**Дифференцированный зачет**

Результаты работы отправьте на электронную почту yulya.bipert@yandex.ru, Viber, WhatsApp, Telegram, VK

До 04.06.

**Задание 1. Прочтите текст, стараясь понять основное содержание.**

**THE СAR OF THE FUTURE**

What kind of vehicle will eventually dominate? At present there is a lot of talks about electric cars, for they have the advantage of giving off no exhaust gases. The electric car has a long history. The first cars were built at the end of the 19th century, but they could not compete against the internal combustion engine. They have several disadvantages. First, we have no really suitable batteries - they are too heavy, take a long time to charge, have too small a capacity and a relatively short life. For a while the fuel cеll looked very hopeful. This does not have to be charged, it generates its own energy from a chemical reaction. But this, too, proved too large and expensive. An electric car would have to run 200-250 km on, one charge to compete with the conventional car which can an about 200 km on a full tank. So scientists and engineers are looking for better storage rage batteries or cells, and ways of using energy more economically.

There are about 120 different electric cars around the world. Some can run 100 km and longer on one charge. This is quite sufficient for town traffic, where cars do not cover such long distances. Electric vans can have their storage batteries recharged while being loaded or unloaded... A Japanese automobile firm has announced successful development of three-wheel electric light van for pickup and delivery service and has started production of the car for full-scale marketing. Recently, development work on electric cars has been accelerated in Japan as a principal means of eliminating environmental damage caused by automobiles through air pollution and noise. The electric car will be the first to be used on the streets. This car will be employed mainly for delivery of newspapers, mail and milk, as well as for light loads in a limited area, such as factory premises. It has a motor and four 12-volt improved lead batteries as the power source. The vehicle, seating only the driver, has maximum speed of 40 kilometres per hour. The batteries can be charged with home electricity. With each charging, which takes eight hours, the electric van can run for 40 kilometres. The price is about twice that of conventional gasoline cars of a similar type. But will the electric car ever become a universal means of transport? Hardly. Today there are 200 million cars in the world. … It is estimated that if these changed over to electricity, they would require six million kilowatt hours, and all the power stations in the world now generate only a little over a third of that. This means that tremendous efforts will have to be made in future to increase the power output.

**Задание 2. Выберите из текста предложения, в которых говорится о преимуществах и недостатках электромобилей.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages of cars | Disadvantages of cars |
|  |  |

**Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский**

1. В настоящее время много говорят об электромобилях, так как они обладают тем преимуществом, что не выделяют выхлопных газов.
2. По всему миру существует около 120 различных электромобилей.
3. Таким образом, ученые и инженеры ищут более эффективные аккумуляторы или элементы питания, а также способы более экономичного использования энергии.
4. Электрические фургоны могут заряжать свои аккумуляторные батареи во время погрузки или разгрузки...

**Задание 4. Соедините подходящие по смыслу части из обеих колонок. Напишите предложения и переведите их.**

Eleсtric cars have the advantage of ... *... to increase the power output.*

 The first cars were built... *...from a chemical reaction.*

The fuel cell generates its own energy... *… on the charge*

Some electric cars can run 100 km and longer .. *...while being loaded or unloaded.*

Electric vans can have their gases storage

 batteries recharged... *...while being loaded or unloaded.*

Electric vans can have their gases

storage batteries recharged... *...giving off no exhaust.*

Tremendous, efforts will have to be made in future *... at the end of the last century.*

**Grammar test**

**1. Выберете необходимый вариант:**

1. I usually ... my Granny on Saturday.

a) visits; b) visited; c) visit; d) will visit

2. There ... 30 pupils in our class last year.

a) were; b) was; c) are; d) is

3. I can ... English very well.

 a) spoke; b) speaks; c) speak; d) will speak

4. ... they go to the Zoo with us next week?

a) shall; b) will; c) do; d) did

 5. I ... to my friend's place yesterday.

a) goed; b) went; c) goes; d) will go

 6. He will not... his holidays in America.

 a) spent; b) spended; c) spends; d) spend

7. My pencil ... on the table yesterday. My mother ... it in the box.

 a) was not, put; b) are not, put; c) were not, put; d) was not, puts

8. Do you like ... to school? Yes, I... .

 a) to go, did; b) go, do; c) to go, do; d) to go, don't

 9. We ….. how to use computers at I. T. lessons.

 a) learn b) will learn; c) did learn;

10. She wanted to ... us about her brother.

 a) say; b) tell; c) speak; d) show

**2. a) Раскройте скобки в Present Simple**

1. My working day (begin) at 7 o’clock.

2. He (not take) a bus to his factory.

3. What she (do) on Saturday evenings?

**b) Раскройте скобки в Past Simple**

1. Mr. Smith (fix) his car yesterday morning.

2. The students (be) in Russian Museum.

3. What your brother (do) yesterday?

**c) Раскройте скобки в Future Simple**

1. I (go) to my doctor tomorrow.

2. His wife (not water) flowers in the garden.

3. What you (do) tomorrow?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в необходимом времени.

1. Не (turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning.

2. I (go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

3. I (go) to the cinema tomorrow.

4. I (be) very busy last sum¬mer and I (not go) there.

5. He (get not) up at nine o'clock tomorrow.

6. You (watch) TV yesterday?

7. Who (take) care of the child in the future?

8. When you (leave) home for school yesterday?

9. You (have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I ...

10. What you (buy) at the shop tomorrow? — I (buy) a book.