

МОРСКОЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИМЕНИ ВИЦЕ-АДМИРАЛА В.А. КОРНИЛОВА -
ФИЛИАЛ ФГБОУ ВО «ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ АДМИРАЛА Ф.Ф. УШАКОВА»
КАФЕДРА СУДОВОЖДЕНИЯ

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

ДЛЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ:

- СУДОВОЖДЕНИЕ (СВ): ШИФР 26.05.05
- ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИЯ СУДОВЫХ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИХ УСТАНОВОК (ЭСЭУ):
ШИФР 26.05.06

г. Севастополь,
2024 год

ОДОБРЕН
Приемной комиссией Морского
института имени вице-адмирала
В.А. Корнилова - Филиал ФГБОУ ВО
«ГМУ им. адм. Ф.Ф. Ушакова»

Протокол № _____
от «___» _____ 20___ г.

Председатель
Приемной комиссии Морского
института:

Подпись

Ф.И.О.

Разработан на основе Федерального
государственного образовательного
стандарта высшего образования для
специальностей:

26.05.05, 26.05.06
шифр специальности (ей)

Заместитель директора по учебной и
научной работе

Подпись

Ф.И.О.

I. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Программа вступительного испытания по английскому языку разработана на кафедре английского языка для организации и проведения вступительных испытаний отдельных категорий граждан для их приема на обучение в Морской институт имени вице-адмирала В.А. Корнилова - Филиал ФГБОУ ВО «Государственный морской университет имени адмирала Ф.Ф. Ушакова» и сформирована на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования с учетом соответствия уровню сложности ЕГЭ по данному предмету.

Программа вступительного испытания по английскому языку является единой для поступления на обучение по всем направлениям высшего морского образования, по которым осуществляется подготовка в Филиале

Целью проведения вступительного испытания при приеме абитуриентов в Филиал является определение уровня подготовки кандидатов на поступление, объективной оценки их способностей освоить образовательную программу высшего образования.

Форма проведения экзамена: Вступительное испытание по английскому языку сдается письменно в форме теста, а также устно. Содержание тестовых заданий по английскому языку соответствует основным разделам по соответствующему предмету, включенным в программу среднего общего образования Российской Федерации.

Длительность проведения экзамена: 1,5 астрономических часа (90 минут без перерыва).

II. ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСПЫТАНИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Программа составлена с учётом обязательных минимумов содержания основного общего и среднего (полного) общего образования, а также стандартов основного общего и среднего (полного) общего образования.

Вместе с тем, при подготовке экзаменационных вопросов учитывались тенденции новых образовательных стандартов, связанные с актуализацией личностно-ориентированного, деятельностного и компетентностного подходов к определению целей, содержания и методов обучения английскому языку. Исходя из этого, содержание программы к вступительным экзаменам ориентировано на контроль и измерение уровня сформированности у выпускников средних (общеобразовательных) школ или средних специальных учебных заведений знаний и умений, необходимых для продолжения образования, развития их интеллектуальных и творческих способностей. Таким образом, экзамен подразумевает проверку знаний и умений абитуриентов по английскому языку.

III. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ

Лексический материал. Активное владение приблизительно 1200-1500 лексическими единицами.

Словообразование. Моделирование существительных, прилагательных, числительных, наречий и глаголов с помощью основных словообразовательных аффиксов.

Грамматический материал. Морфология Артикль. Неопределенный, определенный, нулевой артикли. Употребление артикля с разными группами существительных. Имя существительное. Классификация имен существительных. Единственное и множественное число имен существительных. Особые случаи образования множественного числа. Падежи имен существительных: общий и притяжательный. Имя прилагательное. Функции прилагательного в предложении. Образование степеней сравнения. Субстантивация прилагательных. Имя числительное. Количественные и порядковые числительные. Местоимение. Личные местоимения (в именительном и объектном падежах). Притяжательные местоимения. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений. Указательные местоимения. Возвратные местоимения. Вопросительные местоимения. Неопределенные местоимения. Отрицательные местоимения. Производные местоимения от *some, any, no, every*. Местоимение *one*. Количественные местоимения. Глагол. Употребление в настоящем неопределенном времени (The Present Indefinite Tense/Present Simple): а) для выражения обычных, повторяющихся, постоянных действий, происходящих регулярно в рамках настоящего времени, но не соотнесенных с моментом речи (I usually go to work by bus); б) для выражения действия, соотнесенного с моментом речи, но с глаголами, которые в продолженных временах обычно не употребляются: глаголы типа *know, want, understand* (I don't understand you/He doesn't want to go there); в) для выражения действий, которые произойдут в ближайшем будущем, если они запланированы, согласно программе, расписанию и т.д. (When does the train leave?); г) для выражения будущих действий в придаточных предложениях времени и условия (We won't go skiing if the weather is cold. He will call you when he comes.). Употребление в прошедшем неопределенном времени (The Past Indefinite Tense/Past Simple): а) для обозначения действий, которые происходили в прошлом и не имеют связи с настоящим (Last summer Kate and George visited Spain); б) для обозначения действий, которые происходили в течение некоторого времени в прошлом (It rained all day yesterday); в) для обозначения последовательных действий в прошлом (He came into the room, took off his coat and put it on the chair). Употребление конструкций *used to + infinitive* и *would + infinitive* для обозначения повторяющихся действий в прошлом или постоянно имевших место действия в прошлом (We used to swim a lot when we lived in Los Angeles). Употребление в будущем неопределенном времени (The Future Indefinite Tense/Future Simple) для выражения действий, которые произойдут в будущем (однократные действия или регулярно повторяющиеся действия в будущем). (They will have English classes on Tuesday). Использование оборота *be going to* для выражения запланированного будущего действия (They are going to visit their parents next Sunday). Употребление в настоящем продолженном времени (The Present Continuous Tense/Present Progressive): а) для обозначения длительного незавершенного действия, происходящего в момент речи (Look! Tom and Jim are

fighting) или в течение более обширного временного среза, нежели непосредственно момент речи (Are you reading for your exams now?); б) для обозначения будущего запланированного действия, которое произойдет в ближайшем будущем, особенно с глаголами движения и глаголом have (When are they leaving? We are having a party next Sunday night). Употребление в прошедшем продолженном времени (The Past Continuous Tense/Past Progressive) для обозначения незаконченного продолженного действия в прошлом, которое происходило в определенный момент или период в прошлом (He was reading a newspaper at 5 o'clock yesterday), в придаточных предложениях, вводимых союзом while (While Mother was cooking lunch Ann was sweeping the floor in the sitting room), а также в главном предложении с придаточными, вводимыми союзом when для выражения действия, происходившего в прошлом одновременно с действием, описываемым в главном предложении (I was watching television when you phoned me). Употребление в будущем продолженном времени (The Future Continuous Tense/Future Progressive) для выражения длительного действия, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем (My aunt will be crossing the Atlantic ocean at this time tomorrow). Употребление в настоящем совершенном времени (The Present Perfect Tense/Present Perfect) для обозначения действия уже законченного, имевшего место в прошлом, но имеющего связь с настоящим либо через результат действия (Oh dear! I have broken Alice's favourite cup!), либо через временной срез, т.к. настоящее совершенное время используется для выражения действия или состояния, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в момент речи, в частности для глаголов be, have, know (I have known the Browns for twenty years/He has had that painting since November). Употребление в настоящем совершенном продолженном времени (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense/Present Perfect Continuous) для выражения длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом и еще совершается в настоящее время (I have been working in the company for 5 years) или закончилось непосредственно перед моментом речи и связано с настоящим результатом (Your clothes are dirty. Have you been fighting?). Употребление в прошедшем совершенном времени (The Past Perfect Tense/Past Perfect) для выражения действия, закончившегося к определенному моменту в прошлом. (I had finished my work by 5 o'clock. When we entered the hall the curtain had already risen). Употребление в прошедшем совершенном продолженном времени (The Past Perfect Continuous Tense/Past Perfect Continuous) для выражения длительного действия, которое совершалось вплоть до указанного момента в прошлом. (I found later that I had been using an out-of-date timetable). Употребление в будущем совершенном времени (The Future Perfect Tense/Future Perfect) для обозначения действия, которое уже совершается и будет закончено ранее определенного момента в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен точным указанием времени, другим действием или событием в будущем (I'll have done the work by tomorrow morning. I'll have done the work by the time you return.) Употребление в будущем совершенном продолженном времени (The Future Perfect Continuous Tense/Future Perfect Continuous) для обозначения длительного действия, которое к конкретному моменту в будущем уже будет совершаться в течение определенного периода времени. (By 9 p.m. he'll have been speaking for two hours). Употребление согласно правилам согласования времен. (He said he would go there. – Он сказал, что поедет туда. He said he lived in Paris. – Он сказал, что живет в Париже. He said he had lived in London before he came to Paris. – Он сказал,

что жил в Лондоне, прежде чем приехал в Париж. John said he was leaving two hours later. – Джон сказал, что он уезжает через 2 часа. I explained to my little son that Rome is in Italy. - Я объяснила своему сынишке, что Рим находится в Италии. Mary said she left school in 1995. – Мария сказала, что закончила школу в 1995 году.) Употребление в страдательном залоге (The Passive Voice) в следующих видо-временных формах – Present Indefinite Passive (Oranges are grown in hot countries); Past Indefinite Passive (The papers were typed 3 hours ago); Future Indefinite Passive (The answer will be given immediately); Present Continuous Passive (A new school is being built in my street); Past Continuous Passive (The secretary said the document was being typed at the moment). Употребление в так называемом предложном пассиве - The Prepositional Passive – (The book is much spoken about. The doctor was sent for. He will be laughed at). При чтении текста – употребление Present Perfect Passive (The texts have been translated), Past Perfect Passive (He said the letters had been posted), Future Perfect Passive (By the year 2050, many actresses who are famous today will have been forgotten). Употребление в повелительном наклонении в утвердительной и отрицательной формах (Go there. Don't talk!) Употребление модальных глаголов can, may, must, should, ought to, be to, have to, be able to, needn't в разных значениях и формах, в том числе с перфектным инфинитивом. Употребление фразовых глаголов. Употребление неличных форм – инфинитива, герундия, первого и второго причастий, в том числе выбор герундия или инфинитива после определенных глаголов (stop doing, stop to do). Употребление в конструкции «сложное дополнение» (Complex Object) после глаголов hear, see, notice, watch, feel (I saw her cross the street. I saw her crossing the street.); после глаголов want, expect, believe, know, advise, consider, order, tell, allow, find, think, like, hate etc. (I want you to make a speech); после глаголов make и let в активном и пассивном залогах (We'll make them do it./They were made to do it). Наречие. Образование наречий. Степени сравнения наречий. Место наречий в предложении. Предлог. Предлоги места и времени. Союз. Функции союза в предложении. Союзы в сложносочиненных и сложноподчиненных предложениях. Союзы neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and.

Синтаксис

Типы предложений в английском языке: повествовательные, вопросительные, повелительные и восклицательные. Порядок слов в вышеуказанных типах предложений. Характер отношений между членами предложения, в том числе различные синтаксические функции имен существительных и имен прилагательных. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Безличные предложения типа: It's cold. It always snows here in winter. Предложения с оборотом there is/are

IV. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Всего заданий на вступительном испытании – 25. Каждое задание может содержать от одного до трех вариантов правильных ответов.

Критерии оценивания тестовых заданий: максимальное количество баллов за всё испытание – 100. Минимальный балл, определяющий успешное прохождение вступительного испытания – 22. Работа оценивается в баллах в зависимости от количества допущенных ошибок. Полнота изложения материала может быть оценена количеством баллов в интервале от 1 (минимальный показатель) до 4 (максимальный показатель)

Во время проведения вступительного экзамена по русскому языку экзаменуемые должны соблюдать следующие правила поведения:

- соблюдать тишину;
- работать самостоятельно;
- не разговаривать с другими экзаменуемыми;
- не оказывать помощь в выполнении заданий другим экзаменуемым;
- не использовать какие-либо справочные материалы;
- не пользоваться средствами оперативной связи: электронными записными книжками, персональными компьютерами, мобильными телефонами;
- не покидать пределов аудитории, в которой проводится вступительный экзамен;
- использовать для записей только лист установленного образца, полученный от экзаменаторов.

За нарушение правил поведения на вступительном испытании абитуриент удаляется с экзамена с проставлением оценки «0 (ноль)» баллов независимо от успешности ответов на вопросы и практическое задание экзаменационного билета, о чем председатель предметной экзаменационной комиссии составляет акт, утверждаемый Приемной комиссией Филиала.

Апелляции по этому поводу не принимаются.

По окончании устного испытания абитуриент сдает лист для ответа и экзаменационный билет экзаменаторам. Экзаменаторы после проверки теста объявляют отметку и проставляют ее в экзаменационную ведомость и экзаменационный лист абитуриента.

Оценка (цифрой и прописью) выставляется по стобалльной системе.

Апелляции по процедуре и результатам письменного экзамена рассматриваются в установленном порядке в соответствии с Положением об апелляционной комиссии.

**V. ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ДЛЯ ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСПЫТАНИЯ АБИТУРИЕНТОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

№ п/п	Наименование КОС	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Материалы для представления в ФОС
1	Тестовые задания (по вариантам) для проведения экзамена	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося	Тестовые задания по вариантам

VI. ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕТОДИКИ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В ДИСТАНЦИОННОМ ФОРМАТЕ

Как отметил глава Минобрнауки Российской Федерации В.Н. Фальков на заседании рабочей группы по организации образовательной деятельности в условиях предупреждения распространения инфекции COVID-19, вузам следует ориентироваться и ориентировать абитуриентов на проведение вступительных испытаний в вузы онлайн с учетом ситуации.

С этой целью необходимо:

- выбрать удобную Google форму контрольного теста, либо оформить тестовые вопросы в виде презентационных слайдов по три вопроса на каждом слайде с устным ответом абитуриента (время на размышления по каждому вопросу – 5 секунд) и дальнейшей фиксацией экзаменатором балла абитуриента в индивидуальном контрольном бланке последнего;
- использовать разные форматы для ответов (только с одним верным вариантом, с возможностью выбрать несколько правильных ответов, вопросы, на которые нужно ответить одним словом или развернутым предложением);
- конкретизировать систему оценивания. В ситуации с экзаменом по русскому языку удобнее за полностью правильный ответ назначать 4 балла балл, за неправильный — ноль. На консультации следует объяснить это абитуриентам, чтобы они понимали, к чему стремиться.

ОКНО ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИОННОГО СЛАЙДА – ТЕСТА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО ОНЛАЙН – ЭКЗАМЕНА

(время голосового ответа курсанта на вопрос – 5 секунд, прохождение одного слайда – 15 секунд)

МОРСКОЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИМЕНИ ВИЦЕ-АДМИРАЛА В.А. КОРНИЛОВА -
ФИЛИАЛ ФГБОУ ВО «ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ АДМИРАЛА Ф.Ф. УШАКОВА»
КАФЕДРА СУДОВОЖДЕНИЯ

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ
ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

БЮДЖЕТНАЯ ФОРМА ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Примечание: Комплект фонда оценочных средств включает контрольно-оценочные материалы (варианты тестов) для проверки результатов освоения абитуриентами школьной программы теоретического и практического курса учебной дисциплины «Английский язык».

г. Севастополь,
2024 год

Морской институт имени вице-адмирала В.А. Корнилова - Филиал ФГБОУ
ВО «ГМУ имени адмирала Ф. Ф. Ушакова»
Экзаменационный тест. Английский язык (Б)
Вариант 1

I. Выберите слово, точно подходящее по смыслу, и обведите его кружком.

1. The lawyer's _____ was unusually high.
a) fare b) account c) price d) fee
2. He is not a skilled worker. He doesn't _____ much.
a) win b) gain c) afford d) earn
3. We do not have adequate information to make a decision. **Adequate** means _____.
a) healthy b) correct c) enough d) easy
4. Everywhere they _____ for water they struck oil.
a) dropped b) bent c) sank d) dug
5. _____ so much of their time together has deepened their friendship.
a) arguing b) wasting c) proving d) spending
6. Now, _____ the ball to the person on your right.
a) pull b) burst c) throw d) catch
7. He had plenty of time to sit _____ the scenery.
a) or feel b) and enjoy c) or remind d) or walk around
8. Then it started to rain heavily and everybody ran for _____.
a) shelter b) dryness c) shadow d) guide
9. A man was struck by _____ and killed as he ran for shelter.
a) forecast b) lightning c) thunder d) thunderbolt
10. Oh, he's so big-headed. I can't _____ him.
a) stand b) shake c) spread d) throw
11. A(n) _____ does oral translation from one language to another.
a) translator b) reporter c) interpreter d) conductor
12. He is so tight-fisted that he won't get himself a _____ of shoelaces.
a) lot b) single c) double d) pair
13. It's a very _____ picture. I laugh at it every time.
a) funny b) joking c) smiling d) giggling
14. Nobody gave him a hand. He did it on his _____.

a) single b) self c) own d) alone

15. GNP stands for 'gross _____ product'.

a) new b) notorious c) national d) noble

16. He received another letter from the _____ demanding more money.

a) burglar b) thief c) pickpocket d) blackmailer

17. 'How much is the _____?' she asked the bus conductor.

a) fare b) price c) fee d) cost

18. Come to Greece and _____ all these places where history lives on.

a) define b) discover c) memorize d) describe

19. How was your _____ back?

a) trip b) vacation c) sightseeing d) holiday

20. Jenny is _____, she can speak French and English fluently.

a) linguist b) bilingual c) translator d) dialect

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

1. We arrived _____ the station too late.

2. I'm looking _____ my glasses. Have you seen them _____?

3. They always argue _____ money.

4. Don't throw _____ the newspaper. I haven't read it _____.

5. You shouldn't drop litter _____ the floor. Pick it _____!

6. If you don't feel well, go and lie _____.

7. Oh no! Our car is broken _____, and there isn't a garage _____ miles.

8. She reminds me _____ her mother.

9. I know you're busy _____ your cooking now.

10. In our school project, we try to find _____ what the best loved work _____ art is.

11. I saw the kid floundering _____ in the water.

12. Teach your children what to do _____ case _____ fire.

13. I spend all my money _____ clothes.

14. First I looked here, and then I looked there, but I couldn't find them _____.

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. When I (arrive) _____ at the party, everyone (have) _____ a good time.

2. I (cook) _____ and I (drop) _____ the knife.

3. I (listen) _____ to the news on the radio when the phone (ring) _____.

4. Mike and Jack (come) _____ here five months ago. They (be) _____ in this city for five months.

5. I'd visit you more often if you (not/live) _____ so far away.

6. There is my wallet! I (look) _____ for it for ages.

7. We (like) _____ gardening very much, but we (have) _____ time to do anything in the garden yet.

8. And it (be/rain) _____ very heavily recently, so we'll just wait till the weather (get) _____ better.
9. I took my family to Paris last year. I (be) _____ there as a student, so I (know) _____ my way around.
10. She said that the people who she (look) _____ after (be) _____ very well.
11. I (take) _____ the book back to the library after I (finish) _____ reading it.

IV. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на предложенные вопросы, обведя кружком букву правильного варианта ответа.

Did you see a man with a headset pointing a long pole at the ground? If so, you might have seen a person using a metal detector. People use these devices to find metal.

Metal detectors make magnetic waves. These waves go through the ground. The waves change when they hit metal. Then the device beeps. This lets the person with the device know that metal is close.

The first metal detectors were meant to help miners. They were big. They cost a lot of money. They used a lot of power. And worst of all, they didn't work well. People kept trying to make them better. Metal detectors got smaller. Now they are light and cheap. They also work better. That is why people bring them to the beach. They can look for rings in the water. They can look for phones in the sand. Metal detectors help them find these things. They usually just find junk though.

Metal detectors also protect people. They help to keep guns out of some places. They are in airports. They are in courthouses. Some schools use them. They help guards look for weapons. Guards use special wands to find metal on a person.

These devices save lives in other ways too. During wars, people plant bombs in the ground. When the war ends, they don't clean up their messes. This is unsafe for the people who live in those places. Others use metal detectors to find bombs. They remove them and help the people. These devices also make clothes safer. It sounds funny, but it's true. Most clothes are made in big factories. There are lots of needles in these places. Needles break from time to time. They get stuck in the clothes. They would poke people trying them on. They don't though. That's because our clothes are scanned for metal. Isn't that nice? Let's hear it for metal detectors. They make the world a safer place.

1. Which was not one of the problems with the first metal detectors?
- a) They were too big.
 - b) They were too expensive.
 - c) They didn't work well.
 - d) They were unsafe.
2. Which best describes the main idea of the second paragraph?
- a) It describes the sounds of a metal detector.
 - b) It explains how metal detectors work.
 - c) It warns about the effects of metal detectors.
 - d) It explains how magnetic waves move.

3. How do metal detectors make clothing safer?
 - a) Metal detectors make sure factory machines are working the right way.
 - b) Metal detectors make sure workers don't bring weapons into factories.
 - c) Metal detectors make sure that broken needles don't get into clothing.
 - d) Metal detectors help people recover lost clothing at the beach.

4. Why were metal detectors first used?
 - a) To help miners
 - b) To help security guards
 - c) To help doctors
 - d) To help soldiers

5. According to the text, metal detectors have been used in all of the following except which?
 - a) schools
 - b) churches
 - c) courthouses
 - d) airports

6. How do metal detectors help soldiers?
 - a) They warn soldiers when bullets are coming.
 - b) They help soldiers find hidden bombs.
 - c) They find weaknesses in their armor.
 - d) They create a relaxing beeping noise.

7. Why do people bring metal detectors to the beach?
 - a) Metal detectors help people keep the sand clean and safe.
 - b) Metal detectors look cool.
 - c) Metal detectors help people find valuable items.
 - d) Metal detectors help guards keep weapons away from the beach.

8. Which happens first?
 - a) The metal detector beeps alarmingly.
 - b) The magnetic waves hit metal and change.
 - c) The magnetic waves go through the ground.
 - d) The metal detector creates magnetic waves.

9. How did metal detectors get better over time?
 - a) They became cheaper.
 - b) They became lighter.
 - c) They began working better
 - d) All of these

10. Which title would best describe the purpose of this text?
 - a) A Day at the Beach: Using Your Metal Detector to Find Things
 - b) Metal Detectors: a Complete Story of Their Invention
 - c) Magnetism and More: How a Metal Detector Works
 - d) Metal Detectors: What They Do and How We Use Them

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Вариант 2**

I. Выберите слово, точно подходящее по смыслу, и обведите его кружком.

1. We have to make a fire. Go and collect some _____ from nearby trees so we have some woods to burn.
a) logs b) leaves c) branches d) straw
2. The old _____ was built up on the hill which made it easier to defend if there was a war.
a) chapel b) church c) castle d) prison
3. Turn the _____ on Billy. It is so hot in here!
a) fan b) heating c) propeller d) mixer
4. We played a silly _____ at the party last night. Everyone really enjoyed it, but we were very tired by the end.
a) joke b) play c) sport d) game
5. It's traditional in the West for the couple to exchange _____ during the wedding ceremony.
a) bracelets b) jewels c) diamonds d) rings
6. Don't stand on the chair like that! That chair is not very _____.
a) safe b) settled c) calm d) fixed
7. What is that marvellous _____ coming from the kitchen? Is someone making bread?
a) smell b) sniff c) taste d) sense
8. It has been three hours since Kate went out to the supermarket. I'm starting to feel a little _____.
a) nervous b) terrified c) worried d) shy
9. John will fail his exams, because he has a terrible _____. He thinks he just has to go to the lessons and he will pass! He never studies.
a) aptitude b) intelligence c) talent d) attitude
10. Can you come around to our place on Saturday to _____ Carl for us, please? We would like to go to the cinema that evening.
a) care b) babysit c) take up d) look for
11. I went to see the bank manager this morning to see if I could _____ &500, and he refused.

- a) lend b) borrow c) give d) take

12. Make sure you clean the _____ after you finish cooking. Yesterday, the floor was disgusting!

- a) kitchen b) cook c) cooker d) food

13. I don't really want to have a _____ job, as I would like to have my mornings free to be able to study.

- a) permanent b) full-time c) part-time d) temporary

14. You can be as rich as a king, but I still think your _____ is the most important thing in the world.

- a) health b) healthy c) well d) illness

15. In the department store, I remembered to take the _____ because I might have to change the dress if it is too small.

- a) ticket b) bill c) invoice d) receipt

16. The police are confident of catching the thief after several people gave them an accurate _____.

- a) description b) sketch c) plan d) personality

17. When you finish making the dough for the bread, put it in the oven and _____ For about 90 minutes.

- a) roast b) fry c) bake d) grill

18. Hayley is a very _____ girl. She knows where she wants to be in 5 years' time and how she is going to get there.

- a) arrogant b) ambitious c) snobby d) wealthy

19. If we hurry, we can still _____ the 8.12 bus. Run!

- a) catch b) seize c) grab d) have

20. Did you hear that Rita and George have _____? She says it was all his fault.

- a) broken up b) woken up c) run out d) given up

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

1. I often go abroad _____ business.

2. I wrote my homework assignment _____ Winston Churchill. The teacher liked it

3. I can't choose _____ these two types of pizza. They're both great!

4. It's cold today, stay _____ the house and keep warm.

5. The dog jumped _____ the table and ate my dinner.

6. I want to finish my work _____ we go out.

7. Please, read the book _____ it's still available _____ the library.

8. I have known Sally and Paul _____ we were at school together.

9. Are you good _____ telling jokes?

10. I'm going to apply _____ a new job.

11. I have to speak to the boss _____ lunchtime.
12. There is a train station _____ the hotel. You can see it when you look out of the window.
13. The movie starts _____ 20 minutes.
14. Molly, move _____ to the front _____ the queue, please.
15. We want to invest the money _____ a big house.
16. I prefer coffee _____ tea.
17. My aunt died _____ lung cancer.
18. Do you believe _____ ghosts?

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. I (go) _____ to sleep until I (do) _____ my homework.
2. The doctor (be) _____ ready in ten minutes. Take a seat while you (wait) _____.
3. Joanna Trollope (write) _____ a lot of books. She (write) _____ her first in 1980.
4. "I (go) _____ out now, Mum. Bye!" "OK. Have a good time. What time (come) _____ home?"
5. "I'm cold." "I (put) _____ the heating on."
6. There (be) _____ a terrible accident if the pilot hadn't reacted so quickly.
7. Why on earth isn't Josh here yet? I (wait) _____ for him for over an hour!
8. I promise I'll call you as soon as I (arrive) _____.
9. I wish I (not/have) _____ an exam tomorrow!
10. When Martin (arrive) _____ home, Anna (talk) _____ to someone on the phone.
11. Something very strange (happen) _____ to me on my way home from work yesterday afternoon. I (drive) _____ along the bypass at the time. Suddenly I saw my mother in the seat beside me. But she (die) _____ three years ago.
12. Of course, I can ride a bike. But I (not/ride) _____ one for years.
13. **A.** The train is never going to get here.
B. How long (we/wait) _____ now?

IV. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на предложенные вопросы, обведя кружком букву правильного варианта ответа.

The Coliseum is an ancient stadium in the center of Rome. It is the largest of its kind. It is very old. They started building it in the year 70. It took ten years to build.

It is still around today. The Coliseum has been used in many ways. In ancient Rome, men fought each other in it. They fought against lions, tigers, and bears. Oh my! It was dreadful. But most of the people loved it. As many as 80,000 Romans would pack inside to watch. These gruesome events went on until 523. The Coliseum has been damaged many times over the years. It was struck by lightning in the year 217. This started a fire. Much of the Coliseum is made of stone. But the fire damaged the upper levels. They

were made of wood. This damage took many years to repair. It was not finished until the year 240.

The worst damage happened in 1349. A mighty earthquake shook Rome and the Coliseum. The south side of the building collapsed. Pieces of the arena were all over the ground. Many people took the fallen stones. Others took stones from the seating areas. They used them to repair houses and churches. The Romans of those days were not connected to the Coliseum. It had last been used as a castle. Before that it was a graveyard. It has been hundreds of years since the games. The damage to the Coliseum was never repaired. It's a good thing the outer wall of it still stands strong.

Today the Coliseum is one of Rome's most popular attractions. People from all over the world come to Italy to see it. The Pope leads a big march around it every Good Friday. It is a symbol that many know. It has even appeared on the back of a coin. I guess that makes it a symbol that many people want too.

1. Which happened first?

- a) An earthquake damaged the Coliseum.
- b) The Coliseum was struck by lightning.
- c) The Coliseum appeared on the back of a coin.
- d) The Coliseum was used as a castle.

2. When did the Romans finish building the Coliseum?

- a) The year 70
- b) The year 523
- c) The year 80
- d) The year 240

3. What caused the fire that damaged the upper levels of the Coliseum?

- a) A bolt of lightning
- b) Rowdy people who came to watch the events
- c) An attacking army
- d) An angry mob

4. For which purpose was the Coliseum not used?

- a) People fought other people in it.
- b) It was a private castle.
- c) People fought animals in it.
- d) It was a meeting place for the government.

5. Which caused the most damage to the Coliseum?

- a) Fires
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Wars
- d) Hurricanes

6. What did the people do with the stones that they took from the Coliseum?

- a) They repaired buildings.

- b) They sold them.
- c) They used them as weapons.
- d) They used them as tombstones.

7. Which best defines the word gruesome as it is used in the second paragraph?

- a) Exciting
- b) Funny
- c) Horrifying
- d) Boring

8. Which best describes the main idea in the last paragraph?

- a) This is about all the things the Coliseum has been used for throughout history.
- b) This is about how the Coliseum is a popular place to visit today.
- c) This is about how the Coliseum is a symbol that many people know.
- d) This is about how the Coliseum is used today.

9. Which was not a way in which the Coliseum was damaged over the years?

- a) Earthquake
- b) Tornado
- c) Lightning
- d) Fire

10. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- a) The Coliseum should be replaced with a building that is not damaged.
- b) The Coliseum has its place in history but it is not useful today.
- c) The Coliseum should be used for fighting once again.
- d) The Coliseum is very old and has been used for many purposes.

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Экзаменационный тест. Английский язык (Б)
Вариант 3**

I. Выберите слово, точно подходящее по смыслу, и обведите его кружком.

1. Normally, before you are able to get a job, you have to attend a(n)_____. If you do it well in that, they offer you a position.
a) appointment b) arrangement c) interview d) meeting

2. And when you go, make sure you bring your_____ to show the manager. This is a sort of your education and employment history.
a) RSVP b) CD c) CV d) VCR

3. I am feeling really_____ today. The weather is terrible and I got some bad news this morning too!
a) lazy b) punctual c) miserable d) starving

4. My uncle_____ four years ago, but he is still very active and says he wished he had stopped work years before!
a) graduated b) retired c) resigned d) fired

5. I think a teacher should be quite_____ so that the students who want to learn can, without worrying about other students playing around.
a) serious b) strict c) harsh d) cold

6. If you turn off the central heating when you're away from home for more than a couple of day, you will_____ a lot of money.
a) earn b) save c) win d) gain

7. We watched the carnival and then stayed behind for two hours afterwards to help the organizers clear away all the _____.
a) garbage b) dirt c) mud d) pollution

8. I_____ with you. This movie is really boring! Let's change the channel.
a) accord b) meet c) agree d) join

9. Three prisoners _____ from the central prison this morning. Police have described them as dangerous and warned the public not to approach them if seen.
a) emptied b) abandoned c) escaped d) rushed

10. You said you were with Trevor, but that was a _____! You were with that terrible girl again!
a) dishonest b) insincere c) lie d) false

11. I hope you have finished_____ your suitcases- the taxi has just arrived!
a) making b) having c) packing d) wrapping

12. I didn't sleep very well at all last night. It was too cold. I will put another _____ on the bed tonight.

- a) blanket b) pillow c) sheet d) headboard

13. The boat sank when it hit a _____ that was hidden under the water. Everyone had to swim to the beach.

- a) rock b) cliff c) coast d) wave

14. When we go on vacation, I want to _____ some time fishing in that lake we visited last year.

- a) do b) spend c) lose d) give

15. When he asks me the questions, just _____ the answers quietly in my ear, and he will never know.

- a) shout b) talk c) whisper d) yell

16. If you want to pass the exam, I _____ you to start studying for it immediately.

- a) advice b) push c) convince d) advise

17. I don't know how we are going to get to the airport. We will have to _____ for a taxi to come.

- a) plan b) arrange c) book d) hire

18. If you don't like the soup, why don't you _____ to the waiter, and he can bring you another one.

- a) complain b) protest c) criticize d) insult

19. If you were a more _____ person, you would not have left me waiting for you in the rain for an hour.

- a) polite b) considerate c) kind d) humorous

20. Oh, I'm so _____! Let's go and rent a video or something.

- a) boring b) fed up c) tired d) unhappy

II. Заполните пропуски предложениями и наречиями.

1. As soon as we arrived _____ Lisbon, we called our friends.

2. Jane's very happy because she's _____ love.

3. There are no trains today. The workers are _____ strike.

4. 'Is Mr. James _____ work this week?' 'No, he is on holiday.'

5. Don't try to compare Rome _____ Paris. They are too different.

6. I keep _____ touch with my friends by email.

7. I'm not eating chocolate this month. I'm _____ a diet.

8. She laughed _____ his old trousers.

9. She's a nurse. Her main duty is to look _____ sick people and take care _____ them.

10. We couldn't move forward. Our car ran _____ of petrol.

11. He insisted _____ coming with us.

12. I'm looking forward _____ seeing you.
13. It depends _____ the weather.
14. It is a day of celebration _____ all Irish people _____ all religions and creeds.
15. Why are you shouting _____ me?
16. I never complained _____ my salary.
17. He got married _____ his boss.
18. They succeeded _____ forcing the company to accept the deal.

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. If I (do) _____ well in my exams, I (go) _____ to university.
2. While I (go) _____ to work this morning I (meet) _____ an old friend.
3. Last week the police (stop) _____ Alan in his car because he (drive) _____ over eighty miles an hour.
4. Mrs. Steele (talk) _____ to her boss. I'll tell her you phoned.
5. I (think) _____ of changing my job soon.
6. When I (open) _____ the cupboard door, the pile of books (fall) _____ down.
7. When I (see) _____ the man, he (stand) _____ outside the bank. He (have) _____ a black baseball cap on.
8. **A.** The shooting was very frightening, I suppose.
B. It certainly was. When we (hear) _____ the shot, we all (throw) _____ ourselves on the floor.
9. No one (tell) _____ me that the goods (arrive) _____ the week before.
10. We (go) _____ to London yesterday, but on the way we (hear) _____ about a bomb scare in Oxford street. So, we (drive) _____ back home straight away.

IV. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на предложенные вопросы, обведя кружком букву правильного варианта ответа.

Do you like video games? Lots of people do. There are many types of video games. Some people like action games. Other people like driving games. But the most popular game of all time is a puzzle game.

Tetris is a game about making lines. Blocks fall from the top of the screen. They fall one at a time. The player moves the blocks. Once the blocks hit the bottom, they are locked in place. Players try to make lines go across the screen with no gaps. Complete lines disappear. This gives players more room. The blocks pile up during the game. The game ends when the blocks get to the top of the screen.

A man named Alexey made Tetris in 1984. All the pieces in Tetris have four blocks. The word "tetra" means four. Alexey named his game after tetra and tennis. He made Tetris while working at a science academy in Moscow. Moscow is in Russia.

Alexey made his game on a screen that only showed letters. He could not use blocks. The blocks were made out of letters in the first game of Tetris. Still, all Alexey's friends loved his game. It was easy to learn and fun to play.

Soon the game spread across the world. It was on every computer. It was in arcades. It came with every one of Nintendo's Game Boy. More than 100 million Game Boys were sold. Tetris was all over the place. Even today Tetris comes with many phones.

Dr. Richard Haier has studied Tetris players. He ran many tests. He found that playing Tetris boosts mental activity. Dr. Haier thinks Tetris is good for the brain. I agree with this finding. Now go and play some Tetris. It's just what the doctor ordered.

1. What is this article about?
 - a. Video games
 - b. Tetris
 - c. Alexey
 - d. Blocks

2. What is the goal of Tetris?
 - a. To make tall piles of blocks
 - b. To match the colors of blocks
 - c. To make complete lines
 - d. To get blocks to the top of the screen

3. After which is Tetris named?
 - a. Fish
 - b. The number ten
 - c. Paris
 - d. Tennis

4. Where was Alexey when he created Tetris?
 - a. Paris
 - b. Russia
 - c. The United States of America
 - d. Germany

5. What is the highest selling game of all time?
 - a. A driving game
 - b. Call of Duty
 - c. Tetris
 - d. An action game

6. Which event happened first?
 - a. Tetris was played with letters instead of blocks
 - b. Tetris was released on the phone
 - c. Tetris was released in the arcade
 - d. Tetris was brought to the Game Boy

7. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a. To persuade readers to play Tetris

- b. To explain how Tetris is played
- c. To describe different types of games
- d. To compare Tetris to other puzzle games

8. According to Dr. Richard Haier, which is true about Tetris?

- a. Tetris lowers blood pressure
- b. Tetris increases physical strength
- c. Tetris boosts mental activity
- d. Tetris has no positive side effects

9. What happens to a block that hits the bottom and does not form a complete line in Tetris?

- a. It disappears and reappears at the top.
- b. It is locked in place.
- c. The player moves the block.
- d. It gives the player more room.

10. Why did the first game of Tetris use letters instead of blocks?

- a. Alexey did not think to use blocks
- b. Alexey thought letters were more fun
- c. Alexey's screen could only show letters
- d. Alexey wanted to teach people to read

Ответы на задания

I задание.

1 вариант.

1. d; 2.d; 3.c; 4.d; 5.d; 6.c; 7.b; 8.a; 9.b; 10.a; 11.c; 12.d; 13.a; 14.c; 15.c; 16.d; 17.a; 18.b; 19.a; 20.b;

2 вариант.

1.c; 2.c; 3.a; 4.d; 5.d; 6.a; 7.a; 8.c; 9.d; 10.b; 11.b; 12.a; 13.b; 14.a; 15.d; 16.a; 17.c; 18.b; 19.a; 20.a;

3 вариант.

1.c; 2.c; 3.c; 4.b; 5.b; 6.b; 7.a; 8.c; 9.c; 10.c; 11.c; 12.a; 13.a; 14.b; 15.c; 16.d; 17.b; 18.a; 19.b; 20.b;

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

1 вариант

1. at
2. for/ anywhere
3. about
4. away/ yet
5. on/ up
6. down
7. down/for
8. of
9. with
10. out/of
11. about
12. in/ of
13. on
14. anywhere

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

2 вариант

1. on
2. about
3. between
4. inside
5. onto
6. before
7. while/ from
8. since
9. at
10. for
11. at
12. opposite
13. in

14. forward/ of
15. in
16. to
17. of
18. in

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

3 вариант

1. in
2. in
3. on
4. at
5. with
6. in
7. on
8. at
9. after/ of
10. out
11. on
12. to
13. on
14. for/ of
15. at
16. about
17. to
18. in

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1 вариант

1. arrived/ was having
2. cooked/ dropped
3. was listening/ rang
4. came/ have been
5. didn't live
6. have been looking
7. like/ haven't had
8. has been raining/ gets
9. had been/ knew
10. was looking/ were
11. will take/ have finished

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

2 вариант

1. won't go/ have done
2. will be/ are waiting

3. has written/ wrote
4. am going / will you come
5. put
6. would have been
7. have been waiting
8. arrive
9. wouldn't have
10. arrived/was talking
11. happened/was driving/ died
12. haven't ridden
13. have we been waiting

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

3 вариант

1. do/ will go
2. was going/ met
3. stopped/ was driving
4. is talking
5. am thinking
6. opened/ fell
7. saw/was standing/ had
8. heard/ threw
9. told/ had arrived
10. went/ heard/ drove

IV задание

I вариант

Metal detectors: 1. d; 2.b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. b; 6. b; 7. c; 8. d; 9. d; 10. d;

II вариант

The Coliseum: 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. d; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c; 8. c; 9. b; 10. d;

III вариант

Tetris: 1. b; 2.d; 3. d; 4. b; 5. c; 6. a; 7. b; 8.c; 9. b; 10. c;

МОРСКОЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИМЕНИ ВИЦЕ-АДМИРАЛА В.А. КОРНИЛОВА -
ФИЛИАЛ ФГБОУ ВО «ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ АДМИРАЛА Ф.Ф. УШАКОВА»
КАФЕДРА СУДОВОЖДЕНИЯ

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ
ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**
(наименование дисциплины)

ВНЕБЮДЖЕТНАЯ ФОРМА ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Примечание: Комплект фонда оценочных средств включает контрольно-оценочные материалы (варианты тестов) для проверки результатов освоения абитуриентами школьной программы теоретического и практического курса учебной дисциплины «Английский язык».

ENTRY TEST

Variant 1

I. Выберите слово , точно подходящее по смыслу, и обведите его кружком.

1. It's the tallest building we've _____ seen.
 - a) Ever
 - b) Never
 - c) Just
 - d) Yet
2. I have never _____ a camel.
 - a) Driven
 - b) Ridden
 - c) Walked
 - d) Gone
3. Don't _____ your time.
 - a) Waste
 - b) Spend
 - c) Eat
 - d) Sleep
4. I'd like to _____ a table for tonight.
 - a) Open
 - b) Keep
 - c) Book
 - d) Close
5. I can't _____ this music. It's horrible.
 - a) Stand
 - b) Have
 - c) Take
 - d) Get
6. What on _____ is going on?
 - a) Bottom
 - b) Matter
 - c) Top
 - d) Earth
7. " _____ is Stella's phone number?" – "66845323"
 - a) Where
 - b) How
 - c) What
 - d) Whose
8. He's very funny. Quick! _____ some pictures.
 - a) Have
 - b) Take
 - c) Put

- d) Download
9. “ _____ do you usually get up?” – “At 6.30 AM”
- a) How long
- b) What time
- c) How
- d) Who
10. What’s _____ with this radio, Bob?
- a) Right
- b) Left
- c) false
- d) wrong
11. Newspapers give information on _____ events.
- a) Current
- b) Chat
- c) On-line
- d) Time
12. This is the _____ skirt of all.
- a) Cheap
- b) Cheaper
- c) Cheapest
- d) More cheaper
13. He _____ anything until he finishes.
- a) Hasn’t done
- b) Doesn’t do
- c) Won’t do
- d) Isn’t doing
14. She’s _____ Maths at the university.
- a) Having
- b) Studying
- c) Learning
- d) Writing
15. The internet is a great learning _____ for children.
- a) Tool
- b) World
- c) Search
- d) Peace
16. Can you buy me _____ of flour , please?
- a) A carton
- b) A bar
- c) A glass
- d) A box

17. She's got a dark _____ .
 - a) Build
 - b) Height
 - c) Complexion
 - d) Nose
18. _____ clever of you to do this.
 - a) What
 - b) How
 - c) Which
 - d) How many
19. Does your watch show the correct _____ ?
 - a) Minutes
 - b) Time
 - c) Hour
 - d) Clock
20. "_____ do they travel to and from work?" – "By bus"
 - a) Why
 - b) Where
 - c) How
 - d) How long

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

1. John is staying _____ his friend, Tom.
2. They've been here _____ Monday.
3. She has been here _____ last year.
4. They haven't packed their suitcases _____.
5. Have you _____ been to India?
6. She left an hour _____ .
7. He's the cleverest student _____ his class.
8. "I always wake up early." – " _____ do I".
9. Who was America discovered _____ ?
10. He insists _____ going to bed early.
11. He asked me _____ stop talking.
12. It's _____ cold outside.
13. He didn't go to bed _____ he had finished his homework.
14. Will we have _____ time to do our shopping.
15. Have you _____ flown in hot-air balloon?
16. I had never seen a tiger _____ .
17. The museum will be opened _____ the Queen.
18. Bob is older _____ Mary.

19. I can't afford it. It's _____ expensive.
20. This restaurant is popular _____ visitors.

III. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. We _____ (have) chicken for dinner last night.
2. My father always _____ (come) home at 6 PM.
3. Finish your work and I _____ (take) you to the park.
4. Sara _____ (not/play) football with us yesterday.
5. _____ (you/want) something to drink?
6. Please be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep).
7. OK! I _____ (help) you with your maths.
8. Jill _____ (do) the shopping every Saturday morning.
9. _____ (Jim/pay) the phone bill yet?
10. Jason _____ (wash) the car now.
11. Don't touch the stove! I _____ (just/turn) it on.
12. How long _____ (you/work) here?
13. Nicole _____ (not/travel) to Spain.
14. The weather is nice. Why _____ (not/we/go) to the beach?
15. When _____ (you/hear) the bad news?
16. She _____ (play) the violin at my birthday last year.
17. The plane _____ (already/take) off.
18. Robinson Crusoe _____ (write) by Daniel Defoe.
19. Maple syrup _____ (make) in North America.
20. The meeting _____ (held) tomorrow morning.

IV. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на предложенные вопросы, обведя кружком букву правильного варианта ответа.

1. Everyone has heard of Bill Gates, one of the richest and most successful people in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world's largest computer software company, and Gates was the world's youngest billionaire at the age of 31.

2. His full name is William Henry Gates III and he was born on the 28th October, 1955, in Seattle, USA. At school Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent, and especially good at Maths and Science. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside, the private school where he first began to use computers. 13-year-old Bill Gates and his school friend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programs and learning about computers instead of doing their schoolwork.

3. After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. The next year he and Paul Allen wrote an operating program for the Altair, one of the world's first microcomputers. The two friends started Microsoft in 1975, and

Gates left Harvard. Before long, Microsoft was a major business success. Since then, the company has continued to grow, producing most of the world's leading PC software. One reason for his success is that Gates has always been very ambitious and hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee, and in 1995 he wrote a best-selling book, *The Road Ahead*.

4. Bill has mixed feelings about spending so much time **running** Microsoft. "There are a lot of experiences I haven't had, but I do like my job," he says. When he does find time to relax, he likes puzzles, golf and reading about science. For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he spends little on himself and his family. When it comes to helping others, though, Gates is very generous. He has already given huge amounts of money to charity, and says that he plans to give away almost all of his wealth when he retires.

1. Who is Bill Gates?
 - a) An engineer
 - b) A programmer
 - c) A scientist
 - d) A Microsoft employee
2. Which paragraph is about his likes and plans?
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
3. What is the second paragraph about?
 - a) Later life
 - b) Introduction
 - c) Early life
 - d) Character, likes and plans
4. Why has Gates been so successful?
 - a) Because he left Harvard
 - b) Because he was generous and kind
 - c) Because he was ambitious and industrious
 - d) Because he was a billionaire
5. Why is the year 1975 so important for Gates?
 - a) He met Paul Allen
 - b) He left Harvard and started his own business
 - c) He married Melinda
 - d) He wrote a best-selling book
6. What was He really keen on at school?
 - a) Physics
 - b) Maths
 - c) Microsoft
 - d) Altair

7. What does he do in his free time?
 - a) He travels
 - b) He spends money on his family
 - c) Plays golf and reads a lot
 - d) He gives money to charity
8. Where was he born?
 - a) In Seattle, USA
 - b) In Washington, USA
 - c) In Harvard, USA
 - d) In New York, USA
9. What does he plan to do with all his money?
 - a) He will invest it in his business
 - b) He will give it to charity
 - c) He will spend it on travelling
 - d) He will help his friends
10. What does the word “running” in paragraph 4 mean?
 - a) Creating
 - b) Managing
 - c) Risking
 - d) Giving

KEYS to the ENTRY TEST – Variant 1

I	II	III	IV
1. A	1. At	1. Had	1. B
2. B	2. Since	2. Comes	2. D
3. A	3. Since	3. Will take	3. C
4. C	4. Yet	4. Didn't play	4. C
5. A	5. Ever	5. Do you want	5. B
6. D	6. Ago	6. Is sleeping	6. B
7. C	7. In	7. Will help	7. C
8. B	8. So	8. Does	8. A
9. B	9. By	9. Has Jim paid	9. B
10. D	10. On	10. Is washing	10. B
11. A	11. To	11. Have just	
12. C	12. Very	turned	
13. C	13. Until	12. Has he been	
14. B	14. Enoug	working/has he	
15. A	h	worked	
16. D	15. Ever	13. Hasn't	
17. C	16. Before	travelled	
18. B	17. By	14. Don't we go	
19. B	18. Than	15. Did you hear	
20. C	19. Too	16. Played	
	20. With	17. Has already	
		taken	
		18. Was written	
		19. Was made	
		20. Will be held	