

Грамматический материал, представленный в контрольных работах:

- Структура предложения. Структуры с непрямым порядком слов; эмфатические структуры; эллиптические структуры.
- Имя существительное и его определители. Цепочки существительных.
- Система времен глагола в активном и пассивном залоге.
- Неличные формы глагола, их функции в предложении.
- Инфинитивные обороты. Причастные обороты.
- Модальные глаголы и модальные структуры. Условные предложения.
- Союзы. Внешнеидентичные предлоги, союзы и наречия.
- Модели словообразования.

Примерные варианты контрольных работ по пройденным темам*

I.

1. At the level of the organism, the ecology deals with how individuals are affected by (and how they affect) their biotic and abiotic environment.
2. Radio telescopes are big for a simple reason. Due to the longer wavelengths they deal with , their resolving power is, meter for meter, far less than that of optical instruments.
3. Having seen how the physical properties of the Earth may be estimated, let us now try to understand them in terms of the known or calculated behavior of materials under very high pressures.
4. Even within a country, environmental issues may raise awkward questions of justice and rights which only government can protect. For it is only government that can decide how much society should value the environment, and how that value should be inserted into economic transactions.
5. When habitats become fragmented we need to pay attention not only to the fate of particular species but also to whether food webs maintain their functional integrity.

6. It may take years, or it may take decades, for the new space products and services we
imagine today to enter and enrich our daily lives.
7. It is the affluent, high energy-using industrial nations that produce the bulk of the world's
pollutants and waters - those that contribute to increasing levels of carbon dioxides in the
atmosphere and cause acid rain.
8. You might expect that the bigger a star is, the longer it will last - after all, a longer star
has a lot more hydrogen, a lot more fuel to burn. As it turns out, however, the situation is
more involved. Although a big star has more hydrogen, it also exerts a larger gravitational force on its components. Therefore it has to burn its fuel more rapidly to
keep from collapsing.
9. The surface of our planet, like that of any other, has a range of environments that vary
from place to place.
10. For a stalactite to form, the rate of drop formation has to be low enough for the process
to take place.
11. Most current techniques for designing control systems are based on a good understanding of the plant under study and its environment. However, in a number of
instances, the plant to be controlled is too complex and the basic physical processes in it
are not fully understood.
12. A programming language serves two related purposes: it provides a vehicle for the programmer to specify actions to be executed, and it provides a set of concepts for the
programmer to use when thinking about what can be done.
13. It is the rotation of the earth that makes the stars seem to swing around in a circle. The
North Star does not seem to move because one pole of the earth's axis is always pointed
toward the star.
14. Developing a large Internet application is difficult task due to the complex nonfunctional
aspects that have to be taken into account. A developer has to deal with a potentially very

large number of users, high communication delays, security threats, and machine and network failures.

15. Some of the measurements we take for granted were not at all developed in the ancient world. Among them is temperature. Certainly, ancient people knew that it was cold sometimes and hot sometimes, but no one had a way of putting a number of it. It was Galileo who made the first steps toward a quantitative means of measuring temperature. He noted that gases expand when heated.

II.

16. Aggression is certainly an ancient emotion, but war itself involves organized, intergroup fighting. Still, conflicts don't need to be big to be classified as war, just as you don't need weapons of mass destruction to start a war.

17. While rotating on its axis, the earth also tilts to one side as it goes around the sun.
18. In many meetings, much time is spent on presentations - too much. Many reports could have been submitted to group members in writing or on a one-to-one basis.

19. Almost 99.9 percent of the atmosphere is made up of two stable nonreactive gases: nitrogen and oxygen. It is the complex chemical reactions that take place when other gases and particulate matter (droplets of liquids or tiny particles of solids such as soot, ash, or metals) are released into the atmosphere that cause air pollution. The changes that occur to them once they are in the atmosphere depend on climatic factors such as temperature, wind, cloud and solar radiation, as well as the other gases that are present.

20. A major problem in predicting any future climate that might arise from an increase in atmospheric concentration concerns the actual atmospheric concentrations that are likely to occur.

21. Many estuaries and several enclosed bays and seas (the Adriatic, the Baltic, the Black Sea) are known to be undergoing nutrient enrichment owing to anthropogenic

influences within the watershed. But because of the substantial differences in physical characteristics and processes (such as shoreline length, flushing and wave energy) between open and closed coasts, it is by no means obvious that the biological effects of increased riverine nutrient loading to open coastal waters will be comparable to those seen off enclosed coasts.

22. Frequently, in digital systems information is routed to common destination from one of several sources, the exact source being specified by the values of certain signals called control signals.

23. It takes a certain amount of flexibility for a plant to survive and reproduce.

24. The Earth is believed to consist almost entirely of compounds of silica, oxygen and metals, the mean composition possibly being similar to that of the chondritic meteorites thought to represent cosmic dust.

25. The temperature in the lower troposphere in fact varies more rapidly with latitude than does the effective emitting temperature, the latter being more characteristic of the temperature in the mid-to-upper troposphere.

26. When studying many aspects of the large-scale ocean circulation or the low-latitude atmospheric circulation, we can make a great deal of progress by treating the large-scale flow as if it were absolutely steady.

27. It was , however, not until the late 1960s that environmentalism became politically significant in most advanced industrial societies.

28. In order for a sample to emit radiation it has to be energized by some external means.

29. Seabird colonies are less frequently located on sites that prevent avian predators from reaching them.

30. Since the factors to be considered are likely to be to some extent incompatible, it is necessary to attempt to achieve an optimization by balancing the factors against one another.

III.

- 31. For the past fifteen years general-circulation models have been used for climate change experiments. Yet it is only in the past few years that changes in a few measures of climatic variability have been analyzed.**
- 32. The sophisticated methods animals use for exploring the environment are essential tools for those that migrate regularly from one place to another on the earth.**
- 33. Amur tiger distribution is closely associated with prey distribution. There has been a long-standing debate on the relative importance of red deer versus wild boar in the diet of Amur tiger.**
- 34. The plankton is now known to play a part of the greatest importance in the economy of the sea, and in this respect the organisms that deserve our first consideration are the microscopic plants.**
- 35. There are many species of oyster but only two inhabit the coasts of Europe, the flat oyster and the Portuguese oyster, the former being round and flat, and the latter more elongated and deeper, while there are other important differences between them.**
- 36. Having dealt with the geographical distribution of the plankton, let us turn now to consider at what depths this drifting life is to be found and where it is most abundant.**
- 37. The familiar kind of battery, used for example in a torch, is a “dry” battery, its liquid composition being in the form of a paste.**
- 38. Venus is the brightest object in the sky apart from the sun and moon. If one knows where to look, it can readily be seen during day.**
- 39. Waves can usually be divided into two types, namely, deep and shallow water, the latter forming when the influence of the sea bottom starts to be felt. This is usually at a half wavelength depth.**
- 40. All theories about the formation of the earth assume that the initial material was similar to that of meteorites. If the earth is assumed to be formed from meteorites, the crust and mantle must be formed from the silicates of meteorites by the geochemical differentiations of the earth. The mantle is thought to be composed mainly by ultrabasic**

rocks such as peridotites and dunite, the crust consisting mainly of basaltic and granitic rocks.

41. A key idea of logic programming is that the programmer should specify only the problem

to be solved and constraints on its solution, leaving the system itself to determine the details of how the solution should be obtained.

42. Out of the hundreds of species of shark, in reality only a handful are dangerous to man,

and these are responsible for only a few shark attacks a year among millions of people

who are exposed to them through swimming and diving. Dogs kill more people each

year than sharks do.

43. From the earliest times people must have seen fossils - remnants of organisms of the past

preserved in various ways - but the first reports we have on the subject are from the ancient Greeks.

44. To calculate the motion of the moon, one has to take into account not only the attraction

between the moon and Earth, but also the force between the moon and the sun, a problem known as the "three bodies problem".

45. Aside from the ecological services they provide, old-growth forests are of tremendous

commercial value, particularly to the timber industry, which is destroying old-growth

forests at a rate exceeding the demise of tropical forests.

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