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**Методические указания и контрольные задания
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
ОГСЭ.03. «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

по основной профессиональной образовательной программе среднего
профессионального образования программы подготовки специалистов
среднего звена

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Введение

Место дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы:

Дисциплина входит в цикл общеобразовательных учебных дисциплин учебного плана ОПОП СПО на базе основного общего образования и относится к профильным общеобразовательным дисциплинам в социально-экономическом профиле.

Профессионально ориентированное содержание нацелено на формирование коммуникативной компетенции в деловой и выбранной профессиональной сфере, а также на освоение, повторение и закрепление грамматических и лексических структур, которые наиболее часто используются в деловой и профессиональной речи. При этом к учебному материалу предъявляются следующие требования:

- аутентичность;
- высокая коммуникативная ценность (употребительность), в том числе в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения;
- познавательность и культуроведческая направленность;
- обеспечение условий обучения, близких к условиям реального общения (мотивированность и целенаправленность, активное взаимодействие, использование вербальных и невербальных средств коммуникации и др.).

Цели и задачи дисциплины - требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:

Содержание программы учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» направлено на достижение следующих целей:

- формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;
- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;
- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;
- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;
- воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование элементов следующих компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по данному направлению подготовки, включающими в себя:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие;

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами;

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей;

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;

ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности;

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;

ОК 11. Использовать знания по финансовой грамотности, планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере.

Профильная составляющая (направленность) указанной учебной дисциплины.

При изучении учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в специальности 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет» особое внимание уделяется правильному и грамотному построению диалогов и монологической речи, устным выступлениям обучающихся на уроках.

Профильная составляющая отражается в требованиях, к подготовке обучающихся в части: общей системы знаний; умений; практического использования приобретенных знаний и умений: индивидуального учебного опыта в выполнении исследовательских работ.

Профильная направленность учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» осуществляется через выполнение самостоятельных работ и определение уровня освоения дидактических единиц.

Методические указания предназначены для студентов заочного отделения неязыковых специальностей.

Весь материал подобран с учетом требований программы по английскому языку, которая предусматривает изучение учебного материала на заочном отделении, в основном, самостоятельно.

Программа по английскому языку ставит перед собой две задачи:

1) оказать практическую помощь студентам, самостоятельно изучающим английский язык;

2) проверить знание студентами пройденного за 4 семестра учебного материала.

За весь период обучения на заочном отделении студент выполняет две контрольные работы и высылает их на проверку в установленные сроки. Перед тем как приступить к выполнению контрольных заданий, студентам следует изучить указанный учебный материал, выполнить контрольно-тренировочные упражнения, а затем уже приступать к выполнению контрольной работы.

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения могут выполняться студентами на практических занятиях по английскому языку в аудиторных условиях, на учебно-консультационных пунктах, а также в качестве самостоятельной работы.

Обучение иностранному языку на заочном отделении ставит своей целью подвести студентов-заочников к чтению, пониманию и переводу профессиональной литературы (литературы по специальности) средней трудности.

Каждая контрольная работа содержит 10 вариантов, номер варианта определяется по последней цифре шифра. К текстам даются вопросы, по которым со студентами будет проводиться собеседование. Контрольная работа по иностранному языку предполагает самостоятельную работу по различным аспектам языка с целью практического овладения им.

Требования к оформлению контрольной работы

1. Контрольная работа выполняется в печатном варианте (предпочтительно) или в отдельной тетради.
2. Первая страница должна быть оставлена чистой для рецензии преподавателя.
3. Задания нужно переписать в тетрадь.
4. При переводе с английского языка на русский каждое предложение нужно писать с новой строки: английское на левой, а его перевод – на правой странице тетради.
5. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

Проверенная контрольная работа должна быть исправлена студентом в соответствии с указаниями преподавателя, а недостаточно усвоенные темы семестра дополнительно проработаны перед устным зачётом. Студенты, не получившие зачёт по контрольной работе, не допускаются к устному зачёту.

Для того чтобы выполнить контрольную работу № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания **-s**. Существительное в функции определения и его переводы на русский язык.
2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.
3. Числительные.
4. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные и отрицательные.
5. Формы настоящего **Present**, прошедшего **Past** и будущего времени **Future** группы **Simple** действительного залога изъявительного наклонения. Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма.
6. Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательной формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.оборот **thereis / thereare**.
7. Основные случаи словообразования.

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Видовременные формы глагола в активном залоге – формы **Simple (Present, Past, Future)**, формы **Continuous (Present, Past, Future)**, формы **Perfect (Present, Past, Future)**.
2. Видовременные формы глагола в пассивном залоге – формы **Simple (Present, Past, Future)** – особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.
3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты – **can (to be able to), may (to be allowed to), must (to have, to be), should**.
4. Простые неличные формы глагола: **Participle I, Participle II** в функциях определения и обстоятельства.
5. Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант №1

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

LEWIS CARROLL¹

Lewis Carroll was the pen-name² of Charles L. Dodgson³, the man who wrote a famous book for children “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland⁴”.

Charles L. Dodgson was born in England in 1832. He got his early education at a public school⁵. Then he became a student at Oxford. Charles studied mathematics and later taught this subject in the same college.

Charles Dodgson had no family, but he loved children very much. He often visited his friend, who had a large family. There were three little girls in the family. One of them, Alice, was four years old.

Dodgson liked Alice very much and he often told her interesting stories which he made up⁶ himself. Charles told Alice Liddell about the adventure of a little girl, and she liked the stories very much.

When Alice Liddell was about ten years old, she asked Charles to write down the stories for her, and he did so. He called the heroine⁷ of his book also Alice. This hand-written book had many pictures made by Charles himself. They were not very good pictures but the children liked them.

One day a friend of the Liddells, a writer, came to see the family. He saw the hand-written book made by Charles Dodgson and began to read it with great interest. He read the book to the end and said that it was good and that all the children in England must read it.

Charles decided to publish the book but he did not want to do it under his own name. So he took the pen-name of Lewis Carroll. The book came out in 1865. Later the book was published in the United States, in France and in Germany. The first Russian translation of “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” came out in 1923.

In England the book was published very many times during the author’s life and you can always find it in the bookshops of today. “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” is still a favourite children’s book.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where was L. Carroll born?
2. Where did he get his education?
3. Who did he often visit?
4. What did Charles tell Alice Liddell about?

¹ Lewis Carroll – Льюис Кэрролл

² pen-name — псевдоним

³ Charles Dodgson – Чарльз Доджсон

⁴ public school — частная школа

⁵ wonderland — страна чудес

⁶ to make up — создавать

⁷ the heroine — героиня

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... like Ann.
2. Where is Alan? I want to talk to
3. Who is this girl? I don't know
4. Those apples are bad. Don't eat
5. ... often reads newspapers.
6. ... are my friends.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. London ... the capital of Great Britain.
2. ... the shops ... open tomorrow?
3. She ... not at home yesterday morning.
4. I ... an accountant now.
5. Carol and Jack ... at the theatre two days ago.
6. Where ... you from?

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. has / Tim / two sisters / got.
2. good holidays / had / last year / my friend and I.
3. have / you / a camera / got?
4. I think / have / I'll / something to eat.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I never (to drink) more than two cups of coffee in the morning.
2. You (to like) living in England?
3. I (not/to go) to work on Saturdays.
4. When this shop (to open)?
5. My friend (to speak) English.
6. She (not/to want) to stay here.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (to finish) my course paper two days ago.
2. Lewis Carroll (to write) a famous book for children "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".
3. We (not/to watch) TV yesterday.
4. How you (to pass) your exams?
5. Don (not/to have) breakfast this morning.
6. I (to decide) to go to the seaside.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think Diana (to pass) the exam.
2. I (not/to forget) about it.
3. I don't think it (to rain) tomorrow.
4. You (to be) at home this evening?
5. Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You (not/to sleep).
6. When you (to phone) me?

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант №2

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

CONAN DOYLE

Many years ago a young doctor began to write stories about a man who was a detective. Readers liked his stories because they were very interesting and the doctor decided to become a writer. The doctor was Conan Doyle and he wrote about Sherlock Holmes.

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland in the family of Irish. In 1882 he moved from Scotland to England to set up⁸ practice. His medical knowledge was a great help to him in his detective stories.

Conan Doyle wrote his first story about Sherlock Holmes in 1887. In this story the detective meets his friend Dr. Watson. Holmes and Watson lived at 221 B Baker Street in London. Sherlock Holmes first appeared in a book called "*Study in Scarlet*"⁹.

Conan Doyle was one of the first writers who started the fashion of detective story. Today the fashion goes on with the stories of other writers.

Many discussions take place¹⁰ about where 221 B was. There is no house there now. But a large company has its office near the place. This company answers twenty or so letters which still come every week to Sherlock Holmes, 221 B Baker Street. Most come from the United States and many people ask if Mr. Holmes can help them with some problem.

The company answers saying that, "Mr. Sherlock Holmes is no longer working as a detective".

There is a pub in London called Sherlock Holmes. One of the rooms in the pub is Sherlock Holmes' room. It has many things the room in Conan Doyle's stories had – Holmes' hat, some letters written to Sherlock Holmes, chairs and tables like those described in the stories. Besides, there are some pictures of Holmes and Conan Doyle, of actors who played Holmes and Watson in films, on television and radio.

In 1961 lovers of Sherlock Holmes formed the Sherlock Holmes Society. They meet three or four times a year to talk about Sherlock Holmes. The members of the Society know the stories about Sherlock Holmes very well, and they discuss these stories at their meetings.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why did readers like Conan Doyle's stories?
2. When did Conan Doyle first write about Sherlock Holmes?
3. What did lovers of Sherlock Holmes form?
4. What do the lovers of Sherlock Holmes do at their meetings?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... don't know his friends.
2. Where is she? I want to talk to
3. ... was ill yesterday.
4. I don't like dogs. I am afraid of
5. – Do you know that man? – Yes, I work with
6. ... is at home now.

⁸ to set up – основать

⁹ "*Study in Scarlet*" – «Этюд в багровых тонах»

¹⁰ to take place – происходить

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Moscow ... the capital of Russia.
2. I ... at home tomorrow morning.
3. Why ... you so angry yesterday?
4. How much ... these shoes?
5. I ... a student of the Technical School now.
6. We ... glad to see you.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. what / we / shall / for dinner / have?
2. the students of this group / three lessons / had / yesterday.
3. has / a disk with this film / he / got ?
4. have / Mr. and Mrs. Brown / three children / got.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I usually (to wake) up at 7 o'clock in the morning.
2. Elizabeth (to play) the piano very well.
3. You (to speak) French?
4. I have a car, but I (not/to use) it very often.
5. The river Amazon (not/to flow) into the Pacific Ocean.
6. What you (to like) to do in your spare time?

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. When I (to live) in Manchester, I (to work) in a bank.
2. We (not/to go) to the cinema yesterday.
3. It (to rain) on Sunday?
4. What you (to do) on your week-end?
5. The guests (to leave) the house.
6. I (to read) two newspapers yesterday.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. This time next year I (to be) in Japan.
2. Where you (to be)?
3. Tom (not/to pass) his examination.
4. I'm sure you (to like) her.
5. When you return home, you (to notice) a lot of changes.
6. I think I (to stay) here.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант №3

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC¹¹ in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

In 394 AD¹² the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin¹³, addressed all the sports governing bodies¹⁴ and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value.

Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body¹⁵ of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the programme of the Games, the number of the participants and the city-host¹⁶ for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host¹⁷ the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competition, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centres. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural programme of concerts, exhibitions, festivals, etc., for each Games.

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
2. Why did the Olympic Games become the symbol of peace and friendship?
3. How does the city-host prepare for the Olympic Games?
4. When did Russia join the Olympic movement?

¹¹ BC – до нашей эры

¹² AD – нашей эры

¹³ Baron Pierre de Coubertin – барон Пьер де Кубертен (*французский общественный деятель, педагог, основатель международного олимпийского движения*)

¹⁴ body – орган, комитет

¹⁵ policy-making body – орган, определяющий политику, цели (*олимпийского движения*)

¹⁶ city-host – город-хозяин Олимпийских игр

¹⁷ to host – принимать гостей, быть хозяином

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I don't know Fred's wife. Do you know ...?
2. ... works for this company.
3. I am talking to you. Please listen to ...
4. ... are my friends.
5. Where are my tickets? I can't find ...
6. ... like this film.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I ... at the college now.
2. What ... you by profession?
3. We ... very tired yesterday.
4. This time next year I ... in Japan.
5. Who ... your favorite actor?
6. George ... not at work last week because he ... ill.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I / dinner / at 3 o'clock / had / yesterday.
2. got / has / a new job / he.
3. I think / won't / we / have / a lecture / tomorrow.
4. has / what kind of car / John / got?

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. My friend (to speak) four languages.
2. Bob and Ann never (to drink) coffee in the morning.
3. You (to work) on Saturdays?
4. He likes football, but he (not/to play) very often.
5. What you usually (to have) for lunch?
6. Jack (not/to like) classical music.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. When I was a child, I (to want) to be a doctor.
2. Bill (to lose) his keys yesterday.
3. I (not/to watch) TV yesterday.
4. Helen (to come) to the concert?
5. Where your parents (to go) for their holidays?
6. Somebody (to tell) me about the accident.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think Jane (to like) our present.
2. It (not/to happen).
3. You (to be) at home this evening?
4. Don't worry about the dog. It (not/to hurt) you.
5. I hope he (to help) me.
6. – Did you phone Jack? – Oh no, I forgot. I (to do) it now.

Контрольная работа №1 Вариант №4

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

HALLOWEEN¹⁸

Halloween is a festival that takes place¹⁹ on October 31. In the United States children wear costumes and masks and go trick-or-treating²⁰. Many of them carve jack-o'-lanterns²¹ out of pumpkins. Fortunetelling²² and storytelling about ghosts and witches are popular activities.

Halloween developed from New Year festivals and festivals of the dead. Christian church established a festival on November 1 called All Saints' Day²³ so that people could continue to celebrate their festivals. The Mass said on²⁴ All Saints' Day was called Allhallowmass. The day before All Saints' Day was known as All Hallows' Eve²⁵ or All Hallow e'en.

The main Halloween activity for children is trick-or-treating. Children dress in costumes and masks and go from door to door saying "trick or treat"²⁶. The neighbors give children such treats as candy, fruit and pennies so that children do not play tricks on them.

Jack-o'-lanterns are hallowed-out pumpkins²⁷ with face carved into one side. Most jack-o'-lanterns contain a candle inside. An Irish legend says that jack-o'-lanterns are named after the man called Jack. He could not enter heaven because he was a miser, and he could not enter hell because he had played jokes on devil. As a result, Jack has to walk on the earth with his lantern until Judgment Day.

Fortunetelling is an important part of Halloween. For example, a coin, a ring, and a thimble were baked into a cake. It was believed that the person who found the coin would become wealthy. The one who found the ring would marry soon. And the person who found the thimble would never get married. Today people practice cardreading²⁸ or palmistry²⁹.

¹⁸ Halloween — Хэллоуин; канун Дня всех святых

¹⁹ to take place — происходить

²⁰ to trick-or-treat — выпрашивать угощение

²¹ Jack-o'-lantern — фонарь

²² fortunetelling — гадание

²³ All Saints' Day — День всех святых

²⁴ The Mass said on ... — Месса, которую служили в ...

²⁵ All Hallows' Eve — канун Дня всех святых

²⁶ "trick or treat" — "угощайте, а не то подшутим"

²⁷ hallowed-out pumpkins — тыквы, пустые внутри

²⁸ cardreading — гадание на картах

People once believed that there were many ghosts and witches on the Earth and that they met on October 31 to worship the devil. Today, people do not believe in ghosts and witches but they like to tell stories about them on Halloween.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the most popular activities on Halloween?
2. What is the origin of Halloween?
3. What is trick-or-treating?
4. What is jack-o'-lantern?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This is my house. Do you like ...?
2. ... works in this shop.
3. Sam is very nice. Do you know ...?
4. Where are my shoes? I can't find ...
5. ... am at home now.
6. I am talking to you. Please listen to ...

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather ... very nice today.
2. I ... not tired.
3. This castle ... one thousand years old.
4. George ... not at work last week.
5. I ... at home tomorrow morning.
6. You ... late yesterday.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think / have / we'll / a good day.
2. have / got / they / a lot of friends.
3. a car / has / Ann / got?
4. a good time / had / during our last holidays / we.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (not/to know) everybody in this photograph.
2. You (to live) near sea?
3. What you usually (to have) for breakfast?
4. John (to work) in a small business company.
5. I (to finish) work at half past five.
6. My mother (not/to wear glasses).

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. She (to go) to the book shop.
2. I (to turn) on the television to watch the news.
3. You (to phone) Jack yesterday?
4. What time they (to arrive) at the hotel?
5. I (not/to speak) to him about my problem.
6. He (not/to know) what to say.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think the weather (to change) tomorrow.
2. I'm sure he (to lend) you some money.
3. You (to be) at the office tomorrow morning?

4. Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds (to eat) it.
5. Where you (to find) this information?
6. I hope he (not/to forget) about our meeting.

Контрольная работа №1 Вариант №5

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY³⁰

Ernest Hemingway is one of the great 20th century American writers. His incredible career, and the legend which developed around his impressive personality, was that of a man of action, a devil-may-care³¹ adventurer, a brave war correspondent, an amateur boxer, a big-game hunter³² and deep-sea fisherman³³, the victim of three car accidents and two plane crashes, a man of four wives and many loves, but above all a brilliant writer of stories and novels.

Hemingway was born in 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois. His father was a doctor who initiated the boy into the outdoor life of hunting, camping and fishing. In high school Hemingway played football and wrote for the school newspaper.

In 1917, when the United States entered the First World War, Hemingway left home and schooling to become a young reporter for the *Kansas City Star*. He wanted to enlist for the war but was rejected because of an eye injury from football. Finally he managed to go to Europe as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross. He joined the Italian army and was seriously wounded.

His war experience and adventurous life provided the background for³⁴ his many short stories and novels. He achieved success with *A Farewell to Arms*³⁵, the story of a love affair between an American lieutenant and an English nurse during the First World War.

Hemingway actively supported the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War and wrote another successful novel of war, love and death. It was *For Whom the Bell Tolls*³⁶.

During the Second World War Hemingway was a war correspondent first in China and then in Europe. He fought in France, and helped to liberate Paris.

In his later years Hemingway lived mostly in Cuba where his passion for deep-sea fishing provided the background for *The Old Man and the Sea*³⁷. He was awarded the Noble Prize for literature in 1954.

Hemingway is famous for his lean³⁸ style, which has been widely imitated but never matched.

³⁰ Ernest Hemingway – Эрнест Хэмингуэй

³¹ devil-may-care – безрассудный

³² big-game hunter – охотник на крупного зверя

³³ deep-sea fisherman – рыболов-глубоководник

³⁴ to provide the background for – послужить основой для

³⁵ *A Farewell to Arms* – Прощай, оружие

³⁶ *For Whom the Bell Tolls* – По ком звонит колокол

³⁷ *The Old Man and the Sea* – Старик и море

³⁸ lean – скупой, без излишеств (о стиле)

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When did Hemingway begin writing?
2. What's the novel *A Farewell to Arms* about?
3. What novel did Hemingway write after the Spanish Civil War?
4. What is Hemingway famous for?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I don't know those students. Do you know ...?
2. I want to see him but he doesn't want to see
3. ... lives in England.
4. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at ...?
5. Are ... your friends?
6. ... am not interested in football.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather ... not very good yesterday.
2. Where ... you from?
3. I ... not very happy today.
4. Rome ... not in Spain.
5. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock I ... at work.
6. The children ... in the room ten minutes ago.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. got / you / a motor-bike / have?
2. got / John / has / two brothers.
3. have / did / you / a good time / on your weekend?
4. I think / I'll / a cup of coffee / have.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. This shop (to sell) office furniture.
2. I usually (to drink) orange juice in the morning.
3. You often (to see) Kate?
4. I (not/to know) your telephone number.
5. How many languages Tom (to speak)?
6. She is married, but she (not/to wear) a ring.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. You (to see) the film on television last night?
2. Jim (not/to want) to stay in this city.
3. What you (to do) yesterday evening?
4. Her parents (not/to know) how to help her.
5. Jennifer (to decide) to become a lawyer.

6. Agatha Christie (to write) 78 crime novels.

8. Употребите FutureSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think she (to help) you.
2. I'm sure Carol (to get) the job.
3. We don't know their address. What we (to do)?
4. I'm afraid they (not/to wait) for us.
5. Diana (to come) to the party tomorrow?
6. It's late. I think I (to take) a taxi.

Контрольная работа №1 Вариант №6

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

LIVERPOOL³⁹ AND THE BEATLES⁴⁰

Liverpool is situated in Lancashire⁴¹, at the mouth of the River Mersey⁴², where it empties into the Irish Sea.

The settlement of Liverpool was first mentioned in 1191, and in 1207 it got the status of a town. Since the 13th century it has been a port. In the second half of the 17th century it began playing an important part in the trade with the English colonies in America. At present it is the second largest (after London) sea-port in Britain.

For a lot of people, not just in Britain but everywhere, Liverpool is first of all associated with *the Beatles*, probably the most famous and successful pop-group the world has ever known.

On October 24, 1962, the song *Love Me Do*⁴³ was sung by a then unknown group of four working-class lads from Liverpool, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, who called themselves *the Beatles*. It was the first of a number of big hits that brought them world fame.

The road to success was not easy. John and Paul had spent many afternoons listening to American stars like Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley before they were able to write the famous Lennon and McCartney songs.

During the 1960s the Beatles were at the height of their glory: newspaper headlines, films, and world-tours. Their new style of singing and their unusual haircuts – *Beatles mops!* – immediately became the latest fashion.

After a decade of successful music and films, *the Beatles* had some disagreements, and finally decided to break up in the early seventies. Many people hoped that there would be a reunion, but it became impossible after the tragic murder of John Lennon in New York in 1980.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

³⁹Liverpool – Ливерпуль

⁴⁰the Beatles – Битлз

⁴¹Lancashire – Ланкашир (*графство в Англии*)

⁴²The River Mersey – река Мерсей

⁴³*Love Me Do* – Любименя

1. Where is Liverpool situated?
2. What is Liverpool associated with for many people?
3. When were the Beatles at the height of their glory? What immediately became the latest fashion?
4. When did the group fall apart?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... like to read detective stories.
2. ... works for this company.
3. ... am a student of the Technical School now.
4. Where are my books? I can't find
5. Margaret is talking to you. Listen to
6. Sally never drinks coffee. She doesn't like

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Jack ... at home today.
2. I ... an engineer.
3. Tomorrow she ... in Rome.
4. Those flowers ... very beautiful.
5. Where ... you at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
6. Kate got married when she ... 24.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. got / Mary / has / a big family.
2. I think / I'll / a party / have / on my birthday.
3. a wonderful holiday / had / we / in Egypt / in 1996.
4. have / a pen / you / got?

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. A lot of young people (to play) computer games every day.
2. My grandmother (to grow) vegetables in her garden.
3. You (to use) the Internet?
4. What your son (to like) to read?
5. He (not/to know) much about his native country.
6. I (not/to understand) them.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (not/to like) what she said.
2. You (to watch) the film about President Kennedy?
3. I (to finish) my course paper a week ago.
4. My husband (to speak) to his boss last week.
5. When you (to write) to your parents last time?
6. When my parents were young, they (not/to have) their own house.

8. Употребите FutureSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I hope it (not/to rain) tomorrow.
2. Scientists (to find) solutions to these problems.
3. I (to call) him tomorrow.
4. What you (to do) next?
5. Maybe David (not/to come) to class tomorrow.
6. You (to help) me?

Контрольная работа №1 Вариант №7

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

VALENTINE'S DAY⁴⁴

Valentine's Day happens every year on February 14. Red and pink hearts, along with chubby⁴⁵ cupids, decorate stores, offices, and classrooms. Children often make cards to give to their friends and families. Adults make or buy special cards for the people they love. Friends may give gifts of candy, flowers, jewelry or clothing.

The cards given on Valentine's Day are called "valentines". Valentines often have poems written on them. One of the most popular Valentine's poems is the following:

Roses are red;
Violets are blue;
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you.

Valentine's Day is not a legal holiday. This means that businesses and schools are open. Mail is delivered. But Valentine's Day is still a very special day. Valentine's Day is the perfect opportunity to tell someone "I'm glad you're my friend", or "I love you."

There are several legends about St. Valentine⁴⁶. Here is one of them.

St. Valentine was a Christian priest who lived in 270 AD⁴⁷. At that time, the Roman government controlled much of the world.

The Roman government needed many soldiers to protect its lands. The Emperor Claudius II decided that married men did not make good soldiers because they wanted to stay at home with their wives and children. He made a very strange law that said young men were not allowed to marry. He also said that any priest who married a young couple would be put to death.

A priest named Valentine disobeyed the Emperor. He secretly married many young couples. When the Emperor found out, he had Valentine imprisoned. Valentine was beheaded for his disobedience on February 14. Since Valentine had helped lovers, the day he died became a day for people to express love for others.

⁴⁴ Valentine's Day – ДеньВалентина

⁴⁵ chubby – пухлый

⁴⁶ St. Valentine – СвятойВалентин

⁴⁷ AD – нашейэры

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What kinds of gifts may be given on Valentine's Day?
2. When did St. Valentine live?
3. What strange law did the Emperor make?
4. How did St. Valentine break the law?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Do ... like to go to the cinema?
2. ... speaks four languages.
3. I don't know that man. Do you know ...?
4. They want to see me but I don't want to see
5. ... are good tennis-players.
6. We are going out. You can come with

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. London ... the capital of Great Britain.
2. It ... warm yesterday.
3. Where ... you from?
4. ... you married?
5. I phoned you yesterday evening but you ... not at home.
6. The children ... at school tomorrow.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. have / I / got / two brothers.
2. did / how many lessons / you / yesterday / have?
3. I think / we'll / a good time / have / on the seaside.
4. he / has / a camera / got?

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Television (to play) an important part in our life.
2. You (to spend) a lot of time with your family?
3. I (not/to believe) in horoscopes.
4. We usually (to have) dinner at 7 o'clock.
5. What your sister (to do)?
6. She (not/to use) her car very often.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (to go) to the bank yesterday afternoon.
2. All the students in the class (to pass) the examination.
3. You (to meet) Ann at the airport?
4. How long you (to stay) at the party last night?

5. John (not/to study) German at school.
6. We (not/to understand) what he said.

8. Употребите FutureSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think I (to stay) at home.
2. They (to be) here soon.
3. You (to open) the door for me, please?
4. I hope she (not/to forget) about the meeting.
5. What we (to buy) Dad for his birthday?
6. I (to think) about it.

Контрольная работа №1 Вариант №8

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

THE BIRTH OF THE “SEVENTH ART”

Can you imagine life without films or television, cinema’s little sister? Today we can watch TV 24 hours a day, we can go to the cinema or put a cassette into our video when we want. We can even make video films ourselves.

But imagine the surprise and the shock that people felt when they saw the first films in 1895! There was no sound, no color and the films were very short: they lasted from 60 to 90 seconds! Besides, they did not tell a story. They were glimpses of real life: a military parade, a running horse, a boxing match, the ocean ... One of the first films showed a train coming towards the camera. The audience panicked and ran away! The frightened people were sure that the train was coming into the theatre.

The early films were shown in music halls, theatres, cafes and even shops. Travelling projectionists brought the films to smaller cities and country towns.

Gradually films became longer and started to tell stories. Edwin Porter was one of the first directors who made such a film in 1903. It was *The Great Train Robbery*⁴⁸, the first Western in the history of the cinema. This 11-minute film became a sensational hit⁴⁹.

Silent films had orchestras or pianists. Later, printed titles were invented.

Film-makers soon learned how to use special effects. The first known special effect was created in 1895 by Alfred Clark in *The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots*⁵⁰. It was a simple trick: camera was stopped and the actress replaced with a doll.

In 1911 the first studio was opened in Hollywood, Los Angeles. Film-makers soon realized that the place was perfect for shooting nearly any film – it had mountains, desert and ocean. Soon nearly all important American studios were in Hollywood. The next thirty years became Hollywood’s greatest years.

The era of the talking film began in 1927 with the enormous success of Warner Brothers’ *The Jazz Singer*⁵¹. The film mostly told its story with titles, but it had three songs and a short

⁴⁸*The Great Train Robbery* – Большое ограбление поезда

⁴⁹ became a sensational hit – имел сенсационный успех

⁵⁰*The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots* – Казнь Марии, королевы шотландской

dialogue. There were long queues in front of the Warner Theatre in New York... The silent film was dead within a year.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. In 1895 the French Lumiere brothers showed their first films in public. Were they different from modern films?
2. Why did *The Great Train Robbery* become a sensational hit?
3. Why did film makers like Hollywood?
4. When did the era of the talking film begin?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Where are ... from?
2. ... doesn't like sport.
3. I don't know his friends. Do you know ...?
4. I like that camera. I am going to buy
5. She wants to see him but he doesn't want to see
6. ... speak four languages.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I ... in the cinema now.
2. My friend ... a computer programmer.
3. The children ... at the library two hours ago.
4. Why ... you so sad?
5. *The Great Train Robbery* ... the first Western in the history of the cinema.
6. Next Sunday I ... in Moscow.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I / have / don't / time / to the cinema / to go.
2. I think / I'll / a cup of tea / have.
3. five lessons / I / yesterday / had.
4. have / got / they / three cats / two dogs / and.

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I usually (to finish) my work at 5 o'clock.
2. What English writers you (to know)?
3. Your mother (to work)?
4. My brother (not/to speak) English.
5. A student (to buy) a lot of books at the beginning of each term.
6. That shop (not/to sell) typewriters.

7. Употребите PastSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. They (to talk) for only ten minutes.
2. You (to call) your friend yesterday?
3. How long the film (to last)?
4. They (to come) to the bank on Friday evening.
5. It (not/to rain) yesterday.
6. I (to see) Bryan yesterday but he (not/to recognize) me.

8. Употребите FutureSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. You (to show) me these photos, please?
2. Soon we (to finish) the work.
3. I think I (to go) with you.
4. She probably (not/to come) today.
5. The talk (to be) very interesting.
6. I (not/to forget) about it.

Контрольная работа №1 Вариант №9

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

AGATHA CHRISTIE

Agatha Christie is known all over the world as the Queen of Crime. She wrote 78 crime novels, 19 plays and 6 romantic novels under the name of Mary Westmacott.

Her books have been translated into 103 foreign languages. She is the third best-selling author in the world (after Shakespeare and the Bible). Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. *The Mousetrap*, her most famous play, is now the longest-running⁵² play history.

Agatha Christie was born at Torquay⁵³, Devonshire⁵⁴. She was educated at home and took singing lessons in Paris. She began writing at the end of the First World War. Her first novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*⁵⁵, was published in 1920. That was the first appearance of Hercule Poirot⁵⁶, who became one of the most popular private detectives since Sherlock Holmes.

⁵²running – идущий, демонстрирующийся (о пьесе, фильме)

⁵³Torquay – Торки

⁵⁴Devonshire – Девоншир (графство в Англии)

⁵⁵*The Mysterious Affair at Styles* – Таинственное дело Стайлз

⁵⁶Hercule Poirot – Эркюль Пуаро

This little Belgian with the egg-shaped⁵⁷ head and the passion for order⁵⁸ amazes everyone by his powerful intellect and his brilliant solutions to the most complicated crimes.

Agatha Christie became generally recognized in 1926, after the publishing of her novel *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*⁵⁹. It's still considered her masterpiece.

When Agatha Christie got tired of Hercule Poirot she invented Miss Marple, a deceptively mild old lady with her own method of investigation.

Her last Poirot book, *Curtain*⁶⁰, appeared shortly before her death, and her last Miss Marple story, *Sleeping Murder*⁶¹, and her autobiography were published after her death.

Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing, and a keen sense of humor with great powers of observation⁶². Her plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense. He cannot guess who the criminal is. Fortunately, evil is always conquered in her novels.

Agatha Christie's language is simple and good and it's pleasant to read her books in the original.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was Agatha Christie's first novel published?
2. When did general recognition come to her?
3. Can you describe Hercule Poirot?
4. Why are Agatha Christie's books so popular with the readers?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... lives in London.
2. don't know John very well.
3. Where is my dictionary? I can't find
4. These photographs are nice. Do you want to look at ...?
5. This letter isn't for you. It's for
6. Who is that man? Why are you looking at ...?

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Ben ... my friend.
2. I ... in my room now.
3. They ... here an hour ago.
4. He ... at home on Wednesday morning.
5. I think our daily life ... easier in the future.

⁵⁷ egg-shaped – в форме яйца, яйцевидный

⁵⁸ passion for order – страсть к порядку

⁵⁹ *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* – Убийство Роджера Экройда

⁶⁰ *Curtain* – Занавес

⁶¹ *Sleeping Murder* – Спящее убийство

⁶² powers of observation – наблюдательность

6. Summer months in Britain ... rather cold.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. have / any books / you / do / at home?
2. did / have / you / yesterday / a good time?
3. he / a sister, / a brother, / and / has / a cousin.
4. a new car / I've / got.

6. Употребите PresentSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. My brother (to want) to become a doctor.
2. I always (to try) to be in a good mood.
3. You often (to borrow) books from the library?
4. My grandmother (not/to live) with us.
5. Where the US president (to work) and (to live)?
6. I (not/to speak) French very well.

7. Употребите PastSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. He (to live) in Kiev 5 years ago.
2. When they (to return) home?
3. He often (to get) letters from his friends?
4. I (to begin) learning English 2 years ago.
5. We (not/to want) to go home so early.
6. Shakespeare (to write) 37 plays.

8. Употребите FutureSimple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. When you (to talk) to your parents?
2. I (to come) as soon as I can.
3. I think he (not/to stay) here.
4. I'm sure I (to get) this job.
5. You (to help) me, please?
6. – My case is very heavy. – I (to carry) it for you.

**Контрольная работа №1
Вариант №10**

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

DAVID DUCHOVNY

David Duchovny was born in New York City on the 7th of August, 1960. His father is a writer and his mother is a housewife. Before David was born his parents had been English teachers. When his parents divorced, David was raised by his mother, along with his sister Laurie and his brother Daniel.

David went to a prestigious private school in Manhattan. "He was a very bright kid with a brilliant sense of humour," his father remembers. "At school he was always top of the class."

After school he entered PrincetonUniversity⁶³. Then he studied English Literature at YaleUniversity⁶⁴ and worked as a teaching assistant⁶⁵.

David was working at his PhD⁶⁶ thesis⁶⁷ at Yale when one of his friends suggested that he should try acting classes⁶⁸.

Duchovny's PhD thesis, *Magic and Technology in Contemporary Fiction and Poetry* was never finished. He moved to Hollywood.

David's first year in Hollywood was very hard. He was unemployed and could hardly make both ends meet⁶⁹. Luckily, he was invited to play in a commercial and later in a feature film. "Acting gave me a sense of team and I liked this very much," David says.

Very soon Duchovny appeared in such feature films as *Chaplin*, *Beethoven* and *California*.

His work in the movies attracted the attention of Chris Carter, the famous creator of *The X-Files*⁷⁰. A TV series weren't in Duchovny's plans but he was impressed by the script for *The X-Files*. So he became agent Fox Mulder.

David is very surprised not only by the success of *The X-Files* but by his own personal popularity.

Actors who have worked with him describe him as modest, professional and hard-working.

David is fond of sports. He played basketball and baseball at school and university. He keeps in shape with jogging and yoga exercises.

He writes poetry, but, as he says, he does not read it in public any more.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you think David Duchovny is a talented actor?
2. What was his first job?
3. Does David like his new profession?
4. What do other actors say about him?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... don't read newspapers.
2. ... likes classical music.

⁶³PrincetonUniversity – Принстонский университет (один из старейших университетов США)

⁶⁴YaleUniversity – Йельский университет (один из старейших и наиболее престижных университетов США)

⁶⁵teachingassistant – ассистент кафедры (низшая преподавательская должность в американских университетах)

⁶⁶PhD – доктор философии

⁶⁷thesis - диссертация

⁶⁸actingclasses – уроки актёрского мастерства

⁶⁹could hardly make both ends meet – едва сводил концы концами

⁷⁰The X-Files – Секретные материалы

3. Ann seldom visits her parents. She often phones
4. Margaret is talking to you. Listen to ...
5. Who is that man? Nobody knows
6. What are ... by profession?

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. What ... your name?
2. Conan Doyle ... a famous English writer.
3. The children ... in the garden ten minutes ago.
4. We ... at home the whole day tomorrow.
5. The shops ... not open today.
6. I ... not interested in football.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. he / blue / eyes / has / got.
2. a passport / have / got / you?
3. a French lesson / had / I / yesterday.
4. I think / I'll / a sandwich / have.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Your son (to go) to school?
2. I (not/to know) the answer.
3. How many languages Tom (to speak)?
4. We usually (to grow) vegetables in our garden.
5. George (to say) he's 80 years old.
6. You can borrow my umbrella. I (not/to need) it in the moment.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. She (not/to have) time to visit this museum.
2. When the film (to begin)?
3. I (to play) tennis yesterday but I (not/to win)
4. We (to invite) them to our party.
5. Tom (to lose) his key ten minutes ago.
6. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday?

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think I (to get) this job.
2. I (not/to be) here tomorrow.
3. You (to be) at home this evening?
4. I don't think it (to rain) this afternoon.
5. Don't watch this film before you go to bed. You (not/to sleep).
6. You (to open) the window, please?

Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 1.

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;**
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;**
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. The Leningrad Polytechnical Institute trains students in many specialized fields.
- 2. Now she lives in a five-room flat in a new house. The flats in our house are very comfortable.
- 3. This problem needs a special approach.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

- 1. The British Parliament delegation made a two-week visit to Russia.
- 2. I have never been to the new science city near Novosibirsk.
- 3. Many of the 4th - year students have author's certificates for their research work.

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

- 1. Mathematics is as important for technical students as physics.
- 2. These methods are not so efficient as the new ones.
- 3. The more systematic are our studies, the deeper is our knowledge.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

- 1. Tell us everything about your Institute.
- 2. The woman saw somebody on the platform and hurried in that direction.
- 3. Any result in our experiment will be of great importance for the whole research.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. The third-year students have neither lectures nor seminars on Wednesdays according to the time-table.
- 2. The students of our group took part in the demonstration on the 7th of November.
- 3. In two years my friend will become a specialist in the field of automation.

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

KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR

There is a beautiful town on the bank of one of the longest and the deepest rivers of Russia. Its name is Komsomolsk-on-Amur. Many people all over the world know our town as a large industrial and cultural centre. But everybody knows its exciting and at the same time tragic history.

In early 20 - 30 years the Soviet Government made a decision to create a powerful industrial base to speed up the industrialization and strengthening of the defensive capacity of the Far East borders. In 1932 young boys and girls came to the wild forest and worked side by side with many civilians, recruited, migrators and prisoners of Stalin's camps. Japanese prisoners began to build a beautiful town on the bank of the river. They worked under difficult conditions but didn't give up and soon the first settlement appeared on the bank. It was Permskoje, the beginning of future Komsomolsk.

Kirov Street was the first one that crossed the first square known as the Round. Later, when the monument to Kirov was established in it, this square got a new name - Kirov Square.

In 1935 the first park was set up in front of the club "Udarnik". And at the same time two schools opened their doors to boys and girls. Their parents worked at the first Industrial Enterprises-Timber Mill (1932) and the plant named after Lenin Komsomol. "Komsomolets", the first cinema of our town, was built in 1946.

Since the time Komsomolsk continued to grow in size and prosperity. Now it is a modern and beautiful town with many-storeyed houses and wide straight streets. Its population is more than 300 000 people and it is growing increasingly. The town stretches for 20 kilometers along the bank of the Amur and occupies the territory more than 30 000 hectares.

Today Komsomolsk is to be one of the biggest industrial towns not only in the Far East but also in the whole Russia. More than 50 industrial enterprises produce planes and ships, TV sets and furniture, clothings and food products. The biggest of them are: "Amurstal" works, "Amurlitmash", a ship-building plant, the plant named after Gagarin and others. "Amurstal" works is one of the first iron and steel enterprises in the Far East.

The achievements of the working people of Komsomolsk received nation-wide recognition and in 1967 the town was decorated with the Order of Lenin.

Our town establishes and develops international relations with many foreign countries, such as China, Great Britain, Australia, Japan and others. That's why many joint ventures appeared here.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. Why did young boys and girls come to the wild forest?
2. Who built Komsomolsk-on-Amur?
3. What are the most famous plants of the city do you know?
4. What districts are there in the city?
5. What places of interest do you know?

Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 2.

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The exhibits of the Geography Museum tell us about the history of the development of the Earth.
2. The lectures of Professor N. are very interesting. He lectures on geometry.
3. My friend lives in Moscow. It's a pity, but I don't know my friend's profession?

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. He passed his graduation examinations with excellent marks.
2. Students carry out their laboratory tests in modern laboratories.
3. A lot of foreign visitors came to Moscow to take part in the May Day Celebrations.

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

1. Winter is the coldest season of the year.
2. During the holidays the students are as busy as during the academic year.
3. The joint venture named Korus is the biggest enterprise in terms of investment.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. The lecturer will tell us something about the history of Moscow University.
2. Anyone who comes to Moscow tries to buy tickets to the Bolshoi theatre.
3. No engineer can solve this problem without the help of computers.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In 1156 Moscow became a town on the bank of the Moskva River.
2. For Muscovites Red Square is one of the most beautiful places in the world.
3. The first Russian University occupied a small two-storied building on the site of the present Museum of History.

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

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital and largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow Oblast, and it stands on the Moskva River. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Navigable waterways, including the Moscow Canal, Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal, make the port areas of the city directly accessible to shipping from the Baltic, White, Black, and Caspian seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers an area of about 880 sq. km. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles (and semicircles) are the Kremlin, the former governmental seat of Russia, and adjacent Red Square, which form the centre of a radial street pattern. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations.

Situated on the north bank of the Moskva River, the Kremlin is the dominant landmark of Moscow. A stone wall, up to 21 m in height and 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments of tsarist times, some of them dating from the Middle Ages. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most imposing structure within the Kremlin. Other notable Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (1491) and the Terem (1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (13th – 14th century), with nine gilded domes.

Another landmark of the Kremlin is the Tower of Ivan the Great, a bell tower 98 m high. On a nearby pedestal is the Tsar's Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961. In this huge modern building were held meetings of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and congresses of the Communist party of the Soviet Union; theatrical and other artistic performances have been held here as well.

St. Basily's Cathedral, famous for its unique architecture and coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square.

One of the best-known sections of Moscow is the Kitaigorod (ChineseCity), the ancient commercial quarter lying to the east of the Kremlin. This section is now the site of many government office buildings.

Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What is Moscow famous for besides that it is the capital of Russian Federation?
2. How is Moscow divided into sections?
3. What is known about Moscow Underground system?
4. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
5. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?

Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 3.

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Westminster Hall is part of the Houses of Parliament.
2. He used the results of these analyses in his work.
3. Our professor's assistant is a young specialist.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. The function of a university library is to supply the students with books and necessary information about them.
2. A train does not travel as fast as an airplane.
3. My friend knows French not so well as English.

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

1. Winter in England is not so cold as it is in our country.
2. The highest building in Moscow is the University in Lenin Hills.
3. To study well is as important as to work well.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Nobody missed lectures last week.
2. Everything was ready for the experiment and the students had some minutes to rest.
3. I have not seen him for some months. Something is wrong with him.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There were two universities in England in the early thirteenth century — these were Oxford and Cambridge.
2. Many great men studied at Cambridge and among them was Newton, the-world-known English scientist and mathematician.
3. The students will take an active part in the preparation for the conference.

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

ROSTOV-ON-DON

Rostov-on-Don, the capital of the Southern federal district and Rostov region, is a comparatively young city. Not so long ago Rostovites celebrated its 250th anniversary. The city was founded in 1749 when a custom-house on the Temernik River was set up. According to a legend, Tsar Peter the First tried the water from a spring when he stopped on the right bank of the Don on his way to Azov. He was so pleased with the taste of water that he called the spring “Bogatyistochnik” — Rich spring. The name of the spring gave the name to the street. The water is being bottled now and sold all over the country.

But only year later, after the death of Tsar Peter I, under the rule of Katherine II a fortress was built here. The main purpose of the fortress was to support the customs effectively operating in this trade and transport active region. The fortress was named after Dimitry Rostovsky, the Archbishop of Rostov the Great. The town grew later on, round the walls of the fortress and it was also called “Rostov which lies on the river Don”.

Rostov is situated on the right bank of the river Don, not far from the Sea of Azov. Due to its geographical position the city grew rapidly.

After the hard years of the Civil War Rostovites restored the ruined economy of the region.

During the World War II Rostov was occupied by the Germans twice. They destroyed almost all the city. Nowadays Rostov is the largest city in the South of the country. It's a big sea and river port and an important railway junction. Rostov is called “The Gateway to the Caucasus”.

The main branch of industry is agricultural machine building. “Rostselmash” is a giant machine building plant producing a lot of agricultural machines. Factories of Rostov produce champagne, cigarettes, musical instruments which are well-known abroad. There is also a big helicopter plant in Rostov.

Rostov is the cultural centre of the Rostov region. There are many educational establishments in Rostov including the Rostov State University founded in Warsaw in 1815. There are six theatres in Rostov (Gorky Drama Theatre, Philharmonic, Puppet Theatre, Theatre of Musical Comedy, Theatre of Young Spectators and Musical Theatre).

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What role did Peter the Great play in the history of Rostov-on-Don?

2. When was the first fortress built? How was it called?
3. What is the status of Rostov-on-Don now?
4. Is Rostov-on-Don an old city?
5. Why did Peter the Great call the spring “rich”?

Контрольная работа № 2
Вариант 4.

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The “Big Ben” clock weighs 13.5 tons.
2. The workers’ hostel is within 20 minutes walk from the plant.
3. Great changes in the appearance of this district are due to new modern buildings.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. Several Moscow University physicists work at this problem.
2. During its four-century-old history the city experienced several dramatic events.
3. The 40-meter-high arch which is the entrance to the Volga-Don Navigation Canal rises in the south of Volgograd.

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

1. The relationship between Russia and China is better nowadays than 10 years ago.
2. This room is smaller than that one.
3. The longer is the night, the shorter is the day.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. We know nothing about the results of the Round Talks.
2. Any student of our group can speak on the history of London.
3. No society is homogeneous, any society is heterogeneous.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Environment protection became a global problem.
2. Meanwhile the number of enterprises carrying out commodity exchange transactions has increased.
3. In a few days she will leave for St. Petersburg.

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

LONDON

London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world with the population of 11 million people. About a fifth of the total population of the UK lives in the Greater London area that is in London and its suburbs.

London is home for the headquarters of all government departments, Parliament, the major legal institutions and the monarch. It is the country's business and banking centre and the centre of its transport network. It contains the headquarters of the national television networks and of all the national newspapers.

The original walled city of London founded by Romans was quite small. In the middle ages it did not contain the Parliament or the royal Court, because it would have interfered with the interests of the merchants and traders who lived there. It was in Westminster, another city outside London's walls, that these national institutions met. Today, both "cities" are just two areas in Central London. The City is home to London's main financial organizations. The Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange and 26 the Bank of England are situated there. During the daytime, nearly a million people work there, but less than 8 000 people actually live there.

Other well-known areas of London are the West End and the East End. The former is known for its many theatres, cinemas, luxurious hotels and restaurants and expensive shops. The latter is known as the poorer residential area of Central London; the Port of London is situated there.

The two districts of London, the City of Westminster and the West End are the main tourist attractions in London. Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and quite a number of world-famous museums are all located in this area.

There are many other parts of central London which have their own characteristics, and Central London itself makes up only a very small part of Greater London. The majority of Londoners live in its suburbs, millions of them travelling into the centre each day to work. These suburbs cover a vast area of land.

London is a cosmopolitan city. People of several races and many nationalities live there. A survey carried out in the 1980 found that 137 different languages were spoken in the homes of just one district of London.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What is the population of London?
2. What part does London play in the life of the United Kingdom?
3. What is the history of Westminster and the City of London?
4. What are the West End and the East End known for?
5. What is the main tourist attraction in London?
6. Where do the majority of Londoners live?
7. What proves that London is a cosmopolitan city?

Контрольная работа № 2 Вариант 5.

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

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Many countries of Asia are more welcome investors for us than western industrial countries.
2. It is amazing how quickly certain aspects of Russia's history are forgotten.

3. Tallinn exports a great variety of goods such as electric motors, electro-technical equipment, furniture, skis, toys, fabrics, perfumes, drugs, sweets, tinned foods, etc.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. His father was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during World War.
2. This is the building of the Tallinn City Soviet.
3. Teams of figure skaters and ice-hockey players undergo intensive training at the Sports Centre of Tallinn.

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

1. The nearer is the summer the longer are the days.
2. This new device operates several times faster than your old device.
3. Transportation in Khabarovsk is one of the most important economy branches.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. He knew nothing about this discovery.
2. No one in the laboratory could tell us about the results of this experiment.
3. The professor told us about some interesting facts from his practical work.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The beautiful modern city of Volgograd is the best monument to the heroes who defended the city on the Volga during the Great Patriotic War.
2. Started as a small military settlement, Khabarovsk has grown into the cultural and industrial centre of the Russian Far East.
3. The volume of trade with Japan will remain stable.

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

NEW YORK

New York isn't a city that can be easily ignored even by the most demanding visitor. With a population over 10 million people, it is the destination of thousands of visitors who come here every year to experience the excitement of local life.

New York was founded three hundred years ago, now it is one of the largest cities in the world in the mouth of the Hudson River. It is an economic, financial, scientific and cultural center. New York is one of the leading manufacturing cities in the world. The most important branches of industry are those, producing paper products, vehicles, glass, chemicals and machinery.

The heart of the New York is Manhattan Island. In 1626 it was bought from the Indians for a handful of trinkets that cost twenty-four dollars.

New York is inhabited by people of almost all nationalities, that is why, it is often called "Modern Babylon". At the turn of the 20th century a lot of people came to the USA from different countries of the world. They entered the USA through New York "the Gateway of America".

New York is the city of amazingly tall skyscrapers, which house banks and offices of American businessmen. The highest buildings are the 102-storied EmpireStateBuilding and the United Nations building. Broadway begins here, it is the longest and the widest street in New York. Broadway is the street for culture lovers, as most famous theaters and art galleries are situated here. The Stock Exchange is also located here. Very few people live in Manhattan, although the majority works here. Numerous bridges link ManhattanIsland with the opposite shores. The streets of New York are incredibly noisy, with the sound of car horns beeping, people shouting and police car sirens wailing.

What impresses the tourists most is the number of wonderful sights.

Sightseers can enjoy the majestic Statue of Liberty and the BrooklinBridge. They might walk in Central park. Alternatively, if you are a sports fan you can go to the Yankee Stadium to watch a baseball game. There are many entertaining things in New York. The night life is equally fantastic, with a wide variety of restaurants, bars and night clubs to choose from.

This lively and exciting city is recommended to everyone looking for new impressions and adventure.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What is the history of New York?
2. What is the heart of the city?
3. Why is New York famous as “Modern Babylon”?
4. What is the most famous sightseeing of New York?
5. What do you know about storied EmpireStateBuilding and the United Nations building?

Контрольная работа № 2 Вариант 6.

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *PresentIndefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She likes to buy funny presents for her friends.
2. There are many interesting books in my parents' flat.
3. Peter and his wife work in Moscow, but his daughter works in Twer.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. My friend knows French not so well as English.
2. A lot of foreign visitors come to London to see beautiful sightseeings.
3. The British Parliament delegation made a two-week visit to Russia.

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

1. Is your computer as modern as mine? – No, it isn't. It is older than yours.
2. The more you study, the more you know.
3. Do you know the name of the longest river in Russia?

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Will you give me some other book? I don't like this one.
2. He had much time to visit his friends, but there was nobody at home.
3. I am thirsty! Give me something to drink.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. New York is the city of amazingly tall skyscrapers, which house banks and offices of American businessmen.
2. The town grew later on, round the walls of the fortress and it was also called "Rostov which lies on the river Don".
3. The concert has not begun yet. That is why we are sitting in the hall and discussing our problems.

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

WASHINGTON, DC

The city of Washington, the capital of the United States of America is located the Potomac River in the District of Columbia (DC for short). The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791 as the capital of the United States of America. George Washington chose the place keeping in mind the fact that the capital had to be as close to all the states as possible.

Washington is not the largest city in the US. It has the population of 900 000 people. The avenues in Washington are named after the 13 original American states. Massachusetts Avenue is the longest and the straightest of them all. Broad Pennsylvania Avenue runs from the White House. It is used for all those demonstrations, processions and parades that make Washington so familiar sight to television viewers.

There is no industry in Washington but government though George Washington wanted the city to be a great center of industry and trade. Washington is a large scientific and cultural center. There are five universities in the city.

Many visitors come to WashingtonDC to see the Capitol and the White House. The White House, the official residence of the President, is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue. This two storied white building was built in 1799. In 1812 when England was at war with America the British entered the city and some of the buildings, including the Capitol and the house of the president were set on fire. Two years later in order to hide the marks of the fire, the brown stone walls of the president's home were painted white and it has been the White House ever since.

There are hundreds of rooms there, the largest of which the East Room, scene of many state receptions. Other famous rooms are: the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, which are used for afternoon teas and for receptions held before state dinners. The Blue Room, the most formal of them all is an oval-shaped room connecting the Green and the Red Rooms. On the second floor, the floor with the family quarters and guests rooms, is the Lincoln Room, which once served as an office for president Lincoln but today is used as an honour guest room. In this room Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation of 1863.

The Capitol is in the very centre of Washington. It is located on the Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city. It is a very beautiful building with white marble columns. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol. The corner stone of the Capitol was laid by George Washington on the 18th of September, 1793.

The Capitol is the place where the government of the United States meets. Washington is also famous for the Library of Congress which holds five million books.

Not far from the Capitol there is the Washington monument, which looks like a huge pencil and is hollow inside. It rises 160 metres and it is empty inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds, from where they can enjoy the view of the city.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. When was Washington D.C. founded?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. What state does the District of Columbia belong to?
4. What are the most important places of interest in Washington?
5. What is the nickname of the Washington memorial?
6. What is the design of the Lincoln memorial?
7. What is the population of Washington?

Контрольная работа № 2
Вариант 7

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Ann is fond of reading. She prefers to read different detective stories.
2. Nick's daughter and son study at school. They are good pupils.
3. The Capitol rises 160 metres and it is empty inside.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. Have you got any laboratory experience?
2. His great-grandfather was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during the World War.
3. He passed his graduation examinations with excellent marks.

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

1. The harder you work, the better are the results.
2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea.
3. He was one of the more brilliant people in this city.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. One can't learn a foreign language in some days.
2. They moved to another town, they don't know anybody there.
3. When will you be at home? – Come at any time, I am always at home.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations.
2. In 1932 young boys and girls came to the wild forest and worked side by side with many civilians, recruited, migrators and prisoners of Stalin's camps.
3. The East End grew with the spread of industries to the east of the City.

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

NEW ZEALANDER'S MAIN CITIES

The majority of New Zealanders live in cities and town. The main New Zealand's cities and towns are: Wellington, Auckland ['o:klənd], Christchurch, Hamilton, Dunedin and etc.

Early in the 20th century, the "big four" cities - Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin – shared leadership, but Auckland and Hamilton grew rapidly while Dunedin ceased to grow. A persistent drift to urban centers and to the north set in, and 85 per cent of the people now live in cities.

Auckland is New Zealand's largest city. It is a modern cosmopolitan city with a beautiful, clear harbour where people go boating or swimming many months of the year. It has a population of over a million people. It is home to one quarter of the country's inhabitants, the chief industrial, commercial and international transportation center.

Auckland was established in 1840 as the capital of the British colonial government. It was named for George Eden, earl of Auckland, first lord of the admiralty, and, later, governor-general of India. Auckland remained the capital until it was replaced in that role by Wellington. Auckland was officially made a city in 1871. It is the major industrial and commercial port of New Zealand.

Wellington is the country's second-largest city and a main port. It is situated on the southern coast of North Island. Wellington is the nation's capital, its administrative centre and the seat of the government with a population less than 200.000 people. Wellington is the transport link between the islands. It was settled by the first group of British immigrants to New Zealand in 1840. It was called by them Nicholson after a navy captain and sometimes called by this name. It is the third capital of New Zealand: its first capital was Russel, and then the capital moved to Auckland. The city became the capital of New Zealand in 1865. The two most striking features of the city are its winds and constant danger of earthquakes. It is situated at the crossroads of the Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea and is known by its piercing winds. Its nickname is "The Windy City". Wellington is the centre of finance and commerce. The city contains commercial areas, docks, and government buildings, including the House of Parliament (the Beehive ['bi:haiv] – "Пчелиный улей").

Christchurch is the largest city in the South Island. It is an inland city with an English atmosphere and many parks, gardens and Oxford-style buildings. The water in Christchurch is totally untreated and it supposed to be the purest domestic water supply in the world... Near Christchurch are mountains and ski fields, lakes, hot pools and beaches.

The North Island, which has larger cities, more intensive farming, and most of the Maori people has more than twice the population of the larger South Island.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. When did Wellington become the national capital?
2. Which city was New Zealand's capital for a long time before Wellington?
3. What is the Beehive?
4. Who was Auckland named after?

5. Where are there many Oxford-style buildings?

Контрольная работа № 2
Вариант 8

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. He usually plants several peppers in the hothouse.
- 2. The boy is looking through a children's magazine.
- 3. My daughter's workweek lasts four days.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

- 1. Last rugby match was disappointing. Our team lost.
- 2. A large concert hall is being built in our district.
- 3. I have never been to the new science city near Novosibirsk.

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

- 1. Are expensive things better than cheap ones?
- 2. The less people think, the more they talk.
- 3. I need this book as much as you do.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

- 1. Do you have any idea where I can borrow some money here?
- 2. She is still somewhere abroad.
- 3. Have you read something about this author? – Yes, I have read much.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. As a member of Virginia society, Washington insisted on the best clothes, which he bought in London.
- 2. Russia tries to develop all the Olympic sports as much as possible.
- 3. I am going to visit my relatives this year.

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

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco is one of the biggest cities and ports in the west of the USA. It is an important military base of the US which lies near the Pacific Ocean. It is a shipbuilding centre.

San Francisco is a city of culture and beauty, of style and grace and colour, of wind and water and hills. San Francisco is situated on the seven hills. That's why the famous cable cars are so popular there. This little vehicle (транспортное средство) was invented by Andrew S. Hallidie. He first tried it in operation in 1873. And the cable cars of the 19th century continue to climb hills today.

There are two Bay (бухта, залив) Bridges which were begun to build in 1930-1931 and took six years : the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (1936) which is over eight miles long and connects Oakland with San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge (1937), shorter but always somehow more impressive. Ships from all ports of the world continue to come in and out of the Golden Gate.

The Golden Gate Bridge was opened for business in the spring of 1937. Its length is 4 600 feet and height — 246 feet. The steel towers on each side are 820 feet and are considered to be the highest of their kind in the world.

San Francisco's Civic Centre complex (which includes such other structures as Exposition Auditorium, the Public Library, the War Memorial Opera House and the Veterans Memorial Building) is the City Hall, a great building that occupies an area covering two city blocks.

The Union Square is a wide green space in the centre of San Francisco. It is the commercial heart of the city. In old days the Union Square was used for different gatherings and has remained a place for all kinds of meetings.

The population of San Francisco is only about 716 000, but it is the biggest business centre in the west of the USA. It is also America's most international city, with newspapers in thirty different languages. The city is often called "the Paris of the West", "Baghdad by the Bay", and "Gateway to the Orient (Восток)".

There are at least three small cities in San Francisco: "little Italy", with its pizzerias and restaurants, "Chinatown", with exotic food and wonderful Oriental shops, and "Japantown".

In 1812 the first Russian settlements appeared on the American continent (about 80 kilometers from San Francisco). The founder of Fort Rus was Ivan Kuskov (from near Vologda). He lived in California for 9 years and then returned to his motherland. Now Fort Rus is a museum.

San Francisco is the birthplace of the famous American writer Jack London (1876—1916).

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What kind of city is San Francisco?
2. What is the famous vehicle of San Francisco?
3. What do you know about two Bay Bridges? What are they famous for?
4. How many small cities are there in San Francisco due to its multinational character?
5. What other details can you name and describe?

Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 9

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Its population consists of teachers and students.
2. At that time he lived in a little flat for economy's sake.
3. Every day at noon we have a break, which lasts fifteen minutes.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. Best of all I like summer months.
2. I have never been to Cyprus that is why I bought a ticket for a sea voyage.
3. Several Moscow University physicists work at this problem.

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

1. It is easy said than done.
2. To study well is as important as to work well.
3. During the holidays the students are as busy as during the academic year.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. We wanted to see everything in the museum but it was impossible.
2. Some boys from our group will study in London.
3. I know nothing about it, but I know someone who can tell me about it.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Mary takes her dog for a walk in the evening.
2. Cris has just phoned to his friend and now he knows all information about the meeting.
3. I was going home when I saw him.

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

CITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is more than 57 million people. It is mostly urban: nine tenth of it lives in towns and cities.

London, the largest city in Europe, dominates Britain, it is home for the headquarters of all government departments, Parliament, the major legal institutions and the monarch. It is the country's business and banking centre and the centre of its transport network. It contains headquarters of the national television networks and of all the national newspapers. It is about 7 times larger than any other city in the country. About a fifth of the total population of the United Kingdom lives in the Greater London area.

The country's second largest city is Birmingham. During the industrial revolution, the city and the surrounding area of the west midlands, known as the Black country, developed into the country's major engineering centre. Factories of Birmingham still convert iron and steel into a vast variety of goods.

In northern England, there are large deposits of coal and iron ore. They enabled this area to lead the industrial revolution in the 18th century. On the western side, the Manchester area became, in the 19th century, the world's leading producer of cotton goods. On the eastern side, towns such as Bradford and Leeds became the world's leading producers of woollen goods.

Further south, Sheffield became a centre for the production of steel goods. Further north, around Newcastle, shipbuilding is the major industry.

Glasgow in Scotland is the third largest city in Britain. It is associated with heavy industry and some of the worst housing conditions in Britain. However, this image is one-sided. Glasgow has a strong artistic heritage. At the turn of the last century, the work of the Glasgow school put the city at the forefront of English design and architecture.

Edinburgh, which is half the size of Glasgow, is the city of science and is associated with science, law and administration. This reputation, together with many historic buildings has led to its being called "The Athens of the North". The annual festival of the arts is internationally famous.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
2. What part does London play in the life of the United Kingdom?
3. What is Birmingham noted for?
4. What natural resources are there in northern England?
5. How can you characterize Glasgow's image?
6. What is Edinburgh associated with?

Контрольная работа № 2 Вариант 10

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

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Indefinite*;
- b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- v) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Washington's monument stands at the national capital which bears his name.
2. The workers are telling us about their work.
3. The high buildings are men's colleges.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. The rock of the canyon walls shows many chapters of the earth history.
2. At two they have a dinner break which lasts till four.
3. They used animal skins for clothing and meat of animals for food.

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

1. The Mississippi River is the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon.
2. The more you read, the better you will know English.
3. This book costs twice as much as that book.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. He lives somewhere near here.
2. Where can I find anyone here who can give me some advice on this question?

3. I want to buy some new clothes, but I haven't any money.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The teacher explained the rule to the students.
2. You can't watch the film now. The mechanic is fixing the TV set.
3. They will promise you much, but don't imagine they will give you everything.

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

AUSTRALIAN CITIES

Canberra is a fascinating 20th century creation that has struggled to establish itself as the focus of Australia's national history, pride and identity. Canberra has long been perceived as the "fat cat" of Australian cities, a town of politicians and bureaucrats living off the hard work of their country folk.

Step outside the Parliamentary Triangle and you'll soon find it isn't true — most of the politicians go home every weekend, and a great many of the bureaucrats have lost their jobs in recent public service cutbacks.

Canberra has grown from a Federation baby into an adult city with all the problems and delights that being a grown-up brings.

Sydney. Australia's premier city is the oldest settlement in Australia, the economic centre of the nation and the country's capital in everything but name. Sydney is built on the shores of the magnificent.

Port Jackson. It's a vital, self-regarding metropolis, with both a bright urbanity and a slavish obsession with global fads. The successful Olympic Games, held in Sydney in 2 000, further cemented the city's reputation as a civilized, fun-loving and friendly place to be.

Melbourne. Australia's second city is a place of contradictions and hidden charms. A leafy, bayside community on the "upside-down", brown Yarra River, it is cosmopolitan, suburban, cultivated, football crazy, conservative and a haven for the avant-garde. Visitors come for its shopping, restaurants, nightlife and sporting calendar.

Brisbane is Australia's third largest city and the state capital of Queensland. Not so long ago, the rest of Australia considered it little more than an overgrown country town, but it has rejected this unwelcome reputation to become one of the country's most progressive centers.

Since playing host to a lot of major international events in the 80s, including the 1982 Commonwealth Games and Expo 88, Brisbane has developed into a lively, cosmopolitan city with several interesting districts, a good street cafe scene, a great riverside park, a busy cultural calendar and decent nightlife.

VII. Прочтите текст и ответьте на поставленные вопросы.

1. What is the capital of Australia?
2. What century was Canberra created in?
3. What do you know about Canberra?
4. What is Australia's premier city?
5. What do you know about Sydney?
6. What is Australia's second city?
7. What is Australia's third largest city?
8. What kind of reputation does Brisbane have nowadays?

**Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов,
дополнительной литературы**

Основные источники:

1. Агабекян И.П., Коваленко П.И. Английский язык. 4-е изд, перер. И доп., Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016.
2. Бескоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. PlanetofEnglish. Учебник английского языка для учреждений профессионального образования – ОИЦ «Академия», 2017.
3. Голубев А.П. Английский язык. – 9-е изд. – М.: Академия, 2016

Дополнительные источники:

1. Долгополова Я.В. Английский язык: учебно-практически справочник/ Я.В. Долгополова, О.А. Черновол-Ткаченко. – Росто н/Д: Феникс, 2017. – 237 с.
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений. – 4-е изд., перераб. И доп. – СПб.: Каро, 2015.

Интернет ресурсы:

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Английский язык для школьников <https://7books.ru/yuriy-golicynskiy-grammatika-sbornik-uprazhneniy/>
2. <http://englishvoyage.com/exercises>
3. <http://www.correctenglish.ru/exercises/>
4. <http://study-english.info/exercises.php>
5. <http://engblog.ru/exercises>
6. <https://iloveenglish.ru/exercises>