**Контрольная работа по английскому языку для студентов второго года обучения**

Для выполнения работы, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

* Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги.
* Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.
* Местоимения. Личные, указательные, возвратные.
* Формы настоящего **Present**, прошедшего **Past** и будущего времени **Future** группы **Simple** действительного залога изъявительного наклонения.
* Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма.
* Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательной формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.
* Оборот **there is / there are**.
* Основные случаи словообразования.
* Указатели количества.
* Безличное и неопределенно-личное предложение.

**1.Переведите предложения.**

1. Сегодня холодно.

2. Идет снег целый день.

3. Сейчас утро.

4. Было приятно познакомиться с вашим другом.

5. Поздно. Пора спать.

6. Разве это не смешно?

7. Сейчас уже десять часов утра.

8. На улице холодно?

9. Сейчас ранняя весна, но уже тепло.

10. Это далеко отсюда?

**2. Вставьте much or many:**

1. Please don’t ask me...questions.

2. How...money have you got.

3. I never eat...bread with soup.

4. Why did you eat so...ice-cream.

5. She wrote us...letters from the country.

6...of these students don’t like to look up words in the dictionary.

7...in this work was too difficult for me.

8. He spent...time writing his composition in Literature.

9. There were...plates on the table.

10. Thank you very...

**3. Напишите следующие существительные в форме множественного числа**

Box, sheep, place, library, photo, mouse, lady, glass, bush, dress, country, bus, party, wife, day, knife, knowledge, month, pen, hero, goose, company, life, deer, tomato, city, man, play, news, child, fruit, shelf, leaf, foot, fish, woman, money, information.

**4. Поставьте предложения в форму множественного числа, обратив внимание на изменение глагола.**

1. A new house is in our street. 2. This story is very interesting. 3. There was a woman, a man, a boy and a girl in the room. 4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose. 5. Put this knife on that table. 6. Why don't you eat this potato? 7. This strawberry is still green. 8. A yellow leaf has fallen to the ground. 9. Can you see a bird in that tree? 10. Does your tooth still ache? 11. I held up my foot to the fire to warm it. 12. His child studies very well. 13. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? — He is a Frenchman. 14. What is that child's name? 15. The cat has caught a mouse. 16. I have hurt my foot. 17. The wolf has been shot. 18. He keeps his toy in a box. 19. This man works at our office.

**5. Переведите текст**

**Timber**

Over 40,000 species of woody plants have been botanically identified, and of these some 10,000 are trees of some commercial importance – at least in their local environment. There are many factors which influence quality of growth and resulting value. Among these are the variations between climatic conditions, the effect of latitude, rainfall, temperature and the effects of mountain ranges, deserts and the Gulf Stream.

Moreover, many tree species are represented by a number of species, which between them have a very wide natural distribution.

Softwoods are derived from a class of trees known as conifers, which are cone-bearing, have needle-scale-like leaves and are usually evergreen.

Hardwoods, on the other hand, come from a class of trees which bear broad leaves. In temperate climates such trees are usually deciduous, but there are evergreen hardwoods.

The commoner softwoods, such as European redwood and whitewood, when grown in different parts of Europe, produce very different grades of timber. The farther north a conifer grows the better timber it will produce, as the rate of growth is slower than in the warmer southern climate. The “annual rings” are narrower, and the timber is more even in texture and more valuable. There are two general categories of hardwoods: temperate hardwoods and tropical hardwoods.

When one studies the timber trade it is important to have a broad geographical background of the various producing and exporting countries.