

**Вопросы к зачету
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

1. Артикль, употребление артикля.
2. Множественное число существительных.
3. Притяжательный падеж существительного.
4. Личные и притяжательные местоимения.
5. Сравнительная степень прилагательных.
6. Превосходная степень прилагательных.
7. Наречия. Степени сравнения наречий.
8. Виды вопросов: общие, альтернативные и специальные.
9. Настоящее простое время (Present Simple).
10. Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple).
11. Будущее простое время (Future Simple).
12. Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous).
13. Прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous).

Устные темы

Legal Profession – Types of Legal Career – Law Firm – Legal Research – Professional Ethics 8
Law and Its Sources – Legal Systems – Primary & Secondary Sources of Law – Classifications
of Law – Lawmaking Process.

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Зачетное задание

ТЕСТ I

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. If I _____, I would have told you.
a) have known; b) know; c) had known; d) was knowing.
2. Toby and Hanna _____ last June. Now she's getting married to Lucas. a) broke up; b) broke off; c) broke in; d) broke away.
3. I asked two people the way to the metro but _____ of them knew. a) none; b) no; c) neither; d) not any.
4. Next year, I hope _____ speak German fluently.
a) I'm possible to; b) I'll be able to; c) I'll manage; d) I could.
5. It's OK. I remembered _____ the tickets. Here they are.
a) bringing; b) bring; c) to bring; d) to be bringing.
6. They are great friends but they don't meet _____ very often. a) another; b) each other; c) one the other; d) themselves.
7. I wish I _____ computing at school when I was younger. a) studied; b) study; c) was studied; d) had studied.
8. You look hungry! Would you like _____ tea and cake?
a) a lot of; b) some; c) much; d) a.
9. "I took my car to the garage yesterday because _____ strange noises." a) it was making; b) it made; c) it had made; d) it makes.
10. "There is too _____ traffic on the roads of New York." a) many; b) much; c) lots of; d) huge amount of.
11. Jack bought Helen _____ roses.
a) a little; b) little; c) few; d) a few.
12. Because of the bad economic situation, 200 workers _____ redundant last month.
a) have been made; b) were made; c) were being made; d) had been made.
13. You mustn't _____ photographs inside this church.
a) take; b) make; c) do; d) create.
14. When I was a boy I _____ live in London.
a) would; b) did; c) used to; d) was to.

15. If I won the national lottery, I _____ a sports car.
a) would buy; b) will buy; c) would be bought; d) would have bought. 16.
He _____ fishing every weekend when he was a schoolboy but now he is too busy.
a) was used to go; b) got used to go; c) used to go; d) used to going.
17. I have started drinking coffee recently. I never _____ it before.
a) used to like; b) was using to like; c) was used to like; d) used to liking.
18. James _____ study hard until he understood that it was necessary. a) did not get used to; b) used not to; c) didn't use to; d) wasn't used to. 19.
When we climbed up the mountain we _____ the clouds beneath. a) might have seen; b) could see; c) may saw; d) can saw.
20. Jenna decided to go shopping yesterday though she _____ at home. a) could stay; b) could have stayed; c) might stay; d) could has stayed. 21. The concert was cancelled last week. I _____ there anyway because I was ill. a) could have not gone; b) didn't go; c) couldn't go; d) couldn't have gone. 22. You didn't answer when I phoned you yesterday. You _____ asleep. a) has been; b) must be; c) must have been; d) could be.
- 23 Your room is very well ventilated. So you _____ hot yesterday.
a) can't have been; b) can have not be; c) couldn't be; d) could haven't be.
- 24 We _____ watch cartoons, we've nothing else to do.
a) may be; b) as well may; c) might as well; d) as well can.
25. You _____ us last night. It wasn't necessary.
a) must not visit; b) needn't have visited; b) needn't visit; d) didn't need to visit.
26. Spencer _____ at 6 o'clock when she was younger. 17
a) used to waking up; b) was use to wake up; c) got used to wake up; d) used to wake up.
27. We _____ that we _____ you yesterday. Unfortunately we didn't see you. a) wish, had seen; b) wish, saw; c) hope, saw; d) hope, had seen.
28. Had she known that you were there, she _____ you.
a) would meet; b) could meet; c) would have met; d) might meet.
29. He _____ hard when he was only a schoolboy.
a) got used to studying; b) got used to study; c) was used to study; d) used to studying.
30. I prefer studying at home _____ studying at school.

a) than; b) to; c) then; d) that.

ТЕСТ II

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. My aunt and uncle, _____ cook well, spend most of their time in the kitchen. a) both; b) both of whom; c) who both.

2. That's the run-down little bar _____ we first met.

a) in which; b) where; c) which.

3. The hill _____ overlooks a secluded hotel off the beaten track.

a) on where the castle was built; b) on which the castle was built; c) which the castle was built on.

4. The group of friends, _____ I've known for ages, went on a yearly holiday together.

a) who; b) of which; c) a few of whom.

5. We decided to go home in 1997, _____ we had travelled to thirty-five countries. a) at which point; b) since when; c) by which time.

6. The food _____ they served was wonderful.

a) -; b) that; c) what.

7. We watched the election, _____ was never in doubt.

a) the result of which; b) that result; c) whose result.

8. She was the person _____ for our information.

a) on whom we relied; b) whom we relied; c) who we relied on.

9. Shopping online is quicker. _____ you're taking a risk because you don't see the product or the vendor in the flesh.

a) On the other hand; b) Mind you; c) That's true.

10. So you think we should bring a map? _____ it's easy to get lost in these parts. a) I know what you mean; b) But looking at it another way; c) I'm with you there.

11. Eating fast food saves time, but _____ it's not very healthy.

a) I never thought of that; b) looking at it another way; c) on the other hand.

12. So you think we should leave early in the morning? _____ The traffic gets really bad later in the day.

a) That's a good idea; b) Yes and no; c) That makes sense.

13. Do you really think I should delegate more? _____ I thought I had to do everything myself. a) Having said that; b) I never thought of that; c) That's interesting.

14. I'm always pushed for time. _____ my time management is terrible! I do everything at the last minute.

a) Having said that; b) Mind you; c) Alternatively.

15. Oh no! The whole bookcase has fallen over now. Whose _____ idea was it to move it? a) toy; b) novel; c) bright.

16. We were completely at a loss until we _____ on the idea of renting out the office. a) hit; b) had; c) held.

17. What _____ him the idea of becoming a circus performer? I have no idea. a) hit; b) gave; c) had.

18. If we don't know what to do, I suggest we _____ a few ideas.
a) toy; b) original; c) brainstorm.

19. I've never heard of that before. What an _____ idea!
a) original; b) origin; c) originate.

20. I've never heard of such a _____ idea in all my life.
a) ridiculous; b) ridicule; c) ridiculously.

Тема «Passive Voice».

Задание 1. Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. We couldn't bring our own food to school.

(allow) We weren't _____

2. I wish I hadn't told him that I cheated in the exam.

(should) I _____

3. Turn your mobile phones off. They are not allowed in the cinema.

(better) You'd _____

4. You must hand this work in first thing in the morning.

(have) You _____

5. I didn't have the courage to tell them the truth.

(dare) I didn't _____

6. They aren't allowed to have their lights on after 10p.m.

(supposed) They're _____

Задание 2. Find and correct the mistakes in sentences 1-8. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. You didn't need rush. There's another five minutes before the film starts. 2. We'd better to leave plenty of time to get to the airport in case of heavy traffic.

3. You didn't have got to buy a present. That's very kind of you.

4. You should don't drive a car if you're tired.

5. We didn't had to stop at all on the way.

6. They were supposed deliver the furniture today.

7. You ought to trying this programme - it's very good.

8. You shouldn't to talk to people like that. It's rude.

Задание 3. Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the passive or causative and the word in brackets.

1. Police are investigating the case.

- (being) The _____
2. The university lets you borrow a car for official business.
(allowed) You _____
3. They are delivering Mike's washing machine today.
(having) Mike _____
4. Some people say the tradition began in the nineteenth century.
(claimed) It _____
5. There's a possibility someone recognised Wilhelm.
(might) Wilhelm _____
6. She instructed the players to stretch before the game.
(had) She _____
7. Someone is checking in our luggage right now.
(being) Our _____
8. The researchers have only tested the product on volunteers.
(been) The _____

Тема «Language means».

Задание 1. Discuss the structure and semantics of epithets in the following examples. Define the type and function of epithets:

1. Where the devil was heaven? Was it up? Down? There was no up or down in a finite but expanding universe in which even the vast, burning, dazzling, majestic sun was in a state of progressive decay that would eventually destroy the earth too. (Js.H.)
2. She has taken to wearing heavy blue bulky shapeless quilted People's Volunteers trousers rather than the tight tremendous how-the-West-was-won trousers she formerly wore. (D.B.)
3. Harrison - a fine, muscular, sun-bronzed, gentle-eyed, patrician-nosed, steak-fed, Oilman Schooled, soft-spoken, well-tailored aristocrat was an out-and-out leaflet-writing revolutionary at the time. (Jn.B.)
4. In the cold, gray, street-washing, milk-delivering, shutters-coming-off-the-shops early morning, the midnight train from Paris arrived in Strasbourg. (H.)
5. Her painful shoes slipped off. (U.)

Задание 2. In the following excerpts you will find mainly examples of verbal irony. Explain what conditions made the realization of the opposite evaluation possible. Pay attention to the part of speech which is used in irony, also its syntactical function:

1. From her earliest infancy Gertrude was brought up by her aunt. Her aunt had carefully instructed her to Christian principles. She had also taught her Mohammedanism, to make sure. (L.)
2. She's a charming middle-aged lady with a face like a bucket of mud and if she has washed her hair since Coolidge's second term, I'll eat my spare tire, rim and all. (R.Ch.)
3. With all the expressiveness of a stone Welsh stared at him another twenty seconds apparently hoping to see him gag. (R.Ch.)
4. "Well. It's shaping up into a lovely evening, isn't it?" "Great," he said. "And if I may say so, you're doing everything to make it harder, you little sweet." (D. P.)
5. Mr. Vholes is a very respectable man. He has not a large business, but he is a very respectable man. He is allowed, by the greater attorneys to be a most respectable man. He never misses a chance in his practice which is a mark of respectability, he never takes any pleasure, which is another mark of respectability, he is reserved and serious which is another mark of respectability. His digestion is impaired which is highly respectable. (D.)

Задание 3. Write an essay following instructions below:

1. Include precise language. Use specific adjectives and nouns and strong action verbs (verbs

that carry a specific meaning) to give life to the picture you are painting in the reader's mind. 2. Include all the senses. Remember to describe sounds (using onomatopoeia - where the sound of the word imitates the meaning being described), smells, tastes and textures. 3. Make use of contrasts. Describe how someone's mood changed from good to bad, or describe a location at different times of year. 4. Use figurative language (metaphor, simile, personification). Imagery can help to engage a reader.

Тема «Future forms and cleft sentences».

Задание 1. Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first. Use the words in brackets and a future form.

1. It's our twentieth wedding anniversary tomorrow.
(married) By tomorrow, we will _____
2. The arrival time for the London-Brussels flight is 2.00.
(at) The London-Brussels flight _____
3. The government will pass a law prohibiting guns.
(is) The government _____
4. I work in the same office as John, so I can speak to him.
(seeing) I'll _____
5. We arrived here in July five years ago.
(living) By July, we'll _____
6. The committee has scheduled a meeting with the owners.
(due) The committee is _____
7. Roger always puts up his Christmas decorations in November.
(putting) I imagine Roger will _____
8. My son celebrates his eighteenth birthday next March.
(old) My son _____

Задание 2. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Write one or two sentences. 1. I spend much too much time on the internet. I know that it's bad for me.

- (Despite) _____
2. My grandmother is still fully independent. She is nearly ninety-six years old. (Even though) _____
 3. He's an excellent manager. He can be a bit scary to work for.
(... although ...) _____
 4. They tried hard. They couldn't persuade him to give up his work.
(Hard as) _____
 5. I understand how difficult the situation is. I'm afraid I can't help.
(Whilst) _____
 6. He's very charming. I wouldn't trust him at all.
(... However, ...) _____

Задание 3. Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. He lost his job because he kept breaking the rules.
(reason) The _____ kept breaking the rules.
2. He only realised who she was when he left the theatre.
(recognised) It was only _____ her.
3. I want to persuade them to come with us. (do)
What I _____ to come with us.
4. The thing that concerns me is whether she will have enough money.
(worry) All _____ whether she will have enough money.
5. They have such a fantastic range of spices.

(amazing) What is _____ such a fantastic range of spices.

Задание 4. Rewrite the sentences in three different ways using the prompts. You may need to change some words.

1. Elections have given these people their first real opportunity to decide who will govern them. a) What elections have done is _____ .

b) The thing that _____ .

c) It 's the elections _____ .

2. Heavy snow and severe weather caused widespread disruption to the country's airports, roads and rail systems.

a) It was the airports _____ .

b) It was heavy snow _____ .

c) What caused disruption _____ .

3. Hundreds of students marched through the city centre to protest against the new laws. a) What caused students _____ .

b) The reason hundreds of _____ .

c) What happened was _____ .

Задание 5. Complete the pairs of sentences using the same verb, once as a present participle and once as a past participle.

1. a) _____ as much noise as she could, Lola attracted the attention of the rescuers.

b) _____ in China, this new gadget will be cheap and efficient.

2. a) _____ he had six months to live, he shocked everyone by living another twenty years.

b) _____ his staff he was visiting a client, Jones disappeared with all the company's money.

3. a) _____ for her ticket, she suddenly realised she had never been to a theatre before. b)

_____ by the hour, the employees rarely worked at the weekend.

4. a) Many of the clothes _____ by famous people are kept in the museum.

b) All participants _____ a badge will receive a free meal.

5. a) In my opinion, it's one of the best books ever _____ .

b) _____ on his blog today, Mick Davies says the economic crisis is over.