

КСР №5. Тест по теме настоящее совершенное время

I. Use the right form of the verb.

1. You ever ... to New-York?

a) Have you ever been

b) Have been you ever

c) did you ever be

d) were you ever

2. I ... the work this week.

a) did

c) have done

b) done

d) have did

3. When you ... him?

a) have you seen

c) saw

b) did you see

d) have you see

4. You know, I ... Mary. – Oh, ... you? Where you ... her?

a) met... did ...did you meet

c) met ... have ... did you meet

b) have met ... have ... have you meet

d) have met ... have... did you meet

5. You ... snails? – Yes, I ... some at Tom's party last week.

a) have you ever eaten... have eaten

c) have you ever eaten ... ate

b) did you ever eat ... eat

d) did you ever eat... have eaten

6. The play

a) have just begun

c) just has begun

b) just began

d) has just begun

7. It's 6 pm. Let's go home. What ... this morning?

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| a) did you do | c) you did |
| b) have you done | d) you have done |

8. I ... home at 8.00 and ... here at 12.

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| a) left ... have got | c) have left ... got |
| b) have left ... have got | d) left ... got |

9. Mr. Pound is the bank manager. He ... for twenty-five years.

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| a) was | c) has been |
| b) have been | d) were |

10. Recently he ... very busy.

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| a) has been | c) have been |
| b) was | d) were |

II. Open the brackets and put the verb into correct tense, either the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

1. You (find) the money which you (lose) yesterday? – Yes, I (find) it in the pocket of my coat when I (come) home.
2. The rain (stop) but a strong wind is still blowing.
3. You (see) Nick today? – Yes, but he already (leave).
4. She (meet) them in the Globus theatre last afternoon.
5. How long you (know) him? – We (meet) 11996, but we (not see) each other since last autumn.
6. He (live) in St. Petersburg for two years and then (go) to Siberia.
7. When he (arrive)? – He (arrive) at 2 o'clock.
8. I (read) this book when I was at school.
9. I can't go with you because I (not finish) my lessons yet.
10. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (stop).
11. He (leave) for Canada two years ago and I (not see) him since.
I (not to see) Nick lately. I wonder how he is.

КСР №6. Тема: «Любимый писатель, любимая книга»

I. Pre-reading task

1. Do you know any British or American writers?
2. What do you know about them? Name some of their books.
3. Do you know any books by Charles Dickens?
4. When did he live? Do you know anything about Victorian England?

Put one of the following words into each gap.

Novelist, factory, lawcourt, clerk, popular, abroad, debt, experience, successful, prison.

1. All the students like Anna. She is a very ... girl.
2. My mother writes books, but she isn't a famous ...
3. Alan started to work in a bank last week. He's a ... businessman.
4. He has ten clothes shops. He's a rich, ... businessman.
5. I don't
6. I like borrowing money. I ...being in... .
7. I live near a big ... that makes cars.
8. I went round the world for a year. It was a wonderful
9. She often goes ... in her job, sometimes to Hong Kong, sometimes to Canada.

II. Reading activities.

Read the text about Charles Dickens.

CHARLES DICKENS (1812 – 1870)

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest novelists in the English language. He wrote about the real world of Victorian England and many of his characters were not rich, middleclass ladies and gentlemen, but poor and hungry people.

DICKENS THE CHILD

His family lived in London. His father was a clerk in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent more money than he earned and he was often in debt. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.

Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. But suddenly, when he was only eleven, his father went to prison for his debts and the family went, too.

Only Charles didn't do to prison. He went to work in a factory, where he washed bottles. He worked ten hours a day and earned six shillings (30p) a week. Every night, after work, he walked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot the experience.

He used it in many novels, especially *David Copperfield* and *Oliver Twist*.

DICKENS THE WRITER

When he was sixteen, he started work for a newspaper. He visited law courts and the Houses of Parliament. Soon he was one of the *Morning Chronicle's* best journalists. He also wrote short stories for magazines. These were funny descriptions of people that he met. Dickens' characters were full of colour and life-good people were very, very good and bad people were horrible. His books became popular in many countries and he spent a lot of time abroad, in America, Italy, and Switzerland.

DICKENS THE MAN

Dickens had ten children, but he didn't have a happy family life. He was successful in his work but not at home, and his wife left him. He never stopped writing and traveling, and he died very suddenly in 1870.

III. Comprehension check

I. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- a) Charles Dickens wrote novels.
- b) He wrote only about the lives of rich and famous people.
- c) His father had a good job.
- d) Charles never went to school.
- e) He went to prison when he was eleven.
- f) His first job was in a factory.
- g) He became a journalist when he was fifteen.
- h) He never married.

II. Answer the questions.

1. How old was Dickens when he died?
2. How many brothers and sisters did he have?
3. Was he good at school?
4. Why did he leave school when he was eleven?
5. Who was in prison?
6. What did Charles do in his first job?
7. What was his next job?

8. Was he happy at home?
9. When did he stop writing?

КСР №1. Тест по вводно-фонетическому курсу.

I. Write a or an before each word.

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|----------------|------------------|
| 1. _____ lady | 6. _____ child |
| 2. _____ dish | 7. _____ egg |
| 3. _____ word | 8. _____ student |
| 4. _____ apple | 9. _____ dress |
| 5. _____ coat | 10. _____ house |

II. Write the plural form

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. the book – _____ | 11. the red book – _____. |
| 2. a box – _____ | 12. a write egg – _____ |
| 3. the room – _____ | 13. the tall boy – _____ |
| 4. a student – _____ | 14. a happy girl – _____ |
| 5. the boy – _____ | 15. an interesting story – _____ |
| 6. the story – _____ | 16. a good radio – _____ |
| 7. a baby – _____ | 17. the red car – _____ |
| 8. an apple – _____ | 18. the white house – _____ |
| 9. the pen – _____ | 19. a new dress – _____ |
| 10. the page – _____ | 20. a difficult word – _____ |

III. Use this or these.

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| 1. _____ picture | 6. _____ classes |
|------------------|------------------|

2. _____ page
3. _____ words
4. _____ flower
5. _____ people

7. _____ store
8. _____ car
9. _____ books
10. _____ child

IV. Use that or those.

1. _____ boy
2. _____ doctors
3. _____ girls
4. _____ women
5. _____ box

6. _____ radio
7. _____ people
8. _____ monkey
9. _____ man
10. _____ baby

V. Use is, are or am.

1. The children _____ in the house.
2. The people _____ here now.
3. The man _____ good-looking.
4. The women _____ very pretty.
5. The family _____ quite big.
6. The girl _____ very beautiful.
7. I _____ a student.
8. This _____ a note.
9. These _____ long texts, and those _____ short texts.
10. _____ this book good?

VI. Put the following sentences into interrogative (general question) and negative forms.

1. This is a good tie.

2. That is a long text.
3. Those are big bags.
4. These rooms are clean.
5. That pencil is short.
6. His ties are red and black.

VII. Use have or has.

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| 1. He ... new shoes. | 5. Mr. Smith ... a car. |
| 2. They ... two books. | 6. The Smiths ... a new house. |
| 3. I ... a nice dress. | 7. The men ... many books. |
| 4. Mary ... a red hat. | 8. A women ... blue eyes. |

VIII. Make the following sentences negative.

1. Open you books, please.
2. Look at the blackboard.
3. Please close the door.
4. Put the cup on the table.
5. Read the text at home.

IX. Fill in the gabs with suitable possessive pronouns.

1. We are students. This is ... classroom.
2. I'm at home now. ... room is small but cosy.
3. Sit down, Peter. ... mark is 'good'.
4. She is a teacher and these boys and girls are ... pupils.
5. The are soldiers. But where are ... guns?

X. Use do, does, am, are or is.

1. ... you know this word?
2. ... that boy from England?
3. ... the men from Europe?
4. ... these students study hard?
5. ... the people in the room?
6. ... she a teacher of English?
7. ... he work much?
8. ... I right or not?