

**Стартовый тест для определения уровня знаний
студентов первого курса
направления подготовки 38.03.01 Экономика**

1. Put one of these words into each question: Who, What, Which, How, Where, When.

1. ... did Louis Bleriot travel from France to England in 1909?
2. ... animals did Hannibal take across the Alps when he invaded Italy?
3. ... was the name of the man who built the Eiffel Tower?
4. ... Copernicus disagreed with Ptolemy. about?
5. ... did the Second World War start (month and year)?
6. ... led the "Long March" in China?
7. ... starred in the film The Sound of Music?
8. ... of these was not a member of the Beatles: John Lennon, Mick Jagger, George Harrison, Ringo Starr, Paul McCartney?
9. ... wrote the James Bond novels?
10. ... of these sports was Pele famous for: baseball, running, football, tennis?

2. Put at, on, in, for or no preposition.

1. What are you doing ... the weekend?
2. I'm seeing Carlo ... Tuesday.
3. My mother's telephoning ... three o'clock.
4. "Can I talk to you?" "Sorry, I'm leaving ... five minutes".
5. I think it's going to rain. ... this afternoon.
6. We're going to Dakar in June ... three weeks.
7. Would you like to go out with me ... Monday evening?
8. Telephone me ... tomorrow if you have time.
9. "I'm going to Norway ... August." "That's nice. How long ...?"

3. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. "Can you help me?" "Sorry, not just now. I ..." (work).
2. "What does she do?" "I'm not sure. I think she ... in a bank." (work)
3. We ... to Canada on holiday nearly every summer. (go)
4. But next summer we ... to Scotland. (go)
5. I ... Matthew yesterday. He sends you his love. (see)
6. I ... three good films this week. (see)
7. Alice ... her boyfriend for three weeks, and they're already talking about getting married. (know)
8. ... you ever ... to change your job? (want)
9. If you ... help I ... what I can. (need; do)
10. Look at those black clouds. I'm sure it (rain)

Keys

- | | | |
|----------|--------|------------------|
| 1. How | 1. On | 1. Am working |
| 2. What | 2. On | 2. Works |
| 3. What | 3. At | 3. Are going |
| 4. What | 4. In | 4. Saw |
| 5. When | 5. - | 5. Have seen |
| 6. Who | 6. For | 6. Have known |
| 7. Who | 7. On | 7. Have wanted |
| 8. Which | 8. - | 8. Need, will do |
| 9. Who | 9. In | 9. Will rain |

10. Which

1. Прочитайте текст, выберите единственный правильный ответ на вопросы, следующие за текстом (задания 1-5).

On History of the University of London.

In the early 19th century Oxford and Cambridge were the only two universities in England. The cost of education at these universities was so high that only the sons of the wealthier classes could afford to attend. But more restrictive still were the religious tests: only Church of England members could attend. It was to overcome these limitations that in 1827, in Gover Street, London, a non-denominational college – “University College” – was founded. Its first years were years of struggle for survival against hostile forces of the Church and State. The “godless” college was opposed by Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Robert Peel and the Prime Minister, the Duke of Wellington, who opened a rival institution – King’s College.

In 1836 these two institutions, University College and King’s College, joined forces through a typically English compromise. Each retained the control of its own internal organization, faculty and teaching; a separate body, the University of London, was created to “conduct the examination of and confer degrees upon their students”. Thus was born the University of London.

The long reign of Victoria saw many changes in the University. Medical schools of the various teaching hospitals, Bedford College for women, Imperial College of Science and Technology, and many others. The famed London School of Economics was a new-comer in 1895.

Up until 1900 the University was only an examining body, but in that year an Act of Parliament allowed the first actual teaching on any level. Today the University has much the same form of organization adapted to accommodate its increased size and complexity. It is governed by a Vice-Chancellor, a Court, and a Senate. The Senate composed of representatives of the constituent colleges and school nominees of the crown, the London Country Council, certain professional bodies and graduates, is the supreme academic authority. The Court, also broadly representative body, allocates to the colleges money derived from the national government and the London Country Council. In brief, the University of London is a federation of college, each largely independent, and the whole independent of the British Parliament in academic matters.

In many ways the University has departed from the traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. London University was the first to abolish religious tests, to grant degrees without residence. Recently the Senate abolished – not without a stir – the requirement of being English for entrance. The cap and gown are missing here, but the tradition of schooling is strong.

1. According to the text in the 1st half of the 19th century:

- A Oxford and Cambridge were founded
- B there were only two universities
- C the history of the University of London began
- D the University College and the King’s College were closed

2. In 1836 the King’s College and the University College lost the following privilege:

- A to have their own internal structure
- B to have their own buildings
- C to hold examinations for the University degree
- D to provide modern teaching

3. It follows from the text that the creation of the University of London could best be

described as_____:

- A** a struggle for survival
- B** an opposition to the Church
- C** an opening of a rival institution
- D** a compromise

4. Among the forces opposing the University College the author fails to mention_____:

- A** the Church
- B** the State
- C** the Queen
- D** the Head of the Government

5. Among the traditional requirements abandoned by the University of London the reader does not find the requirement _____:

- A** to be English
- B** to have a religious background
- C** to admit men only
- D** to be a resident of the UK

Keys

- 1-b
- 2-c
- 3-d
- 4-c
- 5-c

Tect Test

Look at the terms in the left-hand column and find the correct synonyms or definitions in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. interest payment | a) a financial picture |
| 2. obligation | a company on a particular |
| 3. deadline | b) have the same value as |
| 4. property | c) the contract or promise that |
| 5. equal | compels one to follow a certain |
| 6. issue | course or action. |
| 7. accounting equation | d) print for sale or distribution |
| 8. balance | e) assets equal liabilities plus |
| 9. meet | owner's equity |
| | f) anything owned by a person. |
| | g) a sum paid for borrowing money. |
| | h) a time limit for finishing smth. |
| | i) satisfy |

Give the answer that best complete the sentences below.

10 the process of acquiring capital is known as:

- a. finance
- b. financier

- c. financing
- d. financial

11. the unit of ownership in a corporation is a:

- a. bond
- b. share
- c. certificate
- d. fend

12. all corporations receive their starting capital by:

- a. selling bond
- b. purchasing stock
- c. purchasing shares
- d. selling stock

Fill in blanks with the most appropriate terms from the list:

capital	costs	short-term	support	consideration	purchase
start up	finance	salaries	business		

1. The Robinsons were planning to a small retail business/
2. Before making the final decision, they looked at the amount of personal they had to invest.
3. The remaining funds they would have to through various and long-term
4. Another was the type of equipment they would have to initially.
5. Primary, the Robinsons evaluated the of inventory, employee salaries and benefits, and other general expenses.
6. After reviewing all there factors, the Robinsons decided to open their

Keys

- | | | | |
|----|---|------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | g | 10.c | 1. Start up |
| 2. | c | 11.b | 2. Capital |
| 3. | h | 12.d | 3. Finance, short-term, support |
| 4. | f | | 4. Considiration, purchase |
| 5. | b | | 5.Costs |
| 6. | d | | 6. Business |
| 7. | a | | |
| 8. | e | | |
| 9. | i | | |

Лексический тест для студентов первого курса

At the beginning of the...there was a big farm near Los Angeles in California called the Hollywood Ranch. A few years later Hollywood was one of the most... places in the world. From the 1910s it was the film center of the world and every family knew the names of the The reason why people went to Hollywood to ... was the sun. People heard about Los Angeles where there are 350 days of ... every year. Also near Hollywood you can find mountains and sea and ...; they did not have to ... far to make any sort of film. The first films were silent. Today we still watch some of silent... by Charlie Chaplin, but there are also... films. In the late 1920s came the “talkies” and you could hear the people speaking and listen to the In the 1930s there were famous musicals and ... films such as “Scarface”.

After the War at first Hollywood was very successful but then... became popular. People no longer ... to the cinema. So Hollywood...making films for television.

music, film-stars, television, went, desert, century, sun, gangster, travel, started, serious, famous, make films, comedies.

Keys

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Century | 9.Serious |
| 2. Famous | 10.Music |
| 3. Film-stars | 11.Gangster |
| 4. Make films | 12.Televisoin |
| 5. Sun | 13.Went |
| 6. Desert | 14.Started |
| 7. Travel | |
| 8. Comedies | |

Тест по грамматике

1. Определить по суффиксу часть речи:

а) существительное; б) прилагательное; в) наречие

1.shortage, 2.electrical, 3.creative, 4.happily, 5.systematically, 6.childish, 7.childhood, 8.gladly, 9.silence, 10.technician, 11.forgetful, 12.practically.

2. Выберите английское слово, соответствующее русскому:

1) физика – а) physics; б) physical; в) physicist

2) обобщать – а) general; б) generalize; в) generalization

3) сберегающий, – а) saviour; б) save; в) saving.
спасающий

3. Выберите соответствующее неопределенное местоимение из данных ниже:

1. Have you talked to ... about your problem?

2. I'll go ... tomorrow.

3. If ... happens, ring me up immediately.

4. I found ... book yesterday. Is it yours?

а) somewhere; б) anything; в) anyone; г) somebody's.

4. Определите время сказуемого:

1. He will have written a letter by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

2. By two o'clock the teacher had examined all the students yesterday.

3. Look at there children they are skating very well.

4. Lenny returned home after seven years of absence.

а) Past Indefinite; б) Future Perfect; в) Present Continuous; г) Past Perfect.

5. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола:

1) I came too late. The concert ...

а) already began; б) has already begun; в) had already begin; г) had already been beginning.

2) – What's the matter?- I... for David. Have you seen him anywhere?

а) look; в) am looking; в) have been looking; г) have looked.

3) It's cold today. A strong wind ...

а) blows; б) is blowing; в) had been blowing; г) has been blown.

- 4) I need a good rest. I ... a heavy day.
a) am having; b) have had; c) have been had; d) have been having.

6. Выберите верный перевод выделенных слов.

- 1) I was awakened by the loud singing of the nightingale.
a) разбудил; b) разбуджу; c) был разбужен.
2) They started the selling of the goods.
a) приступают; b) приступили; c) приступят.
3) Having read the book I gave it to my friend.
a) читая; b) прочитав; c) прочитаю.

7. Замените эквивалент соответствующим модальным глаголом из данных ниже.

- 1) I have got to see the dentist tomorrow.
2) He was in London two years ago, so he was able to see English films every day.
3) Mary is not allowed to go to the cinema.
a) can; b) could; c) must; d) may not.

Keys

1-a	1-a	1-c	1-b	1-c	1-c	1-c
2-b	2-b	2-a	2-d	2-c	2-b	2-b
3-b	3-c	3-b	3-c	3-b	3-b	3-d
4-c		4-d	4-a	4-b		
5-c						
6-b						
7-a						
8-c						
9-a						
10-a						
11-b						
12-c						