

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТРАНСПОРТА»

Кафедра иностранных языков

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Ю. А. ВЕЛЬКОВСКАЯ, Е. Л. БАТУРИНА,

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Пособие по выполнению контрольных заданий № 1, 2, 3 для
студентов ФБО всех специальностей

Гомель 2004

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Под редакцией *Н. А. Гришанковой*

Одобрено методической комиссией ФБО

Гомель 2004

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А 675

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им. П. О. Сухого)

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Каждая контрольная работа включает пять вариантов и содержит
грамматические задания и тексты для перевода.

Цель данных контрольных заданий - обучить студентов ФБО чтению и переводу литературы на английском языке; усвоение студентами особенностей грамматического строя английского языка, необходимого для перевода и понимания текстов; обогащение словарного запаса студентов.

Предназначены для студентов ФБО I - II курсов всех специальностей.

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КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1 Имя существительное. Множественное число. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания - s. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

2 Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Конструкция типа the more ... the less.

3 Числительное.

4 Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

5 Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Active. Форма настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени групп Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Active. Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма. Основные формы глагола.

6 Простое распространенное предложение. Порядок слов утвердительного, отрицательного и вопросительного предложений. Типы вопросов. оборот there + be.

7 Основные случаи словообразования.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений:

Образец выполнения 1(к упражнению I)

These students live in the hostel. Эти студенты живут в общежитии.
Students — множественное число от имени существительного a student.

Образец выполнения 2(к упражнению II)

This scientist works at some problems of high temperature physics.
A school year begins on the first of September.

Этот ученый работает над некоторыми проблемами физики высоких температур.
Учебный год в школе начинается первого сентября.

Образец выполнения 3 (к упражнению 3)

They will learn a lot of subjects at the Institute.	Они будут изучать много предметов в институте.
Will learn - Future Indefinite Active.	
He has already returned from the Institute.	Он уже вернулся из института.
Has returned - Present Perfect Active.	
We were speaking English all the lesson.	Мы говорили по-английски весь урок.
Were speaking - Past Continuous Active.	

Вариант 1

I Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s- , и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в **Present Indefinite**;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 For hundreds of thousands of years the human race has thriven in Earth's environment.

2 When an airplane starts from the ground, first of all it runs on its wheels like a motor car, going more and more quickly.

3 Evil communication corrupts good manners.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец выполнения 2):

1 The discovery of radio waves by A. Popov in 1895 had a great value for mankind.

2 Our scientists took part in the atomic energy conference.

3 Students of our University study various aspects of railway science.

III Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:

- 1 Africa is much larger than Europe.
- 2 The President is the most powerful person in the United States.
- 3 He is not as clever as his friend.

IV Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений:

- 1 She had no difficulty finding a job.
- 2 Some studies of the world ocean were started from the Russian spaceships.
- 3 May I ask you any questions?

V Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы сказуемых, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3):

- 1 Another scientist has made the simplest type of a solar boiler.
- 2 When we left University, it was raining.
- 3 The temperature inside the box will go up much more quickly.

VI Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос:

- 1 I am a student of the University.
- 2 It is possible to use directly the energy of the sun.
- 3 My father spoke English well.

VII Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, поставьте каждое предложение в отрицательную форму:

- 1 There will be a new reading-hall.
- 2 He provided the class with up-to-date technical systems.
- 3 They are passing credit tests.

VIII Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в повелительном наклонении:

- 1 Don't make fun of his English?
- 2 Let's write a letter to your tutor.
- 3 Switch off the radio, please.

IX Перепишите и письменно переведите следующий текст:

HALLOWEEN (October 31st)

1 On Halloween children dress up in costumes and go from door to door and call "Trick or Treat!" The holiday gets its name from "All Hallows Evening" or the evening before All Saints Day, November 1, according to the western European Christian church calendar. Its traditions date back to Celtic beliefs. Irish immigrants brought these customs with them to the United States.

2 October 31 was the eve of the Celtic new year, a time when ghosts or evil spirits walked on earth. Costumes and jack-o-lanterns were thought to protect people from any harm. A jack-o-lantern is a face carved into one side of pumpkin in which a lighted candle has been placed. This gives it a yellow and orange glow on a dark autumn night. This is why the Halloween colors are orange and black.

3 More and more adults are also celebrating Halloween with masquerade parties in which they dress up like political and historical figures, or just plain old scary fellows from recent horror films like ghosts, vampires, goblins, etc. Witches flying on broom sticks with black cats, skeletons, spiders and haunted houses are other symbols of Halloween.

4 Another popular activity at Halloween parties is bobbing for apples. One person at a time must get an apple out of a tub of water without using his hands and only by sinking his or her face into the water and biting the apple. The party may start or end with a Halloween costume parade. The best costumes receive prizes.

Вариант 2

I Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-s**, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в **Present Indefinite**;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 2):

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 True love is like ghosts, which everybody talks about but few have seen.

2 One of the reasons is America's vitality, its spirit of enterprises and natural resources.

3 The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigations.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец выполнения 2):

1 Einstein explained the photoelectric effect by means of Planck's quantum theory.

2 Road passenger transport plays an extremely important part in the country's life.

3 The journey of a train begins and ends at a railroad terminal.

III Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:

1 It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.

2 Don't go by train. It's more expensive.

3 That church is the oldest building in the town.

IV Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений:

1 I took five books with me on holiday but I didn't read any of them.

2 No one in the class did their homework.

3 This evening I'm going out with some friends of mine.

V Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы сказуемых, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3):

1 The work was done in time.

2 It was interesting to talk to that young engineer.

3 The students will study the fundamentals of management.

VI Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос:

1 Last year I graduated from the Mechanical Faculty.

2 The history of London goes back to Roman times.

3 There were a lot of people in the library.

VII Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, поставьте каждое предложение в отрицательную форму:

1 I have been to Minsk yesterday.

2 She gave her new book last Monday.

3 The students will receive the diploma of an engineer.

VIII Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в повелительном наклонении:

1 Please, sign the document right here.

2 Pass me the copies!

3 Be careful! It's slippery.

IX Перепишите и письменно переведите следующий текст:

THANKSGIVING DAY

(Fourth Thursday in November).

1 This custom began with the Pilgrims in 1621. The Pilgrims were an English religious minority. They did not worship the Church of England and therefore suffered persecution. They decided to leave the country. King James I gave them a charter to settle in Virginia. There were a British colony.

2 On September 16, 1620 a small ship Mayflower with 102 passengers, sailed west.

3 On November the Mayflower was in North America. But storms had blown the ship off course. At last they found a harbor. It became the site of the town Plymouth, in the present State of Massachusetts. The colonists endured a very hard winter, half of them were dead. But the Indians helped. They taught them how to fish, hunt, and plant corn.

4 After a successful harvest, Governor William Bradley decided to hold a special Thanksgiving feast. He invited the Indian chief Massasoit and ninety Indians.

5 The original Thanksgiving lasted three days and all that food was prepared by three women!

6 In 1864, at the end of the tragic Civil War, Abraham Lincoln established the last Thursday in November as a day for all Americans to give thank

Вариант 3

I Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием *-s*, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

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в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 The company's income has fallen off during the past six months.

2 Great Britain is one of the world's major industrialized and trading nations.

3 The three things most difficult are to keep secrets, to forget injuries and to make good use of free time.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец выполнения 2):

1 Einstein's field theory was the result of thirty-five years of intensive work.

2 The application of this device will increase the machine productivity by twenty per cent.

3 Our laboratory has excellent facilities for research work.

III Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:

1 I know him well-probably better than anybody else.

2 These days more and more people are learning English.

3 It was the most boring film I've ever seen.

IV Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений:

1 Have you seen any good films recently?

2 It was a holiday, so there were no shops open.

3 I gave him some information about that city.

V Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы сказуемых, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3):

1 The scientists of the University have taken an active part in the development of the transport complex of Belarus Republic.

2 When he came, the student was taking an examination.

3 They will be able to get fundamental training on progressive economical technologies.

VI Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос:

1 He will be a teacher.

2 There are many rivers in Great Britain.

3 They took examinations in several subjects.

VII Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, поставьте каждое предложение в отрицательную форму:

1 He persuaded me to pass entrance examinations.

2 I'll be at five this evening.

3 The USA lies in the central part of the North American continent.

VIII Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в повелительном наклонении:

- 1 Wait till the lights change.
- 2 Don't make a noise here.
- 3 You'll catch cold!

IX Перепишите и письменно переведите следующий текст:

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

(February 14th)

St. Valentine's Day is a national holiday now. It is named in honor of two early Christian martyrs named Valentine.

2 The celebration dates back to the ancient Roman festival which took place on February 14th or 15th in honor of Juno, the Roman Goddess of women, and Pan, the god of nature. On that day young men drew from an urn love messages written and decorated by young women. The two would be partners at the upcoming festival.

3 The first Valentine was a Christian priest who was imprisoned and executed in the third century for spreading the teachings of Christ. On February 14, he was beheaded, but not before he managed to heal the jailer's blind daughter and write her a farewell letter which he signed "From Your Valentine".

4 The second Valentine was an Italian bishop who lived at about the same time and was imprisoned for secretly marrying couples, contrary to the laws of the Roman emperor. Legend has it that he was burned at the stake. The lives and deeds of these two men certainly fit in well with the theme needed to keep February 14th in the holiday calendar.

5 Among all the red hearts, birds, love letters, candies, chocolates and Kisses there is a Cupid. Cupid was the child-like son of Venus, the goddess of Love. He could fly and was equipped with a bow and golden arrows. His mother gave the arrows special power, and that is why if Cupid shot you with his arrow, you would fall in love with the first person you met.

6 People of all ages love to send and receive valentines, sing love songs, watch love TV-programs on that day.

Вариант 4

I Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s-, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

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в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 London offers the visitors a great variety of places of interest.
- 2 It's the world's leader in biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research, communications, computer and information services.
- 3 Ask no questions and you will be told no lies.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец выполнения 2):

- 1 Ancient people employed concrete in the construction of aqueducts and bridges, roads and town walls.
- 2 High school graduates work in different parts of our country.
- 3 The language laboratory helps the students to improve their pronunciation.

III Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:

- 1 That was the most delicious meal I've had for a long time.
- 2 Can you walk a bit faster?
- 3 You are more patient than me.

IV Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений:

- 1 No intelligent person would do such a thing.
- 2 Have you ever tried at any business?
- 3 There are some important differences between physical properties of these substances.

V Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы сказуемых, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3):

- 1 I'll call you up tomorrow at 11 a.m.
- 2 The scientists of the High school have presented the results of their research work.
- 3 Students got deep and universal knowledge.

VI Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос:

- 1 The students were working at the automatic design of systems.
- 2 I am watching television now.
- 3 He passed his entrance exams.

VII Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, поставьте каждое предложение в отрицательную форму:

- 1 She is interested in science.
- 2 The student finished work at 5 o'clock.
- 3 The British Museum has one of the largest libraries in the world.

VIII Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в повелительном наклонении:

- 1 Don't be mad at me!
- 2 Go straight ahead, then turn left.
- 3 Make a plan!

IX Перепишите и письменно переведите следующий текст:

EASTER

(a Sunday in March or April)

1 Easter is a Christian religious holiday which celebrates the resurrection of Christ on Easter Sunday. The English name for this Paschal festival comes from the Anglo-Saxon word, Easter.

2 The Easter Bunny is to Easter what Santa Claus is to Christmas. This mythical figure symbolizes the abundance of new life. Give him or her a basket of eggs to deliver, and you have got a pretty potent spring tonic. The story of the first Easter Bunny who hid colored eggs for young children to find on Easter morning was first recorded in fifth-century Germany. The custom of decorating Easter eggs and exchanging them as gifts was begun

by the ancient Egyptians, and is still very popular among the Slavs of Eastern Europe. Another symbol of Easter is the white lily.

3 The Easter season actually begins 40 days prior to Easter Sunday. The traditional food is the pancake.

4 British settlers brought a fun Easter custom with them to the New World. In England children rolled eggs down hills on Easter morning, symbolizing the rolling away of the rock from Christ's tomb.

5 The most famous Easter parade is the televised procession along Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Вариант 5

I Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s-, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 He laughs best who laughs last.
- 2 The State Department decides to go along with Britain's efforts to secure peace in Africa.
- 3 London offers the visitors a great variety of places of interest.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выпаженных именем существительным (см. образец выполнения 2):

- 1 Carbon improves the physical qualities of the metal.
- 2 Every minute a great amount of solar energy falls on the Earth surface.
- 3 Lomonosov's works laid the foundations of physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology and geography in Russia.

III Перепишите 2 The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.

3 Math's is one of the most important subjects at technical Universities. следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:

- 1 It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter

IV Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений:

- 1 We followed the directions but couldn't put any machine together.
- 2 There was some important information in his report.
- 3 I have no opportunity to exchange research data.

V Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы сказуемых, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3):

- 1 Another scientist has made the simplest type of a solar boiler.
- 2 It was interesting to talk to that young engineer.
- 3 The temperature inside the box will go up much more quickly.

VI Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос:

- 1 There was a message from you.
- 2 The tourist guide gave us some information about the town.
- 3 I speak four languages.

VII Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, поставьте каждое предложение в отрицательную форму:

- 1 I need some information about Universities in Minsk.
- 2 We invited a lot of people to the party.
- 3 They are building some new houses near the river.

VIII Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в повелительном наклонении:

- 1 Mind! There is a car coming.
- 2 Don't lend him money.
- 3 Look here!

IX Перепишите и письменно переведите следующий текст:

INDEPENDENCE DAY

(July 4th)

- 1 Often simply called "the Fourth of July", this holiday celebrates the day (July 4, 1776) on which the Congress ratified the Declaration of

Independence, which proclaimed freedom from the British monarch King George III, who had up to that time ruled the 13 American colonies. Several events: preceded the actual drafting of this treasonous document, for which the 56: men who signed if risked execution.

2 In September 1774, the First Continental Congress met in Virginia to draw up a list of grievances. The Continental Army was established under the command of General George Washington, and the Revolutionary war was begun. On July 2, 1776, a second draft of the list of grievances was presented at the Second Continental Congress, and this document, called the Declaration of Independence, inspired the colonists wherever it was read to formally separate from England. A war ensued which was to last until 1783, when, after securing victory, Independence Day was made an official holiday.

3 In a letter to his wife, John Adams, the first Vice President and the Second President of the United States said: "I believe that it will be a great anniversary festival..." Today firecrackers are exploded and fireworks are displayed all across America on the night of the Fourth. There are Picnics air shows, clambakes, barbecues, baseball games, relay races, fairs, rodeos, artshows, parades and special concerts all day.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

Для выполнения контрольной работы № 2 необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1 Видо-временные формы глагола: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Passive. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

2 Модальные глаголы can, may, could, to be able to, must, should, to be to, to have to.

3 Простые неличные формы глаголы Participle I, Participle II, Gerund в функции обстоятельства и определения.

4 Придаточные предложения: обстоятельственные, условные, определительные, дополнительные, временные.

5 Интернациональные слова.

Используйте образцы выполнения заданий:

Образец выполнения 1 (к упражнению I)

The text is being translated by the students. Текст переводится студентами.

Is being translated - Present Continuous Passive

Образец выполнения 2 (к упражнению II)

We are to translate the article. Мы должны перевести статью.

Are to = must

Образец выполнения 3 (к упражнению III)

The first book written by him was a great success. Первая книга, написанная им, имела большой успех.

Written - Participle II в функции определения.

Образец выполнения 4 (к упражнению IV)

Reading books is a great pleasure. Чтение книг - это большое удовольствие.

Reading--Gerund в функции подлежащего.

Образец выполнения 5 (к упражнению V)

When he came, we had already finished our discussion. Когда он пришел, мы уже закончили нашу дискуссию.

Придаточное предложение времени.

Вариант 1

I Препишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642.

2 Isaac went to the village school where he was taught how to read and write.

3 In July the child will be sent to the camp.

4 The church tower is being restored, the work is almost finished.

5 The police has already been given the information.

6 By the time we came the work had been finished.

II Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 At birth, Newton was of such small size that his mother, later, told him, that he could have been put in side a quart pot.

2 The damage had to be paid by Isaac's mother.

3 In a year he will be able to speak English fluently.

4 We are to meet at the library at 10.

5 You should be more polite when speaking to your grandmother.

6 She may be sleeping now, don't disturb her.

III Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите причастия, определите их вид и функцию, предложения переведите:

1 The man standing at the window is a friend of mine.

2 While looking at the monkeys the little girl laughed a lot.

3 The boy invited by Peter lives next door to me.

4 If asked, he will help.

5 When questioned what he believed in he answered that he believed in the republic.

6 There were four girls, sitting on the wooden benches.

IV Из данных предложения перепишите те, где есть герундий. Выпишите герундий, определив его функцию. Предложения переведите:

- 1 I did not like at all the idea of going to the station.
- 2 Going to the station I met our Miller.
- 3 I have just seen her going along the street to the station.

V Перепишите предложения, укажите союз и тип придаточного. Предложение переведите.

- 1 Isaac always had the greatest love for his mother who married a second time and went to live with her husband.
- 2 Isaac went to the village school where he was taught how to read and write.
- 3 When he was twelve, his grandmother sent him to King's school at Grantham.
- 4 Even his mother saw that Isaac would be good for nothing as a farmer.
- 5 I don't know whether she will come today.
- 6 The doorbell rang just as I finished dressing.

VI Выпишите из текста одно предложение, содержащее герундий. Определите функцию герундия. Предложение переведите. Выпишите из текста одно условное предложение и переведите его. Союз подчеркните.

VII Перепишите следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их, стараясь не пользоваться словарем:

Model, to construct, initials, arithmetic, geometry, history, to be interested, farm, business, chance, university.

VIII Прочтите и устно переведите 1-3-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-3-й абзацы.

ISAAC NEWTON'S BOYHOOD.

Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day 1642, three months after his father's death. At birth, Newton was of such small size that his mother, later, told him he could have been put inside a quart pot. Isaac always had the greatest love for his mother, who married a second time and went to live with her husband. Little Isaac stayed with his grandmother.

Isaac went to the village school where he was taught how to read and

to write. He was very good at constructing models. When he was twelve, his grandmother sent him to King's school at Grantham, founded by Henry VIII. The old school building in which Newton was educated exists today and, among other initials, those of I.N. carved by Newton near one of the windows can still be seen. Isaac learned arithmetic, geometry, history, Latin and Scripture. But most of all he was interested in his models. He used all the pocketed money which his mother sent to him to buy all sorts of tools for making models. One of them was a model of a windmill. He put it on top of a house to catch the wind, keeping a mouse inside to represent the miller.

When Newton was about fifteen years old, his mother wanted him to take charge of the farm. So she took him away from King's school and brought him back home. It soon became clear that a mistake had been made. Isaac was not at all interested in running the farm. If he had to go into the field to look after a flock of sheep, he would sit under a tree reading or cutting models out of wood. In the meantime the sheep went into the cornfield and the damage had to be paid by Isaac's mother. Isaac found the farm business very dull.

If he had a chance, he would slip away to read some new books on science. Even his mother saw that Isaac would be good for nothing as a farmer and she sent him to the University at Cambridge to carry on his studies.

Пояснения к тексту:

Quart pot - кружка вместимостью в одну кварту.

To carve - вырезать.

Windmill - ветряная мельница.

A flock of sheep - стадо овец.

To be good for nothing as a fanner - быть никудышним фермером.

Isaac Newton's Boyhood – отрочество Ньютона

Вариант 2

I Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1 The answer was found.

2 Have you ever been asked about it?

- 3 The dinner will have been cooked by two.
- 4 The problem is still being discussed by the scientists.
- 5 The car which had been stolen was later found in the park.
- 6 When we came the room was being cleaned.

II Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Newton had no idea that he was to become the most famous of them.
- 2 Newton had to leave Cambridge.
- 3 Were you allowed to stay here?
- 4 I can't solve this problem.
- 5 You should have translated the whole article.
- 6 Could you show me the way to the station?

III Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите причастия, определите их вид и функцию. Предложения переведите.

- 1 The woman talking to him is his sister's colleague.
- 2 He observed a folded copy of the "Times".
- 3 Manuel went in, carrying his suitcase.
- 4 The street was full of people, laughing and going home.
- 5 Frank, hearing the steps, turned round.
- 6 They walked in silence between the tables, now loaded with books.

IV Из данных предложений перепишите те, где есть герундий. Выпишите герундий, определите его функцию в предложении. Предложения переведите:

- 1 The girls were going along the street laughing and talking.
- 2 While talking she never look her eyes from the doorway.
- 3 I can's go on talking to you.

V Переведите предложение, подчеркните союз и определите тип придаточного. Предложения переведите:

- 1 In 1661, when Isaac was nineteen, he sat out the road for Cambridge.
- 2 He went to his home where he stayed for almost two years.
- 3 There is a story that, one autumn afternoon, Newton was sitting in his garden.
- 4 Do you know who formulated the universal law of gravitation?
- 5 After riding for a few minutes we came to a sandy beach.
- 6 If you ever need me, I shall be always around.

VI Выпишите из текста одно предложение, содержащее герундий, предложение переведите. Выпишите из текста одно придаточное условное предложение, переведите его, союз подчеркните.

VII Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие интернациональные слова, стараясь не пользоваться словарем:

Student, college, university, astronomy, mathematics, to publish, planet, experiment, problem, story, gravitation

VIII Прочитайте и устно переведите с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-5-й абзацы.

XI Прочитайте 6-й абзац и письменно ответьте на вопрос: How many books does Newton's famous work "Prncipia" consist of ?

NEWTON AND THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

1 In 1661, when Isaac was nineteen he set out on the road for Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College. In those days, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were the chief seats of learning in England. Many famous men studied there. Certainly Newton had no idea that he was to become the most famous of them.

2 Since boyhood Newton had been interested in astronomy and mathematics. Some of his notebooks have come down to us. They contain notes about the book published in Latin by Copernicus where the famous Polish astronomer showed that, instead of the Sun going round the Earth, the Earth and the other planets moved round the Sun. The astronomers did not: know "why". This question was to be answered by Newton.

3 In 1665 the Great Plague broke out in London killing hundreds of people each day. Newton had to leave Cambridge. He went to his home, where he stayed for almost two years. After carrying out a number of his experiments he first began to see the answer to the problem set by the movement of the planets.

4 There is a story that, one autumn afternoon, Newton was sitting in his garden. Suddenly he saw an apple fall from one of the trees to the ground. What was the force which had pulled the apple towards the ground? Gradually Newton came to conclusion that the same force kept

the Moon circling the Earth. This led Newton to formulate the universal law of gravitation, according to which every particle of matter attracts every other particle with a force which becomes weaker with increasing distance.

5 "Why", - thought Newton, - does the Moon not fall? The answer was found: the Moon does not fall because it is moving. If a stone is tied to the end of a piece of a string and spun round, it moves round and round in a circle so long as it is moving. It is the pull on the string that keeps the stone spinning round in a circle.

6 In 1687 Newton published an immense work called "Principia" which consists of three Books. The first two are about the problems of motion, the third is a general summary of the law of gravitation.

Пояснения к тексту:

to set out – направиться.

the Great Plague - Великая чума (страшная эпидемия, разразившаяся в Лондоне в XVII веке).

particle of matter - частица вещества.

to spin - крутиться, вращаться.

Вариант 3

I Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 Newton was very dissatisfied with the type of telescope then in use.

2 Telescopes of this kind had been invented over thirty years before Newton's birth.

3 White light is composed of many different colours.

4 This room looks different. Have you painted it?

5 By the time you come the room will have been cleaned.

6 He is being examined right now.

II Перепишите следующие предложения подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или эквивалент.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 Newton had to carry out many experiments with a prism.

2 Newton wanted to make a telescope through which he could see the stars more clearly.

3 The guests are to come at 6 o'clock

4 Mum, may I put on your hat?

5 I'll not be able to help you because. I have never translated such texts.

6 You shouldn't have mentioned this fact.

III Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите причастия, определите их вид и функцию; предложения переведите:

1 Observing the movements of the stars, Newton was very dissatisfied with the type of telescope then in use.

2 The light passing through the prism fell on the opposite wall.

3 She went out, shutting the door behind her.

4 While reading I often take notes.

5 Saying all this she was crying.

6 A broken glass was on the table.

IV Из данных предложений перепишите те, где есть герундий, определив его функцию в предложении. Предложений переведите:

1 They like working with him.

2 Newton spent many years working on his books.

3 Do you know the girl working at the computer?

V Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните союз, определите тип придаточного. Предложения переведите:

1 Newton was the first to show that while light is composed of many different colours.

2 The first telescope that Newton made was very small.

3 When reports on his lectures reached the Royal Society which was and still is the leading scientific Society in Great Britain, Newton was elected as a member.

4 By the time the book appeared he was elected President of the Royal Society.

5 I told him that was a magnificent piece of architecture.

6 If you come to Grantham you will see the old school building in which Newton was educated.

VI Выпишите из текста одно предложение, содержащее герундий. Определите функцию герундия, предложение переведите. Выпишите из текста придаточное условное предложение, подчеркните союз, предложение переведите.

VII Перепишите и письменно переведите интернациональные слова, стараясь не пользоваться словарем:

Universal, optics, type, telescope, nature, prism, violet, different, phenomenon, to design, lecture.

VIII Перепишите и устно переведите с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-5-й абзацы.

IX Прочитайте 6-й абзац и письменно ответьте на вопрос:
How was Newton rewarded for his services to science?

NEWTON AND THE STUDY OF LIGHT.

1 Isaac Newton is famous not only for the discovery of the universal law of gravitation. He has carried out the enormous work in the field of optics.

2 Observing the movements of the stars, Newton was very dissatisfied with the type of telescope then in use. Telescopes of this kind had been invented over thirty years before Newton's birth: they were like those made by Galileo: These telescopes gave a blurred image.

3 Newton felt like making a better reflecting-telescope through which he could see the stars more clearly. He started studying the nature of light and colour. He had to carry out many experiments with a prism. He darkened his room so that light could enter only through a small hole in the window shutter. In front of this hole the prism was placed. The light passing through the prism a small piece of glass with three oblong sides - fell on the opposite wall. It was not simply a white spot. Newton counted seven colours in all: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet (If you look at the sky when it is raining, you can sometimes see the same 7 colours of the spectrum, we call it rainbow).

4 Newton was the first to show that white light is composed of many different colours which appear in a form known to us today as a spectrum. Such a phenomenon was quite unknown before Newton's work.

5 Then Newton began to think about making an astronomical telescope. He set about designing a telescope of his own. The first telescope that Newton made was very small. Newton built the whole instrument himself.

6 In 1669, for the first time, he started to give lectures at Trinity College. He lectured on optics, the study of light. When reports on his lectures reached the Royal Society, which was and still is the leading Scientific Society in Great Britain, Newton was elected as a member (1672). There he presented his first papers on optics and described his reflecting telescope. In 1704 Newton began preparing for the press his book optics. By the time the book appeared, he was elected president of the Royal Society. As a reward for his services to science he was knighted by the Queen.

Пояснения к тексту.

Then in use – используемый тогда.

Blurred - расплывшийся, неясный.

Oblong - продолговатый, удлинённый.

To set about — приступить к чему-нибудь, начать что-либо.

To be knighted - быть возведенным в рыцари.

Вариант 4

I Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 Stephenson's early life was spent in extreme poverty.

2 By that time several attempts had already been made to use steam engines to move vehicles.

3 My bag has disappeared. It has been stolen!

4 The computer is being used at the moment.

5 I did not realize that our conversation was being recorded.

6 She says that the match will be cancelled.

II Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

1 The Stephenson could not pay for their children to go to school.

2 He had to pick coal from stones.

3 On his eighteenth birthday he was able to write his own name for the first time.

4 Shall I open the windows?

5 The child was not allowed to watch TV.

6 He must apologize or he will be punished.

III Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите причастия, определите их вид и функцию. Предложения переведите:

- 1 The Liverpool-Manchester line opened on September 1830, was such a success that people all over the world began to build railroads.
- 2 You can see a monument erected to Stephenson in Westminster Abbey.
- 3 The tree broken by the wind was lying on the road.
- 4 I'm reading an English novel translated into Russian.
- 5 He has never seen her wearing trousers.
- 6 Being very tired I fell asleep at once.

IV Из данных предложений перепишите те, где есть герундий. Выпишите герундий, определив его функцию. Предложение переведите:

- 1 I have never heard of him letting anyone down.
- 2 He went abroad letting his wife down.
- 3 Mother went to the kitchen letting the children play with the dog.

V Перепишите предложения, определяя тип придаточных и подчеркивая союзы. Переведите предложения:

- 1 When he was eight he got his first job.
- 2 He went to a small night school where he was taught to write and read.
- 3 When the new railway was opened on September 2, 1825, it seemed to people a wonder.
- 4 The woman who is wearing a black dress is my aunt.
- 5 If it rains, we shall have to stay at home.
- 6 I can't remember where he lives.

VI Выпишите из текста одно предложение, содержащее герундий. Определите функцию герундия, предложение переведите.

VII Перепишите и письменно переведите данные интернациональные слова, стараясь не пользоваться словарем.

School, arithmetic, to design, locomotive, mile, director, monument, memorial, express, extreme.

VIII Прочитайте и устно переведите 1-4-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-4-й абзацы.

IX Прочитайте 5-й абзац текста и ответьте на вопрос письменно:

Did Stephenson help workmen when he became a rich man?

GEORGE STEPHENSON.

1 George Stephenson (1781-1848), inventor and founder of railways, was born at Wylam, Northumberland, on June 9, 1781. His early life was spent in extreme poverty. The Stephenson could not pay for their children to go to school. Not until he was a man did George even learn to read and write.

2 When he was eight he had his first job. A widow paid him two pence a day for watching her cows. Then his father found him a job at the colliery. He had to pick coal from stones that had been mixed with the coal during excavation. His ambition was to know more about steam engines. So he set to work to educate himself. He went to a small night school where he was taught to write and read and do simple arithmetic. On his eighteenth birthday he was able to write his own name for the first time!

3 About 1815 he was busy producing for the colliery a "traveling engine" from pithead to the port. It was a success. Since then the steam was used instead of animal traction. By that time several attempts had already been made to use steam engines to vehicles - to design a steam locomotive. Stephenson turned his attention as a mechanic was beginning to spread, so he was asked to spread, so he was asked to build a railway of a about thirty-six miles between Stockton and Darlington. Stephenson got the task of building the railway with metal instead of wooden rails and to use steam engines instead of horses. When the new railway was opened on September 27, 1825. it seemed to people a wonder!

4 When the Liverpool and Manchester railway was built, Stephenson again persuaded the directors to try locomotives. A prize was offered for the best locomotives - Stephenson's "Rocket" won it. The Liverpool - Manchester line opened on September 15, 1830 was such a success that people all over the world began to build railroads.

5 Stephenson became a very rich man, but he never forgot his humble origin, and was always ready to help workmen. If you come to London, you can see a monument erected to Stephenson in Westminster Abbey. But his best memorial is to be seen in the giant expresses today.

Пояснения к тексту:

Colliery - угольная шахта.

Excavation - открытые работы.

Night school - вечерняя школа.

Humble - скромный, простой.

Вариант 5

I Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 Morse was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1791.

2 The alphabet invented by Morse is still being used in telegraph systems today.

3 The first telegraph message was sent on May 24, 1844.

4 My camera broke down, but now it is working again. It has been repaired.

5 The dinner was being cooked when I arrived.

6 He didn't come because he hadn't been invited.

II Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 The electricity could pass through any length of wire moving so fast that his speed could not be measured.

2 This student should not miss lectures.

3 You may think what you want but I'm telling the truth!

4 He might have forgotten about the date.

5 You will have to work hard if you want to improve your English.

6 He must be working at his report now.

III Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните причастия, определите их функцию. Предложение переведите:

1 While leaving school the girls were talking about their new teacher.

2 After graduating from the University he went to work abroad.

3 Trees planted along the streets make the city more beautiful.

4 The ship sailing from France to New York on October 1, 1832, carried many passengers.

5 He met a young man interested in the telegraph, who put some money into his invention.

6 Morse was the pioneer of the most widely used electrical communication in the world today.

IV Перепишите из данных предложений те, где есть герундий; выпишите герундий, определите его функцию в предложении, предложения переведите:

1 I saw Peter reading the book.

2 He was sitting in the armchair reading a book..

3 After reading the book I gave it to Boris.

V Перепишите предложение, определите тип прича-точного, подчеркните союз. Предложения переведите:

1 When he was a young boy his greatest interest was painting.

2 Dr. Jackson told Morse that electricity could pass through any length of wire. He met a young man who put some money into the invention.

4 I wonder if you have ever seen him.

5 If I have spare time, I usually go for a walk or read an interesting book.

6 I hate it when people speak so cynically.

VI Выпишите из текста одно предложение, содержащее герундий, определите функцию герундия, предложение переведите. Выпишите из текста одно условное предложение, подчеркните союз, предложение переведите.

VII Перепишите и переведите интернациональные слова, не пользуясь словарем:

Telegraph, studio, portrait, artist, passenger, electricity, instrument, energy, to concentrate, experiment, moment.

VIII Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 5 – й абзацы.

IX Прочитайте 7 – й и 8 - й абзацы текста и ответьте на вопрос:
What kind of alphabet did Morse work out?

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

1 Samuel F. B. Morse (1791 - 1872), the invention of the telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts. When he was a young boy his

greatest interest was painting. On opening a studio in Boston, he became a very successful portrait painter.

2 He was an artist and knew little about science. But one day his entire life changed. The ship sailing from France to New York on October 1, 1832, carried many passengers, among whom was a Dr. Jackson who told Morse that electricity could pass through any length of wire moving so fast that its speed could not be measured !

3 Morse said that, if electricity could be found in any part of a long wire, it could be used to send messages. He began working out a way to send messages. Art was a thing of the past.

4 Morse's unbounded energy was now concentrated on one thing - to make an instrument that could send message instantly to any part of the world. If my message goes ten miles without stopping, I can make it go round the world, he thought.

5 Morse had spent more than six years on experiment and research. He was absolutely penniless. At this very moment he met a young man interested in the telegraph, who put some money into the invention. A workable telegraph was finally completed in January, 1844, and introduced to the public.

6 But nobody was interested. Only in 1843, Morse got money to start the construction work on the Washington — Baltimore telegraph line. On May 14, 1844, the first message ever sent over wires traveled from Washington to Baltimore in one forty-five thousandth of a second.

7 Morse worked out his famous alphabet or code of dots and dashes (a short buzz is called a dot, and long buzz is called a dash) This is the alphabet still used in telegraph systems today.

8 Telegraph lines began to go up all over the world. Morse lived to be over 80 years old and did a good deal of work on the submarine cable so that messages could be telegraphed across the ocean. And so Samuel F.B.

Morse, the well-known painter was the pioneer of the most widely used electrical communication in the world today, and the first man who made practical use of electric current.

Пояснения к тексту:

Wire - провод.

Penniless - без гроша.

Dot - точка.

Dash - тире.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 3

Чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 3, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1 Грамматические функции и значения слов *it, that, one*.

2 Пассивный залог (The Passive Voice) видо-временных форм Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.

3 Функции глаголов, *to be, to have, to do*.

4 Простые неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив в функции:

а) подлежащего;

б) составной части сказуемого;

в) дополнения;

г) обстоятельства цели,

д) определения.

5 Бессоюзное подчинение в определительных и дополнительных придаточных предложениях.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений.

Образец выполнения 1 (к упражнению I)

The students were given methodical instructions. Студентам дали методические указания.

Were given - Past Indefinite Passive от глагола *to give*.

Образец выполнения 2 (к упражнению II)

1 One must know grammar rules. Нужно знать грамматические правила.

2 This book is more interesting than that one. Эта книга интереснее, чем та (книга).

Образец выполнения 3 (к упражнению III)

1 They have to get up early. Они должны встать рано.

2 The expedition is to start next Sunday. Экспедиция должна отправиться в следующее воскресенье.

3 He has been in Kiev this summer. Он был в Киеве этим летом.

Образец выполнения 4 (к упражнению IV)

1 To read English is a great pleasure. Читать по-английски –
большое удовольствие.

(в функции подлежащего)

- 2 His task was to read and translate the text.** Его задачей было прочитать и перевести текст.
(в функции именной части составного сказуемого)
- 3 He likes to read English.** Ему нравится читать по-английски.
(в функции дополнения)
- 4 To know a foreign language well you must learn many words.** Чтобы хорошо знать иностранный язык, нужно выучить много слов.
- 5 The device to be tested has been to our laboratory.** Прибор, который нужно испытать, принесли в нашу лабораторию.
(в функции определения)

Образец выполнения 5 (к упражнению V)

- 1 What is the name of the book you are reading?** Как называется книга, которую ты читаешь?
- 2 He says we must not be late for the lectures.** Он говорит, что мы не должны опаздывать на лекции.

Вариант I

I Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видо-временную форму и залог глагола-сказуемого (см. образец выполнения 1). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 In our country the first railway was constructed in the Urals.
- 2 The work is being done now and soon it will be finished.
- 3 The experiment had been finished by the end of last month.
- 4 He has been offered a very interesting job at the institute.
- 5 The work will have been finished tomorrow by five o'clock.
- 6 The text will be translated tomorrow.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слов **it**, **that**, **one**:

- 1 One must always observe traffic rules.
- 2 Give me that book please.
- 3 It is necessary to translate the text without using a dictionary.
- 4 There is one mistake in your exercise, but a very bad one.
- 5 The colour of aluminium is white, that of gold is yellow.
- 6 Take this piece of metal. It is aluminium. It is light.

III Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов **to be**, **to have**, **to do**:

- 1 He has already seen this film.
- 2 She is preparing her lessons now.
- 3 An interesting problem was discussed at the lecture.
- 4 They had to translate this text without using a dictionary.
- 5 We did not like the new film.
- 6 They were to meet at 5 o'clock.

IV Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию инфинитива и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 It is necessary for every specialist to know a foreign language.
- 2 Our idea was to design a new device.
- 3 To read English book in the original is not easy.
- 4 To read well you must know the phonetics of the English language.
- 5 Many new plants to be built in our country will help to develop our industry.

V Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите текст на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение (см. образец выполнения 5):

- 1 The work I am doing now is very difficult.
- 2 The man you saw yesterday is my friend's father.
- 3 I don't think they are busy today.
- 4 The islands they spoke about are the British Isles.
- 5 We know London is situated on the Thames.

VI Прочтите и устно переведите с 1-го по 4-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3 и 4-й абзацы текста.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Island. It lies on the British Isles which are to the West of the continent of Europe. The North Sea and English Channel separate Great Britain from the continent. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland. The Atlantic Ocean washes the country in the west. The territory of Great Britain is 242,000 sq.km and the population is over 57,000,000.

2 There are many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in England. The climate of Great Britain is mild. The weather is greatly influenced by the wind blowing from the sea.

3 Great Britain is one of the most powerful capitalist countries in Europe. The main branches of industry are shipbuilding, machinebuilding, instrument-making, chemical, textile and others. There are a lot of industrial cities in Great Britain such as London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Sheffield. London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom.

4 Great Britain is parliamentary monarchy. According to law the country is governed by the Parliament consisting of the Queen (or King), the House of Lords and the House of Commons. At present there are four main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal Party. The United Kingdom is a member of the European Community (EC), the United Nations Organization (UNO), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Пояснения к тексту:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

to separate — отделять

to influence – влиять.

a branch – отрасль.

Parliamentary monarchy - парламентарная монархия.

The House of Commons - палата общин.

a law – закон.

Географические названия:

Great Britain – Великобритания.

The British Isles - Британские острова.

Ireland – Ирландия.

Wales - Уэльс.

Scotland – Шотландия.

Europe – Европа.

The English Channel - Ла-Манш.

The Irish Sea - Ирландское море.

Вариант 2

I Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видо-временную форму и залог глагола-сказуемого (см. образец выполнения I). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 This book is often referred to.

2 The work was being done all the day yesterday.

3 The new apparatus had already been installed when the delegation arrived.

4 The new engine is being tested in the laboratory.

5 The letter will have been written by tomorrow evening.

6 The house will be built next year.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слов it, that, one:

1 I have one small room but a very good one, one can work quietly there.

2 What is it? It is the "Morning Star", a newspaper of the working people of Great Britain. It helps the workers to struggle for their rights.

3 That lecture will give you more information than any book.

4 The climate in the South is different from that in the North.

5 It is not difficult to translate this text because I know all the words.

III Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do:

1 The train is to arrive at 8.

2 We have to use aircraft when we go to distant parts of our country.

3 They will have completed their work by the end of the shift.

4 Yesterday it was raining almost all day long.

5 What did you do yesterday?

6 I was a student two years ago.

IV Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию инфинитива и переведете предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 4):

1 Our homework was to learn the poem by heart.

2 To translate the text you must use a dictionary.

3 To translate the text without a dictionary was difficult.

4 American students want to know more about their native country.

5 The problem to be solved is of great importance for our research.

V Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение (см. образец выполнения 5):

- 1 I think he has made a mistake in his text.
- 2 The hostel our students live in is not far from the Institute.
- 3 The information we have got about the history of the USA is very interesting.
- 4 I don't think they are busy today.
- 5 You can take the book you like.

VI Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3 и 5-й абзацы текста.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1 The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American continent. It borders on Canada in the north. In the east the USA is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. In the south it borders on Mexico and is washed by the Gulf of Mexico. In the west the USA is washed by the Pacific Ocean. The territory of the USA is about 4.4 million sq. km. The population of the USA is 260 million. Washington D.C. is the capital of the USA. The biggest cities where the population exceeds a million are: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Houston and San Francisco.

2 The United States is a country of great contrasts in landscape and climate. There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The USA is rich in mineral resources.

3 The USA is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central government is Washington, D.C. There are two main political parties in the country: the Democratic and the Republican.

4 The United States has developed from the English colonies on Atlantic coast of North America. England exploited them in every way, the colonies rebelled and after a long struggle they succeeded in getting their independence. The American colonists were led against Britain by a talented soldier George Washington who became the first president of the United States.

5 The Americans speak the English language. But the language most of the Americans speak, differs from the kind of English spoken in Great Britain. Its Grammar and structure are the same but there are differences in phonetics, vocabulary and spelling.

Пояснения к тексту:

D.C. (the District of Columbia) - округ Колумбия.
to border-граничить.
to rebel – восстать.
Succeed – удаваться.
In every way – всячески (всеми способами).

Географические названия:

Canada – Канада.
Gulf of Mexico - Мексиканский залив.
Chicago – Чикаго.
Los Angeles - Лос-Анжелес.
San Francisco - Сан-Франциско.
George Washington - Джордж Вашингтон.

VII Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы к тексту:

- 1 What can you say about the landscape and climate of the USA?
- 2 What did the United States develop from?
- 3 Who was the first president of the USA?

Вариант 3.

I Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видо-временную форму и залог глагола сказуемого (см. образец выполнения 1). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 When the work had been completed the results were published in the magazine.
- 2 These students will be sent to Moscow to take part in the conference.
- 3 The new power station is being built now in this town.
- 4 He has been shown her photo.
- 5 Professor Petrov was being listened to with great attention.
- 6 He will graduate from the institute next year.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слов it, that, one:

- 1 My room is very light, that of my brother is not too light, but it is large.
- 2 One must choose a profession which one likes.
- 3 A barometer is an instrument that measures air pressure.
- 4 It is not easy to solve this problem.
- 5 The system of the London underground is a complicated one.
- 6 What it is? – It is a picture.

III Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do:

- 1 Professor Ivanov was to deliver a lecture at the club.
- 2 I have been to Kiev this summer.
- 3 Students will have to take four examinations.
- 4 I don't know where they live.
- 5 My favourite occupation is reading.
- 6 Our institute has five faculties.

IV Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию инфинитива и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 4):

- 1 They promised to give us the necessary information.
- 2 To design new houses is the work of an architect.
- 3 To understand the importance of this event you must know all the facts.
- 4 The problem is to raise the standards of people's culture.
- 5 The students had many textbooks to read.

V Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение (см. образец выполнения 5):

- 1 The country I am speaking about is Canada.
- 2 The Thames London is situated on is the largest in England.
- 3 He says he will do the work by Friday.
- 4 Where is the book I have given to you?
- 5 They think winter is very cold in Canada..

VI Прочитайте и устно переведите с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 4 и 5-й абзацы текста.

CANADA.

1 Canada is situated on the North American continent. The coast of Canada is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north, Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west. In the south Canada borders on the USA. The territory of Canada is about 10 million sq.km. It is the second largest country in the world.

2 Almost 90% of Canada, lying north of 50° N, has arctic and subarctic climatic conditions. Summer temperatures in some areas are rather high, but winters are very cold, lasting from seven months in the south to over eleven months in the north.

3 Railways are known to be the main form of transport in Canada, because they can provide all-weather transportation over great distances. The overall length of railway lines is about 60,000 miles. In general, the populated areas are well supplied with roads and highways.

4 Canada was discovered in 1497 by the Italian-born John Cabot, who led an English expedition to "a new found land" (Newfoundland). Now its population is about 26.5 million. The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other large cities are Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Vancouver. Despite its small population Canada is a great industrial country.

5 Canada is often called a bilingual country. The population speaks both English and French. About 20% of the people speak only French and about 67% speak only English. Canadians speak and write English similar to the English language spoken in England and the USA, but there are traces of French, Indian and Eskimo words in it.

Пояснение к тексту:

Norht of 50°N – к северу от 50° северной широты.

Overall – общий, полный.

Italian-born – уроженец Италии.

Despite – несмотря на.

Bilingual – двуязычный.

Similar – подобный, похожий.

A trace – след.

To discover – открывать, обнаруживать.

Географические названия:

The Arctic Ocean - Северный Ледовитый океан.
Baffin Bay- Баффинов залив.
Davis Strait - пролив Девиса.
The Pacific Ocean - Тихий океан.
Jon Cabot - Джон Кабот.
Newfoundland - о-в Ньюфаундленд.
Ottawa - Оттава.
Montreal – Монреаль.
Quebec – Квебек.
Vancouver – Ванкувер.

Вариант 4

I Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видо-временную форму и залог глагола-сказуемого (см. образец выполнения 1). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 He has built a garage for his new car.
- 2 I have just been asked some questions.
- 3 New hydroelectric stations are being built in Siberia.
- 4 This text will be translated at the lesson.
- 5 He was being told the news when I entered the room.
- 6 By that time her plans had already been changed.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слов **it, that, one**:

- 1 The gauge (ширина колеи) on Russian Railways is wider than that in the European countries.
- 2 When it is dark we must switch the lights on.
- 3 This machine is more powerful than the one we installed in our laboratory.
- 4 We know that aluminium is widely used in industry.
- 5 One never knows what he can do.
- 6 As the experiment was very interesting many people watched it.

III Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов **to be, to have, to do**:

- 1 They have carried out the plan successfully.
- 2 The plan has to be carried out.
- 3 The plan was to be carried out by a group of specially trained people.
- 4 The information we have is very important.
- 5 We didn't know anything about them.
- 6 They were in Moscow two years ago.

IV Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию инфинитива и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 4):

- 1 To develop national economy the people must use the natural resources of the country most efficiently.
- 2 To develop national economy is a very complicated task.
- 3 We decided to develop a new method of teaching foreign languages.
- 4 Our aim is to develop new methods of teaching foreign languages.
- 5 The student to make a report is from Canada.

V Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение (см. образец выполнения 5):

- 1 Mathematics is the subject I like most.
- 2 The doctor says she is seriously ill.
- 3 The discovery this scientist has made is of great importance.
- 4 I didn't know he had left Minsk.
- 5 The film we saw yesterday was very interesting.

VI Прочтите и устно переведите с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3 и 4-й абзацы текста.

New Zealand

1 New Zealand is a group of islands situated in the Pacific Ocean. The main islands are the North Island and the South Island. New Zealand is rather a mountainous country. The Southern Alps running from north to south contains 17 peaks of 10,000 feet or over. There are many rivers and lakes which give beauty to thy countryside.

2 New Zealand has a temperate moist ocean climate. Like other regions cut off from the rest of the world, New Zealand has developed a flora with unique characteristics.

3 The total population of New Zealand is 3.400.000. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. The majority of population is of British origin. When the first Europeans came to New Zealand they found a Polyne-

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sian people, the Maoris, with a distinctive culture and a well-organized social system.

4 A special treaty was concluded in 1840 which guaranteed to the Maori people all the rights and privileges of British subjects, these guarantees were often overlooked.

5 English is the universal language in New Zealand, although Maori, a language of the Polynesian group, is still spoken among the Maori population and is taught in the Maori schools.

Пояснения к тексту:

An island – остров.

Moist – влажный.

Temperate – умеренный.

To cut off- отрезать.

Origin — происхождение.

A subject – подданный.

To overlook - пренебрегать, не выполнять.

To conclude a treaty - заключать договор.

Географические названия:

New Zealand — Новая Зеландия.

Maori - маори /названий племени/

Polynesian – полинезийский.

Wellington – Веллингтон.

VII Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы к тексту:

1 What is the climate of New Zealand?

2 Why has New Zealand developed a flora with unique characteristics?

3 What languages are spoken in New Zealand?

Вариант 5

I Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видо-временную форму и залог глагола-сказуемого (см. образец выполнения 1). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1 Jane was given many presents for her birthday.

2 Ann is being examined now.

3 I have been told you have a good collection of stamps.

4 All preparations for the trip had been finished by the evening.

5 When my train arrives, my parents will be waiting on the platform.

6 On Thursdays the foreign students were being shown lecture halls and laboratories of Moscow University.

II Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слов it, that, one:

1 Is it raining now?

2 This text is difficult. It is more difficult than the text we translated yesterday.

3 He has given me one of his English books.

4 One never knows what may happen.

5 The book that you gave me is very interesting.

6 That he is a good driver is a well-known fact.

III Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do:

1 Do you like this film? – Yes, I do.

2 What are you going to do now?

3 Where are my books? – They are here, on the table.

4 He was to meet her at the station.

5 They had finished their work by 5 o'clock.

6 Students will have to learn the new words regularly.

IV Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию инфинитива и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 4):

1 His aim was to master English.

2 To master English you must work hard.

3 To master English is not an easy task.

4 I want to master English.

5 The conference to take place in Moscow is of international importance.

У Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение (см. образец выполнения 5):

1 Our friend didn't know we had returned from the trip.

2 I lost the book you had given to me.

3 They say our professor is in the laboratory.

4 The delegates we expect will come next Monday.

5 I think he graduated from the Institute last year.

**VI Прочтите и устно переведите с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста.
Перепишите и письменно переведите 3 - 5 абзацы:**

AUSTRALIA.

1 Australia lies to the south-east of Asia between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Neighbouring countries include New Guinea to the north, New Zealand to the south-east and Indonesia to the north-west. The territory of Australia, including the island of Tasmania, is 7,7 million sq.km.

2 The climate of Australia is relatively warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. Long hours of sunshine are characteristic. There is comparatively little seasonal temperature change.

3 The population of Australia is more than 15 million. The population is unevenly distributed. One third of the continent is practically uninhabited. Most of the people live in the south-east part of the continent and some other coastal areas. The capital of Australia is Canberra. English is spoken by more than 99 per cent of the population.

4 The Australian continent was discovered early in the 17th century when Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish explorers sailed along the coasts of Tasmania. In 1770 when captain James Cook charted the east coast, a serious exploration began.

5 In proportion to its total population, Australia is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world. Nevertheless, both domestic and overseas markets are small. Industrial products are manufactured mainly for the domestic market. Only about 10 % are exported.

Пояснения к тексту:

Neighbouring – соседний.

To include – включать.

An island – остров.

Relatively – относительно.

Extreme – крайний, чрезвычайный, здоровый, суровый.

A change – изменение.

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