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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ
ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

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Данное пособие состоит из основной части и приложения. Основная часть включает в себя шесть контрольных заданий. В приложении даны грамматические таблицы, список нестандартных глаголов и тексты общетехнического и страноведческого характера для самостоятельной работы.

Пособие предназначено для студентов заочного отделения железнодорожных вузов, дает возможность приобретения практического опыта в овладении базовой лексикой и грамматикой английского языка, в извлечении информации и переводе технических текстов.
Оглавление

Предисловие ......................................................................................................................... 4
Порядок выполнения контрольных работ ................................................................. 5
Контрольная работа № 1. Biography. ............................................................................. 6
Контрольная работа № 2. Towns. ................................................................................. 18
Контрольная работа № 3. Hobby. ................................................................................. 28
Контрольная работа № 4. Travelling. .......................................................................... 38
Контрольная работа № 5. Education. .......................................................................... 48
Контрольная работа № 6. Universities. ................................................................. 58
Тексты для самостоятельного чтения ........................................................................... 69
Библиографический список .......................................................................................... 76

Приложение ...................................................................................................................... 77
ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Целью освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является формирование ключевых компетенций у студентов средствами иностранного языка. Предметом дисциплины выступает развитие языковой компетентности студентов в процессе высшего профессионального образования. Задачами освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» являются изучение иностранного языка посредством дальнейшего развития иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-познавательной); овладение новыми языковыми средствами, навыками оперирования этими средствами в коммуникативных целях; систематизация имеющихся языковых знаний, также увеличение объёма знаний за счёт информации профессионального характера; расширение объема знаний и социокультурной специфики стран изучаемого языка; дальнейшее развитие специальных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, повышать её продуктивность, а также использовать изучаемый язык в целях продолжения образования и самообразования.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие позволяет проверить знания лексики и грамматики и умение извлекать информацию из текстов. Для того чтобы выполнить контрольные задания, нужно усвоить базовый лексико-грамматический материал курса английского языка по учебным пособиям, предусмотренным рабочей программой дисциплины.

Данное пособие включает в себя шесть контрольных заданий, в которые включены следующие грамматические темы:
1. Tenses in the Active and Passive Voice.
2. Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.
4. Participle I, Participle II.
5. Participle Constructions.
6. Forms of the Infinitive.
7. Complex Subject.
8. Complex Object.

Задания содержат следующие лексические темы:
1. Family and Personalities.
2. Institute Life.
3. Hobby.
4. Education.
5. Towns.
6. Travelling.
ПОРЯДОК ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Данное пособие включает в себя шесть контрольных заданий. Каждое контрольное задание предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из вариантов. Тексты контрольных заданий можно использовать как учебный материал для подготовки к зачету и экзамену.

Выполнять контрольные работы следует на листах формата А4 (ГОСТ 2.301–68). Каждый лист, за исключением титульного листа, должен снабжаться рамкой и основной надписью по ГОСТ 2.104–2006. Размер рамки и основной надписи для каждого листа и заглавного приведены в Положении «Требования к оформлению текстовой и графической документации. Нормоконтроль», определяющем общие требования к структуре и правилам оформления текстовых и графических документов. Задания нужно выполнять в той последовательности, в которой они даны в пособии.

Готовые контрольные работы направляются для проверки и рецензирования в университет в установленные сроки.

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие весь объем работ, предусмотренных программой вуза.

На зачете проверяется умение читать и понимать содержание текста на иностранном языке, включающем в себя изученный на данном этапе лексико-грамматический материал. Формы проверки понимания содержания текста: письменный или устный перевод всего текста или его фрагмента, ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста, выбор соответствующего варианта ответа из ряда предложенных высказываний, другие формы контроля. Грамматический материал проверяется в форме контрольных упражнений или тестов.

К экзамену по иностранному языку допускаются студенты, выполнившие весь объем работ, включая письменные контрольные работы и другие задания в соответствии с графиком учебного плана.

На экзамене студент должен:

1. Прочитать и понять содержание текста по специальности или по профилю вуза, пользуясь словарем. Формы проверки понимания: письменный или устный перевод всего текста или его фрагмента, ответы на вопросы по тексту или выбор адекватного ответа из предложенных вариантов.

2. Прочитать без словаря текст по специальности или по профилю вуза, содержащий базовый лексический минимум, и кратко изложить его содержание на русском языке. Допускается 5-6 незнакомых слов.
Грамматический материал

Present, Past, Future Indefinite Tense
(Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее неопределенное время)

Глаголы в Present Simple в 3-м лице единственного числа имеют окончание -s (-es) (табл. 1.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Настоящее (Present)</th>
<th>Прошедшее (Past)</th>
<th>Будущее (Future)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ask, know (I, we, you, they)</td>
<td>asked, knew* (для всех лиц ед. и мн. числа)</td>
<td>shall/will ask, know (I, we)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asks, knows (he, she, it)</td>
<td></td>
<td>will ask, know (you, he, she, it, they)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Стандартные глаголы имеют в прошедшем времени суффикс -ed, нестандартные – особые формы, которые следует заучивать (см. список в приложении).

Спряжение глаголов to be и to have

Глагол to be — это глагол английского языка, имеющий наибольшее число видоввременных форм. Он согласуется с подлежащим и указывает одновременно на лицо, число и время сказуемого (табл. 1.2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Настоящее (Present)</th>
<th>Прошедшее (Past)</th>
<th>Будущее (Future)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am (I) is (he, she, it) are (we, you, they)</td>
<td>was (ед. ч.) were (мн. ч.)</td>
<td>shall/will be (I, we) will be (you, he, she, it, they)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Глагол to have (также возможна форма have got) в значении иметь используется в предложении как основной глагол и показывает лицо, число и время сказуемого (табл. 1.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Настоящее (Present)</th>
<th>Прошедшее (Past)</th>
<th>Будущее (Future)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have (I, we, you, they) has (he, she, it)</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>shall/will have (I, we) will have (you, he, she, they)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Obopom the is/are

Структура there is/are называется структурой существования (табл. 1.4). В структуре существования перевод следует начинать с обстоятельства места.

*There is a book on the desk.*

На столе (лежит) книга.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Настоящее (Present)</th>
<th>Прошедшее (Past)</th>
<th>Будущее (Future)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>there is (ед. ч.)</td>
<td>there was (ед. ч.)</td>
<td>there will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there are (мн. ч.)</td>
<td>there were (мн. ч.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Предлоги места и времени**

В английском языке предлоги употребляются для связи слов в предложении. Выделяют следующие виды предлогов: предлоги направления, предлоги, обозначающие место, предлоги времени и прочие многозначные предлоги (рис. 1.1; табл. 1.5).

above над  
**on** на  
**from** от, на

to (по направлению)  
in, at в  
**out of** из (изнутри)

under под

Рис. 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Предлог</th>
<th>Случай употребления</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>in</strong></td>
<td>с названиями месяцев (in November); с названиями времен года (in winter); с названиями времени дня (in the morning, in the evening, но at night); с обозначениями года (in 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>on</strong></td>
<td>с названиями дней недели и дат (on Monday, on the first of January, on a day off)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>at</strong></td>
<td>с обозначением точного времени (at 9 o’clock, at a quarter to three)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Предлоги употребляются с существительными или местоимениями и стоят перед ними, образуя словосочетание, которое выполняет функцию косвенного дополнения или обстоятельства в предложении.

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to introduce a. иностранные языки
2. to have a good time b. много работы по дому
3. to devote to something c. сдавать экзамены
4. to work hard d. представлять
5. to have a lot of work e. посвящать чему-то
6. to do about the house f. в выходные
7. of middle age g. работать упорно
8. to be fond of h. хорошо проводить время
9. foreign languages i. увлекаться
10. at the week-end j. среднего возраста

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How large is her family?
2. What is particular about Irene and her family?

My Family

1) Let me introduce myself. My name is Irene, Ira for short. My full name is Irina Petrovna Ivanova. On the tenth of September I’ll be seventeen. I think I’ll invite my classmates to the birthday party and we’ll have a good time.

2) My family is not very large: my father, my mother and myself. My mother’s name is Marina Pavlovna. She is 40. My mother is good-natured and cheerful. She teaches French. She’s devoted to her work. Once I attended one of her classes. The children read and spoke French, wrote a little, sang and played games a lot. She is very fond of her work and often tells me about it. She works hard and knows the French language well. My mother also keeps house for us. Even though we all try to help her, she has a lot of work to do about the house.

My father’s name is Pyotr Andreevich. He is a strong handsome man of middle age. My father is an architect, he works hard at his office. At home he helps my mother, he also takes care of his elderly parents. I love my parents and grandparents very much; we are on friendly terms.

3) I’m an only child. I have no brothers and sisters. I’m leaving school this year. I did a lot of subjects at school. I also learned English. I am fond of
English and I work hard to master it. I’m going to take my entrance examinations to the local University. My dream is to know several foreign languages.

4) We live in a town not far from Moscow. Some of our relatives live close by, including my grandparents, who are on pension now, aunt and uncle and their children, my cousins.

5) We try to spend Sundays together as a family day. Our relatives often join us for tea or sometimes for dinner. At the week-end we go to the cinema, sometimes we visit a museum or an exhibition. In summer we like to travel.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 3, 5.

IV. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. When I (will be; was; am) seven I went to school.
2. They (are, were, will be) second-year students next year.
3. Education (was, is, will be not) free now.

V. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. She has a lot of work to do about the house.
2. I had no brothers or sisters.
3. They will have a good time in the party.

VI. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Simple Tense (простое прошедшее время):

1. She (to teach) French at school.
2. He (to work) hard at his office.
3. I (to do) a lot of subjects at school.

VII. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонках, и переведите их на русский язык:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is</th>
<th>a large museum</th>
<th>in our family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are</td>
<td>a dog and two cats five members</td>
<td>in our city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу:

1. We live … a town not far from Irkutsk.
2. … winter we like to skate.
3. I did a lot of subjects … school
ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to move to
2. to do well at school
3. a favourite subject
4. a well-educated man
5. to acquaint smb. with smth.
6. to leave school
7. to encourage smb.
8. an applicant for entry
9. to take part in smth.
10. broad outlook

а. знать кому-то с чем-то
б. любимый предмет
в. переезжать в...
г. хорошо учиться в школе
д. вдохновлять кого-то
е. принимать участие в...
ж. образованный человек
з. оканчивать школу
и. широкий кругозор
ю. абитуриент

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How large is Alla’s family?
2. How did she do at school and what was interesting?

My Biography

1) My name is Petrova Alia. I am Russian. I was born on May 5, 1977 in the village of Bakino, Tver region. Two years ago our family moved to Tver where I live now together with my parents. My father is a doctor, he works at a hospital. My mother is a housewife. She has much work to do about the house. We are five in the family. I have a younger sister and a brother. They are both pupils. Lucy is in the fifth form and Boris is a pupil of the ninth form. Our family is very united.

2) In May I finished school No 42 in Tver. I always did well at school and studied with great interest, I also took an active part in social life, attended sport sections and subject circles. My favourite subject at school was Literature. My teacher of Literature was a well-educated man with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subject. He taught us to understand Russian classics, to appreciate the language and style. He acquainted us with modern authors, helped to understand modern history and life better. He also encouraged me in my desire to become a teacher of Literature saying that it was one of the most interesting professions he had ever known.

3) This year I have left school and become an applicant for entry to the Petersburg University, Philological Department. I hope my dream will come
true. If I fail in my exams I’ll be very upset, but next year I’ll try to enter the University again. You see, my biography isn’t long. I can only add that I’m fond of reading about history and I’m fond of sports. I’ve got the first category in volleyball and have many friends among sportsmen.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 3.

IV. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I (will be; was; am) born in 1970.
2. I hope my dream (is, will, was) come true.
3. Lucy and Boris go to school; they (were, are, will be) pupils.

V. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. She has a younger sister.
2. They had got the first category in volley-ball last week.
3. She will have many new subjects at school.

VI. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Simple Tense (простое прошедшее время):

1. She (to finish) school in Tver last year.
2. I (to become) an applicant for entry in July.
3. They (to move) to Tver three months ago.

VII. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонке, и переведите их на русский язык:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is</th>
<th>30 pupils</th>
<th>in the fifth form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are</td>
<td>a book</td>
<td>on the shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a new teacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу:

1. They moved … a new flat.
2. I have a lot … work to do … the house.
3. Her favourite subject … school was Literature.
ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to own smth                                   a. два с половиной часа
2. on average                                   b. шансы на продвижение
3. to earn money                                 c. близко от школы
4. It takes me                                   d. в пригороде
5. chances of promotion                         e. развлечение
6. to go by bus                                  f. зарабатывать деньги
7. close to school                               g. владеть чем-либо
8. entertainment                                h. ездить на автобусе
9. two and a half hours                          i. в среднем
10. in the suburbs                               j. мне требуется

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where does an average British family live?
2. How do they like their free time?

The Average British Family

1) The average British family lives in a semi-detached house with a garden in the south of England. They own their house, which is situated in the suburbs of a large town. The house has three bedrooms. On average they have two children and a pet. The family drives a two-year old Ford Cortina.

2) He works in the office of an engineering company for 40 hours a week and earns 200 pounds per week. He starts at 9-00 in the morning and finishes at 5.50 in the evening. He goes to work by car, which takes him 20 minutes. He doesn’t particularly like his job, but there are chances of promotion.

3) She works in a service industry for three days a week and earns 95 pounds. She works locally and goes there by bus. She quite likes her job as it gets her out of the house. She meets people and it’s close to the children’s school. The children go to a state school which is a few miles from home. A special bus comes to pick them up every day. They are at school from 9.00 to 3.30.

4) The most popular evening entertainment is watching television or video, which the average person does for two and a half hours a day. After that, the next most popular activity is visiting friends, going to the cinema or a restaurant, or going to the pub. The most popular hobby is gardening and the most popular sports are fishing, football and tennis.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2 и 3.
IV. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Every day they (were, are, will be) at school from 9 to 3.30.
2. Last gear the most popular activity (is, was, will be).
3. I think she (will be, is, was) a good teacher.

V. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. They have a semi-detached house.
2. The house had three rooms.
3. They will have a pet next year.

VI. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Simple Tense (простое прошедшее время):

1. They (to have) three children and a pet.
2. It (to take) him an hour to get to his office.
3. She (to go) to work by car.

VII. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонке, и переведите их на русский язык:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is</th>
<th>three rooms</th>
<th>in this office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are</td>
<td>chances of promotion</td>
<td>in a flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a new chief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу:

1. He goes … work … bus.
2. She Starts … 9 in the morning.
3. A special bus comes to pick them … every day.

Вариант 4

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to play role  a. поступать в университет
2. belong to  b. столько времени сколько
3. to work hard  c. тот же интерес
4. as soon as  d. принадлежать
5. to pass examination  e. играть роль
6. to go to University  f. как только
7. because of  g. работать усердно
8. the same interest  h. из-за
9. an important work  i. сдать экзамены
10. as much time as  j. важная работа

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What role does work play in Japan and why?
2. How is Japanese marriage arranged? Why?

The Japanese Family

1) Work plays a very important role in Japan. A Japanese says “I belong to my company”, not “I work for my company”. Because work is so important, a child, especially a boy, must work very hard indeed. He begins to study seriously as soon as he starts going to school, because if he doesn’t pass all his exams he can’t go to a good school. If he doesn’t go to a good school he can’t go to a good university – and so he can’t get the good job that he needs! A Japanese mother usually helps her children so that they will pass their school exams. Because of this system Japanese children don’t have as much time to play as children in many other countries.

2) A lot of Japanese parents “arrange” marriages for their children. This is because they feel that marriage does not only affect the young couple, but that it affects the whole family. They believe that it is important that the young couple have the same interests and that they come from the same social background. Sometimes parents go to a “matchmaker”. A matchmaker’s job is to find two similar young people and arrange for them to meet. If they like each other, a marriage is arranged for them.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 1.

IV. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Work (was, is, will be) very important in Japan.
2. She (is, was, will be) a “matchmaker” last year.
3. He (will be, is, was) a good specialist soon.

V. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. They have much time to play.
2. This young couple had the same interests.
3. They will have many examinations.

VI. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Simple Tense (простое прошедшее время):

1. He (to belong) to his company.
2. He (to begin) to study seriously very early.
3. They (to work) very hard indeed.

VII. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонке, и переведите их на русский язык:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is</th>
<th>parents</th>
<th>who help children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are</td>
<td>a good job</td>
<td>in the office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу:

1. He belong … a company.
2. Parents go … a “matchmaker”.
3. Marriage is arranged … them.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to enter the University  a. уважаемый критик
2. to be born  b. признание
3. volumes of verse  c. литературный журнал
4. recognition  d. родиться
5. a short-story writer  e. остаться долго
6. a respected critic  f. считать, полагать
7. literary journal  g. популярная история
8. to consider  h. поступить в университет
9. to stay long  i. рассказчик
10. a popular story  j. сборники стихов

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the dates 1827, 1829, 1831 connected with?
2. Why did Edgar lose his position?
Edgar A. Poe

1) Edgar Poe is one of the most brilliant and original writers and poets in American literature. He was born in Boston in 1809 in a family of artists. When he was two years old, his mother and father died. His godfather and his wife raised him. He entered the University of Virginia but didn’t stay there long.

2) Edgar Poe published his first book of poems, “Tamerlane and other poems”, in 1827. Two more volumes of verse were published in 1829 and 1831. None of these books won recognition of critics or of public. After publishing these three volumes he was an editor, a critic and a short-story writer for magazines and newspapers. His criticism was direct and clever. It made him a respected and feared critic.

3) Edgar Poe became the editor of a literary journal, but soon lost his position because of his drinking. He edited other magazines and newspapers in different cities of the USA. At that time he also, began writing mystery stories. His short stories, such as “The Masque of the Red Death” and “The Fall of the House of Usher”, create a world which is real and fantastic. He is considered the father of modern detective story. One of his most popular stories of this kind is “Murders in the Rue Morgue”.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1 и 3.

IV. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. He (is, was, will be) born in 1809.
2. E. Poe (is, will be, was) one of the most brilliant writers in America.
3. He (is, was, will be) the editor of the journal soon.

V. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. She has a good collection of detective stories.
2. He had a godfather.
3. They will have a book of poems.

VI. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Simple Tense (простое прошедшее время):

1. He (to stay) there long.
2. It (to take) him a respected critic.
3. He (to begin) writing short stories.
VII. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонке, и переведите их на русский язык:

| There is | many verses | in this city |
| There are | a publishing house | in the book |
| some articles | |

VIII. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу:

1. He lost his position because … drinking.
2. … that time he began writing mystery stories.
3. He is the father … modern detective story.
Грамматический материал

**Participle I**
(Причастие настоящего времени)

Причастие относится к неличным формам глагола и обладает признаками как прилагательного (иногда наречия), так и глагола.

Причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) образуется путём прибавления окончания -ing к глаголу в форме инфинитива (без частицы to).

Функции:
В предложении Participle I может быть определением или обстоятельством:

1. Определение:
The child *sleeping* on the sofa is Jack.
Ребенок, спящий на диване, Джек.

2. Обстоятельство:
*Reading* your translation the teacher found several mistakes.
Читая ваш перевод, учитель нашел несколько ошибок.

**Present, Past, Future Continuous Tense**
(Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее продолженное время)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td><em>to be</em> + Participle I смыслового глагола</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past</strong></td>
<td><em>to be</em> + Participle I смыслового глагола</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td><em>to be</em> + Participle I смыслового глагола</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Глаголы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present (now)</td>
<td><em>am, is, are working</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past (at 5 o’clock yesterday/when he came)</td>
<td><em>was, were working</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future (at 5 o’clock tomorrow/when he comes)</td>
<td><em>shall, will be working</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Степени сравнения прилагательных

В современном английском языке прилагательные изменяются по степеням сравнения. Существует три степени сравнения прилагательных: положительная, сравнительная и превосходная (табл. 2.1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№ n/n</th>
<th>Положительная степень</th>
<th>Сравнительная степень</th>
<th>Превосходная степень</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Односложные и двусложные прилагательные  
**strong** сильный  
**happy** счастливый | -er  
stronger сильнее  
happier более счастливый | -est  
the strongest самый сильный  
the happiest самый счастливый |
| 2     | Многосложные прилагательные  
**difficult** трудный | more  
more difficult более трудный | (the) most  
(the) most difficult самый трудный |
| 3     | Нестандартные прилагательные  
**good** хороший  
**bad** плохой  
**little** маленький  
**much, many** много | better лучше  
worst хуже  
less меньше  
more больше | (the) best самый лучший  
(the) worst самый плохой  
(the) least наименьший  
(the) most наибольший |

**ТАБЛИЦА 2.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Односложные и двусложные прилагательные  
**strong** сильный  
**happy** счастливый | -er  
stronger сильнее  
happier более счастливый | -est  
the strongest самый сильный  
the happiest самый счастливый |
| 2 | Многосложные прилагательные  
**difficult** трудный | more  
more difficult более трудный | (the) most  
(the) most difficult самый трудный |
| 3 | Нестандартные прилагательные  
**good** хороший  
**bad** плохой  
**little** маленький  
**much, many** много | better лучше  
worst хуже  
less меньше  
more больше | (the) best самый лучший  
(the) worst самый плохой  
(the) least наименьший  
(the) most наибольший |

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. capital  
a. палата представителей
2. to be situated  
b. привлекать
3. government  
c. право, закон
4. the House of Representatives  
d. в политическом смысле
5. tree-lined  
e. быть расположенным
6. to attract  
f. засаженный деревьями
7. world-known  
g. правительство
8. in the political sense  
h. столица
9. law  
i. всемирно известный
10. National Air and Space Museum  
j. Национальный музей авиации и космонавтики

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the biggest building in Washington?  
2. What is the most interesting museum in Washington?
Washington

1) Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. Washington is not the largest city in the United States but in the political sense it is the most important city.

2) Washington has one major business and that business is government. Many people living in Washington work for the federal government. At 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue there is the White House where the President lives and has his office.

3) The Capitol, with the House of Representatives and the Senate, is the highest building in Washington. There is a law against building structures more than 90 feet high in the capital. With its beautiful buildings and its tree-lined avenues Washington attracts a lot of visitors.

4) The capital has world-known art galleries, museums and monuments. One of the most interesting museums in Washington is the National Air and Space Museum. The museum has aircraft and spacecraft that were important in aviation history. There are even rocks that the astronauts brought to the Earth after their Moon landing.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2 и 4.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на PARTICIPLE I (частица I):

1. The boy standing over there is my friend.
2. He is working in one of the museums in Washington now.
3. When I came to Washington he was building an own house.
4. The Library of Congress contains millions of books and manuscripts including personal papers of the USA Presidents.
5. Living in Washington you can meet people of almost all nationalities.
6. Millions of emigrants cross the ocean, hoping to find a better life in the USA.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), и переведите предложение на русский язык:

1. Many people visit the Lincoln Memorial every year.
2. They are visiting the museum now.
3. We met our friends when they were visiting the Lincoln Memorial.

VI. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Washington is one of (beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful) capitals in the world.
2. The population of New York is (great, greater, the greatest) than the population of Washington.
3. Pennsylvania Avenue is (long, longer, the longest) street in Washington.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. world
2. skyscraper
3. enterprise
4. financial heart
5. known theatre
6. to greet
7. a better life
8. to hope
9. storey

a. небоскреб
b. финансовый центр
c. пересечь океан
d. лучшая жизнь
e. надеяться
f. мир
g. известный музей
h. приветствовать
i. этаж
j. предприятие

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the biggest building in New York?
2. What is the longest street in New York?

New York

1) New York is one of the largest cities in the world. It is situated on the Hudson River. In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians for twenty-four dollars. At present Manhattan Island is the centre of New York and its business section.

2) New York is the city of skyscrapers. The highest skyscraper is the Empire State Building. It has 102 storeys and its height is 380 metres. Not far from the Empire State Building is Rockefeller Centre. Rockefeller Centre houses all kinds of offices, enterprises, theatres and music halls.

3) Wall Street is the financial heart of the USA. The National Bank and large offices are situated there. Broadway is the longest street in the city. It is 29 kilometers long. Broadway is the street of the best known theatres and cinemas.

4) The Statue of Liberty greets everybody who comes to New York by sea. Millions of emigrants from all parts of the world cross the ocean, hoping to find a better and happier life there.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2 и 4.
IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Particle I (причастие I):

1. I see the boy looking at the skyscraper.
2. They are constructing a new market here.
3. When we came to Wall Street a crowd of people was crossing it.
4. Feeling not well she decided not to go to the party.
5. Many people running in Central Park try to get slim.
6. Playing in Central Park children are away from fast cars and busy streets.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), и переведите предложение на русский язык:

1. The children were playing in Central Park when we met them.
3. The children are playing in Central Park.

VI. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. The subway in New York is (cheap, cheaper, the cheapest) means of transport.
2. Wall Street is (important, more important, the most important) banking centre in the world.
3. New York is (large, larger, the largest) than Washington.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. population  k. дворец
2. famous museums  l. включать
3. palace  m. швейная промышленность
4. to contain  n. известные музеи
5. to include  o. перед чем-либо
6. the main area  p. содержать
7. to weigh  q. из-за границы
8. in front of  r. главная территория
9. from abroad  s. содержать
10. clothing industry  t. весить
II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How many people live in London?
2. What is the East End famous for?

London

1) London is the capital of Great Britain. It is situated on the river Thames. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is about 9 million people.

2) In the West End there are many famous museums, theatres, palaces and parks. The British Museum is one of the most famous museums in the world. It contains the most important collection of things from Greece and Egypt, including the famous Egyptian mummies. The West End includes Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus and the main shopping areas of Oxford Street, Regent Street and Bond Street.

3) The Houses of Parliament built in the 19th century, are the place where the English Government sits. Big Ben is the name given to the clock and the bell of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. The great bell weighs thirteen and a half tons. Buckingham Palace is the home of Britain’s Kings and Queens. Every day a lot of tourists come to see the ceremony of Changing the Guard in front of Buckingham Palace.

4) The East End grew with the spread of industries to the east of the City and the growth of the port of London. It is one of those areas of London where people from abroad have come to find work. The East End is especially famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2 и 4.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I (причастие I):

1. People living in this part of the country are rather poor.
2. Looking at the picture he can’t help but smiling.
3. Crossing the street one must be very attentive.
4. The Houses of Parliament, standing on the left bank of the river Thames, are not very old buildings.
5. Being situated on the river Thames, London is also a large port.
6. All around London there are plaques marking houses where famous people lived.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), и переведите предложение на русский язык:
1. They went to Hyde Park last Sunday.
2. Crowds of people were listening or asking questions at the “Speaker’s Corner” when we came.
3. They are going to visit the British Museum.

IV. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Oxford Street is (popular, more popular, the most popular) shopping centre in London.
2. The City is (old, older, the oldest) part of London.
3. London is (large, larger, the largest) than Liverpool.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to be founded a. становиться
2. to become b. берег реки
3. scientific centre c. удобный
4. higher education d. быть основаным
5. places of interest e. научный центр
6. the bank of the river f. высшее образование
7. to be famous for g. по всему миру
8. all over the world h. очень быстро
9. comfortable i. известный чем-либо
10. very fast j. достопримечательности

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where is the Kremlin situated?
2. What places of interest do you know in Moscow?

Moscow

1) Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. Moscow was founded in 1147 by prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

2) Moscow became the capital of the young Soviet Republic in 1918. Now it’s the largest political, scientific and cultural centre. The population of Moscow is about 10 million people. There are more than 80 institutes of higher
education in Moscow. The Moscow State University is the centre of our educational system.

3) There are many places of interest in Moscow. The Kremlin standing on the bank of the Moscow River is the oldest part of the city. It was built under the tzar Ivan III in the fifteenth century. Moscow is famous for its theatres and museums. The Bolshoi and Maly theatres, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Andrey Rublev Museum and others are well known all over the world.

4) The Moscow Metro is comfortable and very fast. The first line of the Moscow Metro was constructed in 1935. Since that time Muscovites have built many new lines and terminals.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I (причастие I):

1. The Kremlin standing on the bank of the Moscow River is the oldest part of Moscow.
2. Being a large cultural centre Moscow attracts a lot of tourists.
3. Facing Pushkin Square there is the cinema-house “Pushkinsky” built in 1961.
4. Visiting the Red Square you can admire the Historical Museum.
5. Handling million passengers a day Moscow Metro is famous for its cleanliness and beauty.
6. The Fast local train connecting the centre of Moscow with Domodjedovo airport is very convenient and cheap.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), и переведите предложение на русский язык.

1. They were visiting the Tretyakov Gallery when we met them.
2. They are visiting the Tretyakov Gallery now.
3. They will be visiting the Tretyakov Gallery between two and four o’clock.

VI. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:
1. The Kremlin is (great, greater, the greatest) monument of Russian culture and art.
2. Red Square is (beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful) place in Moscow.
3. Kiev is (old, older, the oldest) than Moscow.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. main town</td>
<td>a. создавать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the second largest city</td>
<td>b. остров</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to create</td>
<td>c. можно дойти пешком</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. shopping centre</td>
<td>d. колокольня</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. island</td>
<td>e. главный город</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. within walking distance</td>
<td>f. собор</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. one-way traffic system</td>
<td>g. стоит посетить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. bell-tower</td>
<td>h. второй по величине город</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. cathedral</td>
<td>i. торговый центр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. well worth a visit</td>
<td>j. одностороннее движение</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where is the main business centre in Cork?
2. Why is Art Gallery well worth a visit?

Cork

Cork city is the major metropolis of the south; indeed with a population of about 135,000 it is the second largest city in the Republic. The main business and shopping centre of the town lies on the island created by two channels of the River Lee, with most places within walking distance of the centre. (The buses tend to be overcrowded and the one-way traffic system is fiendishly complicated.) In the hilly area of the city is the famous Shandon Steeple, the bell-tower of St Anne’s Church, built on the site of a church destroyed when the city was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough. Back across the River Lee lies the city’s cathedral, an imposing 19th century building in the French Gothic style. Cork has two markets. Neither caters specifically for tourists but those who enjoy the atmosphere of a real working market will appreciate their charm. The Crawford Art Gallery is well worth a visit. It regularly mounts adventurous exhibitions by
contemporary artists. The fashionable residential districts of Cork city overlook the harbour. There are other residential areas on the outskirts.

III. Переведите текст на русский язык.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I (причастие I):

1. The student describing Cork is from Ireland.
2. Looking through the window I could see the Art Gallery.
3. He buys presents visiting the market.
4. Districts overlooking the harbour are residential ones.
5. City’s Cathedral lying across the river Lee is very imposing.
6. Frankly speaking I was not in Cork last year.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), и переведите предложение на русский язык:

1. She was living in Cork when I met her.
2. He is looking at the picture in the Art Gallery.
3. I’ll be waiting for you on the bank of the river.

VI. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Cork is one of (large, the largest, larger) cities in Ireland.
2. This market is (large, larger, the largest) than that one.
3. The exhibition is (interesting, more interesting, the most interesting) I have ever seen.
Грамматический материал

Participle II
(Причастие прошедшего времени)

Причастие II – это третья форма глагола. Стандартные глаголы образуют эту форму при помощи суффикса -ed (т. е. эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени). Нестандартные глаголы имеют особые формы, не всегда совпадающие с формой прошедшего времени.

Сравните:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Стандартные глаголы</th>
<th>Нестандартные глаголы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ask – asked – asked</td>
<td>go – went – gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want – wanted – wanted</td>
<td>come – came – come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work – worked – worked</td>
<td>speak – spoke – spoken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He bought a used car. Он купил поддержаный автомобиль.
The information received was very important. Полученная информация была очень важной.

Present, Past, Future Perfect
(Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее совершенное время)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be + Participle II смыслового глагола</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present (just, already)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past (yesterday by 5 o’clock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future (tomorrow by 5 o’clock)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modal verbs and their equivalents

Модальные глаголы (табл. 3.1) выражают:
1. Can – физическую и умственную способность. I can read.
2. May – разрешение, возможность. May I come in?

Модальные глаголы принимают инфинитив без частицы to, не имеют формы 3-го лица единственного числа в настоящем времени и не требуют вспомогательных глаголов при образовании вопросительного и отрицательного предложений.

Глаголы can и may имеют форму Past, соответственно could и might. Для образования Future и формы Past модального глагола must используется его эквивалент.
Can – to be able to. *He will be able to do it.*
May – to be allowed to. *You will be allowed to do it.*
Must – to have to. *He will have to do it.*

Эквиваленты принимают инфинитив с частицей to и требуют вспомогательных глаголов для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений.

Did you have to do it yesterday?
I did not have to do it yesterday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Значение</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>can</strong></td>
<td>can</td>
<td>could</td>
<td>shall/will be able to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>физическая или умственная спо-</td>
<td>I can skate.</td>
<td>I could skate.</td>
<td>I'll be able to skate there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>собность</td>
<td>Я умею кататься на коньках</td>
<td>Я могу кататься на коньках</td>
<td>Я смогу там кататься на коньках</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>may</strong></td>
<td>may</td>
<td>was allowed, were allowed</td>
<td>shall/will be allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>разрешение совершить действие</td>
<td>You may go home.</td>
<td>I was allowed to go home.</td>
<td>You will be allowed to go home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Вы можете идти домой</td>
<td>(Мне разрешили…)</td>
<td>(Вам разрешать…)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>must</strong></td>
<td>must</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>моральный долг, долженствование</td>
<td>I must do it now.</td>
<td>Я должен это сделать</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>have to, has to</strong></td>
<td>have to, has to</td>
<td>had to</td>
<td>shall/will have do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>моральный долг, долженствование</td>
<td>I have to help him.</td>
<td>I had to go there.</td>
<td>He will have to go there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Я вынужден помочь ему</td>
<td>Я вынужден был/ Мне пришлось пойти туда</td>
<td>Вам нужно будет/придется пойти туда</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. most people
2. day off
3. to hurry
4. to wake up
5. to get up
6. as soon as
7. to wash up
8. last Sunday
9. to spend time
10. beds of spring flowers

a. торопиться
b. в прошлое воскресенье
c. клумбы весенних цветов
d. вставать с постели
e. выходной день
f. проводить время
g. большинство людей
h. мыть посуду
i. просыпаться
j. как только
II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Why do they like day off?
2. What do they do on Sunday?

**My Day off**

1) Most people in our country work five days a week but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday. I like this day very much. You needn’t hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week’s work. On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don’t get up till nine or ten o’clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to music.

2) As soon as I get up I air the room, do my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up.

3) Two more hours for getting ready with my homework and I am free. I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We can go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Gardens. There were many beds of spring flowers there: red, yellow and blue. People in light clothes were walking along the paths. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

4) In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim.

5) In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink: skating is my favourite kind of sport, but I like to ski too. When the weather is bad my friends come to my place.

6) We listen to music or go to the cinema. We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films we’ve seen.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 4, 5, 6.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle II (причастье II):

1. Botanical Gardens founded many years ago are very beautiful.
2. The question discussed was interesting.
3. I was surprised to hear the news.
4. I get annoyed when people break promises.
5. Walking too long makes me tired.
6. The work discussed appeared complicated.
V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время):

1. I have visited many towns.
2. We had had breakfast before you come.
3. I’ll have done the work by 5 o’clock.

VI. Укажите номер предложений, в которых правильно употреблены модальные глаго́лы или их эквиваленты:

1. We can go to the cinema or theatre.
2. He must to help her mother.
3. I will be able to swim next summer.
4. May I come in?
5. He will be allowed to play there.

ВARIANT 2

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. leisure a. увлекаться
2. be fond of b. расширить кругозор
3. a lot of fans c. интересоваться
4. to extend one’s knowledge d. слушать музыку
5. a theatre-goer e. много болельщиков
6. be interested in f. досуг
7. listen to music g. другие виды спорта
8. pleasant talks h. любитель театра
9. other kinds of sports i. приятные разговоры
10. switch on j. включать

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How do people spend their free time at home?
2. What are the way to spend time out?

Leisure

1) When we have time for leisure, we usually need something that can amuse and interest us. There are several ways to do this. People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the programme they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports lis-
ten to or watch football and hockey matches. These are the most popular kinds of sports. There are a lot of fans among people. They can also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world. Television helps us to “visit” different lands, see new plants, animals, unusual birds, fish and insects, mountains and valleys, lakes, rivers and seas. We are shown different countries, cities and towns and people who live there. This is what we can do at home.

2) If we want to go out, there are a lot of cinemas, theatres, museums and clubs where we can spend our free time. It is often difficult to decide where to go in the evening. Newspapers tell us what is on at cinemas and theatres. If you are a theatre-goer, you will choose a play you want to see. If you are a film fan, you will go to a cinema. Those who are interested in music may go to a concert. Some people like to go to discoes, some people prefer to go to see their friends or to go to a restaurant. Old traditions are coming to life. In some places they build “Huts, on hen’s legs”, taverns in the old Russian style, where people can meet their friends, have pleasant talks, eat Russian food and listen to Russian music. So there are many interesting ways in which leisure time can be spent.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 2.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Particle II (причастье II):

1. The problems, discussed at the meeting, were rather difficult.
2. When asked if he would agree to do this work he refused to.
3. She was pretty disappointed.
4. She was excited about her new job.
5. The news was really shocked.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Past Perfect Tense:

1. I will have read the book by the end of October.
2. I had done the work before you came.
3. He has written a letter.

VI. Укажите номер предложений, в которых правильно употреблены модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:

1. Can I ask you a question?
2. He ought to do this work.
3. She is able to swim well.
4. The students are allowed see the library.
5. We have to get up early.
ВARIANT 3

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. the same  a. на несколько дней
2. for a few day  b. лучшие места
3. to spend an evening  c. в партере
4. the best seats  d. публика
5. in the stalls  e. одинаковый
6. the most expensive  f. заранее благодаря
7. audience  g. провести вечер
8. well-dressed  h. предпочитать
9. beforehand  i. самые дорогие
10. to prefer to  j. хорошо одетая

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where can you go to if you are staying in London?
2. What is the West End famous for?

**Theatres, Music Halls and Cinemas in London**

1) Theatres are very much the same in London as anywhere else: the chief theatres, music halls and cinemas are in the West End. If you are staying in London for a few days, you’ll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You’ll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, musical comedy and variety. Films are shown in the cinemas during the greater part of the day.

2) The best seats at theatres are those in the stalls and circle. Then comes the pit, and last of all the gallery where the seats are the cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive.

3) At the West End theatres you can get the best of everything – an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and well-dressed audience. You can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged: costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you’ll enjoy yourself from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies. When you go to a theatre you’ll probably want to sit as near to the stage as possible. If you are at a cinema, you may prefer to sit some distance from the screen. In fact, I would say, the further away the better.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 3.
IV. Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to Participle II (particle II):

1. The work done by him was perfect.
2. The book is not interesting. It makes me bored.
3. We were shocked to hear about your brother.
4. The astronomer is interested in stars.
5. Listening to him, I got confused.

V. Name the sentence, the verb of which stands in Present Perfect Tense (present perfect tense):

1. I have seen a new film.
2. He had bought some tickets.
3. She will have done this difficult task by Monday.

VI. Indicate the numbers of sentences in which modal auxiliaries or their equivalents are correctly used:

1. I can’t speak English well.
2. She has to do this complex work.
3. May I help you with Grammar?
4. Where can I get the tickets?
5. She will be able to speak German next year.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Find in the right column Russian equivalents of English words and word combinations:

1. human eye a. громкий и шумный
2. therefore b. появляться
3. to appear c. лунный свет
4. per second d. поэтому
5. to expect e. мягкая музыка
6. to reduce f. в секунду
7. no sound g. глаз человека
8. moonlight h. без звука
9. loud and noisy i. сокращать
10. gentle music j. ожидать

II. Read the text and answer the following questions:
1. What made the eyes tired?
2. What events are connected with the years 1895 and 1903?

**The First Cinema Films**

1) One of the first cinema films was made by Edison, but the intervals between his photographic exposures were too short — about forty-eight photographs taken (and shown) to the second. The human eye could not see them so fast and the movements therefore appeared very jerky. This made the eyes tired.

2) When Edison’s machine was brought to France to show films, it was seen there by Auguste and Louis Lumiere. These two brothers soon made a camera and projector that worked at about 16 photographs per second. This reduced the jerkiness very much, and in December 1895 the Lumiere brothers gave the world's first real cinematograph show. Their film was called *The Arrival of a Train at a Station*. The film was so good that some of the audience almost expected the train to rush out at them from the screen.

3) In 1903 one of Edison’s cameramen made a new long picture. It was called “The Life of an American Fireman”. People liked it and asked for more; and so more films of this kind were made. More cinemas were built.

4) These first films had no sound. When it was necessary, printed words were thrown on the screen to explain what was happening or what people were saying. Usually music was played during the showing of a film. If the film was showing moonlight on the sea, the music was gentle and sweet. If there was a fight or a storm, the music was loud and noisy.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 1, 4.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participe II (причаствие II):

1. The plants grown there are various and beautiful.
2. The first films made by two brothers had no sound.
3. The film called “The Arrival of a Train”.
4. The film shown in this house was a success.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Future Perfect.

1. He will do the exercises next year.
2. I’ll have done the work by December.
3. They have never been here.
VI. Укажите номера предложений, в которых правильно употреблены модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:

1. Ann can give you good advice.
2. Can Jack to be angry with me?
3. Student must not talk at the lessons.
4. I have to buy some bread and butter.
5. You’ll have to drink hot milk.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. alone a. содержать части Земли
2. recreation b. величественные территории
3. in the country c. новые способы путешествия
d. так же как
4. to get out of town e. вечерние курсы
5. magnificent areas f. дикие животные
g. выбраться из города
6. wild animals h. один, однокий
7. to keep parts of the land i. отдых
8. as well as j. в деревне
9. new way of travelling
10. part-time courses

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What do national parks include?
2. What are the new ways of travelling?

Recreation. American Style

1) A “hobby” is usually something that a person does alone. But American (and British) families sometimes like to do things together, too. Some American families have quite a lot of money to spend on their recreation. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boat somewhere in the country away from home.

2) Americans love to get out of town into the wild, and many go for holidays or long weekends into the thirty-five fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts, grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. The idea of these parks, which cover 1% of the whole area of the USA, is to make “a great breathing place for the national lungs”, and to keep different
parts of the land as they were before man arrived. There are camping places in the national parks as well as museums, boat trips and evening campfire meetings.

3) Americans really enjoy new “gadgets”, especially new ways of travelling. In the winter, the woods are full of “snowmobiles” (cars with skis in the front). In the summer they ride their “dune buggies” across the sands or take to the sky in hang gliders.

4) But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture, too. Millions take part-time courses in writing, painting and music, and at the weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 1, 3, 4.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Particle II (причастие II):

1. National parks occupied 1 % of the territory of the USA are very magnificent.
2. New ways of travelling created by Americans are very unusual.
3. They were shocked by the news.
4. A botanist is interested in Plants.
5. I was surprised to see Ann there.

V. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense:

1. She went to the USA last year.
2. They have never been to the USA.
3. I had had dinner before you came.

VI. Укажите номера предложений, в которых правильно употреблены модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:

1. They can enjoy their holiday home.
2. You may do this work alone.
3. We are allowed to get out of town.
4. He has to do this work every day.
5. Ann will be able to read soon.
Контрольная работа № 4. Travelling

Грамматический материал

Времена в страдательном залоге

Залог (voice) — это форма глагола, которая показывает отношение действия, выраженного этим глаголом, к лицу или предмету, выраженному подлежащим предложения.

Если подлежащее предложения обозначает лицо или предмет, которые испытывают действия, совершаемое другим лицом или предметом (в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем), то глагол-сказуемое стоит в страдательном залоге.

Форма страдательного залога образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице, числе и Participle II смыслового глагола.

Форму страдательного залога могут иметь только переходные глаголы. Английские предложения с глаголом в страдательном залоге переводятся на русский язык неопределенно-личными предложениями, глаголами на -ся, краткими причастиями в сочетании с глаголом быть, а также активными конструкциями (с глаголом в действительном залоге).

I am often incited to his place.
Меня часто приглашают к нему.
The letter was sent yesterday.
Письмо было отправлено вчера.
The letter will be sent tomorrow.
Письмо будет отправлено завтра.
The letter is being typed.
Письмо отпечатано сейчас.
The work has just been finished.
Работу только что закончили.

Если говорящему важно, кем выполняется действие над субъектом, то объект вводится в предложение при помощи предлога by (одушевленный объект) и with (инструмент действия).
The bread was cut with a knife by the cook.

Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no

Some — несколько, немного

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>в утвердительных предложениях</th>
<th>в вопросительных (просьба, предложение)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are some books on the table.</td>
<td>Can I have some tea?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
any – несколько, немного

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>any – в вопросительных предложениях</th>
<th>any – в отрицательных предложениях</th>
<th>any – в утвердительных предложениях – «любой»</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there <em>any</em> books on the table?</td>
<td>There aren’t <em>any</em> books on the table.</td>
<td><em>Any</em> student must know it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

по – несколько

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>по – в отрицательных предложениях</th>
<th>по – в отрицательных предложениях</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are <em>no</em> books on the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to make plans  
2. to talk about prices  
3. even worse  
4. go skiing  
5. warm beaches  
6. a foreign language  
7. to face problems  
8. whatever we do  
9. to cost  
10. a real holiday

   a. даже хуже  
   b. теплые пляжи  
   c. столкнуться с проблемами  
   d. стоить  
   e. планировать  
   f. что бы мы ни делали  
   g. настоящий отпуск  
   h. говорить о ценах  
   i. иностранный язык  
   j. кататься на лыжах

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How do people like to relax in winter and in summer?  
2. How long do the holidays last?

Where Shall We Go?

1) Many people think about holidays in January. They begin to make plans. They talk about places and ideas... and prices. January is a cold month in many countries, and February is even worse! Christmas is over. The New Year has begun. So people begin to dream.

2) Some people like winter holidays. If they live near mountains, they probably go skiing. Some people can ski every weekend, but others go for a week and have a real holiday.
3) Not everybody likes winter holidays, though. Many people dream of sun and warm beaches. And other people like to do things when they are on holiday. They want to learn a foreign language, or visit famous places, or go climbing. And some people like to have a holiday with a lot of other people; others prefer to go on their own.

4) Even if we all have different ideas about an ideal holiday, we all have to face two problems: time and money. In some countries, people have three week holiday each year, in other countries, it is four weeks. And teachers often have twelve weeks! Some people like to have one long holiday each year, others prefer to have two short ones.

5) Whatever we do when we go on holiday, it always seems to cost a lot of money. Fares go up, hotels cost more, and food and drink are more expensive.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 3, 4.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог:

1. I am always asked at the lessons.
2. A lot of money has been spent for the travelling.
3. Famous places were visited last year.
4. Have you ever visited National Parks?
5. Will you be invited to the cinema?

V. Напишите предложения в пассивной конструкции:

1. I study foreign languages.
2. He paid money for the room at the hotel.
3. Where did you buy this guide book?
4. They will show this programme on TV.
5. I visited many places in London.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на местоимения some, any, no:

1. There are some interesting places to visit.
2. There is some money in the pocket.
3. We have no friends in Paris.
I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. a two-week holiday a. в выходные дни
2. to afford something b. спина лошади
c. ездить за границу
d. позволять что-то
e. встречаться с другими людьми
f. двухнедельный отпуск
g. иметь время на отдых
h. лыжные курорты
i. разделять интерес
j. оставаться на работе

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the difference between the length of holidays in Great Britain and the USA?
2. What are passive ways of having a relaxation?

**Have a Nice Holiday**

1) Most British people take a two-week holiday in July or August, when the schools are closed, but shops, offices and factories do not usually close for the holidays. Some people have a short holiday in the winter or spring as well. If they can afford it, they go abroad, to sunny Italy, Spain or Greece.

2) In the States, the school summer holidays are longer than in Britain (nearly three months in the States, six or seven weeks in Britain). Richer American families often go out of town to the country for the hot summer months. Many fathers stay at work in the cities and visit their families at weekends.

3) When some people are on holiday, they like just sitting in the sun, but others want a bit more “Special interest” holidays are very popular, and you can find a hundred interesting things to do in Britain and the USA for a week or two.

4) Do you like riding? Why not see the Grand Canyon in Arizona, USA on horseback?

5) What about a winter holiday? There are hundreds of ski resorts in the mountains of the USA: the Rockies, the Sierra Nevada and the Appalachians.

6) Perhaps you prefer to be less energetic? Try a painting holiday or a musical holiday or even a computer holiday. You get some hours of teaching everyday, meet other people who share your special interest and have time to relax as well in a pleasant country hotel or college campus.
III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 3, 4, 5, 6.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пас-сивный залог:

1. Will all your friends be invited?
2. What is sold at the bookshop?
3. We were shown an interesting film.
4. The children were taken to the zoo.
5. Lost time is never found again.

V. Напишите предложения в пассивной конструкции:

1. They study foreign languages during holidays.
2. They gave her London souvenirs.
3. They will bring you a ticket beforehand.
4. She has written a letter to her friend in the USA.
5. They sell a lot of interesting books.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на местоимения some, any, no:

1. There are no new students in our group.
2. I want to show you some pictures.
3. Are there any bookshelves in your study room?

ВARIANT 3

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. all over the world  a. современные города
2. modern cities  b. древние города
3. picturesque  c. по всему миру
4. ancient cities  d. живописный
5. to try food  e. горожане
6. to look at shop windows  f. преимущества
7. city-dwellers  g. согласно, в соответствии
8. holiday-makers  h. отпускники
9. advantages  i. смотреть на витрины
10. according to  j. пробовать пищу
II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Why do people travel?
2. What do travelers take with them and what for?

**Travelling**

1) Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the rums of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a changed scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

2) Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

3) Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

4) Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

5) People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

6) If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 3, 4, 5, 6.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пас- сивный залог:

1. Newspapers are brought every morning.
2. The letter was delivered yesterday.
3. By whom has the article been translated?
4. My TV set will be fixed tomorrow.
5. The book is being written by him now.

V. Напишите предложения в пассивной конструкции:
1. He made a report in class.
2. Who cooked this tasty pie?
3. Everybody discusses the film.
4. We are discussing our plans for the weekend.
5. A lot of people speak English.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на местоимения some, any, no:
1. Do you know any good jokes?
2. Could I have some coffee?
3. No doctor can tell you exactly how long you are going to live.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. for pleasure</td>
<td>разнообразный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. various</td>
<td>великолепный вид</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. be hungry</td>
<td>морской ветер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a splendid view</td>
<td>ради удовольствия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. sea wind</td>
<td>крик чаек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. travelling on foot</td>
<td>быть голодным</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. cry of the seagulls</td>
<td>чемоданы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. suitcases</td>
<td>среди людей</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. among people</td>
<td>путешествие пешком</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Why do people like to travel by air?
2. What other ways of travelling do you know?

Ways of Travelling

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various methods of travelling. For me there is nothing like travel by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train.
2) With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole country-side. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper.

3) Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls.

4) Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases.

5) A very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitchhiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not so popular in our country as abroad.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 3, 5.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пас- сивный залог:

1. The address was written on the envelope.
2. Will you birthday be kept next week?
3. By whom are dresses made?
4. I will be shown the largest collection of pictures.
5. Sugar is sold at the grocer’s.

V. Напишите предложения в пассивной конструкции:

1. They sold butter at the diary.
2. My mother cooks breakfast for us.
3. They told me an interesting story.
4. He will invite her to the cinema.
5. I buy tickets at the booking-office.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на ме- стоимения some, any, no:

1. I can get a plane ticket at any travel agent’s.
2. What do you mean, music? I can’t hear any music.
3. Could you lend me some money?
ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. by air
   a. багаж
2. to check in
   b. излишек багажа
3. luggage
   c. зарегистрировать
4. a flight
   d. на борту самолета
5. excess luggage
   e. самолетом
6. departure lounge
   f. экипаж
7. on board the plane
   g. объявление
8. crew
   h. рейс
9. announcement
   i. разрешение
10. permission
    j. зал ожидания

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Why must you get to the airport early?
2. Why is flying fun?

Air Travel

1) When travelling by air you have to get to the airport early in order to check in about an hour before your flight. If you have a lot of luggage, you can put it on a trolley and push it to the check-in desk where someone will check your ticket and weigh your luggage. If you have excess luggage, it can be expensive. Your heavy luggage is put on a conveyer belt and carried away. A light bag is classified as hand luggage and you can take it with you on the plane. An immigration officer looks at your passport and a security guard checks your hand luggage before you go into the departure lounge to wait till your flight is called. If you want to, you can buy some cheap duty free goods here. Then you see on the departures board or hear an announcement that you must board your plane. You go through the departure gate, and then there is sometimes a security check before you actually enter the plane. When all the passengers are on board and when the captain and his crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane begins to taxi to the end of the runway. Finally, permission is received from the control tower and the plane moves faster and faster in order to take off.

2) Flying is fun. I like being in a big airliner with the cabin crew (stewards and stewardesses) looking after me. They walk up and down the aisle bringing meals and drinks; and if the flight is going through some turbulence, they warn everybody that it might be a bit bumpy and ask us to fasten our seat-belts. On a long flight I like listening to music through the headphones available to all
passengers, and sometimes I have a sleep. I enjoy it all so much that I never want the plane to land.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 1.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог:

1. By whom was the article translated?
2. We will be taken on a sightseeing tour in the afternoon.
3. Only English is spoken in this country.
4. The letter has just been delivered.
5. Festivals of folk songs are attended by a lot of people annually.

V. Напишите предложения в пассивной конструкции:

1. We eat supper in the evening.
2. I bought this dress at the department store.
3. Tourists often visit Canada.
4. They elect president every four years.
5. We discuss questions at the meetings.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на местоимения some, any, no:

1. He has some relatives in London.
2. Are there any newspapers on the desk?
3. We have no pets at home.
Контрольная работа № 5. Education

Грамматический материал

Conditional Sentences
(Условные предложения)

Условные предложения могут выражать реальное и нереальное условия, вводятся при помощи if, in case, unless (табл. 5.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Условное придаточное предложение</th>
<th>Главное предложение</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>If he works hard&lt;br&gt;Если он будет много работать&lt;br&gt;(употребляется изъявительное наклонение)</td>
<td>He will enter the University.&lt;br&gt;Он поступит в университет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Совпадает с Past Indefinite&lt;br&gt;(глагол to be имеет форму were)&lt;br&gt;If he worked hard&lt;br&gt;Если бы он много работал</td>
<td>should&lt;br&gt;+ Infinitive (без to)&lt;br&gt;He would enter the University next year&lt;br&gt;Он бы поступил в университет в следующем году</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Совпадает с Past Perfect&lt;br&gt;If he had worked hard then&lt;br&gt;Если бы он много работал (тогда)</td>
<td>would + Perfect Infinitive&lt;br&gt;He would have entered the University.&lt;br&gt;Он поступил бы в университет</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepositions in passive clauses
(Пассив с предлогами)

В пассивных конструкциях группы Verb + preposition остаются вместе. Например, сравним:
Active – The doctors operated on her yesterday morning.<br>Passive – She was operated on yesterday morning.<br>Active – I listen to music.<br>Passive – Music is listened to.

Вариант 1

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. because of  a. зарубежные страны
2. reason  b. в наше время
3. a foreign country  c. расширять кругозор
4. talk and understand  d. причина
5. branch of science e. означать, значить
6. nowadays   f. из-за
7. to mean   g. без помощи
8. to make horizons wider  h. говорить и понимать
9. without any help   i. обязательный
10. compulsory  j. отрасль науки

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the reasons to study a foreign language?
2. Where do people study foreign languages?

**Learning a Foreign Language**

1) Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for us nowadays because of our growing international contacts with all the countries of the world.

2) There are many reasons why we begin study of a foreign language. One of them is to be able to communicate with other people who use this language. We may be planning to travel in one or two countries where the language is spoken. If we know the language of a foreign country, we can talk to its people and understand what they are saying to us. If we are working in any branch of science we naturally wish to read scientific books and magazines in other languages. Making business nowadays also means knowing foreign languages because of the growing international business contacts. Knowing foreign languages helps people of different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture. It is also very interesting to read foreign literature in the original. We can also read foreign newspapers and magazines and understand films in foreign languages without any help.

3) Learning foreign languages is compulsory in all the secondary and higher schools in our country. English is a very popular language. People use it in many parts of the world and there is a lot of business correspondence and literature in English.

4) I think, it is very important to know at least one foreign language – English, German, French, Spanish or any other one.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 2.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог:

1. Foreign languages are studied by students.
2. The film is much spoken about.
3. My father will be operated on.
4. The children were not looked after properly.
5. The letter is being looked for everywhere.

V. Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого в Active или Passive Voice и переведите на русский язык:

1. The Institute (founded; was founded) in 1918.
2. Moscow University (is named; names) after M. Lomonosov.
3. The book (published; was published) last year.
4. The work (will do; will be done) tomorrow.
5. Mary (interviews, is being interviewed) now.

VI. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные предложения:

1. If I have money I’ll buy this book.
2. When you are free let me know.
3. I’ll be back tomorrow if there isn’t a strike.
4. We’re going to have a picnic if it doesn’t rain.
5. You can’t open the door unless you don’t know the code.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. the right to a. начальная школа
2. secondary education b. это касается
3. primary school c. право на
4. curriculum d. для того чтобы
5. as for e. согласно чему-либо
6. be divided into f. программа
7. according to g. среднее образование
8. in order to h. делиться на
9. in comparison with i. глубокие знания
10. profound knowledge j. по сравнению с

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where do children go to after kindergarten?
2. What is particular about private schools?
Education in Russia

1) Every citizen in our country has the right to education. It is not only a right, but a duty too. So every boy and girl must get a secondary education. It is compulsory from 7 to 15.

2) Most children begin to get education in a kindergarten. There they learn primal things, such as drawing, singing, playing games and so on.

3) After finishing a kindergarten children go to a primary school, where they study spelling, arithmetic, music, drawing, etc. In a primary school children get a basic knowledge needed to move in a secondary school. In a primary school children spend 3–4 years.

4) Next step in Russian education is a secondary school. There are different types of secondary schools in our country, such as: comprehensive schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, specialized schools and private schools.

5) As for lyceums and gymnasiums, they have a special curriculum. The children who study there are divided into different classes according to their abilities. In order to enter these schools pupils have to pass entrance examinations which are rather difficult. It’s not easy to study there, but they provide a profound knowledge in different subjects.

6) Speaking about private schools I can say that they are very expensive. In comparison with other schools they are well equipped with computers and other modern technique. Their classes are well furnished and have excellent facilities for study and sports. But only a small percentage of people can afford it.

7) After finishing the 9th form young people can continue their education in the 10th and 11th forms. They can also go to vocational or technical schools, where they study academic subjects and receive a profession. A college gives a general knowledge in academic subjects and a profound knowledge in one or several subjects.

8) After finishing a secondary school young people can start working or enter an institute or university. University course usually takes 5 years and after final examinations students get a diploma.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 5, 6, 8.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог:

1. The boy was laught at.
2. This book is often referred to.
3. Everybody is sure than the agreement will be arrived at.
4. I must go. I am being waited for.
5. The work will have been finished by 6 p.m.
Вариант 3

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to pay attention  a. уделять внимание
2. own system  b. состоять из
3. common features  c. обучать предметам
4. private schools  d. собственная система
5. to consists of  e. общие черты
6. to teach subjects  f. общее образование
7. high school  g. кроме
8. general education  h. частные школы
9. besides  i. поступить в колледж
10. to enter college  j. средняя школа

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the division of the USA schools?
2. What is particular about high schools?

School Education in the USA

1) The federal government pays little attention to school education in the USA. There is neither uniform school system in the USA, nor a uniform curricu-
Lum Each state has its own system of schools. But there are some common feature in the organization of school education in the country.

2) Schools in the USA can be divided into state, or public schools, and private schools. State schools are free, and private schools are fee-paying.

3) Elementary and secondary schools consist of twelve grades. Classes meet for about ten months a year, five days a week and five hours a day. At elementary school English, mathematics, science, social studies, music, sports and other subjects are taught.

4) Elementary education begins at the age of six, when a child goes to the first grade. Secondary education is offered at high schools. At the age of 14 pupils go to junior high school. At the age of sixteen children leave junior high school and may continue their education at the upper grades of high school.

5) Besides giving general education some high schools teach some other subjects. Students choose these subjects if they want to enter colleges or universities or hope to find jobs in industry or agriculture. Many schools include classes teaching basic computer skills.

6) A growing number of young people go to colleges or universities. Nevertheless, many students of high school don’t finish it. One per cent of American citizens from the age of 14 can neither read nor write.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 3, 5.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог:

1. The child was taken to the circus.
2. This article is often referred to.
3. The children will be looked after.
4. Old people must be taken care of.
5. This exercise can be done without difficulty.

V. Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого в Active или Passive Voice и переведите на русский язык:

1. The problem (is being discussed, is discussing) now.
2. This work (will do, will be done) tomorrow.
3. The classroom (cleans, is cleaned) every day.
4. The examinations (take, will be taken) next month.
5. This novel (published, was published) two years ago.

VI. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные предложения:

1. I’ll call you as soon as I buy tickets for the train.
2. If the day is hot, we’ll go to the beach.
3. Will you wait until he comes back?
4. Please, drive us to the airport if you have time tomorrow morning.
5. If I had money I would go to Paris.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. National Curriculum
2. science subjects
3. “core” subjects
4. to expect
5. to be assessed
6. at the age of
7. to offer
8. to attend school
9. to obtain qualification
10. higher education

а. основные предметы
б. экзаменовать
в. посещать школу
d. естественные предметы
e. национальная программа
f. получить квалификацию
g. ожидать
h. высшее образование
i. в возрасте
j. предлагать

III. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What does a National Curriculum offer?
2. What is 66 % connected with?

Education

1) There is a National Curriculum for all pupils in England and Wales. It consists of 10 subjects: English, mathematics, science, history, geography, technology, music, art, physical education and a modern foreign language. The first three are called “core” subjects and schools are expected to spend more time on them. Pupils are assessed in the core subjects at the ages of 7, 11 and 14. Examinations in all subjects are taken at 16. Similar curricula are taught in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Most secondary schools teach French, and some also offer Spanish, German, Italian and Russian.

2) Although compulsory schooling is from age 4 or 5 to 16, many children attend nursery schools from the age of 3 or 4. About 66 % of 16-year-olds choose to stay on at school for other one or two years to obtain higher qualifications. State education is free and about 93 % of Britain’s 9 million children attend state schools. Some 20 % of all young people go to a university or other college of higher education. This means that at the moment there are around one
million students in higher education; 25 % more than in 1980. There are now 83 universities.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзац 2.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обраща я внимание на пас- сивный залог:

1. Physics is taught at school.
2. When you came in a grammar test was being written.
3. English songs are listened to at every class.
4. Lewis Carroll is remembered not a mathematician but as the author of “Alice in Wonderland”.
5. My friend can be relied on.

V. Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого в Active или Passive Voice и переведите на русский язык:

1. Foreign languages (are learned, will learn) by all the students.
2. The experiment (was made, will make) at our laboratory last week.
3. A new building of the University (builds, will be built) in this street.
4. The book (will finish, has been finished) already.
5. He (will be offered, offers) an interesting project by the chief.

VI. Переведите на русский язык, обраща я внимание на условные предло- жения:

1. If he were a better dancer, her feet wouldn’t hurt.
2. If I were you, I’d get that car serviced.
3. I know I’ll feel better if I stop smoking.
4. If I won the lottery I would give you half the money.
5. We’ll phone you if we have time.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и сло- восочетаний:

1. main exams a. беспокоиться
2. to worry b. вместо
3. level c. включать
4. instead of d. оканчивать школу
5. ancient languages e. главные экзамены
6. to include  
7. to leave school  
8. advanced level  
9. enough  
10. ordinary level

f. обычный уровень  
g. древние языки  
h. достаточно  
i. уровень  
j. продвинутый уровень

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is meant by “O” level?
2. When must you take “A” level exams?

1) People at secondary school in England (that is, pupils between the ages of twelve and eighteen) have two main exams to worry about, both called General Certificate of Education (G.C.E).
2) They take the first one when they are about fifteen. It’s called “O” (ordinary) level. There is an exam which you can take instead of “O” level: it’s called the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E), and it’s not as difficult as “O” level.
3) Most people take “O” level in about seven or eight different subjects. There are lots of subjects to choose from – everything from carpentry to ancient languages.
4) For a lot of jobs, such as nursing, you must have four or five “0” levels, and usually these must include English and Maths.
5) You may leave school when you are fifteen. But if you stay at school after taking “O” level, you go into the sixth form, and start working for the second main exam: “A” (advanced) level.
6) Most people take “A” level when they are about eighteen. It is quite a difficult exam, so people don’t usually take it in more than 3 subjects – and some only take one or two subjects.
7) Three “A” levels are enough to get you into most universities. For others, such as Oxford and Cambridge, you have to take special exams as well.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 5, 6, 7.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог:

1. The children are taken care of.
2. A new film is much spoken about.
3. I am sure this event will be commented upon in the newspapers.
4. His suggestions are never objected to.
5. Our lecturer is always listened to very attentively.
V. Choose the correct form of the verb to say in Active or Passive Voice and translate it into Russian:

1. They say that paper (invented, has been invented) in China.
2. This piece of music (is known, knows) to me.
3. He (will be examined, was examined) by the doctor soon.
4. We (discuss, had discussed) the problem already when you came.
5. It’s a very good class. It (teaches, is taught) by Mrs. Grey.

VI. Translate into Russian, paying attention to the conditional sentences:

1. It would be a pity if you married Fred.
2. If my English was better next year, I would go to the USA.
3. If I am free on Saturday I’ll go to the mountains.
4. She will have a nervous breakdown if she goes on like this.
5. If I had had time yesterday I would have helped you.
**Грамматический материал**

**Gerund**

(Герундий)

Герундий является неличной формой глагола, т. е. не согласуется с подлежащим, однако при этом имеет неопределенную и перфектную форму, а также формы активного и пассивного залога. Герундий образуется так же, как и причастие: к инфинитиву без частицы to добавляется окончание -ing.

основа глагола + -ing – reading

Обладая свойствами глагола и существительного, герундий может играть роль любого члена предложения (кроме простого сказуемого): подлежащего, части составного сказуемого, дополнения, определения и обстоятельства (табл. 6.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№ n/n</th>
<th>Функция</th>
<th>Пример</th>
<th>Перевод</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Подлежащее</td>
<td><strong>Reading</strong> is useful.</td>
<td>Чтение (читать) полезно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Именная часть составного сказуемого прямое дополнение</td>
<td>His hobby is <strong>reading</strong>.</td>
<td>Его любимое занятие (хобби) – чтение.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He likes <strong>reading</strong>, He knows of my <strong>reading</strong> English books</td>
<td>Он любит читать (чтение). Он знает о том, что я читаю английские книги</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Определение</td>
<td>There are many ways of <strong>translating</strong> this sentence</td>
<td>Существует много способов перевода этого предложения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Обстоятельство</td>
<td>He can translate this text <strong>without using</strong> a dictionary</td>
<td>Он может перевести этот текст, не пользуясь словарем</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Инфинитив**

Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) представляет собой неличную глагольную форму, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа. Инфинитив отвечает на вопросы «что делать?», «что сделать?». Формальным признаком инфинитива в английском языке является частица *to*, которая перед инфинитивом в некоторых случаях опускается.

Инфинитив в английском языке имеет четыре формы в активном залоге и две в пассивном (табл. 6.2).
Отрицание: not + infinitive. She asked me not to forget to post the letters.

Функции инфинитива

В английском языке инфинитив может выступать в качестве части составного именного сказуемого, а также выполнять роль других членов предложения (табл. 6.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№ п/п</th>
<th>Функция</th>
<th>Перевод</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Подлежащее: To read English books is useful</td>
<td>Читать английские книги полезно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Дополнение: I like to read English books in the original</td>
<td>Я люблю читать английские книги в подлиннике</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Часть составного сказуемого: Our aim is to master the English language</td>
<td>Наша цель – овладеть английским языком</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Определение: Here is the book to be read as soon as possible</td>
<td>Вот книга, которую нужно прочитать как можно быстрее</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Обстоятельство цели: He worked hard to master the English language</td>
<td>Он усердно занимался для того, чтобы овладеть английским</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Subject
(Сложное подлежащее)

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот (сложное подлежащее) состоит из следующих частей:
1) существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже;
2) глагола (обычно в страдательном залоге) + инфинитива.
Оборот переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением.

Структура предложения и перевод:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Подлежащее в общем падеже или местоимение</td>
<td>Сказуемое в пассивном залоге</td>
<td>Инфинитив</td>
<td>Второстепенные члены предложения</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He is said to know everything about this matter.
Говорят, что он знает все об этом деле.
He is supposed to be in his office now.
Предполагается, что он сейчас в офисе.

Complex Object
(Сложное дополнение)

Сложное дополнение – это сочетание существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже (напр. me, him, us, them) с инфинитивом или причастием I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Существительное в общем падеже или местоимение в объектном падеже</th>
<th>Инфинитив</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Конструкция употребляется с ограниченным числом глаголов: to believe, to consider, to know, to report, to say, to suppose, to think и др.

We consider him to be our greatest poet.
Мы считаем, что он наш величайший поэт.

После глаголов to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to make, to help, to let употребляется инфинитив без частицы to.

Don’t make me cry!

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to be founded  
2. a railway engineer  
3. to be headed by  
4. day-time department  
5. at the end of  
6. credit tests  
7. the course of study  
8. to be equipped with  
9. a nice stop  
10. at the head of  

a. во главе  
b. зачеты  
c. в конце чего-либо  
d. быть оснащенным  
e. инженер-железнодорожник  
f. прекрасное место  
g. быть основанном  
h. курс обучения  
i. стоять на пути  
j. дневное отделение

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the history of the University?  
2. What attracts students to the University?
Our University (Irkutsk State Railway Transport University)

1) Our University was founded in 1975. There were 3 faculties at the University: the Railway Construction faculty, the Railway Operation faculty and the Electro-mechanical faculty. In 2002 there appeared two more faculties: the Electro-technical faculty and the faculty of Computer Technologies and Systems.

2) I am a first-year student. I study at the Railway Construction faculty. I want to become a railway engineer. We study many subjects at the University: History of Russia, mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, general course of the railways, English, German or French. We have English classes every week. There are good laboratories, a library, and a Sports hall at our University.

The University is headed by a Rector. At the head of each faculty there is a Dean.

There are about 300 teachers. About 10 per cent of them are Professors and Doctors of Sciences.

3) More than 7,000 students study at the University, among them more than 4,000 at the day-time department and about 3,000 students at the extra-mural department. Students from Mongolia also have an opportunity to get a profound knowledge in different subjects. The University has 3 departments: the day-time department, the extra-mural department and the Institute of further education.

4) The academic year at the university is divided into 2 terms. At the end of each term our students have credit tests and examinations which are rather difficult.

The course of study at the University lasts 5 years. The first and second-year students study such general subjects as higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, a foreign language and others.

At the end of the 5th year the students get the diploma of a railway engineer.

5) The Irkutsk State Railway Transport University is a new building of modern design.

Our University has various laboratories which are equipped with up-to-date devices and apparatus. Here one can find computer classes, a big library including books on a wide range of different subjects and reading rooms. The students can live in comfortable students’ hostels. All the facilities are provided for students’ study and research.

Our University has become one of the largest higher educational institutions of Siberia. It is situated not far from the railway station and the River Angara in a very beautiful spot.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4.
IV. Выпишите из текста интернациональные слова и переведите их.

V. Задайте вопросы к предложению (What? How many years? Общий вопрос):
The University course lasts five years.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий:
1. Learning words without examples is useless.
2. The day was spent in packing.
3. It is a new and interesting way of working.

VII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитивные обороты:
1. The parents want me to become an engineer.
2. They are said to have finished the work in time.
3. She was the first lady to come here.
4. Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world.
5. He appeared to be a good teacher.
6. I felt I was followed.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. higher education a. быстро
2. to admit b. превратиться в
3. rapidly c. постоянно
4. a number of d. высшее образование
5. to turn into e. допускать, принимать
6. at present f. сотрудничать
7. to give attention to g. ряд чего-либо
8. to co-operate h. обмен студентами
9. constantly i. уделять внимание
10. the exchange of students j. в настоящее время

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:
1. What is the history of University?
2. What do you know about the studies at the University?
Belarusian State University

1) The Belarusian State University is one of the oldest institutions of higher education in Belarus. It was founded in 1921 and 1,010 workers and peasants were admitted to its 2 faculties that year.

2) The republic’s first higher school rapidly grew and developed and in the pre-war period a number of independent higher schools for medicine, pedagogics, national economy appeared on the basis of the University.

3) During the Great Patriotic War the University was razed to the ground by the nazi invaders.

4) In the post-war years the University was quickly restored and in a short period of time it turned into one of the largest institutions of higher education of the country.

5) At present the University has 12 faculties: Physics, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Chemistry, Geography, Biology, Philology, Journalism, History, Economy, Law which train specialists in 17 professions and 50 specializations. It has day, evening and correspondence departments where thousands of students study. There are more than 16,000 students at the University. They attend lectures and seminars. All the students study foreign languages. Students’ practical work is given much attention to.

6) The students of the teachers’ training faculties give lessons at secondary schools and work as leaders in children’s summer camps.

7) The University course lasts five years. An academic year is divided into two terms each ending in an examination session. Those who pass the exams successfully get a scholarship.

8) The students who have advanced knowledge in foreign languages work on a special curriculum and receive a special diploma which gives them the right to use a foreign language in their future work.

9) In 1967 the Belarusian State University was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour for its contribution to the development of science and academic training.

10) The University is a member of the International University Association and actively co-operates with the Universities of Sofia, Lyublyana, Warsaw and Krakow, Yena, Berlin and others. These Universities constantly expand the exchange of students, post-graduates and scientists.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 4, 8, 10.

IV. Выпишите из текста интернациональные слова и переведите их.

V. Задайте вопросы к предложению (When? What? How fast? Общий вопрос):
In the post-war period the University was quickly restored.
VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращаю внимание на герундий:

1. Smoking is bad for your health.
2. He finished working at this complex task.
3. On getting the letter he immediately read it.

VII. Переведите предложения, обращаю внимание на инфинитивные обороты:

1. Jim heard Mary burst into tears.
2. I want you to come to see me.
3. The University is considered to be the best in the region.
4. I got up early to be ready to leave at eight.
5. I spoke quietly so as not to frighten her.
6. Don’t let me forget to phone Jill.

Вариант 3

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. be divided into
2. to graduate (from)
3. to get a degree
4. to offer
5. to receive grants
6. to pay for
7. to depend on
8. income
9. away from home
10. competitive

a. предлагать
b. платить за
c. доход
d. вдали от дома
e. оканчивать вуз
f. делиться на
g. конкурсный
h. получать степень
i. получать стипендию
j. зависеть от

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the types of the Universities in Britain?
2. What is known about University life?

Universities of Great Britain

1) There are about 90 universities in Britain. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century universities such as London and Manchester, and the new universities. Some years ago there were also polytechnics. After graduating from a poly-
technics a student got a degree, but it was not a university degree. 31 former polytechnics were given university status in 1992.

2) Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years (including a year spent abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer (5-7 years).

3) Students may receive grants from their Local Education Authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents.

4) Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence.

5) Students don’t usually have a job during term time because the lessons, called lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings.

6) University life is considered “an experience”. The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home are also important. The social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars.

7) There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 4, 5, 6.

IV. Выпишите из текста интернациональные слова и переведите их.


VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на ге- рундий:

1. She was tired of telling him not to be lazy.
2. There was no chance of seeing our friends.

VII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитивные обо- роты:

1. The delegation is reported to have left Moscow.
2. University life is considered to be “an experience”.
3. I advise you to enter this University.
4. He is likely to be asked about it.
5. The first experiment proved to be a success.
6. They wanted me to study Law at the University.
I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. nearly
2. higher education
3. a few students
4. state Universities
5. to get a degree
6. at least
7. embassy
8. a foreign language
9. two-year course
10. classes

   a. несколько студентов
   b. получить степень
   c. посольство
   d. почти
   e. иностранный язык
   f. государственные университеты
   g. занятия
   h. высшее образование
   i. по крайней мере
   j. двухгодичный курс

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How many years do you study at American Universities?
2. Where can you get higher education in Britain?

Universities

1) Nearly half of all Americans go on to college (a place of higher education) when they leave school. Some colleges are small, with only a few hundred students, but some of the big state universities are huge, with up to 60,000 students. There are more than 2,600 universities in the USA, and nearly all colleges have both men and women students.

2) You can study many interesting subjects at college, in short or long courses, but if you want to get a degree, you have to study for at least four years. Classes usually start in September and go on to early June with a break in the middle.

3) If you want to study in the States, write to your nearest American embassy.

4) In Britain, you can get a degree in a university, in a “polytechnic”, or in some of the many colleges of further education. There are 42 universities in Britain; there are also many colleges in Britain that teach English as a foreign language. Some have short courses (a few weeks or months), and some have one- or two-year courses.

5) University classes start in October and go on until mid-June with two breaks, one at Christmas and one at Easter. Most degrees take three years, but some take four.

6) If you want to study in Britain, write to your nearest British embassy.
III. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 4, 5.

IV. Выпишите из текста международные слова и переведите их.

You can study many interesting subjects at college.

VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на ге-рунды:
1. The room is very dirty. It needs cleaning.
2. The book is interesting. It is worth reading.
3. People like talking about weather, past and money.

VII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитивные обороты:
1. Everybody knows her to study at Oxford University.
2. Have you ever seen Ulanova dance?
3. She seems to about fifty.
4. Her parents made her do the washing up.
5. His mother advises him to take a long walk.
6. He is likely to have done the work perfectly.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. founder a. производить впечатление
2. to produce an impression b. быть основным
3. an academic year c. состоять из
4. to be founded d. основатель
5. next year e. древние здания
6. to consist of f. учебный год
7. rows of hotels г. походить на
8. ancient buildings h. например
9. to look like i. на следующий год
10. for example j. ряды гостиниц

II. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:
1. What was T. Jefferson famous for?
2. What does the University look like?
University of Virginia

1) Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the University of Virginia. He was a universal man who wanted to know everything in the world. He studied many sciences, literature, he was an artist and an architect. But there are three main things he had done. As it is written on his monument after his death, he was author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia. And really the University of Virginia is the example of Jefferson’s talent as an architect. There are few buildings in America which produce such impression on everybody.

2) Jefferson began thinking of founding a University during his Presidency and wanted it to be like an academic village.

3) The first building was founded in 1817 on October 7. Next year there were 15,000 & given to found a state University. The first 68 students came for the opening the classes in March 1825 just before Jefferson’s death.

4) The University consists of nine pavillions, the central one called Rotunda the largest and dominates. There are rows of hotels which consist of the rooms of students, each room for two students. Between the rows of hotels there were gardens for professors. All pavillions were different, there were no two of them looked like each other. Jefferson used for his buildings the plans and details of ancient buildings. For example, the Rotunda looked like the Pantheon in Rome.

5) Jefferson saw the first students of his University. In the middle of the century the University grew and new buildings were built. In the middle of our century the gardens were restored and Rotunda was rebuilt.
THEATRES IN BRITAIN

Theatres are much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music-halls and cinemas are in the West End.

If you’re staying in London for a few days, you’ll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You’ll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle, and the upper circle. Then comes the pit and last of all the gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything – an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience. But, of course, if you’re not fond of music and singing, opera won’t interest you. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged – costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you’ll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies.

IRKUTSK

Irkutsk is one of the largest administrative, economic and cultural centres of Eastern Siberia. It is situated 66 kms to the west of famous Lake Baikal.

Irkutsk was founded more than three hundred years ago when a Cossack detachment headed by Yakob Pokhabov went up the Angara and chose a site for a settlement whose first dwelling appeared on the place where the Irkut falls into the Angara. It was after this river that the settlement was called Irkutsk.

People came here in search of the legendary treasures, forging their way through wild forests, defending themselves against wolf packs and sometimes battles with local peoples. The rumours were spread among the people of Russia and their foreign guests that packs of sables roamed the streets of Irkutsk. In 1682 Irkutsk became the centre of voevodstvo and in 1686 it gained the status of a town.

The town was fortunate enough to stand at the crossroads of the trade routes between the East and West. Through the town ran roads along which cart-loads of wax, iron and goods manufactured in Moscow, St. Petersburgh, and even Holland, England and Spain were brought to Siberia. In turn, caravans of fur-skins, mica, Chinese tea and silk left Siberia for the European part of Russia.
and to Europe. The town grew and in 1764 Siberia was divided into the Tobolsk and Irkutsk provinces. After that the town became the capital of Eastern Siberia.

The population of Irkutsk is about 600,000 people. The Irkutsk region covers about 770,000 square kilometres of arable land, taiga and tundra. The city has three rivers: the Angara, the Irkut and the Ushakovka which divide it into four large tracks of land. The rivers abound in salmon, greyling and other tasty fish found only in Siberia such as omul.

Irkutsk is a major scientific centre. The city has some academic institutes and a number of scientific institutions which are involved in the study of different problems.

Irkutsk is also famous as a student town. There are some institutions of higher education here, such as: the State University, the Polytechnical University, the Linguistic University and others.

It’s safe to say that Irkutsk is a cultural centre. The city has four theatres: the drama theatre, the music theatre, the puppet theatre, the theatre of young spectators, as well as, Philharmonic Society and a circus. The city has five museums, an exhibition hall, stadiums and so on. There are a lot of sights in Irkutsk, for example, the White House, the Decembrist’s House, the monument to the First Pioneers of Siberia, the Art museum, the Memorial and others. The Irkutsk State University’s scientific library contains over three million items, the Molchanov-Sibirsky Regional Library includes over one million items.

That’s why every year a lot of foreign tourists come to our city to visit world-famous Lake Baikal, enjoy its unique nature and get to know the history and sights of Irkutsk.

**WHY WAS WASHINGTON MADE THE CAPITAL OF THE USA?**

After the War of Independence the US needed a capital city. Choosing the site for the capital was a difficult task because different cities in different parts of the country wanted to be the nation’s capital.

In the end it was decided to build a new city. In 1791 George Washington the first president chose the place where the city now stands. He thought it was a good place because the Potomac River was large enough for ships to come as far as the site of the city. The land round the city was called the District of Columbia after Columbus, and the city on it was named Washington in honour of the country’s first president.

The architect of the new city planned straight street with trees on both sides, beautiful buildings and monuments to great people of the country.

By 1800 the president’s house was almost finished. The building for the Congress of the USA and some other buildings were built on a hill. These buildings were called the Capitol. Then the hill was renamed the Capitol Hill.
The President John Adams (the second one) and other members of the government moved to the new city of Washington, P.O. (District of Columbia).

**SHAKESPEARE’S BIRTHPLACE**

Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, is now one of the most popular tourist centres. But it was not so many years ago. In the 18th century only a few relics of Shakespeare were left – his tomb, New Place (a large house which was built in place of Shakespeare’s own house), the mulberry tree that he had planted, and his birthplace.

People from London and other places came to see these relics. Most of them came to New Place where they wanted to see the famous mulberry tree in the garden.

The owner of New Place wasn’t much interested in Shakespeare, He didn’t like the fact that so many visitors came to his house asking to see the mulberry tree. So in 1756 he cut down the tree and his life became quiet.

But it didn’t last long. The people who came to Stratford-on-Avon to see Shakespeare’s tree at first were surprised, then they got so angry that the owner of New Place had to leave Stratford.

After Stratford lost one of the most famous relics of Shakespeare, the city fathers decided to do something to attract people there. They asked the greatest actor of the time David Garrick to organize a festival in Stratford.

Garrick planned to do it in the first week of September, 1769. He wanted the festival to be the greatest outdoor festival staged in England.

At six o’clock in the morning of Wednesday September 6 the festival was opened. Many people came to Stratford. The first day was successful, and Garrick was happy. On the second day it rained hard. The second-day evening ended as it began – in the rain.

On the third day all the people left Stratford, Garrick returned to London very sad. But his festival was the beginning of a tradition. Stratford is now famous for its Shakespeare festivals. Every year a lot of people come to Stratford for the Festival season which lasts from April to September.

Слова и выражения

*relic* – предмет старины
*tomb* – могила, могильный камень
DECEMBRISTS

The nineteenth-century Decembrists are directly associated with the history of Irkutsk Oblast. The Decembrist uprising in December of 1825 is considered one of the first outbursts of liberal political thought, forcing many Russians to realize the severity of the country’s problems. Following the death of Alexander I, progressive-minded members of the upper class staged a revolt in St. Petersburg against autocracy and serfdom. Following the revolt, the government cruelly put down the revolt and punished the revolutionaries, executing five of their leaders and exiling 121 others.

The Decembrists spent approximately thirty years in the Lake Baikal region, much of the time imprisoned and forced into hard labor. During their exile, a large number formed a colony in the villages near Irkutsk. Toward the end of their term of exile, some of the Decembrists’ families were given permission to move to towns, while others continued to be separated for life. One significant point about the Decembrists’ experience was the loyalty of their wives, many of whom left their parents, friends, and even children to join their husbands in remote Siberia.

Being from the upper class, the Decembrists brought education and enlightenment, opening schools to further the education of all children, rich and poor, boy and girl. As a result, the Baikal Region and particularly Irkutsk benefits from the Decembrist educational and cultural legacy. Many Decembrist houses still stand in Irkutsk, as well as in Chita and Ulan-Ude.

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its administrative, economic, political and educational centre. It is one of Russia’s major cities with the population of about 9 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometres.

The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky and was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. At that time it was a small frontier settlement. By the 15th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city.

In the 16th century, under Ivan the Terrible, Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. In the 18th century Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon’s attack in 1812. During the war of 1812 three quarters of the city were destroyed by fire, but by the middle of the 19th century Moscow was completely rebuilt.

The present-day Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here; government offices are located here, too.
Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries.

Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries, as well as for the famous Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow, among them the unique Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Andrey Rublyov Museum of Early Russian Art and many others.

Moscow is a city of science and learning. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in the city, including a number of universities.

**HEALTH TIPS FOR TRAVELLERS**

Travel is fun. Travel is exciting. But it’s not fun or exciting if you get ill. You may think, “Not me. I won’t fall ill on my holiday!” But, for many people, that is what happens.

Of course you do not want to spend your holiday ill in bed. If you have heart trouble, you don’t want to make it worse. So what can you do to stay in good health? There are three things you should remember when you travel: relax, sleep and eat well.

A holiday is supposed to be a time for relaxing. But to our regret very often it is not. Think about what you do when you are a tourist. There are so many places to visit: museums, shops, parks and churches. You may spend most days walking around these places. This can be very tiring. Your feet may hurt. You’ve got a terrible headache after a few hours. If this is the way you feel, you should take a rest. Do not ask your body to do too much. A tired body means a weak body. And a weak body gets ill easily. So sit down for a few hours in a nice spot. In good weather, look for a quiet park bench. Or you can stop at a cafe. You can learn a lot by watching people while you rest.

You should not forget about sleep. If you want to stay healthy you need to get a good night’s rest. You may have trouble sleeping at night when you travel. Your hotel room may be noisy or the bed may be uncomfortable. If this is true, don’t hesitate to change rooms or hotels. Or, you may not get enough sleep for another reason. In many cities the nightlife can be very exciting. You may want to stay out late at night. In this case you should plan to sleep for an hour during the day. That extra hour can make a big difference.

Finally, if you want to stay in good shape, you must eat well. That means eating the right kinds of food. Your body needs fresh fruit and vegetables, and some meat, milk or cheese. No doubt when you are in a new country, you will wish to try new food. But you need to be careful about how much you eat. Try to avoid eating lots of rich food.
So remember this: if you want to enjoy your holiday, take good care of yourself. Give your body some rest. Get enough sleep and eat good, healthy food.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

In Russia children begin going to school at the age of seven. First they study at the elementary school. It lasts three or four years. At the elementary school children get the elementary education, they learn to read, write and count. From the fifth form the secondary education begins. Children begin teaming different subjects, such as Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Computing, Foreign Languages and so on. The nine-year secondary education is compulsory in our country, but after completing the nine-year schooling pupils face the first serious decision in their lives. They have to decide either to continue their studies in the tenth and eleventh forms at a general secondary school, or to transfer to specialized colleges, that is to say, choose a particular career. Colleges give young people a secondary education plus trade training. This means that after finishing a college they are both educated and financially independent, able to go straight to a job.

Except general secondary schools there are a lot of specialized schools, where more attention is paid to a particular subject, mostly to a foreign language. Besides, there are many private schools now, where the education is not free of charge.

After finishing school or college young people may enter institute or university to get the higher education. After finishing the fourth course they get the bachelor’s degree and after graduating from the higher educational establishment – the master’s degree.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

A university which calls itself “The Open University” suggests that all other universities are closed. And this is true because they are closed to everyone who does not have the time, the opportunity or the qualifications to study there. For these people who missed the chance of going to a conventional university, “The Open University” was set up by the British Government in 1967.

Most of the students work at home or in full-time jobs and can study only in their free time. They need to study about ten hours a week. As the university is truly “open”, there are no formal entry requirements, and students are accepted on a “first come, first served” basis. This is one of the more revolutionary aspects of the university.
Students are therefore of all ages and come from very different backgrounds. Some, such as teachers, want to improve their qualifications. Others, like retired people or mothers whose families have grown up, are at the O.U. because they now have the time to do something they have always wanted to do. Returning to “school” is difficult for most students, for they have forgotten – or never knew how to study, to write essays, and to prepare for exams. In addition to all the reading and writing assignments, students have got a lot of watching and listening to do, for there are weekly O.U. lectures broadcast on BBC television and radio.

To keep people from just giving up or collapsing under all of this work, each student gets the help and support of his own tutor / counsellor, who he meets regularly and can telephone in any crisis or difficulty. At the meetings, students get to know other students on the course and join with them into “self-help” groups. These groups meet in each other’s homes to discuss the texts and assignments, here too they find support and stimulation.
БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

### Приложение

#### Видовременные формы глагола

**Active Voice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Вид</th>
<th>Время</th>
<th>Simple (констатация факта)</th>
<th>Continuous (процесс)</th>
<th>Perfect (завершенность)</th>
<th>Perfect Continuous (процесс в течение некоторого периода времени)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>I write (Я пишу)</td>
<td>I am writing (Я пишу (сейчас))</td>
<td>I have written (Я написал (уже, только что))</td>
<td>I have been writing (Я пишу (уже час; с двух часов))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>I wrote (Я писал) (вчера; два дня тому назад)</td>
<td>I was writing (Я писал (вчера; в два часа; когда он вошел))</td>
<td>I had written (Я написал (вчера к трем часам; до того, как он пришел))</td>
<td>I had been writing (Я писал (уже два часа, когда он пришел))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>shall/will V (Я буду писать (завтра))</td>
<td>shall/will be +V-ing (Я буду писать (завтра в три часа))</td>
<td>will + have + V-ed/P.II (Я напишу (завтра к трем часам))</td>
<td>will + have + been + V-ing (Я буду писать (завтра в три часа; когда он придет))</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Вид</th>
<th>Время</th>
<th>V, Vs</th>
<th>am is are { + V-ing</th>
<th>have has { + V-ed/P.II</th>
<th>have been has { + V-ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>I write (Я пишу)</td>
<td>I am writing (Я пишу (сейчас))</td>
<td>I have written (Я написал (уже, только что))</td>
<td>I have been writing (Я пишу (уже час; с двух часов))</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>I wrote (Я писал) (вчера; два дня тому назад)</td>
<td>I was writing (Я писал (вчера; в два часа; когда он вошел))</td>
<td>I had written (Я написал (вчера к трем часам; до того, как он пришел))</td>
<td>I had been writing (Я писал (уже два часа, когда он пришел))</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>shall/will V (Я буду писать (завтра))</td>
<td>shall/will be +V-ing (Я буду писать (завтра в три часа))</td>
<td>will + have + V-ed/P.II (Я напишу (завтра к трем часам))</td>
<td>will + have + been + V-ing (Я буду писать (завтра в три часа; когда он придет))</td>
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### Passive Voice

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<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td><strong>am</strong>/<strong>is</strong>/<strong>are</strong> + V-ed/P.II</td>
<td><strong>am</strong>/<strong>is</strong>/<strong>are</strong> + being + V-ed/P.II</td>
<td><strong>have</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am instructed</td>
<td>Меня инструктируют (каждый год)</td>
<td>I am being instructed</td>
<td>Меня инструктируют (сейчас)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td><strong>was</strong>/<strong>were</strong> + V-ed/P.II</td>
<td><strong>was</strong>/<strong>were</strong> + being + V-ed/P.II</td>
<td><strong>had</strong> + been + V-ed/P.II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was instructed</td>
<td>Меня инструктировали (вчера)</td>
<td>I was being instructed</td>
<td>Меня инструктировали (вчера; в два часа; когда он вошел)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>will + be + V-ed/P.II</td>
<td>вместо отсутствующей формы употребляется <em>Future Simple</em></td>
<td>will + have + been + V-ed/P.II</td>
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<tr>
<td>I will be instructed</td>
<td>Меня будут инструктировать (завтра)</td>
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### Построение вопросов

вспомогательный глагол + существительное, местоимение + основной глагол без to + второстепенные члены предложения

Общий вопрос

вопросительное слово +

Специальный вопрос
Список наиболее употребительных нестандартных глаголов

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Перевод</th>
<th>Infinitive form</th>
<th>Past Indefinite</th>
<th>Participle II</th>
<th>Participle I</th>
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<td>done</td>
<td>doing</td>
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<td>ехать, водить (машины)</td>
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Учебное издание

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