.11 What do you know about the use of plastics for construction purposes?

8.12 What insulation materials are used in buildings?

8.13 Are there any environmental problems of using and producing building materials?

**Блок B**

**Раздел № 1 ABOUT MYSELF АND FAMILY**

**1.1Put the correct preposition.**

1. She definitely takes \_\_\_ her mother. 2. I always looked \_\_\_ to my oldest

brother when I was little. 3. He loved growing \_\_\_ in the country. 4. She annoyed me

because she was always showing \_\_\_. 5. They were brought \_\_\_ with a very sound

values. 6. We got \_\_\_ with each other right away. 7. They went \_\_\_ together for five

years. 8. I don’t know why they suddenly split \_\_\_. 9. I hate falling \_\_\_ with my

friends. 10. They made \_\_\_ with each other quickly after their row.

**1.2 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals below the text to**

**form a word that fits in the space in each line. There is an example in the**

**beginning (0).**

TRIPLETS

Unlike most of my friends I grew up in a big, (0) …noisy…, happy family so

(1) ……, when I got married, I wanted to have lots of children. The trouble was that

my husband and I were not very (2) …… . In fact we were quite poor so it came as an

(3) …… shock when I had triplets. Everyone in the family was very (4)…… of

course and the babies were absolutely (5) ……, but it was not easy. Small children

are extremely (6) …… and three little girls running around the house made me feel

(7) …… because I was afraid they might hurt themselves. There were (8) ……

moments of course and we were both extremely (9) …… that our children were

happy, (10) ……, and such good friends for one another. In the end, the money was

not important!

0 NOISE

1 NATURE

2 WEALTH

3 AWE

4 SUPPORT

5 ADORE

6 ACT

7 NERVE

8 FUN

9 THANK

10 HEALTH

**1.3 Look at the following short texts and find an example of:**

*a) a nuclear family,*

*b) an extended family,*

*c) a single-parent family,*

*e) a couple who adopted a child,*

*f) a couple with no children.*

1. We`re married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started

secondary scholl, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke is only

five.

2. We`ve onle been married for a year. We`re not planning to start a family

just yet.

3. I`m a single mum. I bring up my son Josh o my own. Josh doesn’t mind

being an only child but I think he`d like a brother or sister one day.

4. We share the house with my mother and father and my wife`s sister and

her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.

5. We couldn`t have children of our own so we decided that adoption was

the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at

the moment but we realize that she might want to find her real mother one day.

**1.4 Use the expressions in the situations below:**

*a) finished with,*

*b) never stop fighting,*

*c) split up,*

*d) had a huge row,*

*e) weren`t right for.*

1) – Do you think I should invite Jeff and Sue to the party? – Haven`t you

heard? They`ve finally decided to \_\_\_.

2) Didn`t you know I`m not seeing James any more. I \_\_\_ him last week. It

was fine while it lasted, but I think we both knew we \_\_\_ each other.

3) We invited Dave and Kate over for dinner last Saturday. It was really

embarrassing. They \_\_\_ and Kate went home in the middle of the main course.

4) Julie and Dave \_\_\_. I`m surprised they stay together.

**1.5 The following events describe a traditional wedding. Put them in the**

**correct order:**

a) Their friends throw confetti at them.

b) They cut the cake and make speeches.

c) Her father walks down the aisle with her.

d) They leave for their honeymoon.

e) They spend ages taking photographs!

f) The bride arrives at the church late.

g) The couple make their wedding vows.

h) They go to the hotel for the wedding reception.

i) The happy couple walk back up the aisle, man and wife!

**Раздел № 2 MY WORKING DAY**

**2.1Complete the following sentences with the phrasal verbs below:**

*a) turn in,*

*b) a lie-in,*

*c) get up,*

*d) wake up.*

*e) sleeping in.*

*f) lie in.*

*g) wait up,*

*h) stay up.*

I’ve got a new job at the airport and have moved into a flat with a couple of

friends. During the week I have to \_(1)\_ early as I have to be at the airport by 6.30

a.m. I try to be very quiet in the mornings so I don’t \_(2)\_ my flatmates. At the

weekends I love \_(3)\_. On Saturdays I sometimes \_(4)\_ till 11. I can’t have a \_(5)\_ if

I’m playing football though, which I sometimes do on Saturday mornings. On

weekday evenings I \_(6)\_ quite early, about 10.30 p.m. usually, but I \_(7)\_ at

weekends, of course. If I get home on Saturday night before my flatmates, I \_(8)\_

until they arrive and we have a drink and a chat before going to bed.

**2.2 Fill in the gaps in the questionnaire.**

1. What time do you normally wake \_\_\_?

2. Do you feel sleepy if you \_\_\_ up after midnight?

3. Do you have a \_\_\_-in at weekends?

4. Would you wait \_\_\_ if a friend or relative you were putting \_\_\_ was

arriving very late?

5. Do you enjoy \_\_\_ in if you don’t have to get up?

6. What time do you usually turn \_\_\_?

7. How often do you sleep \_\_\_ at a friend’s house?

8. How often do you not hear your alarm and \_\_\_?

**2.3 Complete the sentences using phrasal verbs.**

1. I’ll be late back tonight so please don’t bother \_\_\_\_.

2. Kate can’t afford a hotel so she’s asked a friend to \_\_\_ her \_\_.

3. I need an alarm clock to stop me from \_\_\_\_.

4. The removal firm helped us to \_\_\_\_ of our old house.

5. I’m really tired. I think I’m going to \_\_\_\_ soon.

6. Gordon and Martin already knew each other well before they \_\_\_\_

together.

**2.4 Complete the following letter with the collocations below:**

*a) throw a party,*

*b) go clubbing,*

*c) sticking to,*

*d) flying visit,*

*e) went out for a meal,*

*f) night out,*

*g) social whirl,*

*h) spend quality time,*

*i) put in an appearance,*

*j) surprise party,*

*k) called for a celebration,*

*l) special occasion,*

*m) spring a surprise on,*

*n) whirlwind visit.*

Hi Nadia,

How was your weekend? My old school friend Emma came on a \_(1)\_,

which was fun. We had a girls` \_(2)\_ on Saturday with a couple of other friends. We

\_(3)\_ to a local restaurant. So much for me \_(4)\_ my diet!

Emma was there for a \_(5)\_ for her parents on Sunday. She and her brother

wanted to \_(6)\_ them for their 30th wedding anniversary – they thought 30 years

together definitely \_(7)\_ - so they decided to \_(8)\_ for them. They had it at a hotel

near their house and invited all their parents` friends. The vicar who`d married them

even \_(9)\_! They asked me along too and it was lovely, a really \_(10)\_ with a fun

atmosphere. I was just sorry I couldn`t \_(11 much )\_ with Emma, but she promised

the next time she comes it won`t be such a \_(12)\_. Anyway, what about you? Is life

its usual busy \_(13)\_? Do you still \_(14)\_ every weekend?

Claire

**2.5 Complete the conversation.**

Helen: How was Bill’s \_(1)\_ retirement party?

Dave: Great. You should have seen his face; he really had no idea about it and

he was so moved. It was a really nice gesture for the company to \_(2)\_ a party for

him like that. They really wined and \_(3)\_ us. And even the MD put in an \_(4)\_!

What happened to you? I was surprised not to see you there.

Helen: Oh, well! I was planning to come, but then my friends \_(5)\_ a surprise

on me too that same night.

Dave: Was it a \_(6)\_ occasion?

Helen: Yes, it was my birthday and my friends had arranged a girls` \_(7)\_ out

and invited lots of friends that I hadn’t seen for ages.

Dave: Sounds great. Happy Birthday, by the way.

**Read the short texts and then answer the questions.**

1 Childminding

When the children were very young, John worked full-time and Pam had a

part-time job, but when Pam was offered the opportunity of a responsible full-time

job, they didn’t want to hire child minders and so John decided it should be he who

reduced his working hours to look after the children. Although John does

occasionally resent getting so little financial reward for his work and misses the

responsibility he lost, he feels he is well suited to the arrangement he and Pam now

have.

1. When his wife was offered a full-time job, John decided to look after the

children because … .

A) he enjoyed being with them more than his wife did.

B) he didn’t want a stranger to care for them.

C) his wife would earn more money than he could.

D) he only had a part-time job.

E) his working hours were more than Pam’s.

2. We understand from passage that John … .

A) doesn’t have any responsibility.

B) had experience of helping in the house before.

C) takes pleasure in housework.

D) would rather have a full-time job

E) earns little money

3. One regret that John sometimes has is that he … .

A) feels satisfied with the situation.

B) sees so little of his wife.

C) has less responsibility at work than before.

D) has given up an extremely successful.

E) is suitable for the arrangement they have now.

2 Sleep

Some scientists have asserted that there is a correlation between your

intelligence and the amount of sleep you need. The higher your intelligence, the less

sleep you need. Intelligence reaches its peak in the early twenties and most great

scientific discoveries have been made by under thirties. It has been indicated that the

two best ways to maintain your intelligence at its youthful strength are to drink no

alcohol and to continue studying throughout your life.

1. It has been suggested in the passage that …

A) intelligent people need no sleep at all.

B) there is no connection between intelligence and sleep.

C) less intelligent people need less sleep.

D) although it is not certain intelligent people need less sleep.

E) it has been proved that intelligent people need more sleep.

2. Most scientific discoveries were made …

A) by a very small group of people.

B) by people who have drunk very little alcohol.

C) in the first part of the century.

D) by young people.

E) by older people.

3. You can stop your intelligence deteriorating if you …

A) rarely drink.

B) go to university.

C) always try to keep learning.

D) never drink when you are studying.

E) drink and study throughout your life.

**2.6 Put the missing prepositions in the idioms below and expand on the**

**sentences.**

1. I’m \_\_\_ to my ears in work.

2. It’s been one thing \_\_\_ another.

3. I’ve been \_\_\_ my feet all day.

4. Are you \_\_\_ a loose end this evening?

5. I’m tied \_\_\_ till after lunch.

6. I’ve been \_\_\_ the go all day.

7. We’ve been rushed \_\_\_ our feet.

8. I’ve already got enough \_\_\_ my plate.

9. I’ve been burning the candle \_\_\_ both ends.

10. I can fit you \_\_\_ on Monday.

**Раздел №3 EDUCATION**

3.1 Suggest the Russian for:

educational establishments; comprehension school; the right of citizens; on the competitive basis; regardless of nationality; highly - skilled experts; according to; equal rights; it is carried out on the basis; the same school; special importance; for the interested persons; the student’s; exchange program; obligatory; to locate; higher educational institution; to be trained abroad; the limited number

3.2. Match the words having the same meaning:

1. to educate

2. obligatory

3. grant

4. establishment

5. elementary school

a) institution; b) stipend; c) primary school; d) to teach; e) compulsory

3.3. Match the following words and expressions from the list below.

Согласно; возможность; компьютерные навыки; развитие; общеобразовательная школа; посещать; обеспечивать; особенно; выполнять; умение,мастерство; учреждение; запрещать; бесплатный; за рубежом;

free of charge; computer skills; abroad; to provide; to carry out; to attend; comprehensive school; to prohibit; according to; establishment; development; especially; .opportunity; skill;

3.4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word or phrase from the list below:

1. Secondary education is ….. in Kazakhstan.

2. Entry to higher institution is quite….

3. The second is sec­ondary school for middle grades from … through nine.

4. More opportunities appear for the interested persons to be trained abroad on the basis… …

scholarships and the student’s exchange programs.

5 Studying of foreign languages and development …. of pupils is of a special importance.

6.The second stage of education in Kazakhstan is …….

7.Having completed secondary education one can enter …….

*Competitive, of local and state grants, university, five, compulsory, secondary school, of computer skills.*

**Раздел № 4 . Му Hometown and my house.**

**4.1 Read the short texts below, then choose the correct answer.**

**1 Countryside**

Luckily I don`t live in Bath but nearly ten miles away in a village called

Limpley Stoke in the Avon Valley. It seems to be normal in the countryside these

days for professional people who work in the town to prefer to live in the villages;

this make the housing so expensive that the villagers and agricultural workers have to

live in the cheaper accommodation in town, with the result that the farmers commute

out to the farm and everyone else commutes in. Certainly there is no one in the

village who could be called an old style villager. The people nearest to me include a

pilot, an accountant, a British Rail manager, a retired French teacher … not a farm

worker amongst them. But I don`t think there is anything wrong with that – it is just

the nature of villages is changing and there is still quite a strong sense of community

here.

1. The people who live in the village … .

A) tend to work on the farms.

B) are mostly professionals who work in the town.

C) are unable to afford houses in the town.

D) don`t like the old-style villagers.

E) commute to the farms.

2. Housing is expensive because … .

A) its being old style.

B) the professionals working in the village.

C) those with professionals preferring to live in the villages.

D) the shortage of housing in the town.

E) the agricultural workers working on the farms.

3. Despite the change in the basic quality of the villages, the writer thinks

that … .

A) it is a good place for farm workers to make money.

B) living there is not enjoyable.

C) the neighbours are too near to him.

D) there should also be a farm worker among them.

E) people still share the common values and have close ties.

2 Modern life

My grandmother was the daughter of a farmer who lived near a country town.

When she was young she used to complain that life provided her with few

opportunities of meeting interesting people and offered her chance of pursuing her

education. But that was fifty years ago. We still live in the same farmhouse, we still

relish the peace of the countryside and the quiet of the woods, but our life is very

different from that of our grandparents. Why is this? What has made our life so

different? The reason is, of course that discoveries and inventions made since their

time have immensely extended the range of our eyes and ears. One might almost

claim that these inventions can bring the whole world to us in our homes.

1. Obviously the author`s grandmother … .

A) was content with her life.

B) frequently met new people.

C) thought herself lucky on the farmhouse.

D) felt cut off from contact with people.

E) regretted living in the town.

2. Unlike his grandmother the author … .

A) hates the quiet life in the countryside.

B) regrets not living in the city.

C) can not tolerate meeting new people.

D) wants to live a different life.

E) does not complain about the life in the country.

3. Thanks to discoveries and inventions … .

A) the countryside is also polluted.

B) the whole world suffers a lot.

C) we can see and hear the events in the remotest part of the world.

D) farmhouses are now more boring.

E) people have little chance of education.

3 Difficult life

Sixty-eight-year old Mary Cooper leads a very difficult life in a block of

flats in Dover. There is no central-heating installed in the flats so in winter Mrs.

Cooper sits in front of her small electric fire in the kitchen. She goes to bed with her

clothes on because she is too cold to take them off. She has to put old newspapers

between her blankets to keep warm. Sometimes she is not well enough to get up so

she stays in bed all day.

1. Mrs. Cooper … .

A) likes reading in bed very much.

B) is fond of collecting old newspapers.

C) is lazy because she reads newspapers all day.

D) puts blankets between her newspapers to keep warm.

E) Supports her blankets with newspapers so as not to feel cold.

2. She doesn`t change her clothes … .

B) because it is very cold in the house.

C) when she feels very lazy to take them off.

D) because she is sixty eight years old.

E) since she doesn`t have many clothes.

F) Although she stays home all day.

3. She sits in the kitchen … .

A) when the central heating is off.

B) because she likes sitting in front of the electric fire.

C) as the other rooms of the house are very cold.

D) when she doesn`t feel well enough to go to bed.

E) because the only central heating is in the kitchen.

**4.2. Match the names of the houses with the pictures.**

a) bungalow

b) block of flats

c) caravan

d) castle

e) cottage

f) detached house

g) houseboat

h) lighthouse

i) mansion

j) palace

k) semi-detached house

l) tent

m) terraced house

n) windmill

**4.3. Put each of the following words or phrases into the correct place in**

**the passage below:**

**4.4 Put these stages in the right order and then match them with the**

**expressions on the left:**

1) First,

2) Then,

3) Meanwhile,

4) Subsequently,

5) At this stage,

6) Next,

7) Afterwards,

8) Then,

9) Later,

10) Eventually,

11) Finally,

a) the drains are dug.

b) the materials are bought.

c) the house is painted.

d) the walls are built.

e) the site is purchased.

f) the site is levelled.

g) the foundations are laid.

h) the house is ready to live in.

i) the roof is put on.

j) the doors and windows are put in.

k) the electricity and water systems

are installed.

**4.5 Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in**

**the passage below:**

*a) buyer,*

*b) document,*

*c) lawyer,*

*d) price,*

*e) purchaser,*

*f) terms,*

*g) contract,*

*h) fixtures,*

*i) legal,*

*j) proof of*

*ownership,*

*k) seller,*

*l) time,*

*m) deposit,*

*n) information,*

*o) possession,*

*p) property,*

*q) signs.*

Buying a house.

When a \_(1)\_ has chosen the house he wants, he has a \_(2)\_ draw up a

contract. This \_(3)\_ states the \_(4)\_ definition of the \_(5)\_, gives the purchase \_(6)\_,

and demands \_(7)\_ from the present owner. It also includes other important \_(8)\_,

such as the \_(9)\_ that are to remain in the house and the \_(10)\_ when the \_(11)\_ takes

\_12)\_.

The buyer pays a \_(13)\_ when he \_(14)\_ the \_(15)\_. The deposit binds the

\_(16)\_ to the \_(17)\_ of the contract.

**4.6 Match the definition with the correct part of a house:**

1) alcove

2) attic

3) chimney

4) cellar

5) central heating

6) double glazing

7) French windows

8) hall

9) guttering

10) landing

11) lobby

12) lounge

13) niche

14) porch

15) skylight

a) windows made up of two panes of

glass instead of one.

b) the half-pipe along the edge of the

roof to carry away rainwater.

c) a small space in the form of a small

room added to another room for a

bed, books, etc.

d) a window in the roof.

e) used in modern houses instead of

open fires.

f) the space at the top of the stairs.

g) a roofed entrance built onto a

house.

h) doors made of glass which usually

open out onto the garden.

i)a hall or corridor, not a room, which

leads from the entrance to the rooms

inside a building.

j)the wide passage just inside the

entrance of a house off which the

rooms open.

k) a room immediately below the roof

of a house.

l)a hollow passage often rising above

the roof of a building which allows

smoke and gases to pass from the

fire.

m) an underground room, usually used

for storing goods.

n) a comfortable room for sitting in.

o) a hollow place in a wall, usually

made to hold an ornament, books,

etc.

**4.7 Indicate the following parts of a house on the drawing below:**

*a) alcove,*

*b) French windows,*

*c) attic,*

*d) guttering,*

*e) chimney,*

*f) skylight,*

*g) cellar,*

*h) porch.*

**4.8 Fill in the right word.**

1. My landlord has decided to increase my \_ \_ \_ \_ next year.

2. Leave your umbrella in the stand in the \_ \_ \_ \_.

3. The main \_ \_ \_ \_ \_n\_ \_ was locked so they had to use the \_ \_ \_ \_ door.

4. Our flat is in very poor shape now. Last time we had it \_ \_ c\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

was ten years ago.

5. It was very cold in the \_ \_ \_r\_ \_ \_ so she covered her sleeping daughter

with an extra blanket.

6. If you want the estate agent to sell the house for you, you`ll have to let

him see the d\_ \_ \_s that show you`re the legal owner.

7. It was very s\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in the room and the air was difficult to breathe.

8. I expected my husband to come home late, therefore I left the door \_ \_ \_ \_

\_k\_ \_.

9. “Would you like to take a \_ \_ \_ \_?” “No, thanks, I`ve just had a shower”

10. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ on the door before you come into the room!

11. Your room is a terrible \_ \_ \_ \_! Clean it up at once!

12. In Britain a home loan is usually referred to as a m \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

13. Our children no longer sleep in the same room. They have \_ \_ \_ \_r\_ \_ \_

bedrooms now.

14. We are all at home last night sitting watching television in the \_ \_u\_ \_ \_.

15. I put an advertisement for a flat in the \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_`s window, but I

haven`t had any replies yet.

**4.9 Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word**

**for a type of building.**

1. He is a real prince and his family has lived in this \_\_\_\_ since the 14th

century.

2. The high \_\_\_ in New York are mostly to be found in the central part of

Manhattan.

3. Students can save money and make friends by living in a university \_\_\_.

4. An elderly person is better off in a \_\_\_ with no stairs to climb.

5. I`ve always dreamed of moving to the country and living in an old \_\_.

6. The student`s room was so untidy it was like a \_\_\_.

7. When he was set free after twenty years in a \_\_\_, he was amazed at the

changes he found.

8. They don`t live in a house, they live in a modern \_\_\_ of \_\_\_.

9. A family house standing on its own is called a \_\_\_ house.

10. He keeps his tools and equipment in a \_\_\_ he has put up in his garden.

**Раздел № 5. Engineering**

**Task 1. Read and translate the following complex sentences with different types of subordinate clauses. Use your dictionary if necessary.**

1. Technical occupations require more training as a greater technical knowledge is required. 2. Construction colleges offer a specialized learning environment for students who want to learn how to understand basic concepts about building processes. 3. The industry experts have predicted that there will be more than 45,000 new construction jobs in Scotland over the next decade. 4. In the fields of architecture and civil engineering, construction is a process that consists of the building or assembling of infrastructure.5. That this type of cables must be placed correctly is essential.6. Once the design is completed by the design team, a number of construction companies may be asked to make a bid for the work. 7. A construction project is a complex net of contracts and other legal obligations, each of which must be carefully considered.8. Construction managers may travel considerably when they are responsible for activities at many sites. 9. Although the construction work is not dangerous, injuries can occur. 10. What is important is the correct sequence of building operations.

**Task 2. Read and translate the following complex sentences with relative clauses in which the relative conjunctions are left out.**

Example:

I haven’t seen the fax we received this morning. *–* Я не видел факс, который мы получили сегодня утром.

1. The structural engineer must design structures to be safe for their users and to successfully fulfil the function they are designed for. 2. There are lots of different types of engineering. The one thing they have in common is that they use Maths and Science to improve industry and manufacturing. 3. The report he made after the delegation had visited our plant shows that he has finally realized the importance of the work we are doing here. 4. The noise I heard was caused by the arrival of the lorries with new products. 5. The way the weight of the components of concrete is determined is specified by the requirements of the project and the various local building codes and regulations. 6. The type of houses the constructors were building was part of the great construction boom.

**Task 3. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the words from the active vocabulary.**

1. They build new houses in that area. Types of buildings may be classified according to the role in the. community. Modern building constitutes a vital element of national industry.

2. They are planning to construct a new supermarket near our house. The factors that condition the selection of materials for construction include availability, cost and physical properties. During building construction, several things went wrong.

3. Building science and building engineering are fields of study concerned with the technical performance of buildings, building materials, and building systems. I am doing a civil engineering course at the university, which is very hard, but I am really enjoying it. Structural engineering has made rapid strides in the last century.

4. Buildings have air-conditioning. There are many similarities in the way an air-conditioner works to the way a refrigerator works.

5. The red light means “Stop”. They didn’t provide me with any means of transport. The tests were marked by means of a computer.

6. The growing building industry offers diverse job opportunities. He has a great diversity of interests.

7. We take certain measures to reduce the consumption of the material. She measured the table. This table measures two metres by one metre. We can find the size of something by means of measurement.

8. Steel varies considerably in its microstructure. The demand for various building materials is enormous. A wide variety of mass- produced elements are now available.

9. Some floor materials are easy to maintain. These operations involve the construction, maintenance of structures, grounds, and so on.

10. Wood structures were very common in earlier times. The more insulation we provide, the more the building structure costs.

11. First they laid the foundation, and then they built the walls.

12. Today, the use of Computer-Aided Design techniques has revolutionised design and construction processes within the industry.

13. A new facility had been built just outside the city to process all the sewage. The new factory has enabled to bring research and development activities under the same roof as all production facilities.

14. They perform a considerable amount of building work at the factory. This enables us to ensure the good performance of the beams.

15. The introduction of urban utilities improved life in the city.

16. Surveys are made for many purposes, such as the determination of areas, and the plotting of maps. They started to survey the piece of land that the new motorway will pass through. Surveying is employed to measure and locate lines and angles on the surface of the earth. Many new instruments are employed to facilitate the surveyor’s work.

17. This building method is successfully applied in different cities and towns in this country. Application of plastics in the building field widens from year to year.

18. The house was renovated by the current owners to provide modem living. The stadium is re-opening after a three-year renovation.

**Task 4. Read and translate the following word combinations.**

Example:

a) arch building – арочное здание

b) market building – здание рынка

c) exhibition building – здание для выставки

Power distribution, indoor air quality, project management, construction management, design engineer, cost engineer, process engineer, HVAC (heating, ventilation and air-conditioning) engineer, facility manager, operation manager, computer programming, the life cycle of a building, energy efficiency, control systems, earthquake resistance, wind effects, career possibilities, soil mechanics, building service systems, craft traditions, material properties and performance, safety standards, site safety, construction delays, construction technologies, tender documents, quality control, building construction project, local building authority regulations, highway construction, on a per square metre (foot) basis.

**Task 5. Match the pairs of synonyms from A and B and translate them.**

A B

1) repair a) impact

2) operation b) means

3) construction c) application

4) appliance d) foundation

5) restoration e) diverse

6) use f) maintenance

7) base g) performance

8) way h) facility

9) influence i) building

10) various j) renovation

**6. Раздел №6** Building Engineering as a Discipline

**6.1. Read this information about the most important and widely**

**used building materials.**

*Match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs(a–f)*

1. Technology of concrete production.

2. Composition of cement.

3. The properties of Portland cement.

4. Materials for building masonry units.

5. The properties of major building materials.

6. The aim of the designer.

a. The designer must be able to select and adapt such, materials of

construction that will give the most effective result by the most economical

means. In this choice of materials for any work of construction, the

civil engineer must consider many factors. These factors include availability,

cost, physical properties of materials and others.

b. Timber, steel and concrete all vary, sometimes – over considerable

ranges, in the properties desired by the engineer. Even steel, uniform

as it appears to be, varies considerably in its microstructure. Concrete is

even less uniform than many other materials.

c. Lime, gypsum and cement are the three materials most. Widely

used in building construction for the purpose of binding together masonry

units, such as stone brick and as constituents of wall plaster. Cement

is furthermore the most important component of concrete.

d. Another important class of cement is high alumina cement. High

alumina cement is a material containing alumina. It has an extremely

high rate of strength increase, which is, owing to the violence of the

chemical reaction, accompanied by a considerable evolution of heat.

It is very resistant to chemical attack.

e. It therefore follows that Portland cement like other materials can

to some extent be modified to suit a particular application. The scope

for such purpose-made cements has led to the development of an increasing

variety such as high alumina cement, blast-furnace slag and

pozzuolanas. Portland blast-furnace cement has greater resistance to

some forms of chemicals.

f. The most important building materials may be considered an artificial,

conglomerate of crushed stone, gravel or similar inert material

with a mortar. A mixture of sand, screenings or similar inert particles

with cement and water which has the capacity of hardening into a rocklike

mass is called mortar. The fundamental object in proportioning

concrete or mortar mixes is the production of a durable, material of requisite

strength; water tightness and other essential properties at minimum

cost. To attain this end careful attention must be given to the selection

of cement, aggregate and water.

*Find the words in the text which mean :*

1. To become different, change.

2. The amount of money paid of needed for buying, doing or producing

something.

3. Stones from which a building, wall etc is made.

4. A building material made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement

and water.

5. Extreme force in action that causes damage.

6. The started force apposed to anything moving.

7. A mixer of lime, water, sand etc which is used on walls to give a

smooth surface.

*Complete the sentences using information from the text:*

1. It’s important to …

2. It’s there follows …

3. The designer should …

4. Careful attention must be …

5. It appears to be …

*Find the words in the text which are opposite to :*

1) porous

2) natural

3) rarely

4) careless

5) low

6) reducing

**6.2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:**

1. Kind, cement, to chemical, resistant, attack, very, is, the, to, this.

2. Construction, when, selecting, must, engineer, consider, civil,

the, many, the, material, factors, for.

3. Cement, class, cement, of, alumina, important, high, is, another

4. Materials, influences, building, what, the, of, choice?

5. Uniform, many, concrete, materials, is other, less, than, even

6. Rate, of, increase, extremely, high, strength, material, an, has, this.

7. Lime, are, and, used, gypsum, in, cement, construction, building,

binding, purpose, for, units, the, of, masonry.

8. Artificial, such, may, material, be, an, conglomerate, considered,

a, stone, crushed of, or, with, gravel , a, mortar.

**6.3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):**

1. This type of concrete is known …

2. Reinforced concrete is said …

3. Steel rods are sure …

4. Concrete is usually considered …

5. It is important not to use too much water …

a) … as this will make the concrete weak.

b) … to have reinforcement in the form of wires

c) … to be embedded in the mixture thus forming reinforced concrete.

d) … to crack in tension .

e) … not to shrink due to hydration.

**Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines**

**from the phrases given below:**

A: … (1) …

B: Good morning Sue.

A: … (2) …

B: Go ahead.

A: … (3) …

B: Well, I’m not sure it’s insured for anybody else to drive.

A: … (4) …

B: Well, if you’re sure.

A: … (5) …

B: OK. Speak to you later, then.

a. Could I ask you a favour?

b. I’m fairly certain the company insurance will cover it.

c. Good morning. This is Sue Chalmers, Richard Bart’s P A.

d. I was wondering if I could use your car this afternoon?

e. I’ll check first and give you a ring in a moment.

**. Civil Engeneering**

**Раздел №8 The choice of bilding materials**

**Read this information about the choice of materials.**

*Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraphs (a–e)*

1. The advantages of reinforced concrete.

2. The main characteristics of concrete.

3. New tendencies in the choice of building materials.

4. The chief principles of plastics classification.

5. Factors that influence mass production of prefabricated large-size

concrete and reinforced- concrete structural elements.

The Choice Of Materials

a. Which material can be used to the best advantage for a particular

part of the time building, depends as well on the kind of load to

which it is subjected and on the shape of the part. That the development

of the metallurgical and machine-building industry made possible

mass production of prefabricated large-size concrete and reinforcedconcrete

structural elements is a well-know factor to influence the

choice of materials.

b. Reinforced concrete is a building material in which the joint

functions of concrete and steel are advantageously utilized. Being brittle,

concrete cannot withstand tensile stresses and it cannot therefore be

used in structures subjected to tensile stresses under load. But if steel is

introduced into concrete it changes the property of the monolith.

c. There are two kinds or reinforced concrete: with ordinary reinforcement

and concrete with prestressed reinforcement. To reinforce ordinary

concrete structures is to introduce steel rods in stretched zones of

concrete elements. Rein-forced-concrete structures and elements are

widely used both for residential houses and industrial buildings.

d. In many cases bricks too are very satisfactory for use in the construction.

Bricks generally present a pleasing appearance and can be obtained

with various qualities, colours, and textures. Being of a high volume

weight and high thermal conductivity, ordinary brick is not always

satisfactory in building practices. There are other kinds of bricks which

are more-effective, they are light-weight building bricks, hollow porous

bricks. Light- weight building bricks differ from ordinary clay bricks in

a lower volume weight and lower thermal conductivity, and are therefore

more economical than ordinary bricks.

e. One of the most significant facts about both industry and building

has been research on synthetics and plastics. Plastics have appeared

comparatively recently, bur owing to their inherent valuable and diverse

properties, have found a wide application in many industrial fields (ma-

chine – building, aviation ,textile industry, etc…). In respect to physical

and mechanical properties at a normal temperature of 20 °C all plastics

are divided into rigid, semi-rigid, sift and plastic. In respect to the number

of constituents plastics may be classified as simple and complex.

*Find the words in the text which mean:*

1. Something that is being or is to be carried especially something

heavy.

2. A light artificial, material produced chemically which can be

made into different shapes when soft.

3. A building material made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement

and water.

4. To have an effect on someone or something without of use direct

force or command.

5. Heavy, firm earth, that is soft when wet, but becomes hard, when

baked at high temperature.

6. Act of putting smth. to use.

7. A large block of stone usually taller than it is wide, standing by

itself.

*Complete the sentences using information from the text:*

1. It’s important to …

2. In many cases …

3. In respect to …

4. One of the most …

5. It’s a good idea to …

*Find the words in the text which are opposite to:*

1) brittle

2) to remove

3) hard

4) complex

5) disadvantage

6) unusual

**7.2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:**

1. Consisting, simple, to, as, one, of referred, plastics, are, polymer.

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2. Organic, consists, synthetic, one, the, of, glass, resin.

3. Building, field, deal, complex, plastics, usually, with, in, but,

the, we.

4. Still, change, concrete, its, introduced, properties, does, into, how?

5. Reinforcing, to, with, high, a , material, a , strength , tensile, the,

purpose, provide, of.

6. Strength, cement, of, final, the, paste, likely, is, the, in, reached,

to, three, be, weeks.

7. Is, some, material, of, introduced, into, kind, if, steel, its, property,

it, changes.

8. What, use, both, raw, in, materials, have, into, come, and, industry,

building?

9. Windows, invention, have, used, since, been, of, the, glass,

10. Frame, to, timber, a, bricks, covered, is, an, outer, with , covering.

**7.3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):**

1. There are some kinds of materials which are …

2. Some building materials after …

3. In many cases …

4. There are some kinds of structural materials …

5. In respect of physical and mechanical properties …

a) … a good resistance to compressive loads.

b) … brittle and cannot with stand tensile stress

c) … that have appeared comparatively recently

d) … bricks too are very satisfactory for use in the construction.

e) … these materials are divided into rigid, semi-rigid and soft.

**B.2 Грамматический блок**

* 1. Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол-сказуемое в нужной форме (Present Simple,

Present Continuous, Present Perfect Active Voice). Предложения переведите.

1. The river …(to flow)very fast today - much faster than usual.

2. George says he is 80 years old but 1 …(not/ to believe) him.

3. She …(to stay) with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live.

4. We …(to meet)recently a lot of interesting people .

5. ………..you ever….. (to be) to France?

**1.2.** а) Поставьте следующие существительные в форму их множественного числа.

А watch, a potato, a knife , a country, an ox, a plate, a way, a sheep

б) Образуйте форму множественного числа подчеркнутых существительных.

Сделайте соответствующие изменения в предложениях и перепишите их.

Предложения переведите.

1. The architecture of this building is quite modern.

2. Does your tooth still ache?

3. The withered leaf has fallen to the ground.

4. This story is very interesting.

5. There was a lady, a gentleman and a child in the dining-room.

Задание 2

2.1 Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол-сказуемое в нужной форме (Past Simple, Past

Continuous, Past Perfect Active Voice). Предложения переведите.

1. While I …(to drive) to work, I …(to hear) an old friend on the radio.

2. I …(to get) a letter from Phil yesterday morning.

3. We …(to live) in a very small town when I was a girl.

4. I was not hungry. I …just …(to have) lunch.

5. When I saw him I knew that we …(to meet).

Задание 3

Замените подчеркнутые существительные личными местоимениями (в

именительном или объектном падежах). Предложения переведите.

1.2. Can you meet my sister at the station tomorrow?

2.2. The letter was very long and boring.

2.3. The boy lives alone, without parents.

2.4. Are you in the room? Give my brother a copy-book, please.

2.5. Do you find the English language difficult for understanding?

Задание 4

3.1 Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол-сказуемое в нужной форме (Future Simple,

Future Continuous, Future Perfect Active Voice).

Предложения переведите.

1. Good luck with the exam. We …(to think) about you.

2. The builder says he …(to finish) the roof by Saturday.

3. There …(to be) a world government before the year 2050.

4. Private cars …(to disappear) before the year 2100.

5. This time tomorrow I …(to ski).

Задание 5

Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое в пассивном залоге (Passive Voice) и определите его

временную форму. Предложения переведите.

1. My keys were stolen yesterday.

2. I am never invited to the parties.

3. When I was here a few years ago, a new airport was being built.

4. Look! The door has been painted.

5. Ann said that her car had been stolen.

Задание 6

Перепишите предложения, подчеркните модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We must walk quicker to get to the station in time.

2. When he was young he could run a mile in less than five minutes.

3. You have to be more careful.

4. –May I give you a word of advice? –No, you needn’t.

5. You should cross the road when there is no traffic.

Задание 7

а) Перепишите следующие глаголы, переведите их. Образуйте от них Причастие I

(Participle I).

to make to write

to give to swim

to keep to fall

to show to buy

б) Перепишите следующие ПричастиеII (Participle II). Укажите инфинитив глаголов,

от которых они образованы. Переведите его.

grown brought

spoken closed

taught heard

had asked

Задание 8

Замените подчеркнутые существительные личными местоимениями (в

именительном или объектном падежах). Предложения переведите.

1. Can you meet my sister at the station tomorrow?

2. The letter was very long and boring.

3. The boy lives alone, without parents.

4. Are you in the room? Give my brother a copy-book, please.

5. Do you find the English language difficult for understanding?

Задание 9

а) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения от следующих

прилагательных.

Big, heavy, bad, famous, late, important, flat, far

б) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните

прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной формах.

1. The Neva is wider and deeper than the Moskva River.

2. London is the largest city in England.

3. It’s later than I thought.

4. The more she ignores him, the more he loves her.

5. He is not so successful as his father.

**Блок С**

Тема 1

Exercise 6.1. Bring a picture of a person you know well (mother, father, grandfather, friend) to class. Show it and describe that person. Use the active vocabulary of the unit.

6.2. Choose one of the names in the family tree below and say how the per­son is related to other people. Note that the pictures of marriage part­ners are connected with wedding rings.

►***Pattern:*** *William Luke is Leon Luke's son, Philip Smith's nephew and Laura White's grandson*



*.*

2. Make up your family tree and speak about your family.

3. Work in pairs and talk. Imagine that:

a) you are speaking with a distant relative trying to find out what relation you are to one another;

b) you show your family album to your friend and answer all his or her questions.

Tема 2

**Tell about:** working-day

a) the working-day of your father or mother

b) the usual weekend at home

c) the best day of your life

d) a holiday spent with your friends or relatives (New Year's day, Christmas, 8th of March)

e) the working day of famous people (writers, artists, politicians etc.)

Exercise 3.1 Tell about:

a) your secondary school (college)

b) the faculty of your university

c) your favourite teacher at school.

**Тема3**

**Speak about**

1) Secondary education

2) Higher education. Using the following words and word combinations:

a) School education, to go to school, at the age of, to complete, types of school, tuition, free of charge, free – paying, to consist, primary, middle, upper stages, choice 10th grade, vocational school;

b) Person, finish, general secondary school, receive, certificate, the right to enter, higher educational establishment, entrance examinations, to hold, to be headed, rector, dean, faculty, train, specialist.

3.Make up dialogue on the themes about myself University using the following words:

Name, family, students, home town, father, mother, sister, brother, to study, to work, to enter, to be found of, to have, grandmother, grandfather, relatives, department, faculty, lecture hall, to equip, research, carry out experiment, scientific society, mark, to take an examination, to take a test, to pass an examination, to fail in an examination, to enter the University, to graduate from the University, to work hard.

**4.Make a conversation based on the text, using the questions.**

1. What’s the aim of British education?
2. At what age do children go to nursery education?
3. What age to they start primary school?
4. What stages does the primary education ?
5. What subjects does the curriculum include?
6. When do teachers measure children’s progress in each subject?
7. At what school do children study at the age of 11?
8. How long does their school year last?
9. When is the main school GCSE- examination taken?
10. What happens if children fail all the exams they take at the age of 16?
11. What can they do if they pass all their exams for levels at the age of 18?
12. What content do further education courses include?

**Тема 4.Give a short story about Buzuluk using plan.**

1. 4.1. What is Buzuluk?
2. 4.2. How old is Buzuluk?
3. 4.3. What is the population of Buzuluk ?
4. 4.4. How was it founded?
5. 4.5. What are the main branches of industry in Buzuluk?
6. 4.6. Why do we consider Buzuluk a sity of students?
7. 4.7. What theatres do you know in Omsk?
8. 4.8. What places of interest are there in Buzuluk?
9. 4.9. What problems are the inhabitants of Buzuluk to solve?

**Тема 5**

5.1 Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Environment, is, to, necessary, of, why, a, existing, make, the,

survey?

2. Will, take, the, must be, plan, as, development, the, one, certain,

can, of, city, a, when, flexible, place.

3. Topography, the, defines, master, the, its, to, plan, pattern, the,

town, and, the, relation, of.

4. Industry, housing, and, zones, it, the, areas, and, principle, for,

necessary, shows.

5. Last, the, town, greatly, has, since, it, I, changed, saw.

6. Development, when, in, mind, bear, a, design, we, future, of,

town, should, a, making.

7. Accept, most, the, town, planners, pattern, town, traditional.

8. A, of, what, survey, does, consist?

9. Best, we, take, to, are, decide, all, into, the, what, consideration,

and, advantages, is, disadvantages, plan.

10. Life, it, growth, a, is, law, because, is, or.

5.2 Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing

lines from the phrases given below:

A: … (1) …

B: Hi, Lisa. Well, I can’t open my e-mail attachments.

A: … (2) …

B: Yes, the emails are fine. But when I double-click on the attachments,

nothing happens.

A: … (3) …

B: Oh, right. So, what can I do?

A: … (4) …

B: OK. I’ll try that. Thanks.

a. Open Tools-Options-Security. Try lowering your security level

b. Technical support. Lisa here. What’s the problem?

c. Well, your email program may be blocking the attachments.

d. You’re welcome.

e. OK. How about the emails themselves? Can you open them all

right?

**Тема 6**

6.1 Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines

from the phrases given below.

A: … (1) …

B: Hello. I’d like some information about your new mobile phone,

please.

A: … (2) …

B: Yes, please. Do you think you will send it by email?

A: … (3) …?

B: Yes, that’s fine.

A: … (4) …?

B: Yes, it’s.

A: … (5) …?

B: Thanks. I’ll send it today.

a. Certainly. Would you like me to send you a brochure?

b. Of cause. Shall I send it as a Word attachment?

c. Right. I’ll send it today.

d. Mobile Express. This is Customer Service, Robert speaking.

How can I help you?

e. Good. So, could I have your email address, please?

6.2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Consisting, simple, to, as, one, of referred, plastics, are, polymer.

2. Organic, consists, synthetic, one, the, of, glass, resin.

3. Building, field, deal, complex, plastics, usually, with, in, but,

the, we.

4. Still, change, concrete, its, introduced, properties, does, into, how?

5. Reinforcing, to, with, high, a , material, a , strength , tensile, the,

purpose, provide, of.

6. Strength, cement, of, final, the, paste, likely, is, the, in, reached,

to, three, be, weeks.

7. Is, some, material, of, introduced, into, kind, if, steel, its, property,

it, changes.

8. What, use, both, raw, in, materials, have, into, come, and, industry,

building?

9. Windows, invention, have, used, since, been, of, the, glass,

10. Frame, to, timber, a, bricks, covered, is, an, outer, with , covering.

**Тема 7.** Civil Engineering

**Тема 8.** Materials used in Building

**1**. Read this information about the most important and widely

used building materials.

Match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs(a–f)

1. Technology of concrete production.

2. Composition of cement.

3. The properties of Portland cement.

4. Materials for building masonry units.

5. The properties of major building materials.

6. The aim of the designer.

The Most Important And Widely Used Building Materials

a. The designer must be able to select and adapt such, materials of

construction that will give the most effective result by the most economical

means. In this choice of materials for any work of construction, the

civil engineer must consider many factors. These factors include availability,

cost, physical properties of materials and others.

b. Timber, steel and concrete all vary, sometimes – over considerable

ranges, in the properties desired by the engineer. Even steel, uniform

as it appears to be, varies considerably in its microstructure. Concrete is

even less uniform than many other materials.

c. Lime, gypsum and cement are the three materials most. Widely

used in building construction for the purpose of binding together masonry

units, such as stone brick and as constituents of wall plaster. Cement

is furthermore the most important component of concrete.

d. Another important class of cement is high alumina cement. High

alumina cement is a material containing alumina. It has an extremely

high rate of strength increase, which is, owing to the violence of the

chemical reaction, accompanied by a considerable evolution of heat.

It is very resistant to chemical attack.

e. It therefore follows that Portland cement like other materials can

to some extent be modified to suit a particular application. The scope

for such purpose-made cements has led to the development of an increasing

variety such as high alumina cement, blast-furnace slag and

pozzuolanas. Portland blast-furnace cement has greater resistance to

some forms of chemicals.

f. The most important building materials may be considered an artificial,

conglomerate of crushed stone, gravel or similar inert material

with a mortar. A mixture of sand, screenings or similar inert particles

with cement and water which has the capacity of hardening into a rocklike

mass is called mortar. The fundamental object in proportioning

concrete or mortar mixes is the production of a durable, material of requisite

strength; water tightness and other essential properties at minimum

cost. To attain this end careful attention must be given to the selection

of cement, aggregate and water.

Find the words in the text which mean :

**Контрольная работа №1**

**1 курс 1 семестр**

**Пояснительная записка**

Данная контрольная работа **предназначена для студентов заочного обучения** по направлению подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство».

**Требования к оформлению**

а) Контрольная работа выполняется на отдельных листах формата А-4, шрифт Times New Roman – 14, межстрочный интервал - 1,5 , титульный лист оформляется стандартно.

б) Задания выполняются аккуратно и в полном объёме, в той последовательности, в которой они даны. Контрольные работы, выполненные небрежно или не в полном объёме, неправильно оформленные, возвращаются студенту на доработку.

в) Необходимо оставлять поля для замечаний и пояснений рецензента.

г) Выполненную контрольную работу студент должен выслать в институт для проверки и рецензирования строго в сроки, установленные учебным планом.

д) Получив проверенную контрольную работу, необходимо проанализировать её и выполнить работу над ошибками.

е) Студент должен быть готов к собеседованию по контрольной работе на зачётной сессии. Если работа не зачтена, студент не допускается к контрольным испытаниям.

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольной работы, необходимо тщательно изучить теоретический и практический материал, по данным темам.

Контрольная работа № 1

(для инженерных специальностей, ПГС)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this information about Town Planning.

*Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraphs (a–e)*

1. Features of the traditional town pattern.

2. The plan should be flexible.

3. What main points should be included in survey.

4. The purpose of a town plan.

5. The purpose of a master plan.

Town Planning

a. That cities should have a plan is now admitted in our time of

large-scale construction and plan-making has become an everyday activity.

The purpose of a town plan is to give the greatest possible freedom

to the individual. It does this by controlling development in such a

way that it will take place in the interests of the whole population.

b. The new development absorbs or modifies an existing environment

and before it can be designed it is necessary to find out about that

environment. It is also necessary to do research of the trends of population

growth, the distance from work to home, the preferences for different

types of dwelling, the amount of sunshine in rooms, the degree of

atmospheric pollution and so on. After the survey is complete a forecast

of future development is made in the form of a map, or series of maps:

the master plan or development plan. As no one can be certain when the

development is to take place and since a society is an organic thing,

with life and movement, the plan of a city must be flexible so that it

may extend and renew its dwellings, reconstruct its working places,

complete its communications and avoid congestion in every part.

c. The plan is never a complete and fixed thing, but rather one that

is continually being adapted to the changing needs of the community for

whom it is designed. Until quite recent years town plans were always

made as inflexible patterns, but history has shown that a plan of this description

inevitably breaks down in time. The flexible plan, preceded by

a survey, is one of the most revolutionary ideas that man has ever had

about the control of his environment.

d. Most towns today have a characteristic functional pattern as follows:

a central core containing the principal shopping centre, business

zones, surrounded, by suburbs of houses: Most town planners accept the

traditional town pattern.

In the preparation of a master plan they are preoccupied with the

definition of the town centre, industrial areas and the areas of housing;

the creation of open space for recreation, the laying down of a pattern of

main roads which run between the built-up areas(thus leaving them free

of through traffic) and connect them to each other.

e. The master plan thus has to define the ultimate growth of the

town, but though the master plan is a diagram, and even a flexible one,

it is the structure upon which all future development is to take place.

*Find the words in the text which mean:*

1. A general examination or study (of conditions, opinions).

2. An outer area of a town or city where people live.

3. A plаce of land on which houses have been built.

4. The natural conditions such as air, water and land in which people

animals, plants live.

5. That can bend or be bent easily.

6. To make a drawing or pattern of smth. that will be built or made.

7. To give the meaning of; desirable exactly.

*Complete the sentences using information from the text:*

1. It's a good idea to ...

2. It's important to ...

3. The purpose to ...

4. In the preparation of ...

5. It is necessary to ...

*Find the words in the text which are opposite to:*

1) purification

2) to narrow

3) slavery

4) to start

5) to reject

6) recreation

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Environment, is, to, necessary, of, why, a, existing, make, the,

survey?

2. Will, take, the, must be, plan, as, development, the, one, certain,

can, of, city, a, when, flexible, place.

3. Topography, the, defines, master, the, its, to, plan, pattern, the,

town, and, the, relation, of.

4. Industry, housing, and, zones, it, the, areas, and, principle, for,

necessary, shows.

5. Last, the, town, greatly, has, since, it, I, changed, saw.

6. Development, when, in, mind, bear, a, design, we, future, of,

town, should, a, making.

7. Accept, most, the, town, planners, pattern, town, traditional.

8. A, of, what, survey, does, consist?

9. Best, we, take, to, are, decide, all, into, the, what, consideration,

and, advantages, is, disadvantages, plan.

10. Life, it, growth, a, is, law, because, is, or.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. The town must work properly but, …

2. The problem must be thoroughly examined which, …

3. The town designer must think of his raw materials, …

4. All new development takes place, …

5. Scientific forecast also includes, …

a) … progressive methods of planning.

b) … in terms of time.

c) … it should also give pleasure to those who look at it.

d) … тin an existing environment.

e) … does not suggest that the cheapest scheme may be the best.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Барометр – это прибор, который измеряет давление.

a. Barometer is a device measuring pressure.

b. Barometer is a device to measure pressure.

c. Barometer is a device that measures pressure.

2. Вы заводите мотор нажатием этой кнопки.

a. You start the motor by pressing this button.

b. You start the motor to press this button.

c. You start the motor with pressing this button.

3. Вращаясь, каленвал приводит в действие поршень.

a. Rotating the crankshaft it drives the piston up.

b. As the crankshaft rotates, it drives the piston up.

c. While the crankshaft is rotating, it is driving the piston up.

4. Поставь машину в гараж и выключи двигатель.

a. Drive the car into the garage and turn over the engine.

b. Drive the car into the garage and turn out the engine.

c. Drive the car into the garage and turn off the engine.

5. Пассажир включает кассу-автомат, касаясь экрана.

a. The passenger activates the ticket machine by touching the screen.

b. The passenger activates the ticket machine when touches the screen.

c. The passenger activates the ticket machine as touching the screen.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually

said (a–e):

1. He questioned the aims.

2. He informed them about the plans maintenance team.

3. He insisted on the limits of weight.

4. He asked for a boat catalogue.

5. He told them not to transport the loads this way.

a) «Have you heard the news? A maintenance team is going out to

the platform next Monday».

b) «Are they going to inspect all machinery and check all the electrical

systems?» – asked the maintenance supervisor.

c) «Don’t take these kinds of loads through the tunnel».

d) «Lorries must not be heavier than 44 tones».

e) «Hello, I’d like to order a Combo power boat».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with

a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

1. A great amount of effort is spent on the correct application of

formulas.

2. They regularly perform urgent of construction equipment at this

plant.

3. This bridge can fall down under the weight of the train.

4. Some cracks in beams can appear during construction.

5. What is a legal temperature a building must keep in the winter in

this area?

a) emerge

b) collapse

c) carry out

d) accurate

e) retain

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing

lines from the phrases given below:

A: … (1) …

B: Hi, Lisa. Well, I can’t open my e-mail attachments.

A: … (2) …

B: Yes, the emails are fine. But when I double-click on the attachments,

nothing happens.

A: … (3) …

B: Oh, right. So, what can I do?

A: … (4) …

B: OK. I’ll try that. Thanks.

a. Open Tools-Options-Security. Try lowering your security level

b. Technical support. Lisa here. What’s the problem?

c. Well, your email program may be blocking the attachments.

d. You’re welcome.

e. OK. How about the emails themselves? Can you open them all

right?

II ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this information about the choice of materials.

*Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraphs (a–e)*

1. The advantages of reinforced concrete.

2. The main characteristics of concrete.

3. New tendencies in the choice of building materials.

4. The chief principles of plastics classification.

5. Factors that influence mass production of prefabricated large-size

concrete and reinforced- concrete structural elements.

The Choice Of Materials

a. Which material can be used to the best advantage for a particular

part of the time building, depends as well on the kind of load to

which it is subjected and on the shape of the part. That the development

of the metallurgical and machine-building industry made possible

mass production of prefabricated large-size concrete and reinforcedconcrete

structural elements is a well-know factor to influence the

choice of materials.

b. Reinforced concrete is a building material in which the joint

functions of concrete and steel are advantageously utilized. Being brittle,

concrete cannot withstand tensile stresses and it cannot therefore be

used in structures subjected to tensile stresses under load. But if steel is

introduced into concrete it changes the property of the monolith.

c. There are two kinds or reinforced concrete: with ordinary reinforcement

and concrete with prestressed reinforcement. To reinforce ordinary

concrete structures is to introduce steel rods in stretched zones of

concrete elements. Rein-forced-concrete structures and elements are

widely used both for residential houses and industrial buildings.

d. In many cases bricks too are very satisfactory for use in the construction.

Bricks generally present a pleasing appearance and can be obtained

with various qualities, colours, and textures. Being of a high volume

weight and high thermal conductivity, ordinary brick is not always

satisfactory in building practices. There are other kinds of bricks which

are more-effective, they are light-weight building bricks, hollow porous

bricks. Light- weight building bricks differ from ordinary clay bricks in

a lower volume weight and lower thermal conductivity, and are therefore

more economical than ordinary bricks.

e. One of the most significant facts about both industry and building

has been research on synthetics and plastics. Plastics have appeared

comparatively recently, bur owing to their inherent valuable and diverse

properties, have found a wide application in many industrial fields (ma-

chine – building, aviation ,textile industry, etc…). In respect to physical

and mechanical properties at a normal temperature of 20 °C all plastics

are divided into rigid, semi-rigid, sift and plastic. In respect to the number

of constituents plastics may be classified as simple and complex.

*Find the words in the text which mean:*

1. Something that is being or is to be carried especially something

heavy.

2. A light artificial, material produced chemically which can be

made into different shapes when soft.

3. A building material made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement

and water.

4. To have an effect on someone or something without of use direct

force or command.

5. Heavy, firm earth, that is soft when wet, but becomes hard, when

baked at high temperature.

6. Act of putting smth. to use.

7. A large block of stone usually taller than it is wide, standing by

itself.

*Complete the sentences using information from the text:*

1. It’s important to …

2. In many cases …

3. In respect to …

4. One of the most …

5. It’s a good idea to …

*Find the words in the text which are opposite to:*

1) brittle

2) to remove

3) hard

4) complex

5) disadvantage

6) unusual

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Consisting, simple, to, as, one, of referred, plastics, are, polymer.

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2. Organic, consists, synthetic, one, the, of, glass, resin.

3. Building, field, deal, complex, plastics, usually, with, in, but,

the, we.

4. Still, change, concrete, its, introduced, properties, does, into, how?

5. Reinforcing, to, with, high, a , material, a , strength , tensile, the,

purpose, provide, of.

6. Strength, cement, of, final, the, paste, likely, is, the, in, reached,

to, three, be, weeks.

7. Is, some, material, of, introduced, into, kind, if, steel, its, property,

it, changes.

8. What, use, both, raw, in, materials, have, into, come, and, industry,

building?

9. Windows, invention, have, used, since, been, of, the, glass,

10. Frame, to, timber, a, bricks, covered, is, an, outer, with , covering.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. There are some kinds of materials which are …

2. Some building materials after …

3. In many cases …

4. There are some kinds of structural materials …

5. In respect of physical and mechanical properties …

a) … a good resistance to compressive loads.

b) … brittle and cannot with stand tensile stress

c) … that have appeared comparatively recently

d) … bricks too are very satisfactory for use in the construction.

e) … these materials are divided into rigid, semi-rigid and soft.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Сначала ржавые части автомобиля привозят на завод.

a. First, the rusty machine parts are being brought into the factory.

b. First, the rusty machine parts are brought into the factory.

c. First, they brought the rusty machine parts into the factory.

2. Солнечная панель – это устройство, которое преобразует

солнечный свет в электричество.

a. A solar panel is a device which converts sunshine into electricity.

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b. A sun panel is a device which converts sunlight into electricity.

c. A solar panel is a device which converts sunlight into electricity.

3. Топливные баки, расположенные под задним сиденьем, за-

полняются водородом.

a. The fuel tanks, placed under the rear seat, are filled with hydrogen.

b. The oil tanks, placed under the back seat, are full of hydrogen.

c. The tanks with fuel under the rear seat are being filled with hydrogen.

4. Когда свеча зажигания воспламеняется, газы взрываются.

a. When spark plug sets on fire the gas explode.

b. The spark plug ignited when the gases exploded.

c. When the spark plug ignites, the gases explode.

5. Это устройство преобразовало сигналы высокой частоты

в низкочастотные.

a. These signals are converted by this device from high frequency to

low frequency.

b. This device converted high frequency signals to low frequency.

c. This device converts high frequency signals to the low ones.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually

said (a–e):

1. «Ok, said the mechanic, «I’ll repair your car tomorrow».

2. «Would you like to check the engine of your car?» – asked the

chief engineer.

3. «I will not paint the damaged door of his car» – said the car mechanic.

4. «Sorry, I haven’t examined the fuel system yet» – said the repair

man.

5. «Oh, you have the oil leak under the car» – said the fuel guy to

the customer.

a. He informed.

b. He admitted.

c. He agreed.

d. He refused.

e. He offered.

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6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with

a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

1. Only the framework of the building stood after the fire.

2. The wooden beams from a rigid structure to support a roof.

3. The survey examined the impact of current modernization with

in the construction industry.

4. They managed to solve the technical aspects of doming that

building.

5. They installed a productive covering that forms the top of the

building.

a) innovation

b) roof

c) truss

d) support

e) shell

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines

from the phrases given below.

A: … (1) …

B: Hello. I’d like some information about your new mobile phone,

please.

A: … (2) …

B: Yes, please. Do you think you will send it by email?

A: … (3) …?

B: Yes, that’s fine.

A: … (4) …?

B: Yes, it’s.

A: … (5) …?

B: Thanks. I’ll send it today.

a. Certainly. Would you like me to send you a brochure?

b. Of cause. Shall I send it as a Word attachment?

c. Right. I’ll send it today.

d. Mobile Express. This is Customer Service, Robert speaking.

How can I help you?

e. Good. So, could I have your email address, please?

**Блок Д.**

**Билеты к зачету**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ**  **Бузулукский гуманитарно-технологический институт (филиал) федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования**  **"Оренбургский государственный университет"** | | Направление подготовки «Строительство» | |
| Профиль подготовки «ПГС» | |
| Кафедра «Педагогического образования» | |
| Дисциплина «Иностранный язык (английский)» | |
| **БИЛЕТ К ЗАЧЁТУ № 3**   |  | | --- | | 1. Read , translate the text and do the exercises given below**.** | | 2. Grammar –Lexical test. | | | | |
| Составитель |  | | //Чернышова Е.Н./ |
| Заведующий кафедрой |  | | /Омельяненко Л.А../ |
| «31» августа 2019 | | | |

**Оценивание выполнения практических заданий**

| *4-балльная шкала* | *Показатели* | *Критерии* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Отлично* | *1. Полнота выполнения практического задания;*  *2. Своевременность выполнения задания;*  *3. Последовательность и рациональность выполнения задания;*  *4. Самостоятельность решения;*  *5. и т.д.* | Оценка *«отлично****»*** ставится, если студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме; грамматически точно использует лексический материал и речевые структуры; аргументировано высказывается по заданной теме; если он при соблюдении вышеуказанных критериев допустил отдельные неточности, не нарушающие процесс коммуникации; и делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме. |
| *Хорошо* | Оценка ***«****хорошо*» ставится, если студент умеет грамматически точно, используя лексику и речевые структуры, логично высказаться по заданной теме; при соблюдении вышеуказанных критериев допускает неточности, не нарушающие процесс коммуникации; освещает основные аспекты данной проблемы, делает выводы, хорошо справляется с практическим заданием, реагирует на вопросы преподавателя, провоцирующие научную дискуссию, решает коммуникативную задачу высказывания. |
| *Удовлетворительно* | Оценка *«удовлетворительно»* ставится, если студент показывает недостаточное владение языком, высказывается по заданной теме при допуске языковых неточностей; недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, делает некоторые ошибки при выполнении практического задания, не может продемонстрировать умения вести дискуссию |
| *Неудовлетворительно* | Оценка *«неудовлетворительно*» ставится, если студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, допускает ошибки в устном сообщении по теме. |

**Оценивание выполнения тестов**

| *4-балльная шкала* | *Показатели* | *Критерии* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Отлично* | *1. Полнота выполнения тестовых заданий;*  *2. Своевременность выполнения;*  *3. Правильность ответов на вопросы;*  *4. Самостоятельность тестирования;*  *5. и т.д.* | Выполнено 85-100 % заданий предложенного теста, в заданиях открытого типа дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос. |
| *Хорошо* | Выполнено 66-84 % заданий предложенного теста, в заданиях открытого типа дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос; однако были допущены неточности в определении понятий, терминов и др. |
| *Удовлетворительно* | Выполнено 50-65 % заданий предложенного теста, в заданиях открытого типа дан неполный ответ на поставленный вопрос, в ответе не присутствуют доказательные примеры, текст со стилистическими и орфографическими ошибками. |
| *Неудовлетворительно* | Выполнено 0-49 % заданий предложенного теста, на поставленные вопросы ответ отсутствует или неполный, допущены существенные ошибки в теоретическом материале. |

**Оценивание ответа на зачете**

| Бинарная шкала | Показатели | Критерии |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Зачтено | 1. Полнота изложения теоретического материала;  2. Полнота и правильность решения практического задания;  3. Правильность и/или аргументированность изложения (последовательность действий);  4. Самостоятельность ответа;  5. Культура речи. | «Зачтено» - студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме, делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме, выполняется коммуникативная задача, логичность и связанность высказывания. |
| Не зачтено | «Не зачтено» ставится, если студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, отсутствие логичности и связанность высказывания. Допускает грубые лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания. |

**Оценивание ответа на экзамене**

| *4-балльная шкала* | *Показатели* | *Критерии* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Отлично* | *1. Полнота изложения теоретического материала;*  *2. Полнота и правильность решения практического задания;*  *3. Правильность и/или аргументированность изложения (последовательность действий);*  *4. Самостоятельность ответа;*  *5. Культура речи;*  *6. и т.д.* | Студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме, делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме, выполняется коммуникативная задача, логичность и связанность высказывания. |
| *Хорошо* | Студент освещает основные аспекты данной проблемы, делает выводы, хорошо справляется с практическим заданием, реагирует на вопросы преподавателя, провоцирующие дискуссию, решает коммуникативную задачу высказывания, допускает 1-2 лексико-грамматические ошибки. |
| *Удовлетворительно* | Студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, делает некоторые ошибки при выполнении практического задания, не может продемонстрировать умения вести дискуссию, нарушается логичность и связанность высказывания. Допускает 4-5 лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания. |
| *Неудовлетворительно* | Студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, отсутствие логичности и связанность высказывания. Допускает грубые лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания. |

**Раздел 3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций**

Основными этапами формирования компетенций по дисциплине при изучении студентами дисциплины являются последовательное изучение содержательно связанных между собой разделов. В целом по дисциплине оценка «отлично» ставится в следующих случаях:

- студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме, делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме, выполняется коммуникативная задача, логичность и связанность высказывания;

- «хорошо» - студент освещает основные аспекты данной проблемы, делает выводы, хорошо справляется с практическим заданием, реагирует на вопросы преподавателя, провоцирующие дискуссию, решает коммуникативную задачу высказывания, допускает 1-2 лексико-грамматические ошибки;

- «удовлетворительно» - студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, делает некоторые ошибки при выполнении практического задания, не может продемонстрировать умения вести дискуссию, нарушается логичность и связанность высказывания. Допускает 4-5 лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.

- «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, отсутствие логичности и связанность высказывания. Допускает грубые лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.

При оценивании результатов обучения: знания, умения, навыки и опыта деятельности (владения) в процессе формирования заявленных компетенций используются различные формы оценочных средств текущего, рубежного и итогового контроля (промежуточной аттестации).

**Рекомендации к компонентному составу оценочных материалов**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Формы контроля | Виды контроля | Состав оценочных материалов | |
| Для обучающегося | Для экзаменатора |
| Промежуточная аттестация – итоговый контроль по дисциплине | Зачет | Вопросы к зачету | Критерии оценивания представлены в методических указаниях по освоению дисциплины |
| Текущий контроль - контроль самостоятельной работы студентов | Тестирование | Бланк с тестовыми заданиями (в случае бланковой формы тестирования) и инструкция по заполнению.  Доступ к тесту в системе компьютерного тестирования и инструкции по работе в  системе. | Банк тестовых заданий  Инструкция по обработке результатов |
| Устное собеседование  (учебно-речевая ситуация) | Вопросы для собеседования и перечень дискуссионных тем представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям (семинарским) | Критерии оценивания представлены в методических указаниях по освоению дисциплины |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Оценочные средства | Критерий для оценки «5» | Критерий для оценки «4» | Критерий для оценки «3» | Критерий для оценки «2» |
| Задания блока А.0 | Процент правильных ответов составляет 85% и более | Процент правильных ответов составляет от 66% до 84% | Процент правильных ответов составляет от 50% до 65% | Процент правильных ответов составляет менее 50% |
| Задания блока А.1 | продемонстрировано глубокое знание по теме практического занятия, полно излагает материал, продемонстрировано отличное владение терминологией, проявлено умение убеждать с использованием логичных доводов,  приводит необходимые примеры не только из учебной литературы, но и самостоятельно составленные | формулирует полный правильный ответ на вопросы практического занятия с соблюдением логики изложения материала, но допускает при ответе  отдельные неточности, не имеющие принципиального характера, недостаточно четко и полно отвечает на уточняющие и дополнительные вопросы | продемонстрировал неполные знания, допускает ошибки и неточности при ответе на вопросы практического занятия, продемонстрировал неумение логически выстроить материал ответа и формулировать свою позицию по проблемным вопросам | не способен сформулировать ответ по вопросам практического занятия (семинара); дает неверные, содержащие фактические ошибки ответы на вопросы практического занятия (семинара); не способен ответить на дополнительные и уточняющие вопросы.  Неудовлетворительная оценка выставляется в случае отказа отвечать на  вопросы практического занятия |
| Задания блока Б | демонстрирует полный и правильный ответ, изложенный в определенной  логической  последовательности; если студент  свободно оперирует лингвистическими законами; анализирует языковые и правовые явления, используя различные источники информации; делает творчески обоснованные выводы. Допускается одна-две несущественные ошибки | демонстрирует полный и правильный ответ, изложенный в определенной логической последовательности; если студент умеет оперировать лингвистическими законами; анализирует языковые и правовые явления; делает обоснованные выводы. Допускаются одна-две ошибки | демонстрирует частично  правильный и неполный ответ; нарушена логика ответа; если студент знает лингвистические законы, но оперирует ими слабо | ответы  односложные «да», «нет»; аргументация отсутствует либо ошибочны ее основные положения; большинство важных фактов отсутствует, выводы не делаются. |
| Задания блока С | Задания выполнены полностью, в представленном решении обоснованно получен правильный ответ | задания выполнены полностью, но нет достаточного обоснования или при верном решении допущена ошибка, не влияющая на правильную последовательность рассуждений, и, возможно, приведшая к неверному ответу | задания выполнены частично, нет достаточного обоснования или при выполнении допущены ошибки, влияющие на правильную последовательность рассуждений, и, приведшие к неверному ответу | задания не выполнены или выполнены неверно. |
| Задания блока D | отвечает полно, излагает изученный материал, даёт правильные определения языковых понятий; обнаруживает понимание материала, способен обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; излагает материал последовательно и правильно с точки зрения норм литературного языка. | даёт ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же и исправляет, и 1-2 недочёта при речевом оформлении ответа. | обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений вопроса, но излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении языковых понятий или формулировке правил; не умеет обосновать свои суждения и привести собственные примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки в речевом оформлении ответа. | ставится, если студент обнаруживает незнание большей части материала вопроса, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал. |