

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОЛЛЕДЖ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММ

ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

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(Тест)

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для студентов очного отделения, обучающихся по специальности:

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1. Make a sentence showing annoyance using "always + Present Continuous."

- a) She always helps me with homework.
- b) She is always leaving her things everywhere!
- c) She always left her things everywhere.

2. What's the difference between *have to* and *don't have to*?

- a) *Have to* = no obligation. *don't have to* = obligation.
- b) *Have to* = obligation. *don't have to* = no obligation.
- c) They mean the same.

3. Which of these are compound nouns related to family or relationships?

- a) Mother-in-law, boyfriend, stepfather
- b) Friend, sister, aunt
- c) Family, cousin, brother

4. Complete: "My brother-in-law is younger than me." What does "brother-in-law" mean?

- a) My stepbrother
- b) My sister's husband or my wife's brother
- c) My cousin

5. What's the difference between *Past Simple* and *Present Perfect*?

- a) Past Simple = specific time in the past; Present Perfect = connection to the present
- b) Past Simple = ongoing action; Present Perfect = finished action
- c) No difference

6. How do we use *for* and *since*?

- a) *For* = point in time; *since* = period of time
- b) *For* = period of time; *since* = point in time
- c) Both mean the same

7. Where do we put *just*, *already*, and *yet* in a sentence (Present Perfect)?

- a) *Just/already* before the main verb, *yet* at the end
- b) *Yet* before the main verb, *just/already* at the end
- c) Always at the beginning of the sentence

8. Choose correct sentences using *ever* or *never*:

- a) Have you ever been to Paris?
- b) I've never tried sushi.
- c) Have you never seen this movie?

9. What's the difference between *been to* and *gone to*?

- a) *Been to* = visited and returned; *gone to* = still there
- b) *Been to* = still there; *gone to* = visited and returned
- c) No difference

10. What's the use of *Present Perfect*?

- a) To talk about past actions with no connection to now
- b) To talk about life experiences, recent actions, or results in the present
- c) To describe a future plan

11. What's the use of *Present Perfect Continuous*?

- a) To emphasize duration or activity that started in the past and continues now

- b) To describe repeated actions in the past
- c) To express a finished event

12. What's the difference between *will*, *be going to*, and *Present Continuous* for the future?

- a) *Will* = instant decision, *be going to* = plan/intention, *Present Continuous* = fixed arrangement
- b) *Will* = past plan, *be going to* = decision now, *Present Continuous* = future prediction
- c) All are the same

13. When do we use the *First Conditional*?

- a) For impossible situations in the past
- b) For real and possible situations in the future
- c) For routine actions

14. Complete: "If it ____ (rain), we'll stay at home."

- a) rains
- b) will rain
- c) rained

15. What tense do we use after *if* in the First Conditional?

- a) Present Simple
- b) Future Simple
- c) Past Simple

16. Choose 3 correct First Conditional sentences:

- a) If I study, I'll pass the exam.
- b) If it rains, we'll stay home.
- c) If they don't hurry, they'll miss the bus.

17. What's the difference between *when* and *if* in time clauses?

- a) *When* = sure event; *if* = possible event
- b) *When* = possible; *if* = sure
- c) No difference

18. How do you form the future with *be going to* for plans?

- a) Subject + be + going to + verb
- b) Subject + will + verb
- c) Subject + go + to + verb

19. What's the correct question form for Present Simple with "you"?

- a) You do like pizza?
- b) Do you like pizza?
- c) Does you like pizza?

20. Make a sentence showing annoyance using "always + Present Continuous."

- a) He is always forgetting my birthday!
- b) He always forgets my birthday.
- c) He was always forgetting my birthday.