

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку

Раздел 1. Страноведение.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните упражнения.

Political System of Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule. Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens, aged 18 and registered in a constituency, have the right to vote.

There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance. Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The functions of the House of Commons are and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council.

It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice. But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes a law.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

Sovereign – монарх

Elections – выборы

Constituencies – избирательные округа

Scrutiny – проверка, исследование

Comprise – включать, охватывать

Advisory council – совещательный совет

Reject – отклонять

To be obliged – быть обязанным

Упражнения к тексту «Political System of Great Britain»

I. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What functions does Parliament have? Parliament is responsible for British national policy.
2. What is the monarch supposed to do? The Monarch serves formally as head of state. But the Monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.
3. What does the term "constitutional monarchy" mean? It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule.

II. Дополните предложения, вставляя недостающую информацию:

1. Parliament is has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
2. The members of the House of Lords are not elected.
3. The UK is divided into constituencies that have their representatives in the House of Commons.
4. In the UK General election is held every five years.
5. The party which wins the Majority of seats in the General Election forms the Government.
6. The leader of the winning party becomes the Prime Minister.

Раздел 2. Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Ann has got two children: a boy and a girl. ... boy's name is Steve. ... girl's name is Susan.
2. I have got ... pets: a dog and a cat. The dog is black and the cat is white.
3. What a clever dog! The dog can understand my questions.
4. What a lazy cat! The cat sleeps all day.
5. We bought a vase yesterday. The vase was very large.
6. I like a sun. The sun gives us light and warmth.
7. I like to see stars. ... stars are always beautiful.
8. The fourth poem was the shortest.
9. The garden has no ... flowers.
10. I can see ... birds in the trees. ... birds are crows.

Упражнение 2. Напишите данные существительные в форме множественного числа.

1. a wolf – five wolves +
2. a loaf – six loaves -
3. a city – six cities +
4. a sheep – seven sheep +
5. a policeman – seven police men -
6. a sportsman – eight sportsmen -
7. a bench – eight benches +
8. a witch – nine witches +
9. a tomato – nine tomatoes +
10. a potato – ten potatoes +
11. a dress – two dresses +
12. a lady – two ladies +
13. a baby – three babies +
14. a story – three stories +
15. a fox – four foxes +

Упражнение 3. Заполните пробелы соответствующим вопросительным словом *who, what, whose, how, when, where, which*:

1. What kind of car have you got? +
2. What is your favorite sport? +
3. What ocean is bigger—the Atlantic or the Pacific? -
4. Whose book is this? Is it yours? +
5. Where are you from? Are you from England? +
6. When do you usually have your summer holiday? Do you have it in August? +
7. Why are you in bed? Are you ill? +
8. How do you go to work? Do you go by car? +
9. Who is this girl? Is she your sister? +

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.

1. This is Stefan. He is my friend. +
2. I like bananas. They are tasty. +
3. This is Sheila. She is 15. +
4. Mike and I are at school. They are students. -
5. I have sweets. They are in my bag. +
6. Look at the fence. It is very tall. +
7. The girls are in the garden. They are playing with dolls. +
8. Hi! I am Samantha. +

Упражнение 5. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в нужную степень.

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. +
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). +
3. Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine +

4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! +
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. +
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? +
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. +
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. +
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. +
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. +
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. +
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. +

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски подходящими формами глагола To be (am, is, are).

1. I (be) fine. am +
2. She (be) seven. is +
3. (be) they happy? Are +
4. Apples (be) green. are +
5. Moscow (be) big. is +
6. I (not/be) sad. am not +
7. Masha and Pasha (be) friends. are +
8. Her mother (be) a doctor. is +
9. She (not/be) hungry. is not +
10. You (be) great! are +
11. It (be) cold in winter. is +
12. I (be) thirsty. I want to drink. am +
13. Andrew's mother (not/be) a teacher. is not +
14. They (be) very busy today. are +
15. (be) he a runner? is +

Упражнение 7. Вставьте правильный вариант притяжательного местоимения.

1. This is Mrs Tompson. And this is ^{her} ~~his~~ son. +
2. This is Mr Cherry. And this is his sister. +
3. My name is Aly. And these are my parents. +
4. These are Mike and Bill. And these are their brothers. +
5. This is my dog. And this is his bone. —
6. These are cats. And these are their kittens. +
7. This is Alice. And this is her doll. +
8. We are sisters. This is their mother. —