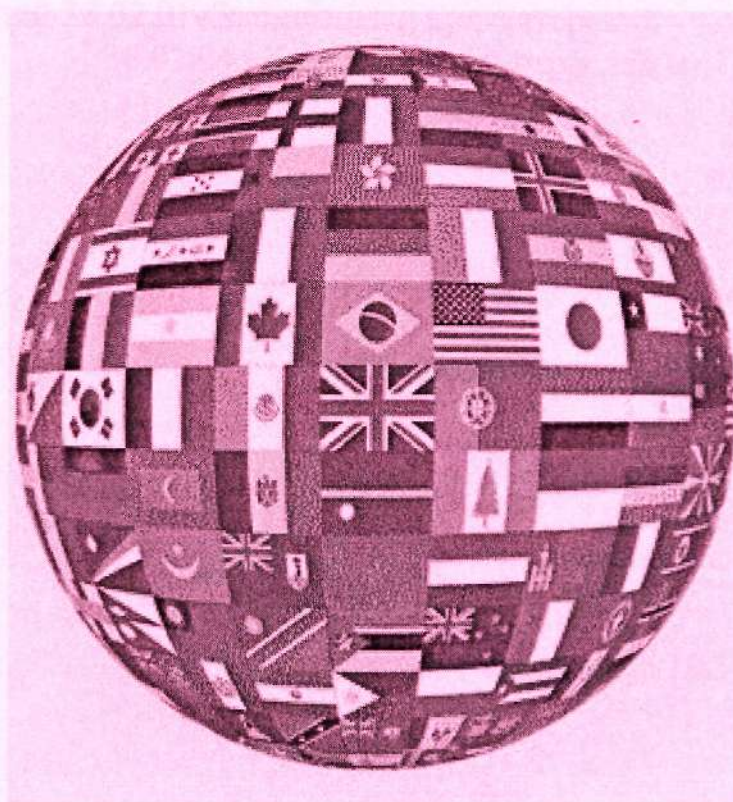


Министерство образования Тверской области
государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Тверской промышленно-экономический колледж»



**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальностям 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям),
38.02.04 Коммерция (по отраслям)
для студентов заочного отделения (1-3 курс)



Тверь, 2016

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«ТВЕРСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

Утверждаю
зам. директора по УМР
«24» октября 2016 г.
Жарова И.И.Жарова

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
по английскому языку
для студентов заочного отделения (1 – 3 курс)
специальностей 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)»,
38.02.04 «Коммерция (по отраслям)»

Преподаватель  И.Н.Лопатина

Рассмотрено на заседании ЦК
общих гуманитарных дисциплин
от «6» 10 2016 г. Протокол № 2

председатель ЦК  И.Н.Лопатина

Тверь, 2016

Содержание

| | стр |
|--|-----|
| 1 Пояснительная записка | 3 |
| 2 Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы | 4 |
| 3 Контрольная работа №1 (1 курс) варианты 1-10 | 7 |
| 4 Контрольная работа №2 (2 курс) варианты 1-10 | 26 |
| 5 Контрольная работа №3 (3 курс) варианты 1-10 | 48 |
| 6 Критерии оценивания контрольной работы | 57 |
| 7 Рекомендуемая литература | 60 |

Пояснительная записка

Основной целью обучения студентов средних специальных учебных заведений (заочных отделений) является достижение ими практического владения иностранным языком, что предполагает формирование умений самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации из иностранных источников.

Программа заочного обучения предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу студентов. Работа под руководством преподавателя рассчитана на ограниченное количество часов (1 курс – 6 часов, 2 курс - 2 часа, 3 курс – 22 часа), которые используются для групповых занятий различного характера (установочные, контрольно-закрепительные и другие).

Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов, изучающих английский язык. Они включают в себя контрольные задания, рассчитанные на выполнение в течение 1-6 семестров, список рекомендуемой литературы, а также методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ. Каждая контрольная работа дана в 10 вариантах.

В качестве материала использованы лексико-грамматические упражнения, составленные в соответствии с требованиями программы и учебных планов, а также тексты научно-популярного, экономического и страноведческого характера.

Контрольная работа должна быть оформлена в соответствии с требованиями к контрольным работам (должна иметь соответствующий титульный лист, номера упражнений, задания к упражнениям).

Сроки предоставления контрольных работ устанавливаются учебной частью колледжа. Номер выполняемого варианта зависит от последней цифры зачетной книжки студента.

Зачет выставляется по результатам выполненных заданий.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы

Настоящие методические указания имеют целью помочь Вам в Вашей самостоятельной работе над развитием практических навыков чтения и перевода литературы по специальности на английском языке.

Для того, чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых же дней занятий в вузе и заниматься языком систематически.

Особенностью изучения иностранного языка в заочной системе обучения является то, что большая часть языкового материала должна прорабатываться самостоятельно.

1. Чтение

Прежде всего, необходимо научиться правильно, произносить и читать слова и предложения. Чтобы научиться правильно произносить звуки и правильно читать тексты на английском языке, следует: во-первых, усвоить правила произношения отдельных букв и буквосочетаний, а также правила ударения в слове и в целом предложении; при этом особое внимание следует обратить на произношение тех звуков, которые не имеют аналогов в русском языке; во-вторых, регулярно упражняться в чтении и произношении по соответствующим разделам рекомендованных программой учебников и учебных пособий. Систематическое прослушивание звукозаписей помогает приобрести навыки правильного произношения.

При чтении необходимо научиться делить предложения на смысловые отрезки - синтагмы, что обеспечит правильную технику чтения, необходимую для правильного понимания текста.

2. Запас слов и выражений

Чтобы понимать читаемую литературу, необходимо овладеть определенным запасом слов и выражений. Для этого рекомендуется регулярно читать на английском языке учебные тексты, газеты и оригинальную литературу по специальности.

Работу над закреплением и обогащением лексического запаса рекомендуем проводить следующим образом:

а) работая со словарем, выучите английский алфавит, а также ознакомьтесь по предисловию с построением словаря и с системой условных обозначений, принятых в данном словаре;

б) слова выписывайте в тетрадь в исходной форме с соответствующей грамматической характеристикой, т.е. существительные - в единственном числе, глаголы - в неопределенной форме (в инфинитиве), указывая для неправильных глаголов основные формы.

При переводе с английского языка на русский необходимо помнить, что трудности вызывает следующее:

1) Многозначность слов. Например, слово *right* может выступать в роли существительного «право», а также и в качестве прилагательного «прямой, правый». Подобрать нужное значение слова можно только исходя из контекста, т.е. окружающих данное слово слов. e.g. *Our working people have the right to work and study. A right angle equals 90 degrees. Go to the right.*

2) Интернационализмы. В английском языке большое место, занимают слова, заимствованные из латинского и греческого языков. Эти слова получили широкое распространение и стали интернациональными. По корню таких слов легко догадаться об их переводе на русский язык, например: *mechanization* - механизация, *atom* - атом и т.д.

Однако нужно помнить, что многие интернационализмы расходятся в своем значении в русской и английском языках, поэтому их часто называют «ложными

друзьями» переводчика. Например: accurate - «точный», а не «аккуратный»; resin - «смола», а не «резина»; control - не только «контролировать», но и «управлять» и т.д.

3) Словообразование. Эффективным средством расширения запаса слов в английском языке служит знание способов словообразования. Умея расчленить производное слово на корень, суффикс и префикс, легче определить значение неизвестного слова.

Часто встречаются префиксы, которые имеют международный характер, например: anti-, co-, de-: antibody - антитело; co-exist - сосуществовать; demilitarize - демилитаризовать.

Основные суффиксы существительных:

| Суффикс | Примеры | Перевод |
|---------|------------|---------------|
| - ance | importance | значение |
| - ence | silence | молчание |
| - sion | revision | пересмотр |
| - dom | freedom | свобода |
| - tion | revolution | революция |
| - ment | equipment | оборудование |
| - ness | softness | мягкость |
| - ship | friendship | дружба |
| - age | voltage | напряжение |
| - er | teacher | преподаватель |
| - ty | difficulty | трудность |

Основные суффиксы прилагательных и наречий:

| Суффикс | Примеры | Перевод |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| - able | remarkable | выдающийся |
| - ible | extensible | растяжимый |
| - ant | resistant | сопротивляющийся |
| - ent | different | различный |
| - full | successful | успешный |
| - less | homeless | бездомный |
| - ous | famous | известный |
| - y | sunny | солнечный |
| - ly | happily | счастливо |

4) Конверсия. Образование новых слов из существующих без изменения называется конверсией. Наиболее распространенным является образование глаголов от соответствующих существительных. Например:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| water – вода | to water – поливать |
| control – контроль | to control – контролировать |
| cause – причина | to cause – являться причиной |

Помните, что одинаковые по форме слова могут относиться к различным частям речи и, выполняя различные синтаксические функции, иметь различный смысл. Поэтому смысловое значение знаменательного слова зависит от его места в предложении и от строевых слов, уточняющих грамматическую категорию этого слова.

Light is a form of energy. – Свет – это форма энергии (существительное в форме подлежащего).

I seldom light a candle. – Я редко зажигаю свечу (глагол-сказуемое).

5) В английском языке очень часто существительное употребляется в функции определения без изменения своей формы. Некоторые существительные-определения могут переводиться прилагательными, например:

cane - тростник; cane sugar - тростниковый сахар;

sugar - сахар; sugar cane - сахарный тростник.

Однако подобный способ перевода не всегда возможен. В таких случаях перевод следует начинать справа налево с последнего существительного, а существительные, стоящие перед ним в роли определения, нужно переводить на русский язык существительными в косвенных падежах (чаще родительном) или предложным оборотом, например:

export grain - зерно на экспорт (экспортное зерно);

grain export - экспорт зерна.

6) В английском языке есть ряд глаголов, которые употребляются с послелогом и образуют новые понятия. Благодаря послелогам сравнительно немногочисленная группа слов отличается большой многозначностью. К этой группе относятся глаголы to get, to be, to make, to put и ряд других.

В словаре глаголы с послелогом пишутся после основного значения глагола в порядке алфавита послелогов, например: to go - идти; to go on продолжать.

7) В текстах научного характера английские словосочетания часто переводятся одним словом: raw materials - сырье; radio operator - радист; construction works - стройка.

8) Иногда при переводе с английского языка на русский приходится применять описательный перевод и передавать значение английского слова с помощью нескольких русских слов. Например: characteristics - характерные особенности;

efficiency - коэффициент полезного действия;

necessities - предметы первой необходимости;

output - выпуск продукции;

solid - твердое тело;

to average - составлять, равняться в среднем;

mainly (chiefly) - главным образом.

9) Характерной особенностью языка специальной литературы является наличие большого количества терминов. Термин - это слово или устойчивое словосочетание, которое имеет одно строго определенное значение для определенной области науки и техники. Трудность перевода заключается в выборе правильного значения многозначного иностранного термина. Например: термин reduction можно перевести как «понижение» или «превращение», или «приведение» (мат.), или как «восстановление» (хим.), или как «обжиг» (метал.). Поэтому прежде чем приступить к переводу на русский язык, нужно сначала установить, о чем идет речь в данном отрывке текста, чтобы определить, к какой области знания относится понятие, выраженное неизвестным термином

3. Работа над текстом

Поскольку основной целевой установкой обучения является получение информации из иноязычного источника, особое внимание следует уделять чтению текстов. Понимание иностранного текста достигается при осуществлении двух видов чтения: 1) чтения с общим охватом содержания; 2) изучающего чтения.

Читая текст, предназначенный для понимания общего содержания, необходимо, не обращаясь к словарю, понять основной смысл прочитанного. Чтение с охватом общего содержания складывается из следующих умений: а) догадываться о значении незнакомых слов на основе словообразовательных признаков и контекста; б) видеть интернациональные слова и устанавливать их значение; в) находить знакомые грамматические формы и конструкции и устанавливать их эквиваленты в русском языке; г) применять знания по специальным предметам в качестве основы смысловой и языковой догадки.

Точное и полное понимание текста осуществляется путем изучающего чтения. Изучающее чтение предполагает умение самостоятельно проводить лексико-

грамматический анализ, используя знания экономических и специальных предметов. Итогом изучающего чтения является точный перевод текста на родной язык.

4. Выполнение контрольных заданий и оформление контрольных работ

1. Количество контрольных заданий, выполняемых Вами на каждом курсе, устанавливается учебным планом колледжа.

2. Каждое контрольное задание в данном пособии предлагается в десяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из этих вариантов, порядковый номер которого соответствует последней цифре в номере Вашей зачетной книжки.. Все остальные варианты можно использовать в качестве материала для дополнительной проработки.

3. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в соответствии с требованиями к оформлению контрольных работ.

4. Контрольные работы должны выполняться аккуратно. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте слева поля 3 см для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний преподавателя.

5. Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте для проверки в установленные сроки.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1 (1 КУРС)

Грамматический материал, подлежащий проработке и усвоению.

1. Порядок слов в английском повествовательном предложении.
2. Особенности перевода определений, выраженных именем существительным.
3. Времена группы Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect (действительный и страдательный залог).
- 4.оборот there + be.
5. Степени сравнения прилагательных
6. Многозначность that, those, one, ones, it.
7. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
8. Бессоюзное подчинение придаточных предложений.
9. Условные предложения.
10. Многозначность as, since, for, too.

вариант № 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. He wakes up around six o'clock and has a cup of coffee.
2. I hate authority. It spoils the relations between parent and child.
3. She was woken from her sleep by his singing
4. We shall be waiting for you at the bus-stop at 5 o'clock.
5. We knew that as a girl she had lived in the country

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:

1. Our University pays great attention to computer education.
2. Well-known architects and economists took part in the discussion of a new long-term town-

building programme.

3. This instrument allows determining all parameters of coal quality.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. 1) were, 2) industrial, 3) in, 4) enterprises, 5) there, 6) the region, 7) no.
2. 1) close, 2) established, 3) the, 4) Academy, 5) contacts, 6) scientists, 7) with, 8) foreign.
3. 1) problem, 2) in detail, 3) this, 4) studied, 5) they.

4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:

1. There were only a few higher educational establishments which trained geologists and mining engineers in our country at that time.
2. There are many reasons of weathering (эрозия, выветривание), but much depends on the change in temperature.
3. There is not a single internal support for the roof of this building.

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

1. She had the kind of heart trouble that comes to much older people.
2. His reading was more extensive than ever before.
3. It's the biggest risk I've ever had to take.
4. He had the consolation of noting that his friend was less sluggish than before.
5. The sooner this is done, the better.
6. The sun is not so hot today as I thought it would be.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones:

1. The speaker touched upon only one important problem - the state of higher education in Great Britain.
2. The training of oil engineers includes a comprehensive study of general subjects as well as specialized ones.
3. One can get higher education in colleges and universities.

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

1. It was a pity that she was ill and could not go.
2. I think, when I'm twenty-five, then I may get control of money.
3. He looked sixty, but I knew he must be much less than that.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 1, 3 и 5 абзацы:

GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain (official name - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small Islands. The total area of Great Britain is 240,000 sq. kms, its population is 56,000,000 people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east - by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: mountainous (in the north and west of the island) and lowland (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to moderating influence of the sea Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Cardiff.

England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and its population amounts to 83% of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4.8% of the total population. The Welsh speak their own language. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with the territory of 32% of the total territory and with the population of 9% of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5.2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of the ministers and Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like "Magna Charta", "Habeas Corpus Act", "Bill of Rights", the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, the Judicature Act, etc. The British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

Parliament in Great Britain exists since 1265 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses - the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nationwide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election not less frequently than once in 5 years. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government - the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came into being in the 19th century as a result of the evolution of the Tory party. The Labour party was founded in 1900. Since 1906 it has borne the name of the Labour Party. For the first time the Labour Party won the election in 1945.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy, electronics, etc.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the main parts of Great Britain?
2. How many islands is Great Britain situated on? What are the largest?
3. When was the British constitution adopted?
4. Who is the head of the state in Great Britain?
5. What is the official name of Great Britain?

вариант №2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждой из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Her son works near here and so, after her husband's death, she came down to live here and he boards with her.
2. I saw the announcement in the paper this morning.

3. Electronics is becoming very important in various branches of industry.
4. They were received with great frankness and charm.
5. I'm afraid he will have posted the letter by the time we come. We can't prevent it

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:

1. The reporter spoke about the fulfillment of the Food Programme in the region.
2. Economic development plans provided for the development of the key industries of Siberia.
3. Students carry out their laboratory tests in modern well-equipped laboratories.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. 1) has, 2) many, 3) now, 4) the region, 5) factories.
2. 1) no, 2) the area, 3) coal deposits, 4) has.
3. 1) methods, 2) develop, 3) of, 4) modern, 5) production, 6) scientists and engineers.

4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:

1. There are three main groups of rocks, namely, sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
2. There were several other students taking lessons in the big untidy Rondel's studio.
3. As there are no rules to tell us when a picture or statue is right it is usually difficult to explain in words why we feel that it is a great work of art.

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

1. I suppose Velasquez was a better painter than El Greco.
2. She said this with the shadow of a smile although one could feel that she was more anxious than she wanted to appear.
3. At that time I worshipped Manet. His "Olympia" seemed to me the greatest picture of modern times.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones:

1. The changes that take place during the freezing of a liquid are opposite to those that take place during the melting of the solid.
2. Your doctor does not agree with the opinion that your disease is incurable.
3. Those experimental methods were known in the 18th century.

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

1. I think, when I'm twenty-five, then I may get control of money.
2. He looked sixty, but I knew he must be much less than that.
3. You saw me, and I had to tell you what had happened.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 1, 3 и 5 абзацы:

The United States of America

After its 200th birthday the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. A country that inspired many appellations - "Land of Opportunity", "Melting Pot", "God's Country", is still referred to us as a land of superlatives - "the richest", "the greatest", "the most".

What makes the USA the leader of the western world is its economic, political and military dominance over other countries.

The United States lies in the central part of the North American Continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the Pacific Ocean to the West. Friendly Canada to the north and friendly Mexico to the south are the only countries bordering it.

The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, situated in the central part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska separated by the Canadian territory and the rest major part of the USA. The states differ very much in size, population and economic development.

There are many big cities and towns in the USA: New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.

The United States of America is a parliamentary republic. The government is divided into three branches: legislative (the US Congress), executive (the President and his Administration) and judicial (the US Supreme Court).

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Democratic (symbolized by a "donkey") and the Republican (its symbol is an "elephant"). The US President is both head of state and government. He is elected for a four-year term. Presidential elections are held every leap year on first Tuesday after first Monday in November. The President is assisted by Secretaries who are the heads of the executive departments.

The Supreme Court consists of Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices who are appointed for life. It is supposed to decide whether a law of the Congress or an executive order of the President is constitutional or not.

The form of US government is based on the Constitution of September 17, 1787, adopted after the War of Independence. In December 1791, the Congress adopted ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. The latter enumerated what the government controlled by the oligarchy was not going to be allowed to do, which was, of course, an important democratic gain for people.

The Congress of the United States is composed of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate represents the states and the House represents the population according to its distribution among the states. All states have electoral requirements of the same nature. First of all they are residence requirements.

Through its power over the purse, the US Congress can control much that relates to foreign policy; also it is a governmental body that determines taxation.

Each of the fifty states of the USA has a constitution patterned after the federal Constitution, with its divisions of power: legislative, executive, and judicial.

The Presidency means not only a man: means an institution - the "executive branch" of the government.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country and the head of the judicial branch of US government. The federal and state courts have the power of "Judicial review". Also there are about ninety district courts in different parts of the United States. American judicial practice is firmly committed to the idea of jury trials. The Constitution guarantees them for both criminal and civil cases. According to the US judicial doctrine, "justice is a relationship in which each citizen or group receives due respect and return."

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the main political parties in the USA?
2. When are presidential elections held?
3. What does the Supreme Court consist of?
4. When was the US Constitution adopted?
5. Is the USA the biggest country in the world?

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждой из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. She announced to the workers that the experiment was dangerous.
2. It seems to me that I hear a strange noise outside.
3. He will never be allowed into their house again.
4. The experiments were still being made in some laboratories when the new term began.
5. I have been uneasy all the afternoon about what they must think of us

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:

1. But the strongest of all the arguments is the huge profits the car owners have been making over the years.
2. The Treasurer introduced a Bill to implement the Government's plan to give preferential taxation treatment to life insurance companies.
3. Sanyo Electric expects to show record profit and sales figures for the ending year next Nov. 30, company president said on Tuesday.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. 1) produces, 2) every, 3) 5,000, 4) the factory, 5) day, 6) cars
2. 1) paper, 2) beautiful, 3) make, 4) craftsmen, 5) in, 6) object, 7) Japan, 8) of
3. 1) these, 2) mail, 3) tomorrow, 4) the secretary, 5) letters, 6) will.

4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be.

1. England is an island country and its territory isn't very large. That's why there is no wide range of climatic conditions in it.
2. Practically there are three main systems of measurement today: the British system of units, the Metric system of units and the System of International Units.
3. There was deep peace in Kashima till Mrs Vansuythen arrived.

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

1. He was shorter than I was, and not more than an inch or two taller than Irene, but his shoulders, neck and wrists were strong.
2. The greatest ideas are the simplest.
3. He is much worse now than yesterday.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones:

1. He performed that part of the work efficiently.
2. That steel, unlike cast iron, does not expand on solidification is a well-known fact.
3. Show us the size of the wire that must be used in the distribution system.

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

1. They will have to stay for the time being.
2. "I can do it," he said softly.
3. One day the people of the world may develop a real world government.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 1, 3 и 5 абзацы:

Canada

Canada consists of almost all of the North American continent north of the US except Alaska. Its total land area of more than 9 mln sq. km makes it the second largest country in the world.

Canada's topography is dominated by the Canadian Shield, an ice-scoured area covering half the country. Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long winters lasting 8 to 11 months, short sunny summers, and little precipitation. In contrast, the populated south has a variety of climatological landscapes.

The total population according to the census 1981 was about 24 mln people with the average population density of 2.8 per sq. km.

English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all governmental institutions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 northern territories. The federal Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the party that wins the largest number of seats in a newly elected House of Commons is asked to form the government.

The civil law follows English common law everywhere except in Quebec, where it follows the Napoleonic Code.

Canada is a world leader in the production of asbestos, nickel and different other elements, forestry products, and ranks first in the world in export of minerals. Although no longer the foremost sector of the economy, agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and still is basic in many areas. Canada is among the world's leading wheat producers and is second in the export of wheat.

Basically, Canada has a free-enterprise economy- A recurrent problem for Canada has been the dominant position of US corporations and investors.

Quebec is Canada's largest province, having an area of nearly 600,000 square miles. The land is rich in raw materials, and the hundreds of fast-flowing rivers have a tremendous hydroelectric power potential. Already Quebec has the highest per capita production of hydropower of any region. Raw materials and power make manufacturing the province's most important industry, but agriculture is still of major importance.

Ontario might quite justifiably be called the heart of Canada. Geographically it is situated at the centre of the country. It has the largest population of any province, in area it is second only to Quebec. One-half of the manufactured produce of Canada comes from Ontario, mainly from the south. Southern Ontario is also the most productive agricultural area in Canada, and the north is rich in timber and minerals. Ontario's capital, Toronto, is the financial centre of Canada.

Saskatchewan and Alberta were the last of the Canadian provinces to be settled. The early history of modern Alberta was much the same as that of Saskatchewan - the fur traders and explorers, a few missionaries living among the Indian tribes, the Northwest Mounted Police bringing law and order to the West in the 1870's, and finally the Canadian Pacific Railway bringing settlers. At present Saskatchewan provides well over half of Canada's annual production of wheat. Other sources of income are oil, coal, natural gas, iron, copper, zinc, gold, silver and uranium.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What can you say about the climate of Canada?
2. What is its political status?
3. Does Canada have one official language?
4. What is the jurisdiction of Canada like?
5. Characterise Canada's economy.

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**
 1. "Do you often come to these parties?" inquired Jordan of the girl beside her.
 2. My mother first heard of him when I was a mere child.
 3. The white exteriors of the tower blocks are decorated at intervals by pleasant blue-coloured panels which appear to be of some ceramic material.
 4. Around us people were talking German, Italian and English.
 5. She saw at once that nothing had been touched.

2. **Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:**
 1. Oxford, famous for its oldest university in Britain, is now one of the most important centers of the motor-car industry.
 2. The scientists developed new synthetic rubber products.
 3. Our university library supplies the students with books and necessary information about them.

3. **Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:**
 1. 1) chemistry, 2) she, 3) on, 4) every, 5) lectures, 6) day, 7) attends.
 2. 1) they, 2) not, 3) laboratory, 4) in, 5) work, 6) the, 7) did, 8) yesterday.
 3. 1) year, 2) will, 3) he, 4) from, 5) next, 6) graduate, 7) Institute, 8) the.

4. **Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:**
 1. There is harmony of design in this statue.
 2. In Florence, where there was so much art, there were no art schools.
 3. There are regions in India where the minimum temperature touches sub zero, while in others it can reach 50 degrees C.

5. **Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения и переведите их на русский язык:**
 1. He found the work easier than he had expected.
 2. I was now a more experienced man and it was not easy to deceive me.
 3. Apart from the bed there was only a straw-bottomed chair to sit on, for it was the smallest of the rooms.

6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones.**
 1. One may expect that this substance dissolves easily in water.
 2. Only one out of 100 million atoms of radium decomposes per second.
 3. In the laboratory students learn to build modern plants and reconstruct old ones.

7. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. "I can do it," he said softly.
 2. One day the people of the world may develop a real world government.
 3. We must walk fast to get to the station.

8. **Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 1, 3 и 5 абзацы:**
Australia

Australia is lying south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is 7,682,300 sq. km.

The continent of Australia is divided into four general topographic regions: a low, sandy eastern coastal plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau. Although Australia has a wide diversity of climatic conditions, the climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. It changes from comfortably mild in the south to hot in the central interior and north.

The total population in 1986 was about 16 mln people with the average population density of about 2 persons per sq. km. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. Australia has a federal parliamentary government. The Australian federation was formed on January 1, 1901, from six former British colonies, which thereupon became states. The Australian constitution combines the traditions of British parliamentary monarchy with important elements of the US federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited. The government consists of the British sovereign and the Australian Parliament.

Australia is the world's largest wool producer and one of the world's largest wheat exporters. The main sources of foreign earnings are wool, food and minerals which also provide raw materials for home processing industry.

New Zealand is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean on two large islands: the North Island and the South Island. Its total area is 268,112 sq. km.

Less than 1/4 of the territory of the country lies below the 200 m contour line. The South Island is significantly more mountainous than the North Island. New Zealand has temperate, moist ocean climate without marked seasonal variations in temperature or rainfall.

The total population in 1986 was about 3.3 mln people with the average population density of about 12 persons per sq. km. About 85% of the population is classified as Europeans. Most of them are of British descend. English is the universal language. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Like the United Kingdom New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the British Queen (or the King) whose representative, the governor-general, is appointed for a five-year term. The government of New Zealand is democratic and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

The economy of New Zealand has traditionally been based on pastoral farming. The last decades have seen a large expansion in the light Industries. New Zealand draws many thousands of tourists to its shores because of the beauty, diversity, and compactness of its natural attractions.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What kind of climate is there in Australia?
2. Who is the head of the state in New Zealand?
3. What are the main branches of the Australian economy?
4. How many states does Australia consist of?
5. What is the capital of New Zealand?

вариант № 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. We'll just talk about the weather and the crops for a few minutes and then we'll have dinner.

2. Nowadays when it is necessary to have a very tall building, the frame of it is first built in steel and then the building is completed in concrete.
 3. Professor N. was being listened to with great attention.
 4. She was woken from her sleep by his singing.
 5. What has been done this summer cannot have been done in vain.
- 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:**
1. The reporter spoke about the fulfillment of the Food Programme in the region.
 2. Economic development plans provided for the development of the key industries of Siberia.
 3. Students carry out their laboratory tests in modern well-equipped laboratories.
- 3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:**
1. 1) has, 2) many, 3) now, 4) the region, 5) factories.
 2. 1) no, 2) the area, 3) coal deposits, 4) has.
 3. 1) methods, 2) develop, 3) of, 4) modern, 5) production, 6) scientists and engineers.
- 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:**
1. There were only a few higher educational establishments which trained geologists and mining engineers in our country at that time.
 2. There are many reasons of weathering (эрозия, выветривание), but much depends on the change in temperature.
 3. There is not a single internal support for the roof of this building.
- 5. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:**
1. He had the consolation of noting that his friend was less sluggish than before.
 2. The sooner this is done, the better.
 3. The sun is not so hot today as I thought it would be.
- 6. Переведите следующие предложения, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones.**
1. The simplest kind of lever is one in which the arms are of equal length.
 2. It is found that for the best hearing conditions the reverberation time should be between one and two seconds.
 3. To facilitate the assembly of the small units into more complex ones in the workshop. It is advisable that the units should be based on a common dimension.
- 7. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
1. He could speak English when he was a boy.
 2. He may know her address.
 3. You must consult a doctor.
- 8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 5 абзац:**
- Where Will We Put the Heat?
- Every time you turn on a light or the toaster or television, you also turn on hot water. The electricity you use comes from an electric power plant. In making electricity there is usually a lot of waste heat. The easiest way to get rid of the waste heat is in water, so most power plants

are built near lakes or rivers. They take in cold water to cool the machinery and put back water that is 10 to 20 degrees warmer. So you turn on the hot water from your power plant every time you use electricity.

Sometimes heat is needed and valuable. It warms our homes in winter, for example. But so far no one has learned to use the heat from power plants. Usually it is not hot enough to heat homes, schools, and other buildings. But it is a lot of waste in one place, and that is what the word pollution means. So people are becoming worried about waste heat or thermal pollution.

Here are some things that may happen when you turn on the hot water in a lake or river. An increase in temperature causes a fish's life to speed up - it is more active, it needs more food, it grows faster. If water is warmed 10 degrees, a fish needs twice as much oxygen as before. But as water heats up, it holds less oxygen. So a fish may die from lack of oxygen, a gas needed by nearly all living things. Thermal pollution is especially bad for trout and salmon, which need cold water that is rich in oxygen.

Thermal pollution may cause fish to lay their eggs before they should, or keep fish eggs from hatching. It also helps the growth of bacteria and other organisms that cause fish diseases. Thermal pollution speeds the growth of algae and water weeds, too.

A few years ago there was so little thermal pollution that no one worried about it. But people are using more and more electricity, and many power plants are being built. Many of the new ones use nuclear power. They produce even more waste heat than power plants that burn coal or oil.

A big nuclear plant needs 850,000 gallons of water a minute for cooling. This water then pours back into a river or lake, about 15 degrees warmer than before. That is a lot of hot water to put in one spot. But the troubles caused by thermal pollution may have only begun. About fifty nuclear plants are now working. Many more are being built or planned, and they may be operating by the end of the century. If we were to cool them the way we do now, it would take a third of all the water flowing in the United States just for cooling power plants.

One thing is certain: great amounts of heat will be produced by power plants in the future. The heat does not have to kill life in rivers and lakes. To prevent this, we can do several things. We can find ways to use less electricity. We can design and build power plants that are less wasteful than the ones used now. We can find new uses for waste heat. And we can build cooling towers that release the heat into the air. If we don't do all of these things, we will really be in hot water.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. Why are most power plants built near lakes or rivers?
2. Is heat from power plants hot enough to heat homes?
3. What water do trout and salmon need?
4. Does thermal pollution help the growth of bacteria and algae?
5. What must we do to prevent thermal pollution?

вариант №6

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждой из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I think I shall remain in love with you all my life.
2. The old age pension will keep me in bread, tea and onions, and what more does an old man want?
3. I'm not often shocked, you know, but this does shock me a little.
4. A year from now I'll be earning more than a dozen men in the Railway Mail. You wait and see.
5. The business has been taken over by a new company.

2. **Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:**
 1. Our University pays great attention to computer education.
 2. Well-known architects and economists took part in the discussion of a new long-term town-building programme.
 3. This instrument allows to determine all parameters of coal quality.
3. **Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:**
 1. 1) were, 2) industrial, 3) in, 4) enterprises, 5) there, 6) the region, 7) no.
 2. 1) close, 2) established, 3) the, 4) Academy, 5) contacts, 6) scientists, 7) with, 8) foreign.
 3. 1) problem, 2) in detail, 3) this, 4) studied, 5) they.
4. **Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:**
 1. There are three main groups of rocks, namely, sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
 2. There were several other students taking lessons in the big untidy Rondel's studio.
 3. As there are no rules to tell us when a picture or statue is right it is usually difficult to explain in words why we feel that it is a great work of art.
5. **Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:**
 1. He looked younger than his years, much younger than Sheila or me.
 2. The longer I think of his proposal the less I like it.
 3. You are not as nice as people think.
6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones.**
 1. These experimental methods are similar to those known before.
 2. It should be mentioned that metals in solid state are crystalline.
 3. Gases take the volume and shape of the vessel that contains them.
7. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. He may know her address.
 2. You must consult a doctor.
 3. They needn't have sent the telegram.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 2 абзац:

Cars Can Drink and Drive

Seriously though, a Volkswagen Beetles (popular type of Volkswagen car) is part of modern technology - part of the search for new fuels to replace oil. It runs on a mixture of petrol and alcohol - called gasohol. And it's one of six million cars in Brazil now using that fuel. Brazil is already in the post-petroleum age. Some of the trains in Brazil even use gasohol. And the steel factories there will soon run on gasohol.

It is quite easy to make alcohol. All you need is sugar cane and vegetable matter. And Brazil has a lot of land on which to grow vegetable matter. The government of Brazil plans to export alcohol and the technology to make gasohol. So instead of importing petrol costing five billion dollars a year, one day Brazil's exports of fuel may be worth more than her imports.

So far, alcohol is more expensive than petrol. But it is a cleaner fuel and cars get a better mileage from it. And experts believe that soon it will be cheaper than petrol.

Brazil believes that gasohol is one of the fuels of the future. And even the US is now spending money on programmes to develop the production of gasohol. "This is one area of energy research in which the Brazilians have an advantage over everyone else," said a US official to Newsweek magazine. "There are a lot of things for us to learn from Brazil."

Where Does the Word "Dollar" Come From?

The word "dollar" has been in use since the 16th century in England and was used very early on in the United States to refer to the currency that was used by settlers. Its history begins in Europe.

Dollar is the English word for "Thaler" which German speakers will recognize as the silver coin used in Austria. This silver coin was originally made from silver mined in Joachim's Thal -that's Joachim valley in Germany.

Meanwhile, the currency often used in the British colonies in North America was a Spanish coin - the peso, or eight reals also known as "pieces of eight". This coin they called a dollar. So the term was used in America for two centuries before the British colonies became independent at the end of the 18th century.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What kind of fuels is this text about?
2. Why do they say that it is quite easy to make alcohol?
3. What are the advantages of gasohol?
4. What is the origin of the English word "dollar"?
5. How long has the word "dollar" been in use in England?

вариант №7

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждой из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. He didn't explain the traffic regulations to me.
2. I shall not work any more today; I shall stay with you.
3. Denis was overwhelmed by an emotion that was strange and new.
4. Now everything is being done to make the experiment in time.
5. They had washed him and he had not come out of his coma.

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:

1. Oxford, famous for its oldest university in Britain, is now one of the most important centers of the motor-car industry.
2. The scientists developed new synthetic rubber products.
3. Our university library supplies the students with books and necessary information about them.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. 1) chemistry, 2) she, 3) on, 4) every, 5) lectures, 6) day, 7) attends.
2. 1) they, 2) not, 3) laboratory, 4) in, 5) work, 6) the, 7) did, 8) yesterday.
3. 1) year, 2) will, 3) he, 4) from, 5) next, 6) graduate, 7) Institute, 8) the.

4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be.

1. England is an island country and its territory isn't very large. That's why there is no wide range of climatic conditions in it.
2. Practically there are three main systems of measurement today: the British system of units, the Metric system of units and the System of International Units.
3. There was deep peace in Kashima till Mrs Vansuythen arrived.

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

1. The longer I listened to her story, the more sympathetic I became.
2. Dorothy is less generous than she pretends to be.
3. The western part of the country is not so dry as the eastern part.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов *that, those, one, ones*.

1. These experimental methods are similar to those known before.
2. It should be mentioned that metals in solid state are crystalline.
3. Gases take the volume and shape of the vessel that contains them.

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

1. He said that he could ship the goods in April.
2. I may come and see you next summer, but my plans are not fixed.
3. They must have missed the train.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 2 абзац:

Niobium

Here is a short story about niobium or columbium. In 1801 Charles Hatchett, an English chemist, analyzed an ore sample which had been sent to the British Museum from the United States. He named it "columbium" after Christopher Columbus. And the columbium-ore was given the name of "columbite".

But in 1844 this metal or metallic element was rediscovered by Rose. And because it looked like tantalum it was named "niobium" after Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus, and the mythological goddess of tears.

But the new name (niobium) was not immediately accepted. And only after more than 100 years of controversy, it was adopted by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry in 1950.

Today American scientists refer to the metal as "niobium". But, most American metallurgists and producers of the metal use the name "columbium". For many years niobium was not only useless, but it was, in fact, a nuisance. Chemists looked upon it as an impurity in the ores of important metals.

In recent years metallurgists discovered that niobium was an excellent alloy for strengthening many kinds of steel, and that in resistance to heat and corrosion it was a miracle-metal.

Now niobium is beginning to be used in making synthetic silk, as well as in aircraft industry.

But since it is still a rare metal its uses are limited.

Is it found in many parts of the world? Not at all. Deposits of columbite, its ore, are worked in Australia, Africa (Nigeria and Congo-Kinshasa), in the Kola Peninsula (Russia), Canada, Brazil and Norway.

It's Interesting To Know

Ever since oil was discovered in the Sahara and other desert areas, the engineers have been troubled by one thing - sand! It blows into the pipes which bring the oil from the desert to the ports for shipment, and causes the pipes to become clogged!

So you'd imagine that the last thing an oil engineer wants is sand! But, believe it or not, people are actually digging the stuff up on the beaches of Norway and exporting it to - of all places - the Sahara desert! The reason? Because Norwegian sand is very fine and has been found to be the best possible material for cleaning out oil pipes which have been clogged by the much coarser sand of the Sahara! So sand has to be sent thousands of miles to cure the trouble which has been caused by - sand!

It's a strange world, isn't it?

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. When was niobium discovered?
2. Where is it used?
3. Where can deposits of columbite be found?
4. What trouble has sand been causing since oil was discovered in the Sahara desert?
5. Why do people export Norwegian sand to the Sahara desert?

вариант №8

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I found some matches, climbed on the table, lit the gas lamp, then settled down to read.
2. I'm afraid he'll be a bit lonely, poor darling.
3. It was explained that Roy was unaccountably absent from duty that morning.
4. He was carrying out his experiments when I entered the laboratory.
5. By this time tomorrow he will have completed his work

2. Переведите следующие предложения и пере их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:

1. Our University pays great attention to computer education.
2. Well-known architects and economists took part in the discussion of a new long-term town-building programme.
3. This instrument allows to determine all parameters of coal quality.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. 1) were, 2) industrial, 3) in, 4) enterprises, 5) there, 6) the region, 7) no.
2. 1) close, 2) established, 3) the, 4) Academy, 5) contacts, 6) scientists, 7) with, 8) foreign.
3. 1) problem, 2) in detail, 3) this, 4) studied, 5) they.

4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:

1. There is harmony of design in this statue.
2. In Florence, where there was so much art, there were no art schools.
3. There are regions in India where the minimum temperature touches sub zero, while in others it can reach 50 degrees C.

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

1. Apart from the bed there was only a straw-bottomed chair to sit on, for it was the smallest of the rooms.
2. John is less musical than his sister.
3. He became more cautious as he grew older.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов *that, those, one, ones*.

1. The solid that was used is highly soluble in water.
2. That the atmosphere is a mixture and not a chemical compound is proved in this chapter.
3. It is known that mass is a quantity of matter that makes a body.

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

1. I may come and see you next summer, but my plans are not fixed.
2. They must have missed the train.
3. You shouldn't smoke so much.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 2 последних абзаца:

New Detergent Is Made From Sugar

A new detergent made from sugar is now testing the industrial market in the south of England. Tate and Lyle, scientists who devised the new product, believe that it may be the forerunner of a whole new chemical industry based on sugar rather than oil or coal.

The production of the detergent, which has been patented in 30 countries, is very simple. Sugar is reacted directly with tallow - a product made from animal fats - at the right temperature and with a catalyst, to produce a brown solid. There are no by-products of the reaction, so no need for expensive separation.

Because sugar is a minor component in the reaction and tallow is a low-cost product, Tate and Lyle believe that the new detergent can compete on price with conventional ones.

Tate and Lyle have also produced from sugar a range of chemicals which are being tested for pharmaceutical activity, and a sugar-based polyurethane foam similar in properties to conventional foam but fire-resistant. They believe that the scope for a sugar-based chemical industry is enormous and will have the advantage of being based on a renewable resources rather than on declining stocks of oil.

It's Interesting To Know

When were pennies first used in Britain? It was about AD 765 that Offa, King of Mercia, introduced the penny into England.

Pennies were the only coins in use in Britain for the next 500 years. There were a few halfpennies too, obtained by cutting the penny in half.

They really were half pennies!

Pennies then were made of silver and after a while looked very worn and battered as people used to chip little bits off the edges, melt them down and make a small lump of silver which they could sell.

You may have heard of pieces-of-eight - the pirates' gold -but there are many coins, like the groat or the noble, which might sound strange to us now. It seems surprising to think that there was once a quarter-farthing.

The gold noble struck in the royal (or noble) metal, depicted Edward III standing in a ship. It is thought that this design commemorated the naval battle of Sluys.

Since ancient Greek and Roman times coins were struck to commemorate important people, events or even buildings, like the Roman Colosseum.

Some modern examples are the crown-piece struck in 1951 to mark the Festival of Britain, and another in 1953 when Queen Elizabeth was crowned, showing the Queen on horseback.

The particular design, the kind of metal, give valuable information about why they were struck, the countries they came from, the kind of people who used the coins.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. Who devised a new detergent made from sugar?
2. Is the production of the detergent simple or complex?
3. What is tallow?
4. What do Tate and Lyle think of the future of a sugar-based chemical industry?
5. What were pennies made of?

вариант № 9

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. We'll just talk about the weather and the crops for a few minutes and then we'll have dinner.
2. Nowadays when it is necessary to have a very tall building, the frame of it is first built in steel and then the building is completed in concrete.
3. Professor N. was being listened to with great attention.
4. She was woken from her sleep by his singing.
5. He was an outstanding person and had been always spoken about with admiration

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:

1. The reporter spoke about the fulfillment of the Food Programme in the region.
2. Economic development plans provided for the development of the key industries of Siberia.
3. Students carry out their laboratory tests in modern well-equipped laboratories.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:

1. 1) has, 2) many, 3) now, 4) the region, 5) factories.
2. 1) no, 2) the area, 3) coal deposits, 4) has.
3. 1) methods, 2) develop, 3) of, 4) modern, 5) production, 6) scientists and engineers.

4. Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:

1. There were only a few higher educational establishments which trained geologists and mining engineers in our country at that time.
2. There are many reasons of weathering (эрозия, выветривание), but much depends on the change in temperature.
3. There is not a single internal support for the roof of this building.

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

1. He had the consolation of noting that his friend was less sluggish than before.
2. The sooner this is done, the better.
3. The sun is not so hot today as I thought it would be.

6. Переведите следующие предложения, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones.

1. The simplest kind of lever is one in which the arms are of equal length.
2. It is found that for the best hearing conditions the reverberation time should be between one and two seconds.
3. To facilitate the assembly of the small units into more complex ones in the workshop. It is advisable that the units should be based on a common dimension.

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

1. He could speak English when he was a boy.
2. He may know her address.
3. You must consult a doctor.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 5 абзац:

Where Will We Put the Heat?

Every time you turn on a light or the toaster or television, you also turn on hot water. The electricity you use comes from an electric power plant. In making electricity there is usually a lot of waste heat. The easiest way to get rid of the waste heat is in water, so most power plants are built near lakes or rivers. They take in cold water to cool the machinery and put back water that is 10 to 20 degrees warmer. So you turn on the hot water from your power plant every time you use electricity.

Sometimes heat is needed and valuable. It warms our homes in winter, for example. But so far no one has learned to use the heat from power plants. Usually it is not hot enough to heat homes, schools, and other buildings. But it is a lot of waste in one place, and that is what the word pollution means. So people are becoming worried about waste heat or thermal pollution.

Here are some things that may happen when you turn on the hot water in a lake or river. An increase in temperature causes a fish's life to speed up - it is more active, it needs more food, it grows faster. If water is warmed 10 degrees, a fish needs twice as much oxygen as before. But as water heats up, it holds less oxygen. So a fish may die from lack of oxygen, a gas needed by nearly all living things. Thermal pollution is especially bad for trout and salmon, which need cold water that is rich in oxygen.

Thermal pollution may cause fish to lay their eggs before they should, or keep fish eggs from hatching. It also helps the growth of bacteria and other organisms that cause fish diseases. Thermal pollution speeds the growth of algae and water weeds, too.

A few years ago there was so little thermal pollution that no one worried about it. But people are using more and more electricity, and many power plants are being built. Many of the new ones use nuclear power. They produce even more waste heat than power plants that burn coal or oil.

A big nuclear plant needs 850,000 gallons of water a minute for cooling. This water then pours back into a river or lake, about 15 degrees warmer than before. That is a lot of hot water to put in one spot. But the troubles caused by thermal pollution may have only begun. About fifty nuclear plants are now working. Many more are being built or planned, and they may be operating by the end of the century. If we were to cool them the way we do now, it would take a third of all the water flowing in the United States just for cooling power plants.

One thing is certain: great amounts of heat will be produced by power plants in the future. The heat does not have to kill life in rivers and lakes. To prevent this, we can do several things. We can find ways to use less electricity. We can design and build power plants that are less wasteful than the ones used now. We can find new uses for waste heat. And we can build cooling towers that release the heat into the air. If we don't do all of these things, we will really be in hot water.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. Why are most power plants built near lakes or rivers?

2. Is heat from power plants hot enough to heat homes?
3. What water do trout and salmon need?
4. Does thermal pollution help the growth of bacteria and algae?
5. What must we do to prevent thermal pollution?

вариант №10

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждой из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**
 1. I think I shall remain in love with you all my life.
 2. The old age pension will keep me in bread, tea and onions, and what more does an old man want?
 3. I'm not often shocked, you know, but this does shock me a little.
 4. A year from now I'll be earning more than a dozen men in the Railway Mail. You wait and see.
 5. The proposal has not been approved of.
2. **Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным:**
 1. Our University pays great attention to computer education.
 2. Well-known architects and economists took part in the discussion of a new long-term town-building programme.
 3. This instrument allows to determine all parameters of coal quality.
3. **Составьте предложения из следующих слов, руководствуясь правилом о порядке слов в английском повествовательном предложении:**
 1. 1) were, 2) industrial, 3) in, 4) enterprises, 5) there, 6) the region, 7) no.
 2. 1) close, 2) established, 3) the, 4) Academy, 5) contacts, 6) scientists, 7) with, 8) foreign.
 3. 1) problem, 2) in detail, 3) this, 4) studied, 5) they.
4. **Переведите предложения, содержащие оборот there + be, на русский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола to be:**
 1. There are three main groups of rocks, namely, sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
 2. There were several other students taking lessons in the big untidy Rondel's studio.
 3. As there are no rules to tell us when a picture or statue is right it is usually difficult to explain in words why we feel that it is a great work of art.
5. **Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык:**
 1. He looked younger than his years, much younger than Sheila or me.
 2. The longer I think of his proposal the less I like it.
 3. You are not as nice as people think.
6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая различные значения слов that, those, one, ones.**
 1. These experimental methods are similar to those known before.
 2. It should be mentioned that metals in solid state are crystalline.
 3. Gases take the volume and shape of the vessel that contains them.

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

1. He could speak English when he was a boy.
2. He may know her address.
3. You must consult a doctor.

8. Прочтите текст. Переведите письменно 3 и 4 абзацы:

Cars Can Drink and Drive

Seriously though, a Volkswagen Beetles (popular type of Volkswagen car) is part of modern technology - part of the search for new fuels to replace oil. It runs on a mixture of petrol and alcohol - called gasohol. And it's one of six million cars in Brazil now using that fuel. Brazil is already in the post-petroleum age. Some of the trains in Brazil even use gasohol. And the steel factories there will soon run on gasohol.

It is quite easy to make alcohol. All you need is sugar cane and vegetable matter. And Brazil has a lot of land on which to grow vegetable matter. The government of Brazil plans to export alcohol and the technology to make gasohol. So instead of importing petrol costing five billion dollars a year, one day Brazil's exports of fuel may be worth more than her imports.

So far, alcohol is more expensive than petrol. But it is a cleaner fuel and cars get a better mileage from it. And experts believe that soon it will be cheaper than petrol.

Brazil believes that gasohol is one of the fuels of the future. And even the US is now spending money on programmes to develop the production of gasohol. "This is one area of energy research in which the Brazilians have an advantage over everyone else," said a US official to Newsweek magazine. "There are a lot of things for us to learn from Brazil."

Where Does the Word "Dollar" Come From?

The word "dollar" has been in use since the 16th century in England and was used very early on in the United States to refer to the currency that was used by settlers. Its history begins in Europe.

Dollar is the English word for "Thaler" which German speakers will recognize as the silver coin used in Austria. This silver coin was originally made from silver mined in Joachim's Thal -that's Joachim valley in Germany.

Meanwhile, the currency often used in the British colonies in North America was a Spanish coin - the peso, or eight reals also known as "pieces of eight". This coin they called a dollar. So the term was used in America for two centuries before the British colonies became independent at the end of the 18th century.

9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What kind of fuels is this text about?
2. Why do they say that it is quite easy to make alcohol?
3. What are the advantages of gasohol?
4. What is the origin of the English word "dollar"?
5. How long has the word "dollar" been in use in England?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2 (2 курс)

Грамматический материал, подлежащий проработке и усвоению.

1. Причастие I. Причастие II.
2. Зависимый причастный оборот. Независимый причастный оборот.
3. Герундий. Герундиальный оборот.
4. Инфинитив.
5. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Объектный инфинитивный оборот.

6. Многозначность like, both, only.
7. Согласование времен.
8. Сослагательное наклонение.
9. Многозначность either, neither.

вариант №1

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.**
 1. Turning the handle cautiously he looked out.
 2. She looked at the boys playing in the yard.
 3. The discovery made by him is of great importance.
2. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Being a foreigner she couldn't get accustomed to it.
 2. It being Sunday, the shops were closed.
 3. The conference being over, he returned to the office.
3. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Smoking is bad for you.
 2. The art of dancing is an ancient one.
 3. I hate getting up early.
4. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. To say is to act.
 2. I've got a lot of things to do.
 3. I have never learnt to dance.
5. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. We consider her to be a good singer.
 2. I would like you to hurry them up.
 3. He made me do this work.
6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).**
 1. The rocket stands like a huge silver pencil.
 2. We were like brothers now.
 3. What pretty girls! And so very much like each other.
7. **Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.**
 1. He asked me what work I was doing and whether I intended to go to a University.
 2. It was also rumoured that Dan had got married.
 3. She claimed that she had met Monty on her way home. Monty had told her that I would

probably come to his place later.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I wish I knew how you reach your results.
2. I wished I hadn't wasted so much money when I got there.
3. She suggested that this date be a day of international solidarity.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно второй абзац текста.

Alfred Nobel

- a Man of Contrasts Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was a man of many contrasts. He was the son of a bankrupt, but became a millionaire; a scientist with a love of literature, an industrialist who managed to remain an idealist. He made a fortune but lived a simple life, and although cheerful in company he was often sad in private. A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family to love him; a patriotic son of his native land, he died alone on foreign soil. He invented a new explosive dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building, but saw it used as a weapon of war to kill and injure his fellow men. During his useful life he often felt he was useless: "Alfred Nobel," he once wrote of himself, "ought to have been put to death by a kind doctor as soon as, with a cry, he entered life." World-famous for his works he was never personally well known, for throughout his life he avoided publicity. "I do not see," he once said, "that I have deserved any fame and I have no taste for it," but since his death, his name has brought fame and glory to others.

He was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833 but moved to Russia with his parents in 1842, where his father, Immanuel, made a strong position for himself in the engineering industry. Immanuel Nobel invented the landmine and made a lot of money from government orders for it during the Crimean War, but went bankrupt soon after. Most of the family returned to Sweden in 1859, where Alfred rejoined them in 1863, beginning his own study of explosives in his father's laboratory. He had never been to school or university but had studied privately and by the time he was twenty was a skilful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English. Like his father, Alfred Nobel was imaginative and inventive, but he had better luck in business and showed more financial sense. He was quick to see industrial openings for his scientific inventions and built up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. Indeed his greatness lay in his outstanding ability to combine the qualities of an original scientist with those of a forward-looking industrialist.

But Nobel's main concern was never with making money or even with making scientific discoveries. Seldom happy, he was always searching for a meaning to life, and from his youth had taken a serious interest in literature and philosophy. Perhaps because, he could not find ordinary human love - he never married - he came to care deeply about the whole of mankind. He was always generous to the poor: "I'd rather take care of the stomachs of the living than the glory of the dead in the form of stone memorials," he once said. His greatest wish, however, was to see an end to wars, and thus peace between nations, and he spent much time and money working for this cause until his death in Italy in 1896. His famous will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideals. And so, the man who felt he should have died at birth is remembered and respected long after his death. .

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What did Nobel invent?
2. Was he personally well known in the world?
3. Where and when was he born?
4. Was Nobel's father an inventor too?
5. Where did Nobel die?

вариант №2

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.**
 1. Taking his seat, he looked at his watch.
 2. Their room had two curtained windows looking over the street, a couch with cushions, an almost empty bookcase and some photographs of the family standing on it.
 3. When questioned closely, she said it was true that she hadn't seen her husband up and about lately.
2. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Having put the check into my pocket, I started for the door.
 2. It being chilly, we thought it wiser to stay in.
 3. He came forward to meet me hands outstretched, a sunny smile lighting up his face.
3. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Kéeping his secret won't do any harm.
 2. All I want is getting to the truth.
 3. He did not like the idea of her staying with her father's people in Capetown.
4. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. To hear him talk is an education in itself.
 2. Our task is to master English.
 3. The Farrells like to tell jokes.
5. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. There's some information I want you to obtain.
 2. He liked to see them work.
 3. I have never heard him speak of his boyhood.
6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).**
 1. We were more like brothers than father and son.
 2. He had a stubborn desire for his own way which the Committee did not like.
 3. They both laughed and Dan looked down at his desk.
7. **Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования Времен.**
 1. He asked me what work I was doing and whether I intended to go to a University.
 2. It was also rumoured that Dan had got married.
 3. She claimed that she had met Monty on her way home. Monty had told her that I would probably come to his place later.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I wish I knew how you reach your results.
2. I wished I hadn't wasted so much money when I got there.
3. She suggested that this date be a day of international solidarity.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно восьмой абзац текста.

Ernest Rutherford

Ernest Rutherford was born on August 30, 1871, in South Island, New Zealand, in the family of English settlers.

In 1861 gold was found in New Zealand and many foreigners came to live there. Industry began to develop, the country began to increase its export.

Ernest's father earned his living by bridge-building and other construction work required in the country at that time. At the same time he carried on small-scale farming.

When James Rutherford, the father of the future great scientist, was 26 he became friends with Miss Tompson, a teacher of an English school. The young people fell in love and in 1866 they married.

Little Ernest was the fourth child in the family. When the boy was five he was sent to primary school. He was one of the best pupils there. After finishing primary school he went to the secondary school. He liked to read at school very much. His favourite writer was Charles Dickens. He made models of different machines. Especially he was interested in watches and cameras. He liked to take photos and constructed a camera himself. At "Nelson College" (that was the name of the school) Ernest distinguished himself in physics, mathematics, English, French and Latin. He became the best pupil at school. He paid much attention to chemistry, too. Chemistry was not obligatory but Rutherford was the only pupil to study chemistry at Nelson College. At the age of 19 he finished school and entered the only New Zealand University, called Canterbury College. The University was founded in 1870. When Rutherford entered the University there were only 150 students and 7 professors there. At the University Ernest Rutherford was one of the most talented students. He studied much but took an active part in sport competitions. He also took an active part in the work of the Scientific Society at the University. At one of the meetings of this Society he made his scientific report "The Evolution of Elements". At the same time he began his research work. For his talented scientific research work he got a prize. Later Rutherford went to Cambridge where he continued his researches.

About ten years Ernest Rutherford lived and worked in Canada. There he occupied a research chair in physics at the University in Montreal. Then he lectured in leading Universities in the United States and England, from 1907 till 1919. He worked at the University of Manchester.

Rutherford's famous work is "The Scattering of Alpha and Beta Particles of Matter and the Structure of the Atom." The book deals with so-called "atom models", according to which the atom is pictured as composed of a central charge surrounded by a sphere of electrification of equal but opposite charge.

The atom had always been regarded as the smallest indivisible units of which matter was composed. Further research showed that the atom was made up of smaller parts and that its structure was very complex. It resembled the solar system, with a central nucleus and a number of electrons very much smaller than the nucleus and revolving around it. It was shown by Rutherford that the atom could be bombarded so that the electrons could be thrown off, and the nucleus itself could be broken in the process of splitting the nucleus, matter was converted into energy which for the scientists of the 19th century seemed to be impossible.

The splitting of the atom has opened to man a new and enormous source of energy. The most important results have been obtained by splitting the atom of uranium.

At present we are only at the beginning of the application of atomic energy and all its possible uses for peaceful purposes in power engineering, medicine and agriculture.

Ernest Rutherford paid much attention to his young pupils. After 1920 he did not make great discoveries in science but taught young scientists in the field of atomic research work.

The great scientist died in the autumn of 1937 after an operation at a Cambridge hospital. He was 66.

Many people took part in the funeral. There were great scientists and friends there, many of his students who loved their teacher and honored him.

Ernest Rutherford was buried at Westminster Abbey not far from the graves of Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin and Michael Faraday.

8. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. In what subjects did Ernest Rutherford distinguish himself at school?
2. Was he interested only in studies at the University?
3. Did he get a prize for his research work?
4. What has the splitting of the atom opened to man?
5. Did Ernest Rutherford make great discoveries in science after 1920?

вариант №3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

1. Hearing this I decided to go to the house at once.
2. She tried to calm the crying child.
3. I read the note written in French.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Coming up to the door I found it locked.
2. All preparations being made, the party sat down.
3. There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted long.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. His hobby is collecting stamps.
2. The child had no difficulty in solving the puzzle.
3. I prefer riding to walking.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. To live in a world without fear is the goal of progressive mankind.
2. I've got a call to make.
3. I want to study French.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The driver wanted the car to be filled up.

2. What makes you suspect him?
3. We expect him to arrive tomorrow.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).

1. The tea tastes like coffee.
2. Boris is very much like his brother.
3. Snow falls like feathers.

7. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.

1. In the hotel the waiter told me that an American had been staying there for three months.
2. It was understood that he would invite us to lunch on Saturday.
3. The last two weeks she had been saying to everyone who phoned her that she was unwell and did not leave home.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I wish you didn't have to go. Why must you?
2. Oh, I wish I hadn't sent him that letter telling him to take care of himself.
3. It is important, however, that no hasty actions be taken which could complicate the situation.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно первый абзац текста.

The Legend of Madame Sklodowska-Curie

Let us inquire into the question why the legend of Madame Curie was created and why it spread throughout the world. Her legend is, and will be one of the factors which will play its role in the creation of a new post-war civilization. We all know that she was first to discover that the minerals containing uranium or thorium are more radioactive than pure uranium and thorium. This was the turning point in the discovery of radium. At that moment Pierre Curie postponed his own investigations on the physics of crystals and joined his wife in her effort to find those more active unknown chemical elements. To appreciate properly the development which followed, it should be borne in mind that both Pierre and Marie Curie were convinced that the new element radium, and to some extent polonium, had their definite places in the Mendeleyev System.

It is known to a restricted number of specialists that Madame Curie gave the real basis for the industrial methods of radium manufacture. She established the methods of separating radium and other elements from the pitchblende and from other minerals. She also used other methods according to the chemical character of radioactive elements.

The significance of these investigations is less known, only because she refused to protect her rights for the method of radium manufacture, as she wished to serve the people of the whole world.

An attempt of publishing a list of papers and books written by Mme Marie Curie-Sklodowska is, unfortunately, a difficult task.

The first publications of her work appeared at the time the method of registering scientific papers was far less precise than it is today. Scientific journals did not bother to give exact initials of the author's name. Even the year of publication and the name of the journal in which the paper was published were totally ignored. This lack of uniformity in the abstracts of Madame Curie's papers was caused also by another factor. Insisting as she often did on stressing the point of her Polish birth, Mme Curie used to include in her signatures also her maiden name, Sklodowska. Obviously it resulted in some confusion.

After the tragic death of Pierre Curie, however, Madame Curie used practically without exception the name Pierre Curie. From time to time, however, she added her maiden name too, as if to remind the reader that she was a Pole by birth. A great many works of Mme Curie have been translated into English and other languages.

In October 1929 Mme Curie arrived in the United States for the second time. Another gram of radium was offered to her which she gave to the Sklodowska-Curie Radium Institute in Warsaw. Madame Curie visited Poland twice after the First World War. Her visit was connected with the dedication ceremonies at the Sklodowska-Curie Radium Institute with its Hospital in Warsaw.

Madame Sklodowska-Curie (1867-1934), the leading woman scientist, the greatest woman of her generation, was the first person to receive a Nobel Prize twice.

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What element did Curie discover?
2. What was Marie's nationality?
3. Did Pierre die tragically?
4. When did Mme Curie arrive to the United States for the second time?
5. How many times did Marie receive a Nobel Prize?

вариант №4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

1. Being of a nervous temperament she trembled at seeing her child.
2. It was pleasant to look at the rising sun.
3. They were playing watched by the nurse.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Having lived in the country for many years he spoke English without a foreign accent.
2. The weather being fine, the airplane started.
3. England being a constitutional monarchy, the Queen of England is only a formal ruler.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Walking fast is good exercise.
2. We didn't like the idea of inviting Robertsons.
3. He finished reading.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. To learn everything by heart is impossible.
2. Tell me how to do it.
3. There is a house to let.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Do you really wish him to come?
2. I saw him come here.
3. I often hear children play in the yard.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).

1. The nerves of pilots must be like steel.
2. I wish I could do it like you.
3. She is treated like a tender plant.

7. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.

1. In the hotel the waiter told me that an American had been staying there for three months.
2. It was understood that he would invite us to lunch on Saturday.
3. The last two weeks she had been saying to everyone who phoned her that she was unwell and did not leave home.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I wish you didn't have to go. Why must you?
2. Oh, I wish I hadn't sent him that letter telling him to take care of himself.
3. It is important, however, that no hasty actions be taken which could complicate the situation.

7. Прочтите и устно переведите тексты. Переведите письменно четвертый абзац текста Thomas Alva Edison.

Anders Celsius

Anders Celsius, a founder of Swedish astronomy who was from a family of noted scholars, possessed a variety of other scientific interests and skills. He was born on November 27, 1701, in the old Swedish city of Uppsala, 40 miles northwest of Stockholm. His interests in the earth, sea, and sky developed early. Before he was 20, he was making definite observations of the northern lights. At 29 he became professor of astronomy at the University of Uppsala where his grandfather and father had taught.

Celsius inspired and carried out construction of an astronomical observatory, of which he became director, at the University. Then, in 1740, he began his work of greatest scientific value: systematic measurement of the brightness of various stars by use of photometric devices which had been recently developed.

Never content to concentrate his energy on a single effort, he made, in 1742, the announcement for which he is now remembered.

As early as 1585 the Dutch mathematician Simon Stevinus had proposed that all nations use the decimal system which he had devised. Almost a century later Gabriel Mouton of France urged adoption of a system of weights and measures with a decimal base. It was not until 1791 that the French National Assembly took the first official step, but the idea was germinating in mid-century and Celsius investigated the desirability of applying decimals to the measurement of heat.

In 1701 Newton had suggested that the basic scale should range from the freezing point of water to the temperature of the human body. Then a German who had spent many years in Holland, Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, mixed salt with ice to lower Newton's zero.

A few years later, a Frenchman, Rene Antoine de Reaumur, called for a scale with 80 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water.

When it appeared that the measurement of heat was rapidly getting out of hand, Celsius prepared a paper "On the Measurement of Heat" which he read to the Swedish Academy of Science. Celsius's monograph proposed a thermometer scale based on decimals instead of de Reaumur's 80 or Fahrenheit's 180 degrees.

Thomas Alva Edison

He was born February 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio, and worked as newsboy and "candy butcher" on a train when he was 12. When he was 15 he rescued a child from the path of a speeding train. The father, in gratitude, taught him how to be a telegraph operator. He landed in New York at 22, penniless.

We think of him as the inventor of the electric light, but how much more he improved and made possible!

The catalogue of his inventions still strains belief. He was granted 1,093 patents in the USA alone and two to three thousand more in foreign countries. Foundations and government agencies spent little or nothing on research, so Edison thought four or five hours of sleep, enough for anyone and often worked 40 to 50 hours, napping in his laboratory.

His deafness ("I have not heard a bird sing since I was 12") intensified an astounding capacity for concentration. His wife said that when absorbed in a problem, he lived "in the highest state of exhilaration, seeing nothing and thinking nothing ... except what was a vital bearing of his task." He filled 2,500 notebooks with research ideas and records.

He loved Shakespeare and Tom Paine and had over 10,000 volumes in his home. He seemed incapable of despair. Searching for a domestic source of rubber he tested 17,000 different plants in four years. After 8,000 unsuccessful trials on a storage battery, he remarked: "Well, at least we know 8,000 things that don't work."

His passion for experiments, his imaginative conception of novel combinations, his ability to find fresh ways of solving old problems, to follow intuition - these are surely part of scientific endeavour, though he always used to say: "I am not a scientist, I am an inventor."

Perhaps one of the greatest of Edison's inventions was organized research itself. His laboratory in Menlo Park, N.Y. (1876) was the first to put researchers of different skills to work as a team on new problems.

Thomas Alva Edison died in 1931, at 84, leaving cities around the globe diademed by light.

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. When was Celsius born?
2. Was he director of an astronomical observatory?
3. When and where was Edison born?
4. What jobs did he have?
5. Who was his favourite writer?

вариант №5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

1. She looked at the boys playing in the yard.
2. The discovery made by him is of great importance.
3. When changed, the article was published.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Being a foreigner she couldn't get accustomed to it.
2. It being Sunday, the shops were closed.

3. The conference being over, he returned to the office.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She hurried home on hearing the news of his arrival.
2. We were against Mr. Bond's going to London.
3. We were told of Mr. Taylor arriving next week.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have never learnt to dance.
2. He is too young to understand it.
3. The first thing to do is to let them know.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She is known to speak three languages.
2. The experiment was considered to be dangerous.
3. The problem seems to be very complicated.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).

1. I prefer grey colours only.
2. Being the only child in the family Mark was loved by everybody.
3. Both he and she realized it very well.

7. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования Времен.

1. He asked me what work I was doing and whether I intended to go to a University.
2. It was also rumoured that Dan had got married.
3. She claimed that she had met Monty on her way home. Monty had told her that I would probably come to his place later.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I wished I hadn't wasted so much money when I got there.
2. She suggested that this date be a day of international solidarity.
3. They proposed that the issue should be discussed in a week.

10. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно первый абзац текста.

The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology is called packet swithing. Vowing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-

switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraqi computer network which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet, there are millions, and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people, who have access to the Internet, use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet.

In many developing countries the Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems of these countries. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the world. But who actually pays for sending e-mail messages over the Internet long distances, around the world? The answer is very simple: a user pays his/her service provider a monthly or hourly fee part of this fee goes towards its costs to connect to a larger service provider. And part of the fee got by the larger provider goes to cover its cost of running a worldwide network of wires and wireless stations.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase. For example, some western architecture companies and garment centers already transmit their basic designs and concepts over the Internet into China, where they are reworked and refined by skilled - but inexpensive - Chinese computer-aided-design specialists.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message to somebody, this message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. In spite of the fact that there are many strong encoding programs available, nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding. But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding programs may be useful. Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet. However, there are still both commercial and technical problems which will take time to be resolved.

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the Internet?
2. What was the Internet originally designed for?
3. What country are most of the Internet host computers in?
4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. Whom do you have to pay for sending e-mail messages?

Вариант №6

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

1. Their room had two curtained windows looking over the street, a couch with cushions, an almost empty bookcase and some photographs of the family standing on it.
2. When questioned closely, she said it was true that she hadn't seen her husband up and about lately.
3. And each answer made was written down quickly upon the sheets of paper.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Having put the check into my pocket, I started for the door.
2. It being chilly, we thought it wiser to stay in.
3. He came forward to meet me hands outstretched, a sunny smile lighting up his face.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He was aware of Jack's watching him attentively.
2. She smiled without showing her teeth.
3. It was some time before I remembered having met him on the Liston plane.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Farrells like to tell jokes.
2. You see I have no time to waste.
3. I arrived on a Saturday afternoon to spend a week there.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He was seen to cross the street and turn round the corner.
2. He is said to be one of the best students at our faculty.
3. He seemed to know her thoughts.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).

1. The chief is much pleased with your report, only he doesn't want to show it.
2. The only piece of furniture worthy of note was a large grandfather chair standing in front of the fireplace.
3. She both sings and dances.

7. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.

1. In the hotel the waiter told me that an American had been staying there for three months.
2. It was understood that he would invite us to lunch on Saturday.
3. The last two weeks she had been saying to everyone who phoned her that she was unwell and did not leave home.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. Oh, I wish I hadn't sent him that letter telling him to take care of himself.
2. It is important, however, that no hasty actions be taken which could complicate the situation.
3. He then suggested that we should drop the discussion and talk about something else.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно 1,2 и 5 абзацы текста.

Multitasking

after S. McCartney

From the earliest time people have been trying to do several things simultaneously. They can read a book, cook dinner, talk on the phone, and do many other things at the same time. As car has become available, the time of multitasking has increased: people drive, listen to the radio, eat and smoke in the cars at the same time.

Now an arsenal of new technology (from notebook computers to cellular phones and portable televisions) makes it possible for everyone to multitask all day.

The computer industry introduced the word "multitasking" to the vocabulary. Mainframe computers that handled networks were the original multitaskers. Apple's and Microsoft's software turned millions of personal computers into multitaskers. Today millions of people can set their personal computers to multitask while they are themselves multitasking: talking on the phone, receiving faxes, and looking through newspapers at the same time.

While multitasking is not bad for computers, it may be a bad thing for some people. Psychologists say it is possible for the human brain to process two or more tasks at the same time, but only one of them receives sharp attention. Multitasking makes stressful lives of people more stressful. Experts say that although a lot of people believe that multitasking enhances their productivity, in fact it can reduce it.

Because of the limitation of human brain, multitasking can lead to many mistakes. Indeed, a person who is doing several things at the same time may put the wrong number in a spreadsheet or send a message to the wrong e-mail address. Moreover, people on the other end of the line don't usually like to talk to a person who is doing something else while talking to them. It may alienate the people from the multitasker.

Multitaskers also like to do more than one thing at once even in their leisure time. They cannot watch television without reading a newspaper or have dinner without watching TV.

Now multitasking takes place nearly everywhere. A lot of businessmen and managers are never far from their notebook computers and cellular telephones. They are almost always doing two or three things at once, driving and dialing, speaking and typing on keyboards of their computers. On airplanes they are using their notebook computers to answer e-mail messages. While driving, they are speaking on their cellular phones. "Why wait?" they ask. "That's the world we live right now."

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is multitasking?
2. Are you a multitasker?
3. How many things are you doing at the same time: at your office, at home, when you are driving to your office or home, when you are watching TV or having dinner?
4. Would you say it's dangerous to be a multitasker?
5. Why are many businessmen and managers multitaskers?

вариант №7

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

1. She tried to calm the crying child.
2. I read the note written in French.
3. When shown the letter she confessed everything.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Coming up to the door I found it locked.
2. All preparations being made, the party sat down.

3. There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted long.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She walked quickly without looking back.
2. We insist on John's making a report.
3. Do you mind our being present?

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I want to study French.
2. Her dream is to become an actress.
3. She is clever enough not to mention it.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The girl was seen to dance.
2. He is considered to be a good teacher.
3. Peter is certain to do this work.

6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).

1. Both friends felt happy at seeing each other.
2. Only Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fox were at Petrov's place for the first time.
3. I quite unexpectedly realized that it was the only way out.

7. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.

1. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw the youths had stopped talking and were watching us.
2. She said she would be staying in town next day to do some shopping.
3. He told his father that now he made ten dollars a week less.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. He had nothing against skiing - he wished he had had the time to take it up when he was a young man.
2. Arrange the telephone calls so that every month I get a list of all the calls.
3. He insisted that I should take a holiday.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно 3 абзац текста.

The Spirit of an Organization

After Peter Drucker "The practice of Management"

Two sayings sum up the "spirit of an organization." One is the inscription on Andrew Carnegie's tombstone:

Here lies a man

Who knew how to enlist?

In his service

Better men than himself

The other is the slogan of the drive to find jobs for the physically handicapped: "It's the abilities, not the disabilities that count."

Management by objective tells a manager what he ought to do. The proper organization of his job enables him to do it. But it is the spirit of the organization that determines whether he will do it. It is the spirit that motivates, that calls upon a man's reserves of dedication and effort that decides whether he will give his best or do just enough to get by.

It is the purpose of an organization to "make common men do uncommon things" - this phrasing is Lord Beveridge's. No organization can depend on genius; the supply is always scarce and always unpredictable. But it is the test of an organization that it make ordinary human beings perform better than they are capable of, that it bring out whatever strength there is in its members and use it to make all other members perform more and better. It is the test of an organization that it neutralizes the weaknesses of its members.

Altogether the test of good spirit is not that "people get along together"; it is performance, not conformance. "Good human relations" not grounded in the satisfaction of good performance and the harmony of proper working relations are actually poor human relations and result in poor spirit. They do not make people grow: they make them conform and contract. I shall never forget "the university president who once said to me: "It is my job to make it possible for the first-rate teacher to teach. Whether he gets along with his colleagues or with me - and very few of really good teachers do either - is irrelevant. We certainly have a collection of problem children here - but, boy, do they teach." And when his successor substituted for this a policy of "peace and harmony", both the performance and the spirit of the faculty rapidly went to pieces.

There are five areas in which practices are required to ensure the right spirit throughout management organization.

1. There must be high performance requirements; no condoning of poor or mediocre performance; and rewards must be based on performance.
2. Each management job must be a rewarding job in itself rather than just a step in the promotion ladder.
3. There must be rational and just promotion system.
4. Management needs a "charter" spelling out clearly who has the power to make life-and-death decisions affecting a manager; and there should be some way for a manager to appeal to a higher court.
5. In its appointments management must demonstrate that it realizes that integrity is the absolute requirement of a manager, the one quality that he has to bring with him and cannot be expected to acquire later on.

A man should never be appointed to a managerial position if his vision focuses on people's weaknesses rather than on their strengths. He should be a realist; and no one is less realistic than the cynic. A man should never be appointed if he is more interested in the question: "Who is right?" than in the question: "What is right?" Management should never appoint a man who considers intelligence more important than integrity.

The men with whom a man works, and especially his subordinates, know in a few weeks whether he has integrity or not. They may forgive a man a great deal: incompetence, ignorance, insecurity or bad manners. But they will not forgive him lack of integrity. Nor will they forgive higher management for choosing him.

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What sayings sum up the "spirit of an organization"?
2. What is the purpose of an organization?
3. Why is performance the test of good spirit?
4. What man should never be appointed to a managerial position?
5. What quality will the subordinates never forgive a manager?

вариант №8

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.**
 1. It was pleasant to look at the rising sun.
 2. They were playing watched by the nurse.
 3. If changed the article will be published.
2. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Having lived in the country for many years he spoke English without a foreign accent.
 2. The weather being fine, the airplane started.
 3. , England being a constitutional monarchy, the Queen of England is only a formal ruler.
3. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Before crossing the road stop and look both ways.
 2. We know of the earth behaving as a large magnet!
 3. They object to our leaving so soon.
4. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. There is a house to let.
 2. To hesitate is to lose.
 3. , He came to ask after her health.
5. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. All bodies are known to possess weight.
 2. He is sure to come.
 3. English is known to have adopted a lot of French words.
6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).**
 1. Both builders and architects are trying to make new houses comfortable to live in.
 2. You are both mistaken taking me for Mr. Roger.
 3. Only you are to blame for it.
7. **Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.**
 1. He had told me he had been on the island for fifteen years.
 2. I was surprised you knew my name.
 3. He decided that he would go to Berlin as soon as possible.
8. **Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.**

1. He wished now that when the director of his firm spoke to him he had answered differently.
2. It is proposed that these measures be discussed at a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.
3. It's been suggested that I should join one of the public services.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите тексты. Переведите письменно текст Marketing.

Advertising

Advertising is any paid form of nonpersonal presentation and promotion of products, services, or ideas by an identifiable individual or organization. It flourishes mainly in free-market, profit-oriented countries. It is one of the most important factors in accelerating the distribution of products and helping to raise the standard of living. Advertising cannot turn a poor product or service into a good one. But what it can do - and does - is to create an awareness about both old and new products and services. So three main objectives of advertising are: 1) to produce knowledge about the product or service; 2) to create preference for it; and 3) to stimulate thought and action about it.

Advertisers. Most companies that advertise extensively have advertising managers, or brand managers. Because these people help to coordinate the company's advertising program with its sales program and with the company's advertising agency, they must have aptitudes for both advertising and management.

Media. All media use salesmen to sell advertising space or broadcasting time. Media salesmen must be knowledgeable about business and skilled in salesmanship.

Advertising Agencies. A variety of specialists is required in an advertising agency because it develops advertising programs, prepares advertisements, and places them in media.

Marketing

As defined by the committee on definitions of the American Marketing Association, marketing is "the performance of business activities directed toward and incident to, the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer or user."

Today discovering demand, managing demand, and physically supplying demand constitute the three major divisions of Marketing effort undertaken by many firms. Marketing management approached this status in the 1950's when the General Electric Company enunciated a policy declaring that "marketing begins with the consumer." By discovering and filling unmet wants, its marketing program was designed to produce what General Electric could sell because customers had certain unmet wants. Subsequently, having what you could sell instead of trying to "high pressure" customers into buying what you have required provided the use of marketing research and environment "scanning" of conditions affecting business.

The key concept of market selection and product planning is the Product Life Cycle. It predicts that any product passes through various stages between its life and death (introduction - growth - maturity - decline). So companies can make better marketing decisions if they find out where each of their product stands in its life cycle.

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is advertising?
2. Can you name three main objectives of advertising?
3. How is marketing defined by the committee on definitions of the American Marketing Association?
4. When did the General Electric Company enunciate a policy declaring that "marketing begins with the consumer"?
5. What stages does any product pass between its life and death?

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого причастия, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.
 1. She looked at the boys playing in the yard.
 2. The discovery made by him is of great importance.
 3. When changed, the article was published.
2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
 1. Being a foreigner she couldn't get accustomed to it.
 2. It being Sunday, the shops were closed.
 3. The conference being over, he returned to the office.
3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
 1. She hurried home on hearing the news of his arrival.
 2. We were against Mr. Bond's going to London.
 3. We were told of Mr. Taylor arriving next week.
4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
 1. I have never learnt to dance.
 2. He is too young to understand it.
 3. The first thing to do is to let them know.
5. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
 1. She is known to speak three languages.
 2. The experiment was considered to be dangerous.
 3. The problem seems to be very complicated.
6. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).
 1. I prefer grey colours only.
 2. Being the only child in the family Mark was loved by everybody.
 3. Both he and she realized it very well.
7. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования Времен.
 1. He asked me what work I was doing and whether I intended to go to a University.
 2. It was also rumoured that Dan had got married.
 3. She claimed that she had met Monty on her way home. Monty had told her that I would probably come to his place later.
8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.
 1. I wished I hadn't wasted so much money when I got there.

2. She suggested that this date be a day of international solidarity.
3. They proposed that the issue should be discussed in a week.

11. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно первый абзац текста.

The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology is called packet switching. Vowing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraqi computer network which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet, there are millions, and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people, who have access to the Internet, use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet.

In many developing countries the Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems of these countries. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the world. But who actually pays for sending e-mail messages over the Internet long distances, around the world? The answer is very simple: a user pays his/her service provider a monthly or hourly fee part of this fee goes towards its costs to connect to a larger service provider. And part of the fee got by the larger provider goes to cover its cost of running a worldwide network of wires and wireless stations.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase. For example, some western architecture companies and garment centers already transmit their basic designs and concepts over the Internet into China, where they are reworked and refined by skilled - but inexpensive - Chinese computer-aided-design specialists.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message to somebody, this message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. In spite of the fact that there are many strong encoding programs available, nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding. But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding programs may be useful. Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet. However, there are still both commercial and technical problems which will take time to be resolved.

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the Internet?
2. What was the Internet originally designed for?
3. What country are most of the Internet host computers in?
4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. Whom do you have to pay for sending e-mail messages?

Вариант №10

1. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них Причастие I и Причастие II, установите функцию каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.**
 1. Their room had two curtained windows looking over the street, a couch with cushions, an almost empty bookcase and some photographs of the family standing on it.
 2. When questioned closely, she said it was true that she hadn't seen her husband up and about lately.
 3. And each answer made was written down quickly upon the sheets of paper.
2. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них зависимый или независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. Having put the check into my pocket, I started for the door.
 2. It being chilly, we thought it wiser to stay in.
 3. He came forward to meet me hands outstretched, a sunny smile lighting up his face.
3. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них герундий или герундиальный оборот, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. He was aware of Jack's watching him attentively.
 2. She smiled without showing her teeth.
 3. It was some time before I remembered having met him on the Liston plane.
4. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, установите его функцию, т.е. укажите, является ли он подлежащим, частью сказуемого, дополнением, определением или обстоятельством. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. The Farrells like to tell jokes.
 2. You see I have no time to waste.
 3. I arrived on a Saturday afternoon to spend a week there.
5. **Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них субъектный или объектный инфинитивный оборот. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
 1. He was seen to cross the street and turn round the corner.
 2. He is said to be one of the best students at our faculty.
 3. He seemed to know her thoughts.
6. **Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов like (alike), both (both ... and), only (the only).**
 1. The chief is much pleased with your report, only he doesn't want to show it.
 2. The only piece of furniture worthy of note was a large grandfather chair standing in front of the fireplace.
 3. She both sings and dances.
7. **Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.**
 1. In the hotel the waiter told me that an American had been staying there for three months.
 2. It was understood that he would invite us to lunch on Saturday.

3. The last two weeks she had been saying to everyone who phoned her that she was unwell and did not leave home.

8. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. Oh, I wish I hadn't sent him that letter telling him to take care of himself.
2. It is important, however, that no hasty actions be taken which could complicate the situation.
3. He then suggested that we should drop the discussion and talk about something else.

9. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Переведите письменно 1,2 и 5 абзацы текста.
Multitasking

after S. McCartney

From the earliest time people have been trying to do several things simultaneously. They can read a book, cook dinner, talk on the phone, and do many other things at the same time. As car has become available, the time of multitasking has increased: people drive, listen to the radio, eat and smoke in the cars at the same time.

Now an arsenal of new technology (from notebook computers to cellular phones and portable televisions) makes it possible for everyone to multitask all day.

The computer industry introduced the word "multitasking" to the vocabulary. Mainframe computers that handled networks were the original multitaskers. Apple's and Microsoft's software turned millions of personal computers into multitaskers. Today millions of people can set their personal computers to multitask while they are themselves multitasking: talking on the phone, receiving faxes, and looking through newspapers at the same time.

While multitasking is not bad for computers, it may be a bad thing for some people. Psychologists say it is possible for the human brain to process two or more tasks at the same time, but only one of them receives sharp attention. Multitasking makes stressful lives of people more stressful. Experts say that although a lot of people believe that multitasking enhances their productivity, in fact it can reduce it.

Because of the limitation of human brain, multitasking can lead to many mistakes. Indeed, a person who is doing several things at the same time may put the wrong number in a spreadsheet or send a message to the wrong e-mail address. Moreover, people on the other end of the line don't usually like to talk to a person who is doing something else while talking to them. It may alienate the people from the multitasker.

Multitaskers also like to do more than one thing at once even in their leisure time. They cannot watch television without reading a newspaper or have dinner without watching TV.

Now multitasking takes place nearly everywhere. A lot of businessmen and managers are never far from their notebook computers and cellular telephones. They are almost always doing two or three things at once, driving and dialing, speaking and typing on keyboards of their computers. On airplanes they are using their notebook computers to answer e-mail messages. While driving, they are speaking on their cellular phones. "Why wait?" they ask. "That's the world we live right now."

10. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is multitasking?
2. Are you a multitasker?
3. How many things are you doing at the same time: at your office, at home, when you are driving to your office or home, when you are watching TV or having dinner?
4. Would you say it's dangerous to be a multitasker?
5. Why are many businessmen and managers multitaskers?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3 (3 курс)

Грамматический материал, подлежащий проработке и усвоению.

11. Временные формы активного и пассивного залогов;
12. Правило согласования времен;
13. Сложное дополнение;

Вариант 1

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:
 - a) He came home by six o'clock yesterday.
 - b) Pete certainly will help you with your English if you ask him.
 - c) This little boy has never seen a crocodile
 - d) Send me a telegram as soon as will you arrive.
 - e) Yesterday I put five apples into the vase. Where are they now? – I ate them. Will you bring some more tomorrow? – Yes, if you don't make noise when granny is sleeping.
2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:
 - a) My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
 - b) He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
 - c) I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
 - d) I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week.
 - e) I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.
3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:
 - a) He felt her arm slipping through his.
 - b) Now and then he could hear a car passing.
 - c) He felt his heart beat with joy.
 - d) She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
 - e) We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

A sole proprietorship is the simplest organizational form. There is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President. So he or she can make any decision without consulting anyone. Such kinds of business are in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.

A partnership means that there is more than one owner to carry out business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return.

There is a special type of partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm.

A corporation is a more formal way of organization. It is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers. Corporation involves registration with a state

department of commerce. There are some advantages, such as being able to attract financial resources, and to attract talented specialists' managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.

Вариант 2

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:
 - a) Have you ever been to the Hermitage?
 - b) What was Nick doing when you rung him up yesterday? – He was playing the piano. He told me that he had already written his composition.
 - c) Why is she sleeping now? It is too early. She never sleeps at this time
 - d) As soon as I receive a letter, I shall go to Moscow.
 - e) We had a good time last summer.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:
 - a) I want to know what he (has brought, had brought) for her birthday.
 - b) I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
 - c) He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
 - d) They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
 - e) He asked me where I (study, studied).

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:
 - a) I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall.
 - b) We stood on deck and watched the sun going down.
 - c) I heard him playing the piano in the house.
 - d) She felt her hands tremble.
 - e) It is nice to see people enjoying themselves.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

There are three management levels: top management, middle management and operating management. Top management includes the president, vice presidents, and the general manager. Middle management includes department managers and plant managers. Operating management includes supervisors, foremen, etc.

Decision makings are divided into: recognizing the problem, defining and analyzing the problem, evaluating alternative solution, choosing the most favorable solution and implementing the approach chosen.

Management functions are planning, organizing, directing, controlling, staffing and innovating. It should be noted that successful management is based on three basic elements: leadership, motivation and communication.

Вариант 3

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:
 - a) Autumn comes. It is November now. It gets colder, the days gets very cold.
 - b) When I had done my homework yesterday, I quickly ran to the yard, because my friends waited for me there.
 - c) What did you do at five o'clock yesterday?
 - d) When Mary came home, her brother was reading the book which she had brought him two days before.
 - e) Hello! Where is you going? – Nowhere in particular. I'm just taking a walk.
2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующееся время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:
 - a) I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
 - b) He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago.
 - c) Victor said he (is, was) very busy.
 - d) I knew they (are waiting, were waiting) form at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
 - e) I didn't know that you already (has wound, had wound) up the clock.
3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:
 - a) We watched the planes circling above us.
 - b) Nobody noticed him come in and sit down.
 - c) I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder.
 - d) The people living in the north don't see the sun come out for months..
 - e) We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

Marketing is the performance of business activities connected with the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers. Marketing includes the following operations: transporting, storing, pricing and selling goods. The most important thing in marketing is finding out who the customers are and what they want. Marketing is the process of having the right product at the right time in the right place, the process that brings mutual benefit to customers and vendors.

Marketing research is also very important. The following are steps in marketing research: defining the problem, collecting data, compiling data and analyzing the results, advertising.

Вариант4

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:
 - a) He came home by six o'clock yesterday.
 - b) Pete certainly will help you with your English if you ask him.
 - c) This little boy has never seen a crocodile
 - d) Send me a telegram as soon as will you arrive.

- e) Yesterday I put five apples into the vase. Where are they now? – I ate them. Will you bring some more tomorrow? – Yes, if you don't make noise when granny is sleeping.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:

- a. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
- b. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
- c. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
- d. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week.
- e. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:

- a. He felt her arm slipping through his.
- b. Now and then he could hear a car passing.
- c. He felt his heart beat with joy.
- d. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
- e. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

A sole proprietorship is the simplest organizational form. There is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President. So he or she can make any decision without consulting anyone. Such kinds of business are in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.

A partnership means that there is more than one owner to carry out business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return.

There is a special type of partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm.

A corporation is a more formal way of organization. It is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers. Corporation involves registration with a state department of commerce. There are some advantages, such as being able to attract financial resources, and to attract talented specialists managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.

Вариант 5

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:

- a) Have you ever been to the Hermitage?
- b) What was Nick doing when you rung him up yesterday? – He was playing the piano. He told me that he had already written his composition.
- c) Why is she sleeping now? It is too early. She never sleeps at this time
- d) As soon as I receive a letter, I shell go to Moscow.
- e) We had a good time last summer.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:
 - a. I want to know what he (has brought, had brought) for her birthday.
 - b. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
 - c. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
 - d. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
 - e. He asked me where I (study, studied).

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:
 - a. I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall.
 - b. We stood on deck and watched the sun going down.
 - c. I heard him playing the piano in the house.
 - d. She felt her hands tremble.
 - e. It is nice to see people enjoying themselves.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

There are three management levels: top management, middle management and operating management. Top management includes the president, vice presidents, and the general manager. Middle management includes department managers and plant managers. Operating management includes supervisors, foremen, etc.

Decision makings are divided into: recognizing the problem, defining and analyzing the problem, evaluating alternative solution, choosing the most favorable solution and implementing the approach chosen.

Management functions are planning, organizing, directing, controlling, staffing and innovating. It should be noted that successful management is based on three basic elements: leadership, motivation and communication.

Вариант 6

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:
 - a) Autumn comes. It is November now. It gets colder, the days gets very cold.
 - b) When I had done my homework yesterday, I quickly ran to the yard, because my friends waited for me there.
 - c) What did you do at five o'clock yesterday?
 - d) When Mary came home, her brother was reading the book which she had brought him two days before.
 - e) Hello! Where is you going? – Nowhere in particular. I'm just taking a walk.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:
 - a. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
 - b. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago.
 - c. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

- d. I knew they (are waiting, were waiting) form at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
- e. I didn't know that you already (has wound, had wound) up the clock.

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:

- a. We watched the planes circling above us.
- b. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down.
- c. I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder.
- d. The people living in the north don't see the sun come out for months..
- e. We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

Marketing is the performance of business activities connected with the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers. Marketing includes the following operations: transporting, storing, pricing and selling goods. The most important thing in marketing is finding out who the customers are and what they want. Marketing is the process of having the right product at the right time in the right place, the process that brings mutual benefit to customers and vendors.

Marketing research is also very important. The following are steps in marketing research: defining the problem, collecting data, compiling data and analyzing the results, advertising.

Вариант 7

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:

- a. He came home by six o'clock yesterday.
- b. Pete certainly will help you with your English if you ask him.
- c. This little boy has never seen a crocodile
- d. Send me a telegram as soon as will you arrive.
- e. Yesterday I put five apples into the vase. Where are they now? – I ate them. Will you bring some more tomorrow? – Yes, if you don't make noise when granny is sleeping.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующееся время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:

- a. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
- b. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
- c. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
- d. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week.
- e. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:

- a. He felt her arm slipping through his.
- b. Now and then he could hear a car passing.
- c. He felt his heart beat with joy.

- d. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
- e. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

A sole proprietorship is the simplest organizational form. There is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President. So he or she can make any decision without consulting anyone. Such kinds of business are in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.

A partnership means that there is more than one owner to carry out business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return.

There is a special type of partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm.

A corporation is a more formal way of organization. It is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers. Corporation involves registration with a state department of commerce. There are some advantages, such as being able to attract financial resources, and to attract talented specialists' managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.

Вариант 8

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:

- a. Have you ever been to the Hermitage?
- b. What was Nick doing when you rung him up yesterday? – He was playing the piano. He told me that he had already written his composition.
- c. Why is she sleeping now? It is too early. She never sleeps at this time
- d. As soon as I receive a letter, I shall go to Moscow.
- e. We had a good time last summer.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:

- a. I want to know what he (has brought, had brought) for her birthday.
- b. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
- c. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
- d. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
- e. He asked me where I (study, studied).

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:

- a. I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall.
- b. We stood on deck and watched the sun going down.
- c. I heard him playing the piano in the house.
- d. She felt her hands tremble.
- e. It is nice to see people enjoying themselves.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

There are three management levels: top management, middle management and operating management. Top management includes the president, vice presidents, and the general manager. Middle management includes department managers and plant managers. Operating management includes supervisors, foremen, etc.

Decision makings are divided into: recognizing the problem, defining and analyzing the problem, evaluating alternative solution, choosing the most favorable solution and implementing the approach chosen.

Management functions are planning, organizing, directing, controlling, staffing and innovating. It should be noted that successful management is based on three basic elements: leadership, motivation and communication.

Вариант 9

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:

- a. Autumn comes. It is November now. It gets colder, the days gets very cold.
- b. When I had done my homework yesterday, I quickly ran to the yard, because my friends waited for me there.
- c. What did you do at five o'clock yesterday?
- d. When Mary came home, her brother was reading the book which she had brought him two days before.
- e. Hello! Where is you going? – Nowhere in particular. I'm just taking a walk.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующееся время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:

- a. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
- b. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago.
- c. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.
- d. I knew they (are waiting, were waiting) form at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
- e. I didn't know that you already (has wound, had wound) up the clock.

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:

- a. We watched the planes circling above us.
- b. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down.
- c. I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder.
- d. The people living in the north don't see the sun come out for months..
- e. We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

Marketing is the performance of business activities connected with the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers. Marketing includes the following operations: transporting, storing, pricing and selling goods. The most important thing in marketing is finding out who the customers are and what they want. Marketing is the process of having the right

product at the right time in the right place, the process that brings mutual benefit to customers and vendors.

Marketing research is also very important. The following are steps in marketing research: defining the problem, collecting data, compiling data and analyzing the results, advertising.

Вариант 10

1. Определите временную форму сказуемого в следующих предложениях, переведите:
 - a. He came home by six o'clock yesterday.
 - b. Pete certainly will help you with your English if you ask him.
 - c. This little boy has never seen a crocodile
 - d. Send me a telegram as soon as will you arrive.
 - e. Yesterday I put five apples into the vase. Where are they now? – I ate them. Will you bring some more tomorrow? – Yes, if you don't make noise when granny is sleeping.

2. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола в соответствии с правилом согласования времен. Предложения переведите:
 - a. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
 - b. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
 - c. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
 - d. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week.
 - e. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.

3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом:
 - a. He felt her arm slipping through his.
 - b. Now and then he could hear a car passing.
 - c. He felt his heart beat with joy.
 - d. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
 - e. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.

4. Переведите текст письменно:

A sole proprietorship is the simplest organizational form. There is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President. So he or she can make any decision without consulting anyone. Such kinds of business are in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.

A partnership means that there is more than one owner to carry out business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return.

There is a special type of partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm.

A corporation is a more formal way of organization. It is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers. Corporation involves registration with a state department of commerce. There are some advantages, such as being able to attract financial resources, and to

attract talented specialists' managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.

Критерии оценивания контрольных работ

Контрольная работа №1 (1 курс)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Задание 1 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно указаны временные формы и залог | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 2 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, не соблюден порядок слов | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 3 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 4 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 5 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 6 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 7 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 8 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, ответы на вопросы даны не в полной форме | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 9 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |

Контрольная работа №2 (2 курс)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Задание 1 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, неверно указана функция причастия в предложении | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 2 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 3 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, неверно указана функция герундия в предложении, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 4 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, неверно указана функция инфинитива в предложении, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 5 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 6 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 7 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 8 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 9 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 10 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, ответы на вопросы даны не в полной форме | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |

Контрольная работа №3 (3 курс)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Задание 1 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно указаны временные формы и залог | 3 |
| Задание выполнено верно, не выполнен перевод | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 2 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, не выполнен перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 3 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |
| Задание 4 | баллы |
| Задание выполнено полностью верно | 5 |
| Задание выполнено верно, некорректно сделан перевод | 3 |
| Задание выполнено частично | 2 |
| Задание выполнено неверно или не выполнено | 0 |

Рекомендуемая литература

1. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. — М., 2014.
2. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. - М., 2015.
3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. — М., 2014.
4. Колесникова Н.Н., Данилова Г.В., Девяткина Л.Н. Английский язык для менеджеров = English for Managers: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. — М., 2014.
5. Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English. Social & Financial Services Practice Book = Английский язык. Практикум для профессий и специальностей социально-экономического профиля СПО. — М., 2014.
6. Бедрицкая Л.В. Английский для экономистов. Минск, 2013 -191с.
7. Беззатеева Э.Г. Деловой английский для экономистов (Business for Economists). ОмГТУ: Омск, 2012 – 43с.
8. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений. – СПб.: КАРО, 2012. – 544с.
9. Любимцева С.Н., Тарковская С.Н., Деловой английский для начинающих. – М.: ГИС, 2013. – 368с.
10. Ульянова О.В., С.В. Гричин С.В. Английский для экономистов и менеджеров: учебное пособие . – Томск: Изд-во Томского политехнического университета, 2011. – 111с