

# *АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК*

◆ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ПТТУ ◆

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"Тамбовский государственный технический университет"

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Контрольная работа № 2  
для студентов юридических специальностей  
заочной формы обучения



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Предназначена для студентов 1 курса юридических специальностей заочной формы обучения.

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# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Контрольная работа № 2

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## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка.

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Притяжательный падеж.
2. Времена английского языка групп *Indefinite* и *Continuous*.
3. Активный и пассивный залог английского глагола.
4. Существительное в функции левого определения.

### В а р и а н т I

- I. Прочитайте текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите первый, второй, пятый и восьмой абзацы.

#### John Edgar Hoover

1. John Edgar Hoover was born in 1885. He was a native of Washington, D.C. He went to school there and then to George Washington University where he studied law. As a student he was a brilliant one and had a great choice after graduating from the University.

2. John Hoover got a Job in the Department of Justice. Very soon he was sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. That was in 1924 when J.E. Hoover was forty.

3. The FBI was created primarily to handle criminal investigations. Now it handles over 180 different kinds of investigations and its responsibilities are growing. Squads of highly trained FBI Agents are devoting their efforts to fighting against organized crime.

4. For many years John Hoover was the head of the FBI and made it world's greatest law enforcement organization. He opened a technician and scientific laboratory, an identification division; set up a lot of training schools. He was also the initiator of National Police Academy where he taught as the chief instructor.

5. John Hoover had a photographic mind: he called agents by their first names. He remembered all investigations and their results. He said "The main task of the FBI is the protection of people against crime".

6. As to his personal life he had no time to get married. When he was not busy with his service in FBI, he usually went fishing or hunting. Hoover played tennis very well. He also liked music.

П о я с н е н и я к т е к с т у:

- 1) *a department of Justice* – Министерство юстиции;
  - 2) *a law enforcement organization* – правоохранительная организация;
  - 3) *a chief instructor* – старший инструктор;
  - 4) *a training-school* – учебный центр.
- II. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов:
- 1) уроженец;
  - 2) изучать право;
  - 3) блестящий студент;
  - 4) выбор;
  - 5) ФБР;
  - 6) осуществлять (проводить);
  - 7) расследование уголовных преступлений;
  - 8) обязанность;
  - 9) подразделение;
  - 10) отдавать силы;
  - 11) борьба с организованной преступностью;
  - 12) техническая лаборатория;
  - 13) отдел идентификации;
  - 14) организовывать;
  - 15) учебный центр;
  - 16) фотографическая память;
  - 17) главная задача;
  - 18) защита;
  - 19) личная жизнь;
  - 20) служба.

III. В третьем абзаце текста найдите:

- a) предложение, построенное в *Past Indefinite Passive*;
- b) два предложения, построенных в *Present Continuous Active*.

Выпишите эти предложения и письменно переведите их.

IV. В четвертом абзаце текста найдите предложение, содержащее существительное в притяжательном падеже, и письменно переведите его.

V. Изложите письменно на английском языке главную идею текста, отвечая на нижеследующие вопросы.

1. What was John Hoover?
2. How did he contribute to the development of the FBI?
3. What did Hoover consider to be the main task of the FBI?

## В а р и а н т II

I. Прочитайте текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите второй, третий и четвертый абзацы.

### Alfred Nobel

1. Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833. But later his family moved to Russia. There his father made a lot of money from government orders during the Crimean War. After the bankruptcy the Nobels returned to Sweden.

2. Alfred had never been to school or university but he studied privately. Like his father A. Nobel was imaginative and inventive. He was quick to see industrial openings for his inventions and built up over 80 companies in different countries. He showed more financial sense than his father and became a millionaire.

3. Nobel was an industrialist who managed to remain an idealist. He made a fortune but lived a simple life. A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family, a patriot of his native land he died alone on foreign soil. He invented a new explosive – dynamite to improve the peacetime industries but saw it used as a weapon of war to kill people.

4. Nobel's main concern was never with making money. He was always searching for a meaning of life. From his youth he was interested in literature and philosophy. His greatest wish was to see the end of wars, peace between nations. He spent much time working for this cause. Throughout his life he avoided publicity.

5. His famous will in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding works in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace is a memorial to his ideas. So this man of many contrasts is remembered and respected long after his death.

П о я с н е н и я к т е к с т у:

- 1) *an explosive* – взрывчатое вещество;
- 2) *to make a fortune* – разбогатеть.

II. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов:

- 1) правительственный приказ;
- 2) позднее;
- 3) банкротство;
- 4) обучаться частным образом;
- 5) перспектива;
- 6) создавать;
- 7) финансовое чутье;
- 8) в течение жизни;
- 9) чужая земля, чужбина;
- 10) взрывчатое вещество;
- 11) мирные отрасли промышленности;
- 12) вооружение;
- 13) главная забота;
- 14) смысл жизни;
- 15) конец войнам;
- 16) мир между народами;
- 17) избегать;
- 18) гласность (реклама);
- 19) обеспечивать;
- 20) выдающийся.

III. В пятом абзаце текста найдите:

a) сложноподчиненное предложение, содержащее одновременно и *Past Indefinite Active* и *Present Indefinite Active*;

b) предложение, построенное в *Present Indefinite Passive*.

Выпишите эти предложения и письменно переведите их.

IV. В первом абзаце найдите предложение, содержащее существительное, выступающее в функции определения. Предложение выпишите и переведите.

V. Изложите письменно на английском языке главную идею текста, отвечая на нижеследующие вопросы.

1. What was A. Nobel famous for?
2. What was his main concern?
3. Why is Nobel remembered and respected after his death?

### В а р и а н т III

- I. *Прочитайте текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите первый, третий и пятый абзацы.*

#### The Greatest American

1. Abraham Lincoln is the most famous instance of the man who rose from the lowest to the highest position in the life. He was born in 1809 in Kentucky. There was no public education then and Abraham hardly had any.

2. The first big experience that opened up the world for him occurred when he was nineteen. He was given a job on a river boat in New Orleans. Here in the famous slave market he saw men, women and children being sold.

3. In Illinois he became a clerk in a store. He worked hard to improve his education and qualified as a lawyer. Lincoln was a great lawyer – not as an expert on legal matters, but as an advocate in court. He was able to present a case simply, powerfully and convincingly.

4. Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Legislature of Illinois and soon he went to the Congress. His hatred for slavery hardened. Slavery was now becoming a burning question in American politics. There was a threat to the whole Union. At that time A. Lincoln was elected the President of the United States and became a real force in the political life of the country. He was an unbending enemy of slavery, at the same time he was strongly against the break-up of the Union.

5. In 1862 the American Civil War between North and South began. Four bitter years had passed before it ended. Now Lincoln turned from leadership in war to reconciliation in peace. On April 14 during the performance of a play at Ford's Theater in Washington the President was shot by John Wilkes Booth. His killer was an unsuccessful actor and a supporter of the defeated South. Next morning Abraham Lincoln died. Now he belongs to the ages.

П о я с н е н и я к т е к с т у:

- 1) *public education* – государственное просвещение;
- 2) *qualify as a lawyer* – приобрести специальность юриста;
- 3) *Legislature* – законодательное собрание;
- 4) *reconciliation* – примирение.

II. *Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов:*

- 1) пример;
- 2) опыт;
- 3) происходить;
- 4) совершенствовать образование;
- 5) специалист;
- 6) правовой вопрос;
- 7) представлять судебное дело;
- 8) убедительно;
- 9) избирать;
- 10) жгучий вопрос;
- 11) угроза;
- 12) реальная сила;
- 13) политическая жизнь;
- 14) несгибаемый противник;
- 15) распад союза;
- 16) гражданская война;
- 17) руководство;
- 18) сторонник;
- 19) разгромленный юг;
- 20) принадлежать.

III. *В четвертом абзаце текста найдите:*

- a) три предложения, построенные в **Past Indefinite Active**;
- b) предложение, построенное в **Past Continuous Active**.

Выпишите эти предложения и письменно переведите их.

IV. *Во втором абзаце найдите два предложения, содержащие существительное, выступающее в функции определения. Предложения выпишите и переведите.*

V. *Изложите письменно на английском языке главную идею текста, отвечая на нижеследующие вопро-*

сб.

1. Why can we call Abraham Lincoln a self-made man?
2. How did he start his political career?
3. What was A. Lincoln struggling against all his life?

#### В а р и а н т I V

I. Прочитайте текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите третий, четвертый, пятый и шестой абзацы.

#### He Was A Philosopher

1. Socrates was a great philosopher. He lived in Athens in 399 B.C. He talked to anyone who listened to him, in the streets and market places. He was discussing philosophy with students, sailors or tradesmen. Socrates was questioning men about what they believed in and why. He always wanted to know how they could prove it. He met every answer with a new question and each answer after that with another question.

2. Some Athenians called him a dangerous idler who did nothing. The Oracle of Delphi called him the wisest man alive. But Socrates, with a cool skepticism, considered that his wisdom lay only in the fact that unlike other men, he knew how great his ignorance was.

3. He refused to accept a penny for teaching. The philosopher was sure he could never teach anyone anything. He simply tried to teach people how to think.

4. His enemies hated him. They believed he made young minds doubt and mock everything and it was undermining respect for democracy itself.

5. He was brought to the court and they voted him guilty. The prosecutor demanded the death penalty. Under the law of Athens it was now for the defendant to propose an alternative. Did Socrates defend himself? "I shall not change my conduct even if I must die hundred deaths".

6. His friends wanted to liberate him out of prison but Socrates refused to escape. He spent his last hours discussing the problem of good and evil. His mind was never idle. The man is gone, but the "Socratic" method of questioning and teaching has always been respected since then.

П о я с н е н и я к т е к с т у:

- 1) *The Oracle of Delphi* – Дельфийский оракул;
- 2) *to undermine* – подрывать;
- 3) *to vote smb guilty* – признавать виновным;
- 4) *a death penalty* – смертный приговор.

II. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов:

- 1) верить;
- 2) доказывать;
- 3) опасный бездельник;
- 4) считать;
- 5) мудрость;
- 6) в отличие от;
- 7) невежество;
- 8) отказываться;
- 9) принимать;
- 10) сомневаться;
- 11) уважение;
- 12) предстать перед судом;
- 13) прокурор (обвинитель);
- 14) требовать;
- 15) по закону;
- 16) подсудимый;
- 17) защищать;
- 18) поведение;
- 19) освободить из тюрьмы;
- 20) добро и зло.

III. В первом абзаце текста найдите:

- a) два предложения, построенные в *Past Continuous Active*;
- b) два предложения, содержащие личное местоимение в объектном падеже.

Выпишите эти предложения и письменно переведите их.

IV. Во втором абзаце найдите предложение с глаголом *to do* в функции смыслового глагола. Предложение выпишите и переведите.



V. Изложите письменно на английском языке главную идею текста, отвечая на нижеследующие вопросы.

1. How did contemporaries (современники) call Socrates?
2. Why did his enemies hate him?
3. What were the last words of Socrates?
4. How did Socrates spend his last hours?

### В а р и а н т V

I. Прочитайте текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите второй, третий и пятый абзацы.

#### Oliver Cromwell

1. The struggle between the king and the people (or Parliament) always made up the English history. At first, and for many centuries the king was all-powerful but gradually his powers were reduced. One of the most decisive moments in this struggle came in the 17th century. Charles I was on the throne at that time.

2. The actual fighting in the Civil War broke out in 1642. At first the Royalists were far more attractive than the Parliamentarians. They had learning and good manners. The Parliamentarians were mostly Puritans, men who wanted a simpler form of religion. But it were Parliamentary forces that brought Oliver Cromwell.

3. Cromwell was a farmer with no desire to be known in the world. He was in Parliament, unskillful as a speaker but known for his strength of character. He went to eastern countries and gathered soldiers there. He trained his men in complete obedience, filled them with the desire to fight for freedom, Parliament and Religion. His famous order was "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry".

4. Several battles were won by the Parliamentarians, and finally in 1645 the king's forces were completely defeated. Cromwell was now the leader of the whole Parliamentary forces. The king gave himself up and was imprisoned. Later he was brought to trial in London. He was found guilty and sentenced to death.

5. Cromwell became the ruler of England. For ten years he ruled England firmly but well. It was he who really united England, Scotland and Ireland. He enforced justice and order at home and made England stronger. He at times acted like a tyrant, but he did it because in this he saw the only means of bringing order and peace in England. His strength, his honesty and sincere religion made him respected as one of the greatest Englishmen.

П о я с н е н и я к т е к с т у:

- 1) *Puritan* – пуританин;
- 2) *to keep powder dry* – держать порох сухим;
- 3) *to enforce justice and order* – поддерживать закон и порядок.

II. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов:

- 1) составлять;
- 2) всемогущий;
- 3) постепенно;
- 4) решающий момент;
- 5) обладать знаниями;
- 6) неумелый;
- 7) сила характера;
- 8) в духе полного повиновения;
- 9) сражаться за свободу;
- 10) быть полностью разгромленным;
- 11) сдаваться;
- 12) заключать в тюрьму;
- 13) предстать перед судом;
- 14) признать виновным;
- 15) править;
- 16) объединять;
- 17) иногда;
- 18) действовать как тиран;
- 19) средство наведения порядка;
- 20) искренняя вера.

III. В первом абзаце найдите предложение, построенное в **Past Indefinite Passive**. Выпишите это предложение и письменно переведите его.

IV. В четвертом абзаце найдите:

- a) предложение, содержащее существительное в притяжательном падеже. Предложение выпишите и подчеркните существительное. Предложение переведите;
- b) два предложения в **Past Indefinite Active**. Предложение выпишите и переведите.

V. Изложите письменно на английском языке главную идею текста, отвечая на нижеследующие вопросы.

1. What was the background (предпосылка) for the Civil War in England?

2. What forces brought Oliver Cromwell?
3. When did Cromwell head the Parliamentary forces?
4. How did Oliver Cromwell act enforcing justice and order in the country?
5. Why is he respected as one of the greatest Englishmen?