# ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА

# Контрольные работы по английскому языку

# для студентов факультета заочного обучения

# 2 СЕМЕСТР

# Смотрова И.В.

# Сложеницына Л.В.

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# Предисловие

Учебно-методическое пособиепредназначено для студентов 1 курса заочного обучения ВГИФК. Заочная система обучения предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу студентов с учебной литературой. Основной целью заочной формы обучения студентов английскому языку в неязыковом вузе является формирование умения читать и извлекать информацию из иностранной литературы по специальности.

Обучение иностранному языку на заочном отделении неязыкового вуза предполагает следующие формы занятий:

* самостоятельная работа студентов с учебно-методической

литературой (см. список рекомендуемой литературы);

* выполнение перевода аутентичного текста по специальности в объеме 10000 печ. знаков
* выполнение контрольных работ;
* аудиторные занятия, проводимые с преподавателем;
* итоговый контроль в форме экзамена по окончании курса

обучения иностранному языку.

Курс включает выполнение двух контрольных работ и завершается экзаменом. Начинать работу надо с изучения краткого фонетического курса и правил чтения в английском языке. Грамматический материал студент должен проработать самостоятельно и закрепить выполнением контрольных заданий. Для самостоятельной работы по изучению иностранного языка студент – заочник может пользоваться учебниками для вузов заочного или очного обучения. Для повторения правил чтения и грамматики студент может использовать материал Приложения данного пособия.

При подготовке к выполнению контрольной работы №2 необходимо усвоить основные грамматические темы:

1. Модальные глаголы can, may, must и их эквиваленты.

2. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no, every и их производные.

3. Употребление местоимений many, much, little, few.

4. Использование существительного в функции определения. Перевод его на русский язык.

5. Пассивный залог и особенности перевода пассивных конструкций

6. Простые неличные формы глагола.

7.Герундий. Значение, употребление и перевод на русский язык.

После изучения курса студент заочного отделения должен уметь распознавать основные грамматические конструкции при работе с текстом (времена, залоги, типы вопросов, модальные глаголы, неличные формы глагола), уметь перевести незнакомый текст со словарем, распознавать значения слов по контексту, вести беседу с преподавателем на устные темы.

**Порядок выполнения и оформления контрольных работ**

Контрольную работу следует выполнять в отдельной тетради.

На обложке тетради необходимо указать фамилию, имя и отчество; курс; специальность; номер контрольной работы; вариант студента. Контрольная работа должна выполняться аккуратным, четким почерком, ответы на задания следует давать в развернутом виде. При выполнении контрольной работы необходимо переписать условия заданий и английский текст, оставлять поля для замечаний преподавателя. Задания должны быть представлены в той же последовательности, в которой они даны в контрольной работе. Допускается наличие только общепринятых сокращений. Выполненная контрольная работа **приносится студентом на практические занятия по иностранному языку во время сессии.** Если студент допустил в работе ошибки, он должен их исправить в той же тетради, учитывая рекомендации преподавателя, проверившего его работу. На экзамене студент должен ответить на вопросы преподавателя по материалу контрольных работ.

Контрольная работа, выполненная не полностью или не отвечающая предъявляемым к ней вышеперечисленным требованиям, не засчитывается.

Структура и содержание экзамена:

* письменный перевод специального текста со словарем (600 печатных знаков – 40 минут);
* беседа по одной из устных тем .

Грамматический материал проверяется в форме контрольных упражнений или тестов.

**Второй семестр**

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ**

1. Модальные глаголы can, may, must и их эквиваленты.

2. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no, every и их производные.

3. Употребление местоимений many, much, little, few.

4. Использование существительного в функции определения. Перевод его на русский язык.

5. Пассивный залог и особенности перевода пассивных конструкций

6. Простые неличные формы глагола.

7.Герундий. Значение, употребление и перевод на русский язык.

**Краткие теоретические положения:**

**1.Модальные глаголы** - это глаголы, обозначающие не само действие, а отношение к нему говорящего.

Модальные глаголы в английском языке не имеют формы инфинитива, неличных форм на -ed, -ing, не принимают окончание -s, -es в 3-ем лице единственного числа Present Indefinite, т.е. не спрягаются. Они образуют вопросительную и отрицательную формы без вспомогательного глагола. После модальных глаголов инфинитив другого глагола употребляется без частицы to (исключение глагол ought to).

**Can / could**

Этот модальный глагол имеет две формы: can - для настоящего времени, could - для прошедшего. Употребляется он:

1.Для выражения возможности или способности совершения действия. В этом значении переводится как "мочь", "уметь".

She can speak English well but she can't write it at all. Она может (умеет) хорошо говорить по-английски, но совсем не умеет писать.

2.Для выражения разрешения совершить действие (в вопросительных и утвердительных предложениях).

Can we go home? Можно нам идти?    Yes, you can go. Да, вы можете идти.

3.Для выражения запрета совершить действие, выраженного инфинитивом (только в отрицательных предложениях).

You can't speak at the lessons. На уроке разговаривать нельзя.

Для выражения просьбы (в вопросительных предложениях).

Can (could) you give me your dictionary? Вы не дадите мне свой словарь?

Форма could употребляется для более вежливого обращения.

**to be able to**

Сочетание to be able + инфинитив с частицей to является синонимом модального глагола can (см. пункт 1) для выражения возможности или способности совершения действия.

He is able to help you. Он может помочь вам.

He was able to help you. Он смог помочь вам.

He will be able to help you. Он сможет помочь вам.

**May / might**

Этот модальный глагол имеет две формы: may - для настоящего времени, might - для прошедшего. Глагол may употребляется для выражения:

Разрешения в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях.

You may go. Ты можешь идти.

May I help you? Разрешите вам помочь.

Запрещения в отрицательных предложениях.

You   may   not  come   here. Не смей сюда приходить.

Предположения, неуверенности в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях.

It may rain today. Возможно сегодня будет дождь.

Глагол might употребляется:

1.В придаточных дополнительных предложениях в соответствии с правилом согласования времён.

She said that he might take her book. Она сказала, что он может взять её книгу.

2.Для обозначения вероятности совершения действия.

He might come. Он, может быть, придёт.

to be allowed to

to be permitted to

Словосочетания to be allowed и to be permitted + инфинитив с частицей to являются синонимами   модального     глагола may (см. пункт 1).

I am allowed to use this device. Мне разрешено (я могу) использовать этот прибор.

He will be allowed to use this device. Ему разрешат.

**Must**

Глагол must употребляется:

1.Для выражения долженствования, необходимости произвести действие в настоящем или будущем.

I must go. Мне надо идти.

2.Для выражения запрещения в отрицательном предложении.

You  mustn't   do it. Нельзя этого делать.

3.Для выражения вероятности какого-либо действия, предположения.

He must have read this book. Он, вероятно, читал эту книгу.

4.Для обозначения настоятельного совета, рекомендации.

You must come and see my new flat. Ты должен прийти посмотреть нашу новую квартиру.

**to have (to)**

Глагол to have (to) употребляется в сочетании с инфинитивом с частицей to для выражения необходимости совершить действие в силу определённых обстоятельств. Соответствует русскому "придётся, пришлось".

It was very dark and we had to stay at home. Было очень темно, и нам пришлось остаться дома.

I don't have to stay here. Мне не нужно здесь оставаться.

**to be + Infinitive**

Сочетание глагола to be с инфинитивом употребляется для выражения необходимости совершения действия в соответствии с предыдущей договорённостью или заранее намеченным планом. Переводится как "должен, должен был" и т.п.

I was to meet her at 3 o'clock. Я должен был встретить её в 3 часа.

They are to begin this work at once. Они должны начать работу немедленно.

**shall, should**

Глагол shall выражает обещание, намерение, угрозу, предостережение.

He shall get his money. Он получит свои деньги.

The child shall be punished for it. Ребёнок будет наказан за это.

Глагол shall также выражает запрос относительно дальнейших действий.

Shall we begin? Нам начинать?

Глагол should в основном употребляется для выражения настоятельного совета, рекомендации.

You should see a doctor. Вам следует показаться врачу.

**2. 3 МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ И НАРЕЧИЯ**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ И НАРЕЧИЯ, ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ОТ SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY** | | | | |
| **ОСНОВНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ** | **ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ** | | | **ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ НАРЕЧИЯ** |
| **+thing** | **+body** | **+one** | **+where** |
| **Some** | **something**  ***что-то,***  ***что-нибудь, что-либо,***  ***нечто*** | **somebody**  ***кто-то,***  ***кто-нибудь, кто-либо,***  ***кое-кто,***  ***некто*** | **someone**  ***кто-то,***  ***кто-нибудь, кто-либо,***  ***кое-кто,***  ***некто*** | **somewhere**  ***где-то, где-нибудь, куда-то, куда-нибудь,***  ***куда-либо,***  ***куда угодно*** |
| **Any** | **anything**  ***что-нибудь,  все,***  ***что угодно*** | **anybody**  ***кто-то,***  ***кто-либо, кто-нибудь, всякий, любой*** | **anyone**  ***кто-то,***  ***кто-либо,***  ***кто-нибудь,***  ***всякий, любой*** | **anywhere**  ***где-нибудь,***  ***куда-нибудь,***  ***где угодно,***  ***куда угодно*** |
| **No** | **nothing**  ***ничто, ничего*** | **nobody**  ***никто, никого*** | **no one**  ***никто, никого*** | **nowhere**  ***нигде, никуда*** |
| **Every** | **everything**  ***всё*** | **everybody**  ***все*** | **everyone**  ***все, каждый*** | **everywhere**  ***везде, повсюду,***  ***всюду*** |

|  |
| --- |
| **МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ LITTLE, FEW, MUCH, MANY** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ С СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ** | | |
| **С  НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ** | С ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| **much** | **many** | ***много*** |
| **little** | **few** | ***мало*** |
| **a little** | **a few** | ***немного*** |

**4.Использование существительного в функции определения.**

Cуществительное в притяжательном падеже служит **определением** к другому, следующему за ним, существительному: the manager**’s** signature - *подпись управляющего*; the captain**’s** cabin - *капитанская каюта (каюта капитана)*.

Существительное может служить [**определением**](http://study-english.info/noun-attribute.php) к другому существительному и в том случае, когда стоит перед ним в общем падеже, т. е. без всякого изменения своей формы. Такое существительное переводится на русский язык [прилагательным](http://study-english.info/adjective.php) или существительным в одном из косвенных падежей:**cane** sugar - *тростниковый сахар*, **sugar** cane - *сахарный тростник*, **life** insurance - *страхование жизни*, **payment** agreement - *соглашение о платежах*, **cotton** market - *рынок хлопка*, **tin** trade - *торговля оловом*.

Если в предложении стоят несколько существительных подряд, основным является последнее, а предыдущие являются его определениями: state power **system** — ***система****государственной власти*.

Следует отметить, что некоторые исследователи, в том числе британские, говорят не об определениях (существительных), а именно о прилагательных: они полагают, что, например, слово 'door' – дверь может быть прилагательным со значением «дверной». Другие грамматисты всё-таки называют такие случаи употреблением существительных в функции определения.

Существительное с предшествующим [числительным](http://study-english.info/numeral.php), служащее определением, обычно стоит в форме единственного числа: the **five-year** plan - *пятилетний план*, a **ten-year** old girl - *десятилетняя девочка*, a **ten-pound** note - *банкнота в десять фунтов*.

Возможны случаи употребления формы множественного числа существительного в качестве определения существительного в единственном числе: It is a **sports** magazine. - *Это спортивный журнал (посвященный разным видам спорта).* We attended a **jobs** fair. -*Мы побывали на ярмарке вакансий (вакансии были различные).*

Между двумя существительными, выступающими в роли определения другого существительного не ставится дефис, если одно из них является (в свою очередь) определением ко второму: He was a **microwave oven** producer. - *Он был производителем микроволновых печей ( = производил микроволновые печи)*.

Во многих случаях существительному предшествует не одно, а два или более существительных в роли определения. На русский язык некоторые из них переводятся [прилагательными](http://study-english.info/adjective.php), а другие — существительными в одном из косвенных падежей: **home market** prices -*цены внутреннего рынка*, **meat price** decrease - *уменьшение цены на мясо*.

**5.Пассивный залог ( passive voice )**

Форма залога показывает, является ли подлежащее в предложении (лицо или предмет) производителем или объектом действия, выраженного сказуемым.

**Пассивный залог (passive voice)** показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, испытывает действие на себе:

Sam **baked** the big **cake.**

Сэм испек большой пирог.

The big **cake was baked** by Sam.

Большой пирог был испечен Сэмом.

Пассивный залог употребляется, когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несуществен, или когда действие или его результат более интересны, чем исполнитель.

**Образование пассивного залога**

Для того, чтобы получить форму глагола в пассивном залоге, необходим вспомогательный [глагол **to be**](http://www.native-english.ru/grammar/verb-to-be) в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и [причастие прошедшего времени](http://www.native-english.ru/grammar/participle) (**Participle II**) значимого глагола:

**to be + V-3 ( V-ed)**

This building **will be demolished** next month.  
Это здание будет снесено в следующем месяце.  
  
My dog **has been stolen**.  
Мою собаку украли.

В **отрицательных предложениях** частица **not**ставится после вспомогательного глагола, а если их несколько, то после первого из них:

He **has not been seen** anywhere.  
Его нигде не видели.

**Таблица времен пассивного залога**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Simple** | **Continuous** | **Perfect** |
| **Present** | **Am,is,are**  **V-3,-ed** | **Am,is,are**  **being**  **V-3,-ed** | **has been**  **V-3,-ed** |
| **Past** | **Was, were**  **V-3,-ed** | **Was, were**  **being**  **V-3,-ed** | **had been**  **V-3,-ed** |
| **Future** | **will be**  **V-3,-ed** | **---** | **will have been V-3,-ed** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Simple** | **Continuous** | **Perfect** |
| **Present** | **space**  **is explored** | **space**  **is being explored** | **space**  **has been explored** |
| **Past** | **space**  **was explored** | **space**  **was being explored** | **space**  **had been explored** |
| **Future** | **space will be**  **explored** | **---** | **space will have**  **been explored** |

Дополнение в предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге употребляется с предлогом **by** или **with**. Это дополнение соответствует русскому дополнению в творительном падеже без предлога.Дополнение с предлогом **by** выражает действующее лицо или действующую силу:

The fish **was caught by** the seagull. Рыба была поймана чайкой.

Если в конструкции указывается объект или материал, при помощи которого совершено действие, также употребляется предлог **with.** Дополнение с предлогом **with** выражает орудие действия:

* The room was filled with smoke. - Комната была полна дыма.
* The finger was cut with a knife. - Палец порезали ножом.

Например, «Китай делает эти компьютеры» мы переведем как — China makes these computers. Теперь рассмотрим предложение — Эти компьютеры делаются в Китае. Компьютеры не могут сами себя делать, поэтому мы употребляем пассив в настоящем времени (Present Simple Passive). Правильный перевод: These computers are made in China.

English is spoken all over the world

На английском говорят по всему миру

This wine is produced in Italy

Вино производится в Италии

Этот стол делается из дерева

This table is made of wood

They are often punished

Они часто наказываются

Мало делается

Little is done

**Вопросительные предложения в пассивном залоге**

Образование предложений разного типа во всех временах происходит без использования дополнительных средств (вспомогательные глаголы), а только через смену порядка слов: на первое место (в общих вопросах) и на второе (в специальных вопросах) выносится форма глагола to be.

Ряд английских глаголов может иметь два дополнения – прямое и косвенное. Наиболее употребительны to tell, to give, to offer, to show, to pay, to promise, to send, to teach, to allow, to ask, to answer, to forgive, to invite, to advise. Такие глаголы образуют двойные конструкции в пассивном залоге.

*A very good job was offered to me. I was offered a very good job.*

*He was promised a raise in the salary. A raise in the salary was promised to him.*

Многие глаголы в английском языке употребляются с дополнением, имеющим предлог. В таких случаях предлог занимает место после глагола в пассивном залоге.

*The doctor was sent for.*

*This film is much spoken about.*

*Why is he always laughed at?*

Глаголы to explain (smth to smb), to point out, to announce, to dictate, to describe, to mention, to repeat, to suggest, to propose могут образовывать только одну пассивную конструкцию.

*The decision was announced to us.*

*The difficulty was explained to her.*

*A new plan was suggested to us.*

**6. Простые неличные формы глагола.**

**Причастие** – это неличная форма [английского глагола](https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/english-verbs), которая обладает свойствами глагола, наречия и прилагательного.

Английские причастия делятся на причастие настоящего времени (**Participle I**) и причастие прошедшего времени (**Participle II**).

**Причастие настоящего времени** обозначает действие, проистекающее одновременно с действием, выраженным сказуемым:

Look at the man **crossing** the street. Взгляни на человека, переходящего улицу.

Причастие настоящего времени образуется при помощи окончания **-ing**:

to learn – learn**ing**

to speak – speak**ing**

Причастие настоящего времени употребляется для образования продолженных времён:

They are **watching** a new film now.

Сейчас они смотрят новый фильм.

They were **watching** a new film at that time last night.

Они смотрели новый фильм в это время вчера вечером.

They will be **watching** a new film at this time tomorrow.

Они будут смотреть новый фильм в это время завтра.

Несмотря на то, что и [**герундий**](https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/gerund), и **причастие настоящего времени** имеют окончание **–ing** и совпадают по форме, их можно различить по оттенку в значении. Причастие по своему смыслу ближе к прилагательному, а герундий – к существительному:

That man **shouting** at the policeman seems familiar. – обозначение признака – причастие

Тот орущий на полицейского человек кажется мне знакомым.

**Shouting** will not do any good. – обозначение некоего действующего лица или предмета – герундий

Крики делу не помогут.

**Причастие прошедшего времени**– это тоже неличная форма глагола, также имеющая свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Но в отличие от причастия настоящего времени, причастие прошедшего времени имеет лишь одну неизменяемую форму, по сути, это третья форма глагола. Причастие прошедшего времени в английском языке соответствует русскому страдательному причастию:

to give (давать) – given (данный)

to teach (обучать) – taught (обученный)

to break (ломать) – broken (сломанный)

**Delivered** goods will be stored in our warehouse.

Доставленные товары будут храниться на нашем складе.

**Причастие прошедшего времени** **образуется** так же, как и временная форма [Past Simple](https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/past-simple), то есть при помощи окончания **-ed**. Для [неправильных английских глаголов](https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/irregular-verbs) в таком случае нужно использовать их «третью» форму: look – looked – look**ed**

do – did – **done**

**Причастие прошедшего времени** (Participle II) **употребляется** для образования совершённых (перфектных) времён. Эти времена образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have, has, had, will have** и третьей формы глагола, т.е. причастия прошедшего времени.

Recently they **have watched** a new film. (Present Perfect)

Они недавно посмотрели новый фильм.

They **had watched** a new film before I came. (Past Perfect)

Они посмотрели новый фильм до того, как я пришёл.

They **will have finished** watching a new film by the time I come. (Future Perfect) Они закончат смотреть новый фильм к тому времени, как я приду.

Причастие прошедшего времени также употребляется для образования страдательного залога:

The museum **was opened** only last year.

Музей был открыт только в прошлом году.

Flowers **are grown** almost in any part of the world.

Цветы выращивают почти в любой части света.

**Причастие прошедшего времени** употребляется в функциях:

* **именной части составного сказуемого**

после глаголов: to be (быть), to feel (чувствовать), to look(выглядеть), to get

(становиться), to become (становиться), и др.

В этом случае Participle II переводится на русский язык страдательным

причастием, прилагательным или наречием:

*My pencil is broken. Мой карандаш сломан.*

*She looked scared. Она выглядела испуганной.*

*Joe felt depressed. Джо чувствовал себя угнетённо.*

* **Определения** - причастие может находиться как перед существительным, так и после него:

Clara looked at **the broken vase**.Клара посмотрела на разбитую вазу.

Clara looked at **the vase broken** by someone. Клара посмотрела на вазу, разбитую кем-то.

* **обстоятельства времени** - причастие отвечает на вопрос: *когда?* А в

функции обстоятельства причины на вопросы: *почему? по какой причине?*

**When asked** what he intended to do, he said he didn't know.

Когда его спросили, что он намеривается делать, он сказал, что не знает.

**Squeezed** by the ice, the steamer couldn't continue his way.Так как пароход был сжат льдом, он не мог продолжать путь.

* **сложного дополнения** с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже:

She heard **her name mentioned**. Она услышала, что упомянули её имя.

I want **the work done** immediately. Я хочу, чтобы работа была сделана немедленно.

*Примечание:*

Русские причастия прошедшего времени действительного залога переводятся на английский язык придаточными предложениями:

Делегация, **прибывшая** вчера, остановилась в гостинице "Москва".The delegation **that arrived** yesterday is staying at the hotel "Moskva".

Полицейский, **подошедший** к нему, попросил показать водительские права. The policeman **who came up** to him asked him to show his driver's license.

**7 .Герундий в английском языке Значение, употребление и перевод на русский язык.**

**Герундий** — это неличная форма [английского глагола](https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/english-verbs) с суффиксом **-ing**, соединяющая в себе черты существительного и глагола и несущая в себе оттенок значения некого процесса:

Playing – игра

Reading – чтение

Walking – прогулка

Our management encourages **working** overtime.

Наше руководство поощряет сверхурочную работу.

В русском языке формы, аналогичной герундию, нет. Ближе всего к герундию по смыслу в русском языке отглагольные существительные с суффиксами -(е) ние, -тие, -ка, -ство и др., а также глаголы в неопределенной форме:

Singing - пение, петь

Rubbing - трение, тереть

Waiting - ожидание, ожидать

**Образование герундия**

Герундий, как и Причастие I, образуется с помощью окончания **-ing**, прибавляемого с соответствующими орфографическими изменениями к инфинитиву любого глагола:

to run – runn**ing**

to live - liv**ing**

**Отрицательная форма герундия** образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится перед формой герундия:

for coming in time - за то, что пришел вовремя

for **not** coming in time - за то, что не пришел вовремя

Герундий в отличие от Причастия I, которое имеет только признаки глагола, имеет признаки двух частей речи: глагола и существительного.

Герундий никогда не имеет артикля и формы множественного числа и этим он отличается от существительного. Различие между существительным с окончанием **–ing** и герундием заключается в том, что существительное с **–ing** обозначает предмет, а герундий передает процесс (-ание, -ение):

**Finding** a new method is the only way out. (герундий)

Нахождение (чего?) нового метода — единственный выход.

The **findings** were of great importance. (существительное)

Эти находки имели огромное значение.

**Перевод герундия на русский язык**

Поскольку формы герундия в русском языке нет, его значение может передаваться существительным, инфинитивом, деепричастием, глаголом в личной форме и придаточным предложением:

**Reading** English books every day will improve your knowledge of the language. Ежедневное чтение английских книг улучшит ваше знание языка.

Does your son like **skating**?

Ваш сын любит кататься на коньках?

Не left the room without **saying** good-bye or **looking** at us.

Oн вышел из комнаты, не простившись и не взглянув на нас. I remember **hearing** this song in my childhood.

Я помню, что слышал эту песню в детстве.

The patient's quick recovery depends on his **following** the doctor's advice. Быстрое выздоровление больного зависит от того, будет ли он следовать советам врача.

**2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на модальный глагол must:**

1) Her English is very poor, she must study very hard. 2) They must spend more time on their English. 3) You must help her in every way possible. 4) We must learn at least ten new words every day. 5) He must leave at once. 6) The students must do their homework regularly. 7) You must do this important work quickly.

**2. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can или may. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1) ... I ask you to explain the rule once more? 2) ... you lend me your dictionary? 3) You ... take this book; I don’t need it. 4) It was a very popular song at the time, you ... hear it everywhere. 5) ... I ask you to do me a favour? 6) Atoms of different kinds ... join together in different ways. 7) They ... continue their experiment.

**3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на глаголы to have (to) и to be (to):**

1) It looks like raining. You have to take your raincoat. 2) Remember that we are to be at this place not later than eight. 3) He will have to stay there for a month. 4) We are to leave on Monday. 5) The children had to stay indoors because it was raining. 6) Nobody met me when I came, because I was to arrive by the ten o’clock train, but I couldn’t get a ticket for it. 7) We had to touch upon this question at the scientific conference. 8) You will have to work hard to finish the work in time.

**4. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами:**

1) She ... play chess well. 2) ... I take your pen? 3) ... I ask you a question? 4) You ... not talk at the lesson. 5) He ... not speak, English last year. 6) My sister ... not play the piano two years ago, but now she ... 7) You ... get this novel in our library. 8) I ... go to the library today to prepare for my report at the conference. 9) ... you do me a favour?

**5. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:** Образец: Не can play chess well. Can he play chess well? He can’t play chess well.

1) We must tell her this news. 2) He may smoke here. 3) She can speak English perfectly. 4) The students must translate the text at home. 5) We can go to the theatre tonight. 6) We shall be able to help them. 7) They had to wait for a long time. 8) His friend couldn’t get this book. 9) You were allowed to take this book home. 10) May I go home now? 11) They were allowed to come at four.

**6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление инфинитива:**

1) You must get up early to be in time for the lesson. 2) We sometimes stay at our institute to discuss the news. 3) One must study hard to know English well. 4) To improve pronunciation one must read aloud. 5) To learn how to use this method you must solve many problems. 6) He worked hard to complete his experiment in time. 7) It will take you much time to perform this work. 8) To translate this text without a dictionary you must know all the new words.

**7. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.**

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil. b) Everything (writing. written) here is quite right. 2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high. 3. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more. 4. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year. 5. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before. 6. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.

**8. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме герундия. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1) I enjoy (study) with Miss Smith. 2) They have finished (paint) our apartment at last. 3) Mr. Smith stopped (go) to his English class. 4) We are considering (buy) an automobile. 5) Do you mind (wait) a few minutes in the hall? 6) My little brother 88 enjoys (listen) to the radio. 7) You shouldn’t risk (go) out if you have a cold. 8) We shall appreciate (receive) an answer immediately. 9) She insisted on (help) me with the report.

**9. Закончите предложения и переведите их на русский язык:**

1) She is not interested in ... 2) He is fond of ... . 3) We both enjoy ... . 4) He is tired of ... 5) We all need more practice in ... 6) Do you mind ... ? 7) They are both very fond of ... 8) He hasn’t had any experience in ... 9) She left suddenly without

**10. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на неличные формы глагола:**

1) It’s no use (argue) when the matter is settled. 2) I don’t like to interrupt people when they are speaking. 3) It was very useful to hear the different opinions. 4) Shall we ever have a chance of seeing you here again? 5) He left suddenly without saying a word. 6) Do you think this book is worth reading? 7) She is not interested in learning English. 8) We went straight home instead of visiting his parents.

**11. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времени Present Indefinite после союзов when, while, if, before, after:**

1) If we get the tickets we shall go to the concert. 2) I shall let you know when she comes. 3) When a child leaves the junior school, he will go to a secondary school of one type or another. 4) When this lesson is over, we shall have a break. 5) Before you translate the text, you will learn the new words. 6) When the weather is fine, we shall go for a walk. 7) He will translate this article, if you give him a dictionary. 8) I shall tell you about it after I learn some new facts.

**12. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на окончания -s, ’s, -s’:**

1) In England there is an infants’ school and a junior school. 2) It was not our idea, it was theirs. 3) My friend’s sons read English well. 4) She studies English and French at the courses of foreign languages. 5) The students of our group like to read English books. 6) Our scientists’ discoveries in the exploration of outer space are known all over the world. 7) This engineer’s report contains very interesting data.

**13. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на место наречий в предложении:**

1) We usually go for a walk in the park on Sunday. 2) He has always prepared his lessons. 3) He is planning to visit us at our home tonight. 4) Nobody ever has a bad 89 word to say about Nick. 5) He promised to give me an answer in the morning. 6) My friend often goes to Leningrad on business trips. 7) She is always late for the lessons. 8) He is often too busy to eat lunch. 9) I never go for a walk on Sunday. **14. Переведите предложения на русский язык, употребляя наречия, данные в скобках:**

1) He prepares his lessons. (carefully) 2) She plays the piano. (well) 3) I have spoken to him about that. (often) 4) Does he fail to prepare his homework? (sometimes) 5) He is going to leave for Leningrad. (tomorrow) 6) She stayed with me. (seldom) 7) I saw Mr. Smith in the cafeteria. (yesterday) 8) Have you visited that city? (ever) 9) Have you finished writing your exercises? (already)

**15. Замените в следующих предложениях действительный залог страдательным. Переведите предложения на русский язык:** Образец: They developed a new method of teaching. A new method of teaching was developed by them. – Новый метод обучения был разработан ими.

1) The audience enjoyed the concert very much. 2) The little boy ate the cake. 3) The teacher corrects our exercises at home. 4) They started a dancing class last week. 5) Everybody will see this film soon. 6) The teacher returned our written work to us. 7) Mr. Smith will leave the tickets at the box-office. 8) The students translate texts during the lessons. 9) Mary took that book from the desk.

**16. Замените в следующих предложениях страдательный залог действи- тельным. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

Образец: This letter was written by John. John wrote this letter. - Джон написал это письмо.

1) The entire city was destroyed by the fire. 2) The lecture was attended by many people. 3) The book will be published in spring. 4) The class is taught by Mr. Smith. 5) It was designed by a French engineer. 6) This book is always read by the students of the first course. 7) The letter was left on the table. 8) The house was struck by lightning. 9) The cries of the child were heard by everyone.

**17. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:**

Образец: Не was sent to New York. Was he sent to New York? 90 He was not sent to New York.

1) The first prize was won by John. 2) Our exercises are corrected each night by the teacher. 3) The mail is delivered at ten o’clock. 4) The bridge will be finished this year. 5) The contract will be signed tomorrow. 6) His report was listened to with great interest. 7) The film is much spoken about. 8) All the letters are looked through by the secretary. 9) All these books were published by this publishing house.

**18. Переведите следующие пары предложений и определите, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова:**

1) A deaf child **studies** literature with his parents. Serious reasons changed his results in these **studies**. 2) Water can freeze and become **solid**. Iron is a **solid**. 3) These **works** of art belong to the famous painter. She **works** at school. 4) Heat brings about many **changes** in materials. Any material **changes** when it is heated. 5) They wanted to find the most **gifted** children. He was **gifted** by nature with great talent to write poetry.

**19. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:**

music school, full-part students, five-year plan, high speed car, University Art Department, district music school, labor time, television programme, fresh-water pond, research laboratory equipment.

**20.Переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните предложения, где используются времена групп Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляется Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) в трех временах групп: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.**

**`Coke is it'**

One of the strongest global products today is 'Coca-Cola'. Coke was originally invented by a pharmacist called Dr Pemberton in 1886. Pemberton produced a syrup for a new drink and accidentally added carbonated water. The result was a soft drink that was called 'both delicious and refreshing'. During its first year Pemberton sold just nine bottles per day, but from these small beginnings 'Coca-Cola' gradually grew into the world's largest manufacturer of soft drinks.

Every day, 'Coca-Cola' products are served more than 1 billion times to people in more than 200 countries. In Great Britain alone over 10 billion 'Coca-Cola' products are consumed each year. In fact in many countries soft drinks have become more popular than traditional drinks. Tea used to be Britain's number one drink, but today the average British person drinks 188 litres of soft drinks a year, but only 157 litres of tea.

Why is 'Coca-Cola' so popular? The main reason is its powerful marketing. The Coca-Cola Company sponsors global events like the FIFA World Cup, Olympic Games and European Championships. From Beijing to Boston, people know the 'Coca-Cola' brand. They see it on their televisions, in magazines and on supermarket shelves. Positive slogans such as 'Things go Better with Coke', 'It's the Real Thing' and 'Coke is It' associate 'Coca-Cola' with good experiences and feeling happy. Yet although 'Coca-Cola' is an American company, only a third of its sales are in North America. Most of its sales are from the rest of the world.

Which is the number one global drink? 'Coke' is it.

**21.Переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните предложения, где используются времена групп Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляется Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) в трех временах групп: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.**

**Sydney Opera House**

Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. Since then it has appeared on T-shirts, postcards, in books, on travel programmes and in millions of photo albums. Thanks to its unique shape, Sydney Opera House is one of the most photographed buildings in the world!

The building was built by a Danish architect called Jorn Utzon. Utzon gave the building its unusual look by creating a roof which looked like palm tree fronds. Work first started on the Opera House in 1957. The Australian government gave Utzon $7 million and just four years to finish it. Unfortunately, there were lots of delays as well as money problems, so the Opera House wasn't actually finished until 1973. By then the total cost of the building was over $100 million!

Today the Opera House is one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world. It has around 3,000 events every year which are watched by over two million people. There are five main concert halls used for a wide variety of performances including classical, opera, pop and jazz. Artists as different as Pavarotti and the pop group INXS have performed there, and the largest hall can seat 2,679 people.

If you want to see a concert however, you'll need to book in advance - the best seats are hard to get and they're very expensive! But whether you go to a concert or not, a visit to Sydney wouldn't be complete without a trip to the Sydney Opera House.

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2**

**Вариант 1**

**1.Употребите модальные глаголы *can*, *may, must, need* там, где это необходимо.**

You ...write the letter now. You ...do it tomorrow.

Paula ...speak Italian but she ...not speak French.

He ...forget to come to the conference. He is so absent-minded!

It's a fantastic film. You ...see it.

Be happy! You ...not be sad.

**2.Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, где это необходимо.**

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema ..........

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV .....

This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

**3.Перепишите и письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните в тексте предложения в страдательном залоге и дайте их перевод. 2) Выпишите предложения, где употребляются простые неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие. Укажите их форму и роль в предложении.**

**Rag Week**

One of the most exciting weeks in the student calendar is 'Rag Week'. Universities all over the UK invite students to take part in weird and wonderful events organized by their student union - and all to help a good cause. At Leeds University for example, students can hitchhike to Paris, take part in a fashion show, experience a bungee jump, or do a fire walk. All the events are sponsored, and students usually raise thousands of pounds for charities such as 'Help the Aged' and 'The Children's Heart Surgery Fund'.

So how did it all start? The idea for Rag Week was originally from America and England,' says Student Union President Ella Ford. 'Its main aim has always been to raise money for charity, but it's also a good way to meet people and have some fun!' And what are the most popular activities? 'Fun runs and hitchhiking,' says Ella. 'This year we've been organizing a sponsored hitch to Morocco. The journey will be 1,600 miles and once students get there, they'll spend a week teaching English to local children.'

Hitchhiking is one of the harder events, but there are lots of other ways students can help. In fact they can do as little or as much as they like, from helping to run an event like a charity run, to setting up a completely new challenge. 'You don't need to have any experience to help with Rag Week,' says Ella. 'Just some free time, a bit of imagination and a lot of enthusiasm!'

**4.Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present or Past Indefinite Passive).**

...these rooms (to clean) every day?

Glass .... (to make) from sand

Stamps (to sell) in a post office.

This room (not to use) very often.

...we (to allow) to park here?

(the office / clean / yesterday)

(how / these windows / break?)

(three people / injure / in the accident)

(my bicycle / steal / a few days ago)

(when / this bridge / build?)

**5.Замените в следующих предложениях действительный залог страдательным, обращая внимание на времена группы Continuous (A), Perfect (B).**

They are building a new ring road round the city. (A)

Somebody is using the computer at the moment.

I didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation.

They have built a new hospital near the airport. (B)

Somebody has cleaned the room.

When we got to the stadium we found that they had cancelled the game.

**6.Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив (The Infinitive), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

The Professor wants you to take part in the investigation.

The conference to be held in London is sure to arouse the interest of foreign scientists.

To learn new English words is important.

Dan persuaded me to include this article into the list.

I've never been to Iceland but I'd like to go there.

**7.Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните герундий (The Gerund), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

The storm prevented the ship from reaching the port in time.

He did not like being read to.

She doesn't allow smoking in the house.

Swimming against the current was difficult and dangerous work.

Be careful in crossing the street.

**8.Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle I), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

When writing a telegram he must use as few words as possible.

The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn.

Having plenty of time we decided to walk to the station.

The rising sun was hidden by the clouds.

When I entered the room, I gave the letter to the woman sitting at the window.

**9.Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle II), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

A broken cup was lying at the table.

All books taken from the library must be returned next week.

Many discoveries made by Russian chemists in the field of biology form the new conception of matter and will help in creating materials unknown in nature.

Asked whether he intended to return soon, he replied that he would be away for about three months.

The firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles produced by our plants.

**10.Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (времена групп страдательного залога - Passive Voice). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

We ... (invite) to the party but we didn't go.

The museum is very popular. Every year it ...(visit) by thousands of people.

Many buildings ...(damage) in the storm last week.

A new road is going to ...(build) next year.

'Where's your jacket?' 'It ...(clean). It will be ready tomorrow.'

**Вариант 2**

**1.Употребите модальные глаголы *can*, *may, must, need* там, где необходимо.**

I like this hotel room. You ...see the mountains from the window.

...I open the door to his room?

We've got enough food so we ...go shopping.

The game tomorrow is very important for us. We ...win.

You ...not forget to turn of the light before you leave.

**2.Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, где это необходимо.**

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema ..........

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV .....

This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

**3.Перепишите и письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните в тексте предложения в страдательном залоге и дайте их перевод. 2) Выпишите предложения, где употребляются простые неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие. Укажите их форму и роль в предложении.**

**The World is not** **Enough**

He's one of the most famous characters in film history and over three billion people have watched him -that's half the world's population! Since 1962 he's been in twenty films, or one film every two years. Who is he? He's Bond ... James Bond.

The British writer, Ian Fleming, created James Bond in 1953. Fleming was a typical English 'gentleman'. He was educated at Eton (an expensive school in England), then worked as a journalist before becoming a banker in London. However, during the war his life completely changed when he worked as a spy in Russia. He wrote most of his novels about his own interesting experiences.

Although the Bond novels were exciting action stories about spies, they didn't become well known until they were made into films. When the first film *Or No* opened in Britain in 1962, Fleming became famous overnight. However, it wasn't until *Goldfinger* in 1964 that James Bond became successful around the world. *Goldfinger* broke box office records at home and abroad. The phrase `I'm Bond ... James Bond' was recognised all over the world.

Will Bond films continue to entertain us in the future? The answer is probably 'yes'. There will always be James Bond fans because audiences will always enjoy exciting thrillers. The last film, *The World Is Not Enough,* made an amazing £6.2 million in its first weekend! The truth is that James Bond films, with their fast cars,

**4. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present or Past Indefinite Passive). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

The room ...(to clean) every day.

Paper ...(to make) from wood.

Many American programmes ...(to show) on British television.

This room (not to use) very often.

We (to allow) to park here?

(Where / you /born?)

(I / not / wake up / by the noise.)

(My car / steal /last week)

(We / not/ invite / to the party.)

(When / these houses /build)?

**5. Замените в следующих предложениях действительный залог страдательным, обращая внимание на времена группы Continuous (A), Perfect (B).**

The students are taking examinations in the next room. (A)

At seven o'clock, when you telephoned, I was reading the newspaper.

They were discussing this problem when we came in.

The students had translated the text before the bell rang. (B)

She had finished her work by this time yesterday.

They will have built a new house in our street by the end of the year.

**6. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив (The Infinitive), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

The assistant came to the University to speak to the Professor before the lectures.

To play with matches is dangerous.

He was seen to leave the house.

Let me help you with your work.

I don't want you to be angry with your brother.

**7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните герундий (The Gerund), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

There is no excuse for his doing such a thing.

Their leaving before the end of the concert attracted attention.

After sleeping for about an hour he was wakened by a loud noise.

I dislike borrowing things from people.

I wouldn't recommend eating in that restaurant. The food is awful.

**8. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle I), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

They looked at the flying plane.

When going home I met my brother.

The customs officer stood on deck counting the cases.

Feeling tired, I went to bed early.

A person bringing good news is always welcome.

**9. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle II), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

Water used for drinking must be boiled.

They sent us a list of goods imported by this firm.

Most of the suggestions made at the meeting were not very practical.

There was a tree blown down in the storm last night.

The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.

**10. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (времена групп страдательного залога - Passive Voice). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

She's famous now, but in a few years her name will ...(forget).

'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it ...(already/do).'

Milk should ...(keep) in a fridge.

...(you/ever/bite) by a snake?

My bag ...(steal) from my car yesterday afternoon.

**Вариант 3**

**1. Употребите модальные глаголы *can, may, must, need* там, где необходимо.**

Sandra ...drive but she hasn't got a car.

What are you doing for your holidays? I haven't decided yet. I ...go to Ireland.

Whatever you do you ...not touch that switch. It's very dangerous.

I understand the situation perfectly. You ...not tell further.

Congratulations on passing your exam. You ...be very pleased.

**2. Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, это где необходимо.**

Sue drinks ...tea.

We'll have to hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Did it cost ...to repair the car?

I don't know ...people in that town.

They've got so ...money they don't know what to do with it.

**3. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните в тексте предложения в страдательном залоге и дайте их перевод. 2) Выпишите предложения, где употребляются простые неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие. Укажите их форму и роль в предложении.**

**The Time Machine**

'Gentlemen, the first time machine,' said Professor Grainger, proudly. His three friends looked at it. It was a small box with a switch, a dial, and a red button. 'All you have to do is hold it in your hand, set the date you want, press the button, and you're there!'

Dr Smedley, one of the other three scientists, picked it up and held it carefully in his hand. 'But the question is, does it work? Can you really travel back into the past?' 'Of course!' said the professor, 'I've tested it myself several times.

Suddenly Dr Smedley turned on the machine and began changing the dial. 'What are you doing, you idiot,' shouted Professor Grainger , and he tried lo take the machine away from Smedley.

'Leave me alone! shouted Smedley. 'Don't try to stop me! I'm going back to 1947!' 'Why?' shouted the professor. `Because I want to find my grandfather and kill him. He was a terrible man. He made my grandmother's life impossible, and my parents' too. I've always wanted to do this!' He pressed the red button ...

Smedley was standing in a field. He knew exactly where he was. He was near the village where he lived when he was a child. He remembered everything very clear! He walked along the road towards his grandfather's farm. He passed a young boy working in the fields and shouted to him, 'Hey, you! What year is it?' 'What year? 1947, of course,' answered the boy. He looked surprised.

On the way Smedley picked up a strong piece of wood. When he got to the farm he saw a young man with red hair standing outside. The man was hitting a dog savagely with a whip. Smedley recognized him at once.

'Slop that!' shouted Smedley. His grandfather turned and looked at him. 'Who are you? Why shouldn't I hit my dog if I want to?' Smedley hit him hard on the head with the piece of wood.

Sixty years later Professor Grainger said proudly, `Gentlemen, the first time machine.' His two friends looked at it.

**4. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present or Past Indefinite Passive). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

Most of the Earth's surface ...(cover) by water.

The letter ...(post) a week ago and it ...(arrive) yesterday.

While I was on holiday, my camera ...(steal) from my hotel room.

The park gates ...(lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.

The boat ...(sink) quickly but fortunately everybody ...(rescue).

Ron's parents ...(die) when he was very young. He and his sister ... (bring) up by their grandparents.

Why ...(Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?

The company is not independent. It ...(own) by a much larger company.

Where ...(these photographs/take)? In London?

I saw an accident last night. Somebody ...(call) an ambulance but nobody ...(injure) so the ambulance ...(not/need).

**5. Составьте предложения из слов в скобках, используя Perfect Passive или Continuous Passive. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) ....

This room looks different, (you / paint?) ....

Tom gets a higher salary now. (He / promote) ....

Ann can't use her office at the moment, (it / redecorate) ....

The photocopier broke down yesterday, but it is working again. (It / repair) ....

**6. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив (The Infinitive), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

The best thing for you to do is to follow your friend's advice.

We believe him to be a very talented scientist.

Are they already here? I expect them to come much later.

At school our teacher made us work very hard.

To skate is pleasant.

**7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните герундий (The Gerund), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

She was quite disappointed at not seeing them there again.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

He enjoyed sleeping in the open air.

Our meeting him there was a pleasant surprise.

She wrote the letter without my knowing it.

**8. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle I), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

While skating yesterday he fell and hurt himself.

Knowing the English language well, he can translate newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Do you know the woman talking to Tom?

This house is empty. There is nobody living in it.

Arriving at the station I called a porter.

**9. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle II), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

When crossed the bridge, he saw a small village, which was situated at the foot of a hill.

Most of the goods made in this factory are exported.

The piece of paper was blank. There was nothing written on it.

Books read in childhood seem like old friends.

She showed the travelers into the room reserved for them.

**10. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (времена групп страдательного залога - Passive Voice). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

These shirts are clean now. They ...(wash).

My watch is broken. It ...(repair) at the moment.

When ...(the camera/invent)?

The information will ...(send) to you as soon as possible.

The museum is very popular. Every year it ...(visit) by thousands of people.

**Вариант 4**

**1.Употребите модальные глаголы *can*, *may, must, need* там, где необходимо.**

...I open the door to his room?

We've got enough food so we ...go shopping.

I like this hotel room. You ...see the mountains from the window.

Whatever you do you ...not touch that switch. It's very dangerous.

I understand the situation perfectly. You ...not tell further.

**2.Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, где это необходимо.**

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

We'll have to hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Did it cost ...to repair the car?

I don't know ...people in that town.

**3.Перепишите и письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните в тексте предложения в страдательном залоге и дайте их перевод. 2) Выпишите предложения, где употребляются простые неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие. Укажите их форму и роль в предложении.**

**Shopping: a pain or a pleasure?**

Some women include shopping in their list of favorite activities. Men traditionally hate it. Here's what some of our readers think.

**Aisha, 32**

1 like shopping, but it depends who I go with. Trying to shop with young children is a nightmare! I don't like shopping with my husband either because he's always in a hurry, or worries about spending money. But shopping with friends is fun, and I like going on my own too.

**Simon, 28**

I don't really enjoy shopping. In fact it's a pain! I find it stressful because I'm always afraid of making mistakes. I've got a collection of awful 'mistakes' at the back of my wardrobe, which I never wear! But I don't mind going with my girlfriend, because she helps me choose. I think women are better at buying clothes than men. They've got better taste and they always know what's in fashion.

**Ivan, 30**

I'm not interested in shopping at all - in fact I hate it. My wife buys all my clothes and brings them home. I try them on and if I like them, I keep them. If not she takes them back. Choosing things from catalogues and the TV shopping channels is the only kind of shopping I enjoy.

**Rosa, 24**

I love shopping, but not on a Saturday or during the sales, when the shops are really crowded. I prefer shopping alone. Buying things often takes me a long time because I never buy the first thing I see. I always look around other shops to see if I can find the same thing cheaper. I'm quite good at finding a bargain. I hate shopping in large supermarkets, and prefer buying food in small shops or street markets.

**4. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present or Past Indefinite Passive). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

The room ...(to clean) every day.

Paper ...(to make) from wood.

The letter ...(post) a week ago and it ...(arrive) yesterday.

While I was on holiday, my camera ...(steal) from my hotel room.

(We / not/ invite / to the party.)

(When / these houses /build)?

Most of the Earth's surface ...(cover) by water.

The park gates ...(lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.

The boat ...(sink) quickly but fortunately everybody ...(rescue).

Ron's parents ...(die) when he was very young. He and his sister ... (bring) up by their grandparents.

**5. Замените в следующих предложениях действительный залог страдательным, обращая внимание на времена группы Continuous , Perfect .**

There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) ....

This room looks different, (you / paint?) ....

They were discussing this problem when we came in.

The students had translated the text before the bell rang. (B)

She had finished her work by this time yesterday.

They will have built a new house in our street by the end of the year.

**6. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив (The Infinitive), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

I don't want you to be angry with your brother.

We believe him to be a very talented scientist.

Are they already here? I expect them to come much later.

At school our teacher made us work very hard.

To play with matches is dangerous.

**7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните герундий (The Gerund), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

I dislike borrowing things from people.

Our meeting him there was a pleasant surprise.

She wrote the letter without my knowing it.

There is no excuse for his doing such a thing.

I wouldn't recommend eating in that restaurant. The food is awful.

**8. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle I), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

A person bringing good news is always welcome.

Do you know the woman talking to Tom?

This house is empty. There is nobody living in it.

Arriving at the station I called a porter.

Feeling tired, I went to bed early.

**9. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастие (Participle II), укажите его функцию в предложении. Письменно переведите предложения.**

They sent us a list of goods imported by this firm.

Water used for drinking must be boiled.

Most of the goods made in this factory are exported.

The piece of paper was blank. There was nothing written on it.

The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.

**10. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (времена групп страдательного залога - Passive Voice). Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.**

These shirts are clean now. They ...(wash).

Milk should ...(keep) in a fridge.

...(you/ever/bite) by a snake?

My bag ...(steal) from my car yesterday afternoon.

My watch is broken. It ...(repair) at the moment.

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### READING

### The History Of The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were originally an ancient Greek religious festival in honour of Zeus, held in Olympia near Mount Olympus, the mythical home of the gods. An athletic festival with competitions in music and poetry was held every four years on the island of Peplos in Southern Greece. The period between the games was called an Olympiad.

The initial date for the beginning of the Games was 776 B.C. They were held every four years, in the middle of the summer, and lasted five days; the main condition of the festival was that there should be peace throughout Greece. The festival became a symbol of peace and friendship.

The ceremonies included contests in oratory, poetry, music and art, as well as in athletic skills like wrestling, boxing, horse and chariot racing, throwing the javelin and running.

The Olympic Games were an exclusively male festival, open to young men from all the Greek cities. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympic Games, or even to attend and watch them, though there are legends of girls having done so in disguise. The winners were given laurel wreaths in the temple of Zeus. To be a victor in the classical Olympic Games was a great honour not only for the athlete but for his *city*too.

The Olympic Games were held for nearly twelve centuries. Factionalism and controversies over the status of competitors became so fierce and disruptive in later years that the Games were finally abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius in 392 A.D. as a disturbance of Roman peace.

The Olympic Games were revived only at the end of 19-th century due to Baron Pierre de Coubertin. In 1894 he addressed the International Congress of Athletes and pointed out the importance of sports in the peoples' life.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896 to signify the succession of the tradition. In 1896 311 athletes, competing in nine sports represented 13 countries in the Olympic Games. Since then, except in 1916, 1940 and 1944, the Olympic Games have been held every leap-year in different countries of the world. The International Olympic Committee is responsible for the programme, the number of participants, and the city-host for the Games.

At first the modern Games were limited to men. Women first competed in the Games in 1910, playing golf, but real women's participation only began in Paris in 1924 with the inclusion of women's athletics in the programme. In recent Olympiads the women's programme has been greatly extended.

Winter sports were brought into the Olympic programme through the organization of special Winter Games, first held in France at Chamonix in 1924, with competitions in ice hockey, speed skating, figure skating and skiing. These are still the basic events of the winter programme, with the addition of bobsleigh and toboggan races.

Each Olympiad the size of the Olympic Games has been growing in the scale of competition, number of competitors, and size of the audience watching them.

Nowadays the Olympic Games have become a wonderful tradition which helps to bring people closer together.

### Sports In Great Britain

Whenever you strike up a conversation in Britain maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably get around to two subjects -- the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament.

English people are fond of all kinds of sports. England is a sports-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized competitive sports, which attract huge crowds to encourage their favorite team to victory, athletic games played for recreation and others.

The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, and darts.

The game peculiarly associated with England is **cricket**. Cricket is an English game. Not many Scots, Irish or Welsh play it. Many other games that are English in origin have been accepted with enthusiasm in other countries; cricket has been seriously and extensively accepted only in the Commonwealth, particularly in Australia, India, and Pakistan.

Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. Cricket is slow, and a spectator, sitting in the afternoon sun after his lunch, may be excused for having a little sleep for half an hour. Cricket is making no progress in popularity. Most popular is football.

**Football**, the most popular game in the world, is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. It is the national sport and British club teams are often successful in Europe.

The football season in Britain lasts from late summer (end of August) to late spring (early May). Football, or soccer, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from rugby football, is the most popular sport. Most young lads begin by kicking a tennis ball or tin-can up and down the street, and some of them end by playing for their town club. Football clubs in England are based on towns like Manchester, Birmingham, Portsmouth, and all have nicknames -- Norwich are the Canaries, because of their yellow shirts, Portsmouth -- the Sailors, because the town is a port, Wolverhampton -- the Wolves, and so on. The big event of the week usually begins at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when most matches are played. Many footballers in England are fulltime, professionals -- they are paid by their club and work only in football. Nearly 40 million spectators each year attend matches between the great professional teams organized by the Football League. The biggest event in England is the Cup Final played at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, in a London suburb. But British football today has a bad name at home and abroad because of the violence of some groups of supporters.

The next popular sport after football is **rugby**, which is largely an amateur game. Rugby football (or rugger) has existed in Britain since the beginning of the 19th century, when a teacher at Rugby school, while playing football, decided that it would be better to pick up the ball and run with it. Rugby is especially popular in Wales and the north of England. It is played with an oval shaped ball on a field by teams of 15 men.

**Swimming** is also very popular and there are many public swimming baths. Rowing and canoeing are practiced less because there are not so many facilities. The annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the river Thames is, however, one of the most popular sporting events of the year. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it. Other popular water sports are water skiing and surfing.

Winter sports such as ice-hockey, skiing and ice-skating are generally impossible in Britain (except in Scotland) because of the climate, they have no great following because of the lack of ice and snow, but many people spend winter holidays on the Continent in order to take part in them.

Englishmen like **all kinds of racing**. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The interest in such sports as horse-racing and dog-racing can be explained by the Englishman's fondness for gambling. Anyway, most Englishmen have some interest in at least one kind of sport.

### Air Jordan

Michael Jordan is one of the most talented athletes in history. He's won six NBA titles, he's had sports shoes named after him, he's even starred in a Hollywood movie. Jordan is an international superstar. But success for Michael Jordan was never a matter of luck. It was always a matter of talent and hard work.

Michael Jordan was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1963. He was the fourth of five children, so he learned to compete young. As a child, Michael was very athletic. He played baseball, basketball and football, but his favorite sport was baseball. However, this soon changed when he started playing basketball with his older and taller brother Larry. Larry kept on beating Michael when they played one-to-one. Unsurprisingly, Michael didn't like losing, so he worked hard to become a better player.

Jordan's basketball gradually improved, but in 1978 he suffered a big disappointment. He was dropped from his High School basketball team! However Michael didn't give up. Instead he trained harder and longer, and as a result was soon playing again. `The better I got, the better I wanted to become,' he said later. Nobody knew then that Jordan would become the greatest player of all time.

Today Michael Jordan has scored over 30,000 points in basketball games all over the world. Over 50% of American children have voted him their idol. However it's not just his basketball skills that have made Jordan popular; it's his courage, determination and positive approach to life. 'I can accept failure,' he once said, 'but I can't accept not trying.'

**Changing places**

*Julie Willis is an artist from San Francisco* *who moved to London in 1988.We asked her to compare life in San Francisco and London. Here's what she told us.*

**The cities**

San Francisco is a lovely city in a beautiful bay. It's got lots of great buildings and places. It's smaller and much more modern than London, but it's less interesting. London has a lot more theatres and museums. The Americans are usually more interested in money than culture! The architecture in London is incredible and very stimulating, and the parks and markets are wonderful. London isn't as dangerous as San Francisco, and it's less violent. I feel much safer living here - nobody carries a gun, not even the police!

**The cost of living**

People have a higher standard of living in the States because generally, it's much less expensive than Finland. For example, petrol is less than half the price and things like food, clothes, and cameras are much cheaper. It's a shopper's paradise and I always spend a fortune when I go back! It's a bit more expensive to rent a flat in London and my bills are much bigger than they were in San Francisco. So, although my salary in London is about the same as it was in the States, I have to work harder to get the same quality of life as I had before.

**Public transport**

In San Francisco you can walk everywhere because it's a small city. There's less traffic than in London, and public transport is great. There are cable-cars to go up all the hills and electric buses which make the city much cleaner. Public transport in London is terrible and really expensive. It takes me an hour to get to work and the journey is usually stressful. London's dirtier too and much more polluted. The traffic is awful, because there are too many cars and the streets are narrow. But English drivers aren't as aggressive as American drivers!

**The food**

Food in the States is generally much better. It's fresher, cheaper, and there's much more choice. Restaurants aren't as expensive as in London and the service is much better. In some restaurants they put a clock on the table when you arrive, and if they haven't served your meal in five minutes, they'll give you the food free! I'm usually disappointed when I eat out in London, although the Indian restaurants are excellent.

**An unusual community**

The Amish live in Pennsylvania, USA. They came from Switzerland and Germany in the eighteenth century and live together on farms. Although they live just 240 kilometers from New York City, their lifestyle hasn't really changed in the last 250 years. They've turned their backs on modern materialism: cars, high technology, videos, fax machines, etc. and they have very strict rules which they all have to follow.

They can't use electricity, so they have to use oil lamps to light their houses. They're allowed to use banks and go to the doctor's but they can't have phones in their houses. They use horses for transport because they aren't allowed to fly or drive cars or tractors. They can play baseball and eat hot dogs but they can't have TVs, radios, carpets, flowers, or photos in their houses. Although the Amish don't have churches they're very religious.

Amish women have to cover their heads all day. They can't curl or cut their hair. They can't wear buttons or jewellery, wedding rings or watches, but they can wear glasses. The men can't have pockets on their shirts, or belts or zips on their trousers. Single men can't have beards. If an Amish marries somebody from outside the community, he or she has to leave. Children leave school at thirteen or fourteen because the Amish don't believe in higher education.

For the Amish the family is very important, and everybody helps their neighbor. They live in an old-fashioned way because they think that modern technology and habits have destroyed community life. There are now more than 100,000 Amish, and the number is growing every year.

**The world's longest** **mail run**

Every Saturday morning a small plane flies from Port Augusta on the South Australian coast into the outback. It carries letters and parcels to people who live in the loneliest and most dangerous part of Australia. Writer Dan Middleton hitched a lift on the world's longest mail run.

'It was 8.30 am and 30 C when we took off from Port Augusta. It was hot and it was going to get hotter as we headed towards the great Australian outback.

For hours we flew across the bush, landing every now and then at a cattle station or a small town. In places the landscape looked exactly like the moon, and was just as empty. Some cattle stations, with their small homes in the middle of nowhere, seemed like the loneliest places on earth.

Our last stop was at Birdsville, a small town on the edge of the desert. After Birdsville, you are literally 'on your own'. The town has a population of 70, and in the summer the temperature reaches an incredible 50 C. But this doesn't seem to worry the local people. The people I talked to were proud of Birdsville, with its primary school, its pub and its Flying Doctor service. Many of them worked for the cattle stations in the area.

After Birdsville we headed back to Port Augusta and civilization. The mail run had been an exciting experience. The dry, beautiful landscapes, the wide open spaces and the interesting people are just some of the things that make the Australian outback unique.'