

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Кафедра иностранных языков № 2

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

для студентов заочной формы обучения АЭФ

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемые контрольные тестовые задания предназначены для студентов заочного отделения энергетического профиля агротехнического вуза. Оно составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов и тематическим учебным планом кафедры иностранных языков № 2.

Целью данной методической разработки является систематизация и контроль знаний по грамматике и лексике английского языка.

В методической разработке грамматика представлена в виде специально разработанных авторами тестов, составленных на базе основных правил и исключений, которые входят в обязательный курс, изучаемый в вузе. В тестах используется лексика по данной специальности и наиболее типичные ситуации употребления грамматических явлений.

Методическая разработка состоит из двух контрольно-тестовых заданий, представленных пятью вариантами. Все тестовые задания составлены по одному принципу, что даёт возможность проверить знания по различным грамматическим темам: видовременные формы глагола: действительный залог и страдательный залог – формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future), Continuous (Present, Past, Future), Perfect (Present, Past, Future); степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий; модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты; простые неличные формы глагола: причастия PI (Present Participle) и PII (Past Participle) и сложные формы причастия; инфинитив: сложные формы инфинитива (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous в действительном и страдательном залогах); инфинитивные обороты: инфинитивная конструкция «сложное подлежащее» (Complex Subject), инфинитивная конструкция «сложное дополнение» (Complex Object), оборот «for + существительное / местоимение + инфинитив»; герундий; формы герундия; герундиальные обороты; функции герундия в предложении и способы перевода на русский язык; условные предложения.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ №1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № I, необходимо изучить следующие грамматические разделы курса английского языка:

Модуль 1: Видо-временные формы глагола: действительный залог - формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future); Continuous (Present, Past, Future); Perfect (Present, Past, Future).

Модуль 2: Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Конструкции *the more ... the better*.

Модуль 3: Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Модуль 4: Простые и сложные формы причастий: PI (Present Participle), PII (Past Participle).

Вариант №1

I. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого действительного или страдательного залога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- 1) Farmers ... greatly dependent on weather conditions.
a) are b) is c) am
- 2) It was getting cold. The days were short already. Autumn
a) shall be coming b) are coming c) was coming
- 3) We ... great achievements in science and engineering.
a) has b) to have c) have

- 4) The Belarusian State Agrarian and Technical University ... in 1954.
a) is founded b) founded c) was founded
- 5) 2000 years ago man ... to use manure from farm animals.
a) begins b) began c) will begin
- 6) Vegetable-growers ... their yields to the agricultural exhibition.
a) have brought b) have been c) has brought brought
- 7) Many agrotowns ... in Belarus now.
a) are being organized b) were being organized c) organized
- 8) This method to use pesticides
a) has changed b) has been c) have been changed

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного.

- 1) Some weeds grow ... than many other agricultural plants.
a) fast b) the fastest c) faster
- 2) ... parts of London are the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster.
a) more important b) the most important c) not so important than

3) ... agriculture develops, ... man will live.

- a) many – better b) the most – the best c) the more – the better

4) Big power stations produce electricity at ... costs.

- a) lower b) as low as c) the lower – the better

5) The Neman is not ... river in Belarus.

- a) so deep as b) the deepest c) deeper than

6) English is difficult, but Russian is ...

- a) difficult b) as difficult as c) more difficult

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.

1) We ... increase the yields of crops.

- a) has to b) must c) is to

2) In some years our agriculture ... use fertilizers more intensively.

- a) could b) was able to c) will be able to

3) Milkmaids...get up very early every morning.

- a) shall have to b) have to c) was allowed to

4) He... take the books from the University library.

- a) may b) are able to c) were to

5) I ... translate this text without a dictionary.

- a) were able to b) is allowed c) can

6) We ... meet at the University at 6 p.m..

- a) will be allowed b) has to c) were to

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму причастия PI или причастия PII.

1) Trees ... by your cannot make a normal growth.

- a) planting b) planted c) having planted

2) Soil fertility is very important for ... crops.

- a) growing b) grown c) being grown.

3) When ... the book you must read the article about protection of nature.

- a) give b) gave c) given

4) ... for different purposes these plants are cultivated in many countries.

- a) using b) being used c) having used

5) The farm...many large fields, a lot of fertilizers is needed.

- a) having b) have c) having been had

6) ... in milk and meat production republic grows potatoes, sugar – beet and flax.

- a) specialized b) having been special- ized c) specializing

V. Прочитайте текст “Students of Agriculture in Britain” и выберите вариант ответа (а, б или с), соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.

STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN

In Britain there are several types of agricultural education.

County farm institutes for vocational training give one-year courses. There are about 2000 students in England and Wales, two main agricultural areas.

Five agricultural colleges provide two-year diploma courses.

Every agricultural college co-operates with some leading farmers in student practical training.

The future students usually have twelve months of practical work on farms. Yearly in September all the young men and girls who want to study at an agricultural college are asked to come to the college for a three-day conference. At this conference all aspects of college life are discussed. After the conference the future students go to work on the farms for one year.

Farmers who co-operate with the college in student practical training are also gathered in the college to discuss all the problems of students' training.

Those who want to become students of the college must usually pass the examination in one of the subjects that has not been studied at school. The future students have to attend day or evening classes on that subject. The more the students study, the more they know.

Working on the farm every future farmer must have his diary. Daily the students are to write down in the diaries what is done and seen on the farm. These diaries are examined before the students begin to study at the college.

The college prize is given annually to that student who, during his precollege training showed the best knowledge of farming.

Most of the universities have faculties of agriculture where experts and teachers in Agriculture are trained.

Oxford University provides for Agricultural and Forest Sciences courses too. There are weekly field and farm classes throughout the year here and vacation courses on land use, soil science, land management, applied ecology etc.

1) How many types of agricultural education are there in Britain?

a) three

b) four

c) five

2) Why do the future students have to attend day or evening classes?

a) because only thirty students can be accepted

b) because the students' daily diaries are examined before they begin to study.

c) because after the students' precollege training the future students have to take their examinations.

3) Why do the students usually have twelve months of practical work on farms?

a) The importance of such practice is that the students can better understand their lectures on the agricultural processes.

b) The young farmers or on modern big industrial farms.

c) Every agricultural college cooperates with some leading farmers in students' practical training.

Вариант №2

I. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого действительного или страдательного залога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1) Environmental education ... an integral part of the education process.

- a) were b) are c) is

2) Last year farmers ... different kinds of vegetables and fruit for the market.

- a) grew b) will grow c) grow

3) Chemicals ... to the weedy fields.

- a) apply b) is applied c) were applied

4) We ... to plant by the end of this week.

- a) shall have finished b) had been finished c) has been finished

5) Industrial enterprises ... modern equipment.

- a) are being given b) was being given c) being given

6) Next year we ... many new agricultural machines.

- a) had b) shall have c) has

7) The yield of field crops ... this year.

- a) increased b) has been increased c) had been increased

8) Our scientists ... new varieties of plants.

- a) are being developed b) was developing c) are developing

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1) Irrigation is one of the ... factors for agriculture.

- a) more important than b) most important c) the more ... the less

2) Wheat is ... to winter frosts.

- a) more resistant b) as resistant – as c) not so resistant as

3) ... we plow the soil, ... crop we get.

- a) the worse...the better b) the better...the better c) the worst...the least

4) The potatoes depth of 4 inches usually gives... yields.

- a) higher than b) the highest c) as high as

5) As spring comes it gets ... and

- a) the warmer...the warmer b) the warmest...the warmest c) warmer...warmer

6) The soil on this farm is ... than the river.

- a) rich b) richer c) the richer...the richer

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.

- 1) The students... smoke at the University.
a) are not allowed b) is not able to c) was not to to
- 2) The builders...work another week on the farm.
a) had to b) is to c) was able to
- 3) You...heat the mixture for 2 hours.
a) has to b) was to c) must
- 4) The farmers...cultivate there areas without machines.
a) cannot b) shall not able to c) was not able to
- 5) Pete is sure he ...to plough the soil tomorrow.
a) will be able b) can c) could
- 6) I ... speak on natural plant formation at the students conference.
a) are to b) am to c) has to

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму причастия PI или причастия PII.

- 1) Most of Britain is farming land ...into many fields.
a) dividing b) divided c) having divided
- 2) ... the field I saw a few workers on the farm.
a) being crossed b) crossing c) crossed

- 3) When ... to a farm land all fertilizers increase the productivity of the soil.
a) added b) is adding c) has added
- 4) In the Brest district there is a large plant ... feed for cattle in the form of brickets and granules.
a) having been produced b) being produced c) producing
- 5) Man grows crops for different purposes, some crops ... in industry.
a) being used b) using c) is being used
- 6) The power station ... on the river will supply electricity all agrotowns of the region.
a) being built b) having built c) building

V. Прочитайте текст “Agriculture” и выберите вариант ответа (a, b или c), соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.

AGRICULTURE.

What is agriculture? Agriculture is the production of plants and animals that are useful to people. These are fundamental occupations on which industry and commerce depend. Yet, agriculture is the most important for any civilization. Agriculture is the combination of science, farming and business. Without these occupations no civilization can develop. A good farmer must know and apply scientific principles in agriculture. The better the farmer understands scientific principles, the more he can adapt his practice to new and changing conditions. He may learn to be a good farmer by imitation; but if he understands scientific principles he is able to adapt his practice to new changing conditions.

Agriculture is a business. Planning what to produce, the farmer relies upon the market. There are problems connected how to grade, to pack, to

buy, to sell, etc. Agriculture is also a biological industry. It is dependent on weather, soils and living things. Farming is a partnership with nature.

Agriculture is a mode of life. Farming is one of the few occupations in which the business and the home are usually inseparable. The entire family lives and works together. Children can work with their fathers and mothers. Nowadays agriculture continues to be home industry. The farmer and his family do most of their work themselves. The hours of work cannot be standardized. On some days it is necessary to do a very long and hard day's work; on other days less work is required.

Agriculture is a continuous game in which the farmer changes his plans very quickly to meet the changes that nature has made.

Many city workers must work under supervision. The farmer directs himself.

It often happens that a city worker lives better in his youth, but not so well in his old age as does a farmer.

Farming is not a simple life – it is worthy of a man.

1) How many occupations are very important for farmers?

- a) three b) four c) five

2) What is the main task of agriculture?

- a) At present there are two main branches of agriculture: crop growing and animal breeding.
b) Agriculture is a human activity in which people use land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.
c) Agriculture is an important sector of economy.

3) Why is agriculture a biological industry?

- a) Farmers are greatly dependent on the weather changes which may destroy a whole year's work in a few hours.
b) The more the scientists help farmers to increase crop yields, the better they raise their standard of living.
c) Animals and men will not live without plants because the cycle of nature links them.

Вариант №3

I. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого действительного или страдательного залога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1) The climate of the country ... quite favourable for agriculture.

- a) am b) is c) are

2) Here the students ... how to drive cars, tractors and combine-harvesters in a week.

- a) were practised b) will be practised c) are being practised

3) The programmes of modern systems of education ... environmental education.

- a) has included b) have been included c) have included

4) Industrial practice activities of the students ... at the University training farm.

- a) are organized b) was being organized c) have organized

5) Those crops ... when the students came to the farm.

- a) had been planted b) planted c) was planted

6) A totally new safety system ... in the agrotowns now.

- a) is being installed b) is installing c) have been installed

7) They ... a lot of work now.

- a) are b) have c) has

8) Electrification in agriculture ... with every coming year.

- a) is developing b) were being developed c) shall be developed

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1) These scientists have ... instruments for their scientific work.

- a) the most effective b) more effective c) not so effective than as

2) ... we study, ... we know the subject.

- a) the less – the better b) the more – the better c) the least – the most

3) Today's weather is ... than it was yesterday.

- a) badly b) worse c) as bad as

4) Electric diagrams of Metro lines help the passengers to select the ... route.

- a) as short as b) shorter than c) shortest

5) I think that chemistry is difficult but mathematics is ...

- a) more difficult b) as difficult as c) not so difficult as

6) Now you must spend ... time on English than the last term.

- a) many b) more c) much

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую по смыслу форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.

1) Soon atomic power ... supply cheap electricity throughout the world.

- a) may b) are able to c) were allowed to

2) Any student ... to learn the new English words regularly.

- a) have to b) will have to c) were to

3) Edison as a scientist ... work at his experiments for days and weeks.

- a) can b) may c) could

4) Next autumn the farmers ... have good yields.

- a) must b) might c) shall be able to

5) The student ... send his letters of recommendation by air mail.

- a) was to b) has to c) am to

6) Man ... to control the amount of moisture in the soil in XVII century.

- a) will be able to b) is able to c) was able to

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую по смыслу форму причастия РІ или РІІ.

1) Anybody ... electric wires will get an electric shock.

- a) touched b) having been touched c) touching

2) The farms ... here send a lot of vegetables and fruit to different cities of the country.

- a) situated b) situating c) having situated

3) ... heavy work the horse needs proper fodder.

- a) having been done b) doing c) done

4) Tractor control system ... in Great Britain is helping operators to make best use of their tractors.

- a) developing b) being developed c) having developed

5) Many agricultural processes ... , the work of the farmers became much easier.

- a) having mecha- b) having been mecha- c) being mechanized
nized nized

6) When ... this grain became a good food product.

- a) dried b) dry c) drying

V. Прочитайте текст “SMALL GRAINS” и выберите вариант ответа (а, б или с), соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.

SMALL GRAINS.

The small grains include wheat, oats, barley, rye and rice. They supply us with different food products and many other necessary things. Man will not be able to live without growing grain crops for himself and for farm animals. We use small grains for many purposes. The more the farmers grow small grains, the more we have human food and feed for animals.

Wheat comes first among grain crops. In early times of cultivation wheat was widely spread over Europe. Now farmers cultivate wheat throughout the world. Districts of heavy rainfall are not suitable for wheat, and the yield is very dependent on summer sunshine.

Many different varieties of spring and winter wheat have been developed by scientists. Wheat gives the best yields in dry and sunny seasons; it is more resistant to winter frosts than either barley or oats. It is the safest cereal to grow on really rich land. Wheat is the most important food plant. We use wheat for food in the form of bread, biscuits, macaroni, and crackers.

Rye is grown mostly in Northern countries. Its cultivation in Europe extends to the Arctic Circle. Rye is considerably more resistant to frost than wheat.

There are many winter and spring types of rye. All of them are grown well under a great variety of conditions. Rye can grow on poorer soils than wheat.

Rye is the most winter hardy of the small grains. It can withstand generally unfavourable conditions better than other small grains. Though rye does best on fertile soils, farmers are able to grow it on poor, acid or sandy soils better than any other small grains. It does not do well on wet soils. Most of the rye consumed is in the form of brown bread.

Oats and barley are excellent feed for livestock. The farmers also use by-products of wheat and rice as feed for animals.

It is difficult to say whether oats belong to feed crops or food crops. Practically all of the oats used as human food are in the form of rolled oats.

1) Which of the small grains is the most resistant to winter frosts?

- a) barley b) rye c) wheat

2) Why is rye grown in Belarus?

- a) Such grain crops as wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc are cultivated by the farmers.
b) In Belarus soils are the most important natural resources
c) In our republic many species of plants grow well especially grain crops rye, wheat, barley and oats.
- 3) What is the main aim to grow small grains?

- a) The more farmers grow grain crops, the more they produce food and animal products.
b) The increase of crop yields can be realized when we apply fertilizers.
c) At present there are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding.

Вариант №4

I. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого действительного или страдательного залога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- 1) The milk that this cow produces ... of high quality.
a) am b) is c) are
- 2) The use of fertilizers ... the yields of rye and barley.
a) has increased b) is increased c) has been increased
- 3) Agriculture ... people with different kinds of food in the nearest future.
a) provided b) is provided c) will provided
- 4) Chemical methods of harvest protection ...
a) are being im- b) are improving c) were improving
proved
- 5) Such practice ... many advantages.
a) have b) has c) have had
- 6) Much electricity ... for the experiment.
a) is wanted b) will want c) wanted
- 7) We ... new farm machinery by the dean.
a) are showing b) have shown c) have been shown

8) Scientists ... new agricultural products.

- a) was developing b) are being de- c) is developing
veloped

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного.

- 1) This plastic material has ... thermal conductivity than that one.
a) as low as b) lower c) low
- 2) ... we forget, ... we know.
a) the more – the b) the least – the c) the less – the
more most more
- 3) All farms have to introduce ... crop rotation systems.
a) better then b) not so good as c) better
- 4) From the earliest times plants play ... part in everyday life of mankind.
a) more important b) the most impor- c) as important as
than tant
- 5) It is good when ... part of plant food from the soil goes into the grain.
a) bigger than b) so big as c) the biggest
- 6) The climate of Great Britain is ... for agriculture than in Belarus.
a) favourable b) more favourable c) not so favourable
as

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую по смыслу форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.

- 1) A true scientist ... work for his people.
a) are allowed to b) am able to c) must
- 2) Farmers ... introduce many fertilizers to enrich the soil.
a) have to b) was to c) is to
- 3) We ... be at the station at 8 a.m.
a) were to b) was able to c) is able to
- 4) Application of the most progressive agricultural practices ... improve crop rotation.
a) were allowed to b) may c) am allowed to
- 5) He ... continue his study at the University now.
a) can b) could c) might
- 6) The new type of a tractor ... perform more operations.
a) will be able to b) shall be able c) are to

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму причастия PI или PII.

- 1) Cow's milk if ... under proper conditions is a good source of many vitamins.
a) producing b) produced c) having been produced

- 2) The farm has many large fields, some of them ... under potatoes.
a) being b) been c) having been
- 3) The farmer will be able to produce food and other products with the quality ... by consumers.
a) having wanted b) wanting c) wanted
- 4) ... different fertilizers the farmers had increased crop yields.
a) being applied b) applying c) having applied
- 5) We are reading about the factors ... the productivity of the farm animals.
a) having been de- b) decreased c) decreasing
creased
- 6) Wheat, barley, oats and rye are the main cereal crops ... by man.
a) growing b) grown c) having grown

V. Прочитайте текст "Agriculture in Denmark" и выберите вариант ответа (a, b или c), соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.

AGRICULTURE IN DENMARK.

Dutch agriculture is big business and is a part of the country's economy. Denmark is situated in North-Western Europe. Its population is more than one million. Agriculture is the most important industry in Denmark. Now the main tendency in agricultural development of this country is that big farms are predominant in the country. They have many different types of modern agricultural machines that make the farmers' work easier. Using many useful agricultural machines the farmers plough the soil with tractors, plant crops with different machines, harvest grain crops with combines. The more the farmers have different agricultural machines, the better they till the soil.

The country has very favourable climate, soils and topography for farming. The soil is the basis of agriculture. Enough food for all the people can be grown if there are sufficient good soils for crops to produce high yields. In Denmark most soils are light. There are no heavy clay soils. The climate is mild. The natural conditions of Denmark and the use of fertilizers are the factors that favour crop growing and animal breeding.

In the country everything centers on the fullest usage of the land. Most of the farm land is under grass. Of the crops grown the most important is barley that is used in pig feeding. The more the farmers grow barley, the more they have animal products. The country's animal products make up more than a half of the total agricultural export of the country. The nature conditions of Denmark, a great number of livestock on the farms, and the use of fertilizers are the factors that favour the growing of high yields of crops and getting of high quality animal products.

The mild climate, the fertile soils, a well-controlled water supply, an active and well-trained agricultural population are the factors which have resulted in highly developed and intensive agriculture.

- 1) How many branches of family are there in Denmark?
a) one b) two c) three
- 2) Why are big farms predominant in the country?
a) Dutch agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research.
b) Small traditional farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with modern big industrial farms.
c) The smaller the farms, the less yields the farmers can get.
- 3) Which grain production is of the first importance in the structure of the Dutch agriculture?
a) The use of fertilizers in proper amounts and at the most suitable time gives high yields of grain crops.
b) The main cereal crops in Denmark are wheat, barley and oats. Rye is grown in small quantities.
c) The country yields great quantities of grain crops, especially barley because it is used for livestock feed.

Вариант №5.

I. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого действительного или страдательного залога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- 1) Potato ... a favourable food of the Byelorussians.
a) am b) is c) are
- 2) Various plants ... themselves to the climatic conditions.
a) adapted b) were adapted c) adapts
- 3) He ... as an electrical engineer before he came here.
a) is working b) had worked c) had been worked
- 4) The increase of yields ... by the application of fertilizers.
a) will cause b) caused c) was caused
- 5) This year a new power station ... not far from our farm.
a) has been con- b) has constructed c) was constructing
structed
- 6) This new agricultural complex ... different types of combine harvesters.
a) is b) has c) have
- 7) It is 9 a.m. now. The farmers ... in the fields.
a) will be worked b) had been worked c) are working

8) New houses ... in agrotowns.

- a) were building b) are being built c) built

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1) Say what is ... for you in life: to act or to think.

- a) more important b) as important as c) so important as

2) The ... buildings in architecture are the pyramids of Egypt.

- a) not so old as b) the oldest c) older than

3) Industry consumes not ... water than agriculture.

- a) little b) less c) the least

4) ... the summer, ... the yields.

- a) the best – the highest b) the better – the higher c) the higher – the better

5) Autumn is ... season in Belarus.

- a) more rainy than b) as rainy as c) the most rainy

6) The farmer will obtain ... milk yields from his dairy cows this year.

- a) the highest b) not so high as c) so high as

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.

1) Every agricultural engineer ... know at least one foreign language.

- a) must b) may c) are to

2) It is the work which we shall ... do.

- a) can b) must c) have to

3) Man ... increase the area for cultivation.

- a) were able to b) am to c) can

4) Low yields ... often result from the low temperature.

- a) may b) has to c) is allowed to

5) The students ... plough the experimental farm field.

- a) was to b) could c) shall be able to

6) The team of agricultural experts ... study the present situation in the country.

- a) is to b) are allowed to c) have to

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите подходящую форму причастия PI или причастия PII.

1) All the subjects ... by the students are very important for their future work.

- a) having studied b) studying c) study

- 2) Agriculture is the industry ... people with food and raw materials.
- a) supplied b) supplying c) having been supplied
- 3) The power station ... in our agrotown will supply electricity to all the farms.
- a) having built b) being built c) building
- 4) When badly ... the cows give less milk
- a) fed b) having fed c) feeding
- 5) This crop ... for many different purposes, men cultivate it all over the world.
- a) having used b) having been used c) being used
- 6) ... new agricultural machinery the scientist made the farmers work easier.
- a) designing b) having designed c) being designed

V. Прочитайте текст “Seed Potato Production in England.” и выберите вариант ответа (a, b или c), соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.

SEED POTATO PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

Potato production is the world's oldest and largest industry. Potato is widely cultivated in Great Britain. The potato production in England consists of some specialized branches, namely, the production of seed potatoes and the production of table potatoes. The seed potato areas are usually restricted to those localities where temperature, rainfall and soil condi-

tions are favourable for the growth of potatoes of high quality, and free from disease.

The better the soils, the higher the yields. So the traditional areas of seed production are in the upland regions of England and it is widely known that this is because of greatly reduced risk of virus and other diseases.

Planting in the upland areas is usually done in such time so that young plants are not damaged by late frost. For the production of good yield sufficient water supply is important, the most favourable conditions being those of moderate rainfall.

British agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research. British selectionists carry out research to develop disease-resistant vegetables that to give the highest possible yields. Some new types of potatoes and some new methods of growing potatoes are being developed by British scientists.

The experiments show that the best planting depth of potatoes is about four inches. This depth of planting usually gives higher yields than deeper planting.

Weather conditions are very important when the farmers want to determine the time of harvesting potatoes. The best quality is obtained when the last phase of the growing season is dry enough. It is desirable to lift potatoes during dry weather. In this case the quality is high. Potatoes tubers keep better if they are allowed to remain on the ground for 1 or 2 hours after the yield has been dug.

When the farms' produce is ready for market special instruments are used to carry out control on its quality.

- 1) How many specialized branches does potato production consist of England?
- a) two b) three c) four
- 2) Why are seed potatoes produced in the upland areas?
- a) Favourable climate and soil, sufficient water supply and the reduced risk of diseases are the factors that favour the growing of high yields of potatoes.
- b) The use of fertilizers in proper amounts, the best weather conditions, the fertile soils give high yields of wheat.

- c) Plant scientists have developed different types of potatoes that are more resistant to diseases than were earlier varieties.
- 3) The best planting depth of potatoes is about four inches, isn't it?
- a) The deeper the planting, the better the yields.
b) The experiments show that such inch depth gives higher yields than deeper planting.
c) Being planted in a higher layer of the soil potato may be frozen.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ № 2

Для выполнения контрольных тестовых заданий № 2 Вам необходимо изучить следующие разделы грамматики курса английского языка:

Модуль 5. Инфинитив. Сложные формы инфинитива (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous в действительном и страдательном залогах).

Модуль 6. Инфинитивные обороты: инфинитивная конструкция «сложное подлежащее» (Complex Subject), инфинитивная конструкция «сложное дополнение» (Complex Object), оборот «for + существительное / местоимение + инфинитив»

Модуль 7. Герундий. Сложные формы герундия. Герундиальные обороты. Функции герундия в предложении и способы перевода на русский язык.

Модуль 8. Условные предложения: I-III типы (Conditional sentences: types I-III).

Вариант 1

I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитива из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Wind energy can ... into mechanical energy by wind turbines.

- a) be converted b) to be converting c) to be converted

2. We consider him ... hard at a very interesting scientific problem.

- a) to be worked b) be working c) to be working

3. This method was introduced in the factory ... better results by the end of the year.

- a) to achieve b) to be achieving c) to have achieved

4. It seems ... ever since we came to the farm.

- a) have been raining b) to have been rain-
ing c) to have been
rained

5. We saw the farmer ... the barn.

- a) enter b) to enter c) to have en-
tered

6. I would rather ... at home today.

- a) to stay b) be stayed c) stay

7. The students remembered ... a lot about non-traditional renewable sources of energy.

- a) to have been told b) have been told c) to be told

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитивной конструкции из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- a) Costs for energy from renewable energy systems are expected to be reduced over the next few decades.
b) Costs for energy from renewable energy systems expected to be reduced over the next few decades.
c) Costs for energy from renewable energy systems are expected be reduced over the next few decades.
- a) We think this research work be completed in a month.
b) We think this research work to complete in a month.
c) We think this research work to be completed in a month.

3. a) For the experiment to be finishing in time the scientists should work much.

b) For the experiment to be finished in time the scientists should work much.

c) For the experiment be finished in time the scientists should work much.

4. a) Ocean thermal energy considers to be potentially available through most tropic and sub-tropic regions.

b) Ocean thermal energy is considered to be potentially available through most tropic and sub-tropic regions.

c) Ocean thermal energy is considered be potentially available through most tropic and sub-tropic regions.

5. a) Everybody knows hydroelectric power plants be built on rivers.

b) Everybody knows hydroelectric power plants to build on rivers.

c) Everybody knows hydroelectric power plants to be built on rivers.

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутой грамматической формы (герундия, герундиального оборота или причастия).

1. From early spring till late autumn the farmers are busy working in the fields.

- a) работающие b) работой c) работавшие

2. A small portion of the solar radiation reaching the earth's atmosphere is captured in the photosynthetic process of plants.

- a) достижение b) достигнувшей c) достигающей

3. After having been subjected the material to severe testing the engineers recommended it for use.

- a) подвергать b) подвергнув c) подвергающийся

4. Building the hydroelectric power station on the river will be finished in a year.

- a) строящаяся b) строительство c) построенная

5. The growth in the Australian dairy industry depends on expanding export markets.

- a) расширяющиеся b) расширившиеся c) расширение

6. The batteries of this radio need changing.

- a) в замене b) быть замененными c) заменить

7. World water resources can be maintained in good conditions by our using them more carefully.

- a) тем, что мы использовали b) нашим использованием c) тем, что мы используем

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа, учитывая тип условных предложений.

1. If you compare these two values, you ... that the difference is essential.

- a) would see b) see c) will see

2. Had he been at the laboratory yesterday, he ... the experiment.

- a) will have carried out b) would have carried out c) have carried out

3. If I ... you I would learn this material.

- a) were b) am c) will be

4. We should have saved much time, if we ... new methods.

- a) had used b) have used c) would have used

5. If thing wires had been used in this device the wires

- a) have melted b) would have melted c) will have melted

6. They would improve their language skills, if they ... English every day.

- a) will speak b) speak c) spoke

V. a) Прочитайте текст "Faraday's Experiment".

Faraday's Experiment

1. Faraday knew from his long study of electricity that magnetism should be able to produce a current, as well as vice versa. In spite of his various failures, he thought about the idea of producing a current directly by magnetic action.

2. On August 29, 1831 Michael Faraday made his first successful experiment. He decided to work not with a straight bar but with a ring. He made a soft iron ring, nearly an inch thick and six inches in external diameter. On opposite sides of this ring he had wound long coils of fine copper wire, separating each turn by string and each layer by calico for insulation purposes. The ends of the left-hand coil he connected to his galvanometer three feet away, while the ends of the right-hand coil were connected up to a battery.

3. When he switched on the battery circuit, there was immediately a slight reaction on the magnetic needle connected to the other coil. On switching off the battery again, there was a deflection of the needle, but while the so-called voltaic current was flowing through the wire there was no reaction on the galvanometer. Each time the battery current came on, the needle linked to the opposite, unconnected coil deflected and then came to rest; each time the circuit was broken, the same effect was noticed.

4. Faraday was a little disappointed, having expected to get a positive deflection of the needle all the time his battery current was switched on. Instead he got it only when the magnetic field in the iron ring was changing — either switching on or switching off. Nevertheless, he had produced electricity through magnetism, which had never been done before.

5. There was no connection between the left-hand coil on the ring and the right-hand coil fed from the battery, nor was there any leakage of current from one side to the other. As the galvanometer needle showed, electricity, however weak, had flowed momentarily each time through the left-hand coil. It was new electricity none existed before, and it had been produced by electromagnetism.

б) Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию прочитанного текста.

1. After having been studied electricity for a long time, Faraday knew that it would be possible to produce a current by magnetism as well as vice versa.
2. He was able to produce a current directly by magnetic action during his first experiment.
3. His experiment in August 29, 1831 was successful because he made up his mind to work with a ring.
4. He took a silver ring for the experiment.
5. During the experiment Faraday connected the ends of the left-hand coil to a battery while the ends of the right-hand coil were connected up to his galvanometer three feet away.
6. He got a positive deflection of the needle all the time his battery current was switched on.
7. M. Faraday is known to have produced electricity through magnetism.
8. The left-hand coil of the ring and the right-hand coil fed from the battery were connected to each other.
9. New electricity was developed by electromagnetism.

Вариант 2

I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитива из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. No special equipment is necessary ... the experiment.
a) carry out b) to carry out c) to be carried out
2. The teacher made the student ... all the work again
a) to do b) to have done c) do
3. ... by such a good specialist was a great advantage.
a) To be instructed b) Be instructed c) To instruct
4. You had better ... not to think about it.
a) to try b) have tried c) try
5. The students are happy ... at this laboratory.
a) be experimenting b) to be experi-mented c) to be experimenting
6. The scientists were glad ... with modern equipment.
a) to have pro-vided b) to have been pro-vided c) have been pro-vided
7. The scientists found out fuel consumption ... in the last 100 years.
a) to have grown b) to have been grown c) to grow

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитивной конструкции из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. a) Renewable sources of energy are likely become the economic choice in an increasing number of regions.
b) Renewable sources of energy are likely to become the economic choice in an increasing number of regions.
c) Renewable sources of energy like to become the economic choice in an increasing number of regions.
2. a) Scientists consider that ocean thermal energy to be potentially available through most tropic and sub-tropic regions.
b) Scientists consider ocean thermal energy be potentially available through most tropic and sub-tropic regions.
c) Scientists consider ocean thermal energy to be potentially available through most tropic and sub-tropic regions.
3. a) This mechanism is provided with special devices for the whole system to be functioned well.
b) This mechanism is provided with special devices for the whole system to function well.
c) This mechanism is provided with special devices the whole system to function well.
4. a) The first atomic power station for peaceful purposes is known to have been built in the Soviet Union.
b) The first atomic power station for peaceful purposes is known to have built in the Soviet Union.
c) The first atomic power station for peaceful purposes is known to be building in the Soviet Union.
5. a) I did not see him to leave the lab.
b) I did not see he leave the lab.
c) I did not see him leave the lab.

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутой грамматической формы (герундия, герундиального оборота или причастия).

1. After being heated, the substance changed its properties.
a) после того как вещество было нагрето b) нагреваемое c) нагревая
2. The problem being discussed now is of no great importance for practice.
a) обсуждавшаяся b) обсуждавшая c) обсуждаемая
3. Before driving a combine-harvester one must learn to do it properly.
a) прежде чем управлять b) управляя c) после управления
4. Supplying agriculture with high quality machinery can greatly increase its economic efficiency.
a) обеспечив b) обеспечение c) обеспечивая
5. The energy of body is its capacity for doing work.
a) выполнять b) выполнявшая c) выполнившая
6. When a current starts flowing in the electromagnet winding, the armature moves and the spring closes the contacts.
a) протекающий b) текущий c) течь
7. The professor insisted on the experiment being made once again.
a) проведенном эксперименте b) чтобы эксперимент был проведен c) проведении эксперимента

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа, учитывая тип условных предложений.

1. If the operators ... some additional components they would have been able to actuate the relay.

- a) had used b) has used c) will use

2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I ... at home tomorrow.

- a) shall stay b) stay c) should stay

3. Burning would be impossible, if the air ... of nitrogen.

- a) is only composed b) would be only composed c) were only composed

4. If I ... you, I should not go there alone.

- a) am b) were c) shall be

5. Had we been told before we ... these devices long ago.

- a) have inspected b) should have inspected c) had inspected

6. If the mechanic were there, he ... the equipment.

- a) repaired b) repair c) would repair

V. а) Прочитайте текст.

The Development of Electric Motor

1. As early as 1822 M. Faraday outlined the way in which an electric motor could work: by placing a coil, or armature, between the poles of an electromagnet; when a current is made to flow through the coil the electromagnetic force causes it to rotate.

2. In 1823 Faraday discovered how to make an electrical motor. In 1831 he built the first generator, then called it dynamo. The modern car has both a starting motor and a generator. The starting motor draws electric current from the car battery to start the powerful gasoline engine. The generator is driven by the gasoline engine to recharge the battery and to furnish electrical power for all the electrical conveniences in the car.

3. The Russian physicist, Jacobi built several electric motors during the middle decades of the 19th century.

All of them, however, came to the conclusion that the electric motor was a rather uneconomical machine so long as galvanic batteries were the only source of electricity. It didn't occur to them that motors and generators could be made interchangeable.

4. In 1888, Professor G. Ferraris in Turin and N. Tesla in America invented, independently and without knowing of each other's work, the induction motor. This machine, a most important but little recognized technical achievement, provides no less than two-thirds of all the motive power for the factories of the world, and much of modern industry could not do without it. Known under the name of "squirrel-cage" it has two circular rings made of copper or aluminium joined by a few dozen parallel bars of the same material, thus forming a cylindrical cage.

5. Although the induction motor has been improved a great deal and its power increased many times ever since its invention, there has never been any change of the underlying principle. One of its drawbacks was that its speed was constant and unchangeable. Some years later a two-speed induction motor was developed. The speed change was achieved.

б) Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию прочитанного текста.

1. The principle of the work of an electric motor is known to be outlined by Jacobi during the middle decades of the 19th century.
2. When we make a current flow through the armature the electromagnetic force causes the electromagnet to rotate.
3. The first generator was built in 1832.
4. If it is necessary to start the powerful gasoline engine the starting motor should draw electric current from the car battery.
5. Jacobi, Michael Faraday and other physicists believed the electric motor to be a very economical machine.

6. Galileo Ferraris and Nikola Tesla are known to have invented the induction motor independently and without knowing of each other's work.

7. The invention of the induction motor was very important as it provided the major part of all the motive power for the factories of the world.

8. The main advantage of the induction motor was that its speed was constant and unchangeable.

9. A two-speed induction motor was developed in 1888.

Вариант 3

I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитивной конструкции из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. I would rather ... home that way.

- a) to go b) go c) have gone

2. ... the power losses thick wires are used.

- a) To reduce b) Have been reduced c) To be reduced

3. Wind energy can ... throughout many rural areas where ground water is near the surface.

- a) be used b) use c) to be used

4. It was clever of him ... this scientific approach in his experiment.

- a) to have been used b) to have been using c) to have used

5. They must ... out an experiment now.

- a) carry b) be carrying c) have been carrying

6. My neighbour let me ... his own car.

- a) to borrow b) be borrowing c) borrow

7. The chairman was surprised ... a new computer.

- a) to have been presented b) to have presented c) to have been presenting

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитивной конструкции из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. a) They consider these species to grow for many centuries.
b) They consider these species have been grown for many centuries.
c) They consider these species to have been grown for many centuries.
2. a) The cost of the conventional energy is likely to remain less expensive than solar-derived energy.
b) The cost of the conventional energy is likely remain less expensive than solar-derived energy.
c) The cost of the conventional energy likes to remain less expensive than solar-derived energy.
3. a) I suppose him to graduate from the University three years ago.
b) I suppose he to have graduated from the University three years ago.
c) I suppose him to have graduated from the University three years ago.
4. a) The day was much too cold and rainy that the farmers to harvest the grain crops.
b) The day was much too cold and rainy for the farmers to harvest the grain crops.
c) The day was much too cold and rainy for the farmers harvest the grain crops.
5. a) Potential technical uses of high temperature superconductivity seemed to be possible and practical.
b) Potential technical uses of high temperature superconductivity seemed be possible and practical.
c) Potential technical uses of high temperature superconductivity seemed them be possible and practical.

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутой грамматической формы (герундия, герундиального оборота или причастия).

1. Upon being heated the molecules begin moving very rapidly.
a) нагревая b) нагревающие c) при нагревании
2. Having been provided with batteries an electric car can develop a speed of 50 miles an hour.
a) после того как b) снабдив c) снабжая
был снабжен
3. Mining of uranium ore (руда) can destroy the environment around the main.
a) добывая b) добываемая c) добыча
4. The generator is a machine for generating electromotive force (voltage).
a) производимой b) произведенной c) производства
5. Scientists are interested in developing renewable sources of energy.
a) развивающихся b) развитию c) развиваемых
6. In using chemicals, the farmers could reduce the number of weeds in their fields.
a) используя b) использовав c) использующие

7. The scientists insist on the nuclear power plant being built in this region.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| a) чтобы атомная электростанция была построена | b) строящаяся атомная электростанция | c) строительстве атомной электростанции |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа, учитывая тип условных предложений.

1. If he ... harder, he would have achieved better results.

- a) would have worked b) had worked c) have worked

2. If I were you, I ... the calculations myself.

- a) made b) will make c) would make

3. This student ... the problem if he uses this method of analysis.

- a) solves b) will solve c) would solve

4. The plan would not have been fulfilled in time, if the engineers ... with such energy.

- a) had not worked b) would have not worked c) have not worked

5. ... I his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him.

- a) Had b) Have c) Should have

6. If man had learnt to control thermonuclear explosions he ... a practically inexhaustible source of energy.

- a) will have b) should have c) would have

V. а) Прочитайте текст.

Faraday's Discoveries

1. M. Faraday gathered together and set in order all the work of the scientists who had worked on electrical problems before him.

2. In 1823 he discovered how to make an electrical motor. In 1831 he built the first generator. The modern car has both a starting motor and a generator. The starting motor is used to start the powerful gasoline engine. The generator is used to recharge the battery and to furnish electrical power for all the electrical conveniences in the car.

3. Faraday's experiments of August 29, 1831, gave us the principle of the electric transformer, without which the later discoveries of that fateful year could have little real practical application. For to convey the electric current over long distances, say to supply a town, or feed an electric railway, it is necessary to generate it at a very high voltage, or force. By means of transformers based on Faraday's induction coil discovery, it is simple for a current direct from a power-station of say 132.000 volts to be stepped down for the electric train to 600 volts and for household use to 240 volts. The procedure is quite simple. The current is fed into the transformer across the primary, or input coil, which corresponds to Faraday's right-hand coil on his induction ring. The resultant induced current is taken from the secondary, of output coil, which corresponds to Faraday's left-hand coil. If this secondary coil has more windings of wire than the primary coil, the voltage will be stepped down.

4. So the two related discoveries of 1831 provided not only the means of making electricity easily and cheaply, on as large a scale as required, without any cumbersome batteries, but also the way of using it in a safe and practical way.

5. In 1833 Faraday discovered the effects of passing an electric current through certain solutions. He called these effects the laws of electrolysis. This has made possible the refinement of metals, silver and gold plating, and the manufacture of many chemical products.

б) Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию прочитанного текста.

1. Michael Faraday made an electrical motor in 1832.
2. He was the first to build an electric car.
3. If Michael Faraday hadn't given the principle of the electric transformer the later discoveries of that year wouldn't have had real practical application.
4. The voltage can be stepped down if the primary coil has less windings of wire than the secondary coil.
5. To convey the electric current over long distances it is necessary to generate it at a very low voltage.
6. The means of making electricity easily and cheaply without any cumbersome batteries were discovered in 1823.
7. The effects of passing an electric current through certain solutions were called Faraday's laws
8. The laws of electrolysis have made impossible to refine metals.
9. The gasoline engine is driven by the generator.

Вариант 4

I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитива из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Since pulsations should ... a filter is applied.
a) to be eliminated b) be eliminated c) to eliminate
2. In long wires power loss cannot ... since it is rather high.
a) be ignored b) to be ignored c) ignore
3. Let us ... two main types of current: direct and alternating.
a) to consider b) consider c) to be considering
4. The engineer was glad ... new laboratory equipment.
a) to have been given b) to have been giving c) have been given
5. Farm electronics helps ... the yields.
a) raise b) to raise c) to have raised
6. I am sorry ... my dictionary.
a) to have been lost b) have lost c) to have lost
7. He pretended ... a composition.
a) to be writing b) be writing c) to have been writing

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитивной конструкции из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. a) He seems have been reading this article since morning.
b) He seems to have been reading this article since morning.
c) He seemed have been reading this article since morning.
2. a) The students are believed to have achieved good results.
b) The students believe to have achieved good results.
c) The students are believed to have been achieved good results.
3. a) We want they to receive these data as soon as possible.
b) We want them to receive these data as soon as possible.
c) We want them to be received these data as soon as possible.
4. a) For the attending personal to protect from the radiation the reactors and steam generators are installed underground.
b) For the attending personal be protected from the radiation the reactors and steam generators are installed underground.
c) For the attending personal to be protected from the radiation the reactors and steam generators are installed underground.
5. a) We thought him to have taken part in the experiment.
b) We thought he to have taken part in the experiment.
c) We thought him to have been taking part in the experiment.

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутой грамматической формы (герундия, герундиального оборота или причастия).

1. Education of the people towards understanding energy issues in general and the advantages of solar energy is a major global task.
- a) понимая b) пониманию c) понимающий

2. Transformer is a device for increasing or decreasing the voltage of alternating current.

- a) увеличения b) увеличивая c) увеличенный

3. Their having overcome the main difficulty connected with the problem will accelerate its solution.

- a) их преодоление b) то, что они пре-
одолели c) то, что они пре-
одолевают

4. Scientists are interested in developing renewable sources of energy.

- a) развивающие b) развивавшие c) развитие

5. At the nuclear power plants much attention is paid to protecting the health of the workers.

- a) защита b) защищая c) защищавший

6. While working at the farm in autumn the students helped the farmers harvest the crop.

- a) работая b) работа c) работавшие

7. Growing tomatoes in all-electric greenhouses provides high production.

- a) выращенные b) выращивание c) выращиваемые

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа, учитывая тип условных предложений.

1. Hadn't this law been discovered they ... the problem.

- a) will not have b) would not have c) should not
sold sold have sold

2. If I ... you I would learn more about renewable sources of energy.

- a) am b) were c) shall be

3. If the weather is fine the farmers ... sowing grain crops.

- a) will start b) shall start c) start

4. The construction of a new hydroelectric power plant wouldn't have been carried out on time if the workers ... with such energy.

- a) would have not worked b) have not worked c) had not worked

5. If there ... no oxygen in the air all living things will die.

- a) will be b) are c) is

6. If the books on that subject were available in our library I ... to make a good report.

- a) shall be able b) should be able c) were able

V. a) Прочитайте текст.

Electromagnetic Machines

1. Before Faraday's discoveries the only usable source of electricity was the galvanic battery, and it made possible some practical applications, including the electric light and the electric telegraph. But the practical supply of electricity on a large scale was only possible by the development of electromagnetic machines, generators and transformers. For the use of electricity to produce mechanical power where it is wanted the electric motor still remains the most effective method.

2. What made all this possible? It needed not only the discovery and understanding of the basic laws (by Faraday), but also the discovery of materials with suitable properties. It is really very fortunate that high

magnetic fields can be sustained in a material as cheap as iron. Without iron, the whole economics of electromagnetic machines and of electrical-power applications would be quite different.

3. The electromagnetic machine is still developing in other respects. Using iron, it is cheap to produce the magnetic field, but an important limitation is imposed by saturation. This limit can be overcome by using superconductors at very low temperatures to carry very high currents and produce much stronger magnetic fields — without using iron. This development opens up a new field for machine designs and applications, and it offers a different set of limits from those of the copper-iron machine. Nevertheless, the copper-iron machine is so simple and reliable that it is likely to continue for a very long time as the main method of producing mechanical power.

4. For many applications, the dominant factors are not efficiency and power/weight ratio but convenience and cleanliness, and with electricity one is really buying convenience rather than power. The electric motor is a superb machine to provide power, and its applications must expand for that reason alone.

b) Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию прочитанного текста.

1. The galvanic battery was discovered by Faraday.
2. If electromagnetic machines, generators and transformers hadn't been developed the practical supply of electricity on a large scale would have been impossible.
3. The electric motor is known to be the most effective method of producing electricity.
4. We would have the same economics of electromagnetic machines and of electrical power applications with and without iron.
5. If we want to overcome the limitation imposed by saturation we should use superconductors at very low temperatures without using iron.
6. The copper-iron machine is likely to be the main method of producing mechanical power for a long period of time.
7. Convenience and cleanliness are not the dominant factors for many applications.
8. If we have electricity we buy power rather than convenience.
9. The electric motor is used to generate mechanical energy.

Вариант 5

I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитива из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Electricity gives the means ... both time and money by mechanizing the work in and about the farm building.

- a) to have saved b) to be saving c) to save

2. Morse discovered that telegraph messages did not have to

- a) be written b) have written c) be writing

3. They believe us ... the experiments on measuring resistance at the laboratory now.

- a) to be making b) be making c) to have been making

4. No charges can ... in an open circuit.

- a) to move b) move c) be moved

5. The farmers were delighted ... new combine harvesters and tractors.

- a) to have given b) have been given c) to have been given

6. You look tired. You had better ... home.

- a) go b) to go c) have gone

7. I've never heard him ... about his life in Australia.

- a) to speak b) speak c) to have spoken

II. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующую форму инфинитивной конструкции из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. a) Mankind is known to have been used the energy of falling water for many centuries.

b) Mankind knows to have used the energy of falling water for many centuries.

c) Mankind is known to have used the energy of falling water for many centuries.

2. a) The discovery showed the atomic nucleus to be a vast source of energy.

b) The discovery is shown the atomic nucleus to be a vast source of energy.

c) The discovery showed the atomic nucleus be a vast source of energy.

3. a) It was necessary for us carry out this experiment.

b) It was necessary for we to carry out this experiment.

c) It was necessary for us to carry out this experiment.

4. a) We believe these rectifiers to have provided with filters.

b) We believe these rectifiers to have been provided with filters.

c) We believe these rectifiers have been provided with filters.

5. a) Farm electronics knows to protect the crops from pests.

b) Farm electronics is known to protect the crops from pests.

c) Farm electronics is known to be protected the crops from pests.

III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутой грамматической формы (герундия, герундиального оборота или причастия).

1. Raising tomatoes in an all-electric greenhouse offers a broad potential.

- a) выращивание b) выращенные c) вырастившие

2. Computers are widely used for controlling all kinds of agricultural processes.

- a) контроли- рующая b) чтобы контроли- ровать c) контролирую- щий

3. New ways of using water from the sea must be found.

- a) использовавшие b) использовать c) используя

4. There are many discoveries being made all over the world.

- a) совершенных b) совершающихся c) совершившихся

5. Maintaining constant temperature is highly important for the experiment.

- a) поддерживающий b) поддерживая c) поддержание

6. Their having improved the soil fertility will result in higher wheat yields.

- a) их улучшение b) то, что их улуч- шили c) то, что они улуч- шили

7. Is any metal capable of being drawn out into a wire?

- a) будучи выпяну- тым b) вытягиванию c) когда вытянут

IV. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа, учитывая тип условных предложений.

1. If the scientists didn't have these means of application they ... great difficulties in observing man-made satellites.

- a) had b) will have c) would have

2. If he ... his exam, he will not get a scholarship.

- a) doesn't pass b) will not pass c) didn't pass

3. ... I more pocket money, I could buy some new English books.

- a) Had b) Would have c) Will have

4. You ... better results, if you had modified the conditions at the very beginning.

- a) will have ob- tained b) would have ob- tained c) have obtained

5. The farmers will start harvesting the crops in a day or two, if the weather

- a) will permit b) permitted c) permits

6. If he ... all the necessary materials, he would accomplish his experiment in time.

- a) would have b) has c) had

V. а) Прочитайте текст.

Hydro Power

1. When it rains in hills and mountains, the water becomes streams and rivers running down to the ocean. The moving or falling water can be used to do work. Energy is the ability to do work. So moving water can be used to make electricity. Hydro means water. Hydro-electric means making electricity from water power.

2. For hundreds of years, moving water was used to turn wooden wheels attached to grinding wheels to grind (or mill) flour or corn. These were called grist mills or water mills. The first use of water to generate electricity was in 1882 on the Fox River, in the USA, which produced enough power to light two paper mills and a house.

3. Today, moving water can also be used to make electricity. Hydroelectric

power uses the kinetic energy of moving water to make electricity. Dams can be built to stop the flow of a river. Water behind a dam often forms a reservoir. Dams are also built across larger rivers but no reservoir is made. The river is simply sent through a hydroelectric power plant.

4. The water behind the dam flows through the intake and into a pipe called a penstock. The water pushes against blades in a turbine, causing them to turn. The turbine spins a generator to produce electricity. The electricity can then travel over long distance electric lines to your home, to your school, to factories and businesses.

5. Nowadays there are many hydro-electric power stations, providing around 20% of the world's electricity. Hydro is one of the largest producers of electricity in the United States. Water power supplies about 10 percent of the entire electricity that we use. In states with high mountains and lots of rivers, even more electricity is made by hydro power. In California, for example, about 15 percent of all the electricity comes from hydroelectric. The state of Washington leads the nation in hydroelectricity. About 87 percent of the electricity made in Washington State is produced by hydroelectric facilities. Some of that electricity is exported from the state and used in other states.

б) Выберите предложения, соответствующие содержанию прочитанного текста.

1. Using water power is another way of making electricity.
2. The USA generated electricity with the help of falling water in 1828.
3. Nowadays moving water isn't used to generate electricity.
4. It is impossible for hydroelectric power to use the kinetic energy of moving water to make electricity.
5. If dams are built water always forms a reservoir.
6. If no reservoir is made the river will be sent through a hydroelectric power plant.
7. If the turbine didn't spin a generator it wouldn't produce electricity.
8. The number of hydroelectric power stations is rather small nowadays because they are inefficient.
9. California is known to be the leading state in the USA that uses electricity produced by hydroelectric facilities.

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

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