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Общие указания к выполнению и оформлению контрольных работ

Каждая контрольная работа предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами шифра зачетной книжки: студенты, шифр зачетной книжки которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 – № 2; на 5 или 6 – № 3; на 7 или 8 № 4; на 9 или 0 – № 5.

Выполнять контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради укажите свою фамилию, номер контрольной работы и название учебника, по которому вы занимаетесь.

Контрольные работы должны выполняться чернилами, аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая сторона	
Поля	Английский	Русский	Поля
	текст	текст	

Контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящих методических указаниях.

Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в академию в установленные сроки.

Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не-полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

Контрольные работы

Контрольная работа №1

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы учебника /1,2/:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражения падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания 's. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.
 2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имён прилагательных. Конструкции типа the more ... the less, much more interesting.
 3. Имя числительное.
 4. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределённые и отрицательные.
 5. Форма настоящего (Present), прошедшего (Past) и будущего (Future) времён группы Indefinite действительного залога. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have Present, Past, Future Indefinite. Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма.
 6. Простое распространённое предложение: прямой порядок слов повелительного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательной формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения. Обороты there is (are).
- После проработки указанного выше материала приступайте к выполнению вашей контрольной работы. Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений.

Образец выполнения 1 (к упр. 1)

Грамматическая функция окончания -s

1. We time our watches by radio. Мы проверяем свои часы по радио.
Множественное число от имени существительного a watch – watches - часы.
2. Our lab assistant watches this scientific TV programme every day. Наш лаборант ежедневно смотрит эту научную телепередачу.
3. We hope that the young scientist's experimental work will be successful. Мы надеемся, что экспериментальная работа молодого учёного будет успешной.
В слове scientist's 's – окончание притяжательного падежа имени существительного в единственном числе.
4. Russian scientists' research work is of great value for the development of science and engineering. Научно-исследовательская работа русских учёных имеет большую ценность для развития науки и техники.
Слово scientists' – форма притяжательного падежа имени существительного a scientist во множественном числе.

Образец выполнения 2 (к упр. II)

Особенности перевода на русский язык английских имён существительных, употребляющихся в функции определения, стоящего перед определяемым словом.

1. This works increases steel. Этот завод увеличивает производство стали.
2. This works increases high-quality steel production. Этот завод увеличивает производство высококачественной стали.

Образец выполнения 3 (к упр. V)

1. The great Russian poet
Pushkin loved Moscow and
spent there nearly a third of
his short life.

Великий русский поэт Пушкин
любил Москву и провёл там почти
треть своей короткой жизни.

Past Indefinite Active от стандартного глагола to love – loved - любить;

Past Indefinite Active от нестандартного глагола to spend – spent - проводить

Вариант 1

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

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

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

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Peter dreams to study at the Oxford University.
2. Extra-mural students must come to the Institute in winter and in summer.
3. My friend's family is his wife, Jane, who is a doctor, and his daughter Ann, who is a teacher.
4. The teachers deliver lectures every day.
5. Nick's sister doesn't go to the Institute.

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

1. After the service in the army, Nick entered the correspondence department of the University.
2. University Council is in charge of organizing final examinations.
3. The students must work in the language laboratory listening to the recorded tapes.
4. This problem is connected with the city water supply system.
5. A high speed electronic machine introduced great changes in mathematical calculations.

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

1. The sooner you come the better.
2. The oldest and most celebrated Universities of Great Britain are those of Oxford and Cambridge.
3. English language is more difficult for him than mathematics.
4. Your coat is not so new as my suit.
5. This lecture-hall is the largest in this building.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределённых и отрицательных местоимений.

1. There are some exercise-books on the table.
2. Do you know any English writers?
3. Any film in English language is interesting for the students.
4. He doesn't know anything about it.
5. There are some comfortable flats in this block.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-

временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. He attended all the lectures and seminars.
2. The first reference to the Oxford University appears in the 12th century.
3. They will take exams at the end of each term.
4. Many students graduate from the Academy every year.
5. They decided to complete the experiments in time.

VI. Прочтите текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Oxford University

1. There are about 50 universities in Britain nowadays and three of them – Oxford, Cambridge and London are unique universities with several-hundred-year-old history. The first reference to the Oxford University appears in the 12th century and a century later there were already 1500 students and the University was well-known in Europe.

2. First there were only about 60 chapels and a student was living and studying in one of these chapels learning theology, logic and rhetoric.

3. Oxford University of today is a federation of 48 colleges, each largely independent. The word “college” was originally associated with a boarding house for students to lodge. Now some of the British colleges are residential and teaching institutions at the same time.

4. The governing body of Oxford University is the Congregation of 1500 members, the assembly of all the members of the colleges. The Congregation chooses a Council of 24 people. The colleges admit students, organize programs, student work and residence, laboratories, libraries and term examinations, while the University is in charge of organizing final examinations and confers degrees. Forty colleges

of 48 admit only men, two colleges are mixed and six colleges are only for women.

5. Social changes have certainly transformed Oxford considerably. Some of the traditions have gone in the past. However, in spite of all these changes Oxford has not lost its distinctive character.

Вариант 2 ✓

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:
- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
 - б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
 - в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Some students choose the teacher's profession.
2. The professions of teacher and doctor are very important.
3. The Institute trains specialists for industry and agriculture.
4. The Institute provides with hostel those who came from distant part of the country.
5. What is the biggest hydropower plant on Siberia's rivers?

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

1. He entered the Road-Building Faculty of Krasnoyarsk Architectural Building Academy.
1. London buses are red and green.
1. New laboratory equipment was brought to our Academy.

4. The deep sea currents in the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.
5. He got the Moscow region newspaper.

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

1. Is English easier or more difficult than German?
2. Your collection of books is much bigger than your friend's collection.
3. Special subjects are the most interesting subjects for me.
4. He is not so old as his friend.
5. This exercise is almost as easy as the last one.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределённых и отрицательных местоимений.

1. There are some foreign magazines in the bookcase.
2. Take any pen and write down the expression.
3. After graduation from the Academy we can work at any factory.
4. You can find this book in any shop.
5. None of them answered this question.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них вид(ы) временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. In the junior courses we study subjects of general education.
2. Yesterday all the students of the Academy began to study.
3. Our teachers will do their best to give us good knowledge.
4. My sister likes much sugar in her tea.

5. He took many books from the library.

VI. Прочтите текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Academy

1. We are students of the Architectural Building Academy. It trains civil engineers in many fields. Our Academy was founded in 1982. About 280 teachers work and more than 4000 students study at our Academy. There are faculties: the Faculty of Construction, Architectural, Ecological, Road Building Faculties and Faculty of Economics. Besides there are correspondence and evening departments for those who wish to combine work with study.

2. We have good conditions for our study. Most of us receive allowances (stipends). Students coming from other places are provided with a hostel. The academic year begins in September and ends in June. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term we take examinations and credit tests. Twice a year we have our holidays. On completion of studies we must present a graduation thesis.

3. We have lectures, seminars and practical hours on different subjects. Attendance of all of them is compulsory for all the students. Our library and reading room provide us with all necessary literature. In the junior courses we study subjects of general education such as higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, descriptive geometry, drawing and others. In the senior courses we study special subjects.

4. At the Academy we have all opportunities to develop our abilities. If we wish we may carry on research work or go in for sports or amateur art. At the end of training students do practical work at the enterprises of our city. After graduation from the Academy we can work at factories, construction sites, research institutes and designing bureaus.

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I take my textbooks and go to the Institute.
2. He goes home after the lessons and has dinner at home.
3. My brother's homework is to prepare the task in three subjects.
4. In the middle of the room there stand some desks for students.
5. English scientists make research in all fields of science.

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

1. He does his morning exercises at 8 o'clock.
2. There is a cold-water tap in his room.
3. He went to the railway station to meet our friends.
4. The railway bridge reconstruction will take place in our city.
5. The London underground problem is very acute for the British people.

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

1. A good student does his homework better than a lazy student.
2. The Mississippi is the longest river in the world.
3. He reads English texts more slowly than Russian ones.
4. Your flat is not so cozy as ours.
5. I have almost as few mistakes as he has.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределённых и отрицательных местоимений.

1. I get to the Academy by any bus or any trolleybus.
2. Is there any bread on the table?
3. There are some pictures on the wall.
4. No magazine writes about this discovery.
5. Each student of our group takes part in some research.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Your friend speaks English badly.
2. Kate looked through her notes carefully.
3. He will come home lately tomorrow.
4. He usually drinks tea in the morning.
5. This girl lived near our house.

VI. Прочтите текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

My working day

1. I get up at seven o'clock. I open the window, do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom to wash and clean my teeth. At half past seven I have my breakfast. My mother gets breakfast ready for the whole family. It takes me about ten minutes to have breakfast. Then I put all my textbooks into my bag. I put on my coat and cap when it is cold and leave home for the Academy. I go there by bus. It takes me about 40 minutes to get to the Academy.

2. In the Academy I take off my cap and coat and leave them in the cloak-room. Then I go to the time-table to see in what classroom we shall have our first lesson. I go to the classroom and prepare everything for the lesson. At 8.20 the bell rings, the teacher comes in and the lesson begins. After each lesson we have a break (an interval). During the break we can have a smoke, speak about sport news and read the wallpaper.

3. After the second lesson we can go to the canteen or to the buffet to eat and drink something. Sometimes I can go home after the lessons, but usually I have to stay at the Academy. When I stay at the Academy, I have dinner at the canteen. If I go home after the lessons, I have dinner at home.

4. When I come home, I have a short rest and then I begin preparing my homework. Usually I have to prepare my homework in three subjects. It takes me about two or three hours to prepare my homework. After this I go for a walk or play chess. If some interesting program is on, I watch TV. Then I have supper. At eleven o'clock I go to bed.

Вариант 4

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

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It is not easy to learn foreign languages.
2. He wants to learn English, because he has always been interested in foreign countries, their cultures and peoples.
3. My brother's wish is to learn one foreign language.
4. Excuse me, where is the dean's office?
5. Tom gets to London by train because he lives in the suburbs.

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

1. He has her telephone number.
2. Their English entrance examinations will begin at 8 o'clock.
3. There were many spring flowers: red, yellow and blue.
4. This road surface was destroyed many years ago.
5. I remember my first school teacher very well.

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

1. This translation of the text is better.
2. Our English teacher lives in the most beautiful part of Krasnoyarsk.
3. We learnt more and more new words.
4. That lamp is not so bright as this one.
5. The weather is cooler in autumn than in winter.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределённых и отрицательных местоимений.

1. There are some 5 different theatres in Krasnoyarsk.
2. No student can translate that difficult text.
3. If you ever have any problems, let me know.
4. I do not see any difference between these figures.
5. The engineers of the research laboratory developed some new methods of work.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. We shall be able not only to read but to discuss different topics.
2. She watched English films on TV.
3. He goes to the Institute by bus.
4. I saw this film last week.
5. After breakfast I go to the Academy.

VI. Прочтите текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

My English studies

1. Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. We began studying English in the fourth form of the secondary school. We started with the ABC, transcription and sounds. Then we learnt some English words, conversational phrases and dialogues by heart, read

translated easy texts. Once a week we worked in the language laboratory listening to the recorded tapes and doing laboratory works.

2. From lesson to lesson we improved our knowledge, learnt more and more new words, grammatical structures and put them into practice of speaking. We enjoyed our English classes and prepared carefully for them. At home we tried to listen to different educational programmes over the radio, watched English films on TV.

3. Soon we were able not only to read and translate texts but to discuss their contents in English, to communicate with one another making useful statements in real-life situations.

4. I want to know foreign languages because I have always been interested in foreign countries, their cultures and peoples. I want to learn English in particular not only because it is the language of such great countries as the USA and Great Britain, but also because it has become the international language, the language of progressive science and engineering. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Вариант 5

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

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Many countries use the method of distance education.
2. This education allows each student to have an individual scheme of study.
1. They attend all classes at the Academy.

4. The desk I usually sit at is in front of the teacher's table.
5. Higher education trains people to do various professional work.
6. There are some interesting student's traditions at the University.

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

1. The Friendship University was founded 10 years ago.
2. The knew about rally results long ago.
3. Reading of the foreign press comments became necessary.
4. The foundation materials must be hard and strong.
5. Not long ago our family moved into a large three-room flat.
6. Our Academy provides the students with hostel accommodation.

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

1. The less we speak English the worse for us.
2. Our city is not so large as Moscow.
3. He is as tall as his father.
4. Where is the nearest bus stop?
5. The more I thought of that plan the less I liked it.
6. Your translation is better than mine.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределённых и отрицательных местоимений.

1. No student of that group studies Spanish.

2. Give me some water, please.
3. Did you say anything? – No, I said nothing.
4. We saw no old buildings in this modern city.
5. Is anybody absent today?
6. I'll ask somebody to buy some milk and bread.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. My mother wants to finish her work today.
2. He entered University last year.
3. They will try to master English language for 2 months.
4. After dinner he went for a walk and then decided to go to the theatre to see a new play.
5. On Monday we usually get up much later.
6. She will be an engineer in 5 years.

VI. Прочтите текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Distance education over the world

1. Distance education over the world has a history of more than 100 years. But it gained popularity only after 1970's. Many countries like China, England, Japan, Russia, Spain and the USA use this method, especially in higher education.

2. For example, Open University in England has more than 80,000 students who take about 140 courses per year. This University has 260 local teaching and 13 regional informational centres. Such factors as age, place, daily activity do not serve as limiting factors in distance education. Distance education has two main advan-

tages over traditional classroom education. The first advantage is a solution to the problem of teaching staff shortage and the second one is the low cost of education which gives many people an opportunity to receive higher education.

3. What is distance education? DE is an integral form of training based on the use of a wide spectrum of traditional and new informational technologies and technical means. It is a system of education for different people at any age. This education allows each student to have an individual scheme of study. It gives you an opportunity to get higher economic education, to effect professional retraining and training in modern economic specialists in accordance with the state educational standards in distance form without discontinuing work and quitting the place of living.

4. What does the progress of distance education imply? Possibility of varying the length and order of training, using the most up-to-date training means, adaptability to any level of previous education. Modularity of education achieved through localization of studied subjects in integral courses from which it is possible to form any variety of training curricula.

Контрольная работа № 2

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы учебника 1,2/:

1. Видовременные формы глагола: а) активный залог – формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future); формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future); б) пассивный залог – формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future).

Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

2. Модальные глаголы: а) выражающие возможность: can (could), may и эквивалент глагола can – to be able; б) выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to и to be to; should.
3. Простые неличные формы глагола: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle) в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Gerund – герундий, простые формы.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений

Образец выполнения 1 (к упр. 1)

1. Lobachevsky's geometry had revolutionized mathematics and philosophy of science

Геометрия Лобачевского произвела коренное изменение в математике и философии науки.

had revolutionized – Past Perfect Active от глагола to revolutionize

2. The new laboratory equipment was sent for yesterday

Вчера послали за новым оборудованием лаборатории.

was sent for – Past Indefinite Passive от глагола to send.

Образец выполнения 2 (к упр. II)

1. The changes affecting the composition of materials are called chemical changes

Изменения, влияющие на состав материалов, называются химическими изменениями.

Affecting – Participle I, определение

2. When heated to the boiling point water evaporates.

Когда воду нагревают до точки кипения, она испаряется. (или: При нагревании до точки кипения вода испаряется.)

(When) heated – Participle II, обстоятельство.

3. Heat is radiated by the sun to the Earth.

Тепло излучается Солнцем на Землю.

Radiated – Participle II, составная часть видовременной формы Present Indefinite Passive от глагола to radiate.

Вариант I

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

- a) 1. Russian science is successfully solving many complex problems.
 2. Sakharow protested against the invasion in Afganistan.
 3. They are organizing this kind of work at their laboratory.
 4. He had finished his work by 6 o'clock.
 5. Sakharow knew that people would use the atomic and nuclear weapon not only in peaceful purposes.
 6. We believe his great ideas will come true.
- б) 1. Abroad Sakharow was recognized as a civil rights activist.
 2. He is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist and philosopher.
 3. The experiments will be completed by the end of week.
 4. In 1947 the Russian scientists announced that the secret of the atom bomb no longer existed.
 5. The USA had lost its atomic monopoly in 1947.

6. The most important results have been obtained by splitting the atom of uranium.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола – сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. While working on the problem of hydrogen bomb he realized that any atomic and nuclear weapon should be banned.
2. The atoms forming our planet are built of negative electrons, positive protons and ordinary neutrons.
3. Marie and Pierre Curi discovered that radium sent out rays consisting of particles smaller than atom.
4. Atomic reactor generates tiny, swiftly moving pieces of atoms.
5. Sakharow exiled to the city of Gorky continued to work successfully.
6. While making calculations the engineer made some mistakes.

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

1. Only in 1985 Sakharow was allowed to come back to Moscow.
2. A few pounds of uranium 235 can supply a medium – sized town with all electricity that it needs during a whole year.
3. There is still no final model of the atom. Man has yet to find the complete answer to nature's atomic secret.
4. Sakharow new about "terrible means of destruction" and felt that he could never be happy again.
5. He realized even in 1968 that our society should develop in a new direction.

6. This energy can make an electron pass from one orbit to another.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

A. Sakharov: Man and Legend

1. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, an outstanding scientist and public figure, was born on 1921. The biography of A. Sakharov as one of the "secret" authorities in thermonuclear physics mainly falls on the times of the "thaw" (оттепель). In 1948 he began serious work on hydrogen bomb and while working on the problem he came to conclusion that any atomic and nuclear weapon should be banned.

2. He wrote many articles on the problem which were published abroad. He protested against the invasion in Afghanistan, against every violation of human rights. Abroad Sakharov was recognized as civil rights activist and received the Peace Nobel's Prize.

3. At home he was persecuted, deprived of all his titles and orders and exiled to the city of Gorky. In Gorky he continued to work for peace, justice and human rights. Only in 1985 A.D. Sakharov was allowed to come back to Moscow. He was given back all his titles and was elected a deputy of Supreme Soviet. But he died in December 1989.

4. A.D. Sakharov is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist and philosopher. He realized even in 1968 that our society should develop in a new direction. He foresaw the changes that are taking place now.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. When did A.D. Sakharov began serious work on hydrogen bomb ?
2. For what was A.D. Sakharov exiled to the city of Gorky ?

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

1. I. Newton performed many experiments with light.
 2. When Isaac was fourteen years old, his mother thought it was time for him to begin working on the farm as she wanted her son became a farmer.
 3. Young Isaac Newton was peacefully sitting in the garden of his home.
 4. His main discovery is the discovery of the law of gravity.
 5. Isaac Newton has solved one of the great riddles of the universe.
 6. Newton picked up the apple which had struck him.
1. At the age of 18 Newton was sent to Cambridge University.
 2. Gravity had been known long before Newton time.
 3. His plans have been already changed.
 4. When Cambridge was closed in 1662, Newton returned to his native village.
 5. For some years Newton was working on the laws which rule the universe.
 6. According to Newton the moon is subjected to the same laws of gravity that made the apple fall.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола – сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Newton made an excellent working model of a windmill which was not far from his school.
2. Once he decided to measure the force of the wind. He jumped with the wind

marking the longest distance he could cover.

3. His servant left the boy under a tree with the some book and returning from the market he found him still reading the book.
4. While absorbing energy of cosmic rays the upper atmosphere becomes radioactive.
5. Molecular crystals are solids constructed of molecules held together by relatively weak forces.
6. The smallest particle having all the characteristics an element is called an atom.

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

1. One day, on his way to school, a schoolmate gave him a kick in the stomach, so Newton had to fight with him.
2. Sitting under the tree Newton could smell the sweet odour of the apples.
3. All the students were to make reports at the seminars.
4. The existence of gravity that makes the moon turn around the Earth may be possible.
5. Energy can exist in many forms and each form can be transmitted into the other.
6. The students were to make reports at the seminars.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Isaac Newton

1. Isaac Newton was born in 1642 in the family of a poor farmer. The boy began his first scientific experiments at school. While studying at Cambridge, Newton formulated the binomial theorem. In 1662 Cambridge was closed because of the plague and

Newton returned to his native village. For the next two years he devoted himself to scientific experimentation.

2. Newton's great discovery was the law of decomposition of light. The scientist proved that the white light of the sun is composed of rays of light of all colours of the rainbow. He also discovered the Law of Universal Gravitation which states that "every particle of matter is attracted by every other particle of matter with a force inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart".
3. Newton applied the principle of gravitation to prove that the power which guides the moon around the earth and the planets around the sun is the force of gravity. Another application of the law of universal gravitation was Newton's exploration of the tides.
4. Newton was highly honoured by his countrymen and in 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society. Sir Isaac Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What laws did Newton discover?
2. Can you formulate the law of Universal gravitation?

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

- a) 1. By the end of the last century scientists had made the first attempts to obtain synthetic materials.

2. The scientist has found ways of measuring the sizes and positions of bodies in the Universe.
 3. At the age of 17 Lomonosov decided that he would make his way to Moscow.
 4. The astronomers have determined the distance between the sun and the earth.
 5. The children were playing in Central Park when we met their father.
 6. They will be visiting the Tretyakov Gallery between two and four o'clock.
- 6) 1. Young Lomonosov was influenced upon neither the conditions of work nor materials difficulties.
2. In 1745 Lomonosov was appointed a professor at the academy of sciences.
 3. Lomonosov was called by Pushkin "Our first university".
 4. He was being told the news when entered the room.
 5. The work will be done next week.
 6. In present day organic chemistry new compounds are being synthesized daily.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола – сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The University bearing Lomonosov's name became the centre of knowledge and science in Russia.
2. Observing in 1761 the rare phenomenon of passage of the planet Venus over the visible disc of the Sun, Lomonosov discovered that Venus had an atmosphere.
3. Explaining chemical phenomena through the laws of physics Lomonosov founded a new science, namely physical chemistry.
4. Lomonosov's law of chemical change of substance formulated as follows: "The mass of a body remains unchanged by any physical or chemical change to which it may be subjected".
5. Lomonosov entered the Slavonic – Greek – Latin academy concealing his peasant origin.

6. When analyzed, the results were arranged in a special table.

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

1. Laser light can be used to transmit power of various types.
2. These new materials had to withstand much higher temperatures than metals.
3. "Only now after two centuries have passed, can we grasp in full and appreciate all that was done by this giant of science" wrote S. Vavilov about Lomonosov.
4. He may have finished his experiment, but we don't know about it yet.
5. Lomonosov was able to develop a corpuscular theory of the structure of substance.
6. Lomonosov had soon read all books he could obtain in his village.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

M. V. Lomonosov

1. M.V. Lomonosov was born in 1711 in the village of Denisovka near Arkhangelsk in the family of a fisherman. At the age of 17 he left his native village and made his way to Moscow. In Moscow he entered the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy. Lomonosov didn't finish his last grade, as he was sent with eleven other pupils to St. Petersburg to study at the Academy of Sciences.

2. His ability and diligence attracted the attention of the professors and as one of three best students he was sent abroad. He spent all time there studying the works of leading European scientists in chemistry, metallurgy, mining and mathematics. On his return to Russia in 1745 he was made a professor and was the first Russian scientist to become a member of Academy of Sciences.

3. Lomonosov established the fundamental law of chemical change of substance which is called the Law of Conservation of Mass. Lomonosov founded a new science that we call to day physical chemistry. He also studied electrical phenomena in atmosphere of the Earth, the nature of light, and designed an improved telescope. Lomonosov considered nature to be in state of constant change and development. Coal, oil, etc. were all formed as result of evolution.

4. Lomonosov was a great scientist. For versatility Lomonosov has no equal in Russian science. Many of his ideas and discoveries only won recognition in the 19th century. He was the first to discover the vegetable origin of coal, for instance, and as a poet and scientist he played a great role in the formation of the Russian literary language, eliminating distortions and unnecessary foreign words. He died in 1765. His living memorial is the Moscow University, which he founded in 1755.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. How old was Lomonosov when he left his native village ?
2. When was the first Russian University founded ?

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

- a) 1. During his life time M. Faraday made more than 2000 difficult experiments and made countless discoveries in chemistry and physics.
2. One of the great names in the history of man's work in electricity is that of Michael Faraday.
3. The scientist had completed his research by the beginning of the conference.

4. Any material which will allow electricity to flow through it is called a conductor.
5. The reactor is fast becoming a major source of heat and electricity.
6. Faraday was working on various problems but the problem of electricity and magnetism interested him above all.
- б) 1. The unity of electricity "farad" was named after M. Faraday.
2. Once Faraday began to read an article on electricity and his imagination was stricken by this article.
3. The experiments were still being made in some laboratories when the new term began.
4. The plan will be carried out on the 1st of December.
5. As a rule one great discovery is generally followed by numerous others.
6. His house has been built by a new methods.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола – сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Living in Moscow you can meet people of almost all nationalities.
2. M. Faraday in his early life worked as a book binder's apprentice (ученик переплетчика) earning his living.
3. Taking time from his work to read some of the books passing through his hands, Faraday became interested in science.
4. The device tested is looked upon as experimental one.
5. The experts restoring the monument provided with all modern technique.
6. Increasing population of the world changes the face of the Earth.
7. He was doing his homework at 5 o'clock.
8. The book is translated into some languages.

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

1. Faraday had to work, and he had to learn a trade.
2. It was known at that time that an electric current could magnetize iron.
3. He may use a barometer to measure the atmospheric pressure.
4. Faraday had to wash apparatus and prepare what the other scientists used in their experiments.
5. Sir Humphry Devy invited Faraday to his laboratory. Faraday was very glad as he could now work in the company of scientist, he could watch them at work.
6. You will have to repeat the material of the lectures before the examination.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Michael Faraday

1. Michael Faraday, English experimental physicist, was born in 1791 in a poor family. The boy began to work as an apprentice at a bookbinder's shop at an early age. One day a man entered the shop and found the boy studying an article on electricity. The man was surprised to see a boy so interested in such a difficult subject and gave him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.

2. The boy went to the lectures and made notes of what he heard. At the end of the lecture he came to the Sir Humphry Davy, the great English scientist, and showed him his notes. Davy was surprised. He invited Faraday to his laboratory. Michael had to wash apparatus and prepare what the other scientist used in their experiments. But Faraday was very glad as he could now work in the company of the great men of science.

3. Faraday's scientific interest were varied. He studied flying, made a new kind of steel, and a new kind of glass. Faraday worked very much and did most of his work alone. He often worked 14 hours a day. During his lifetime Faraday made more than 2000 difficult experiments and made discoveries in chemistry and physics. But the most interesting discovery of his is the generation of electricity from magnetism.

4. Faraday produced the first mechanical motion by means of a permanent magnet and an electric current. This is the principle upon which the modern electric motors is based. Faraday was very modest and he loved his work more than honours. He refused to become President of the Royal Society and also refused to be knighted.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What was the boy interested in ?
2. Which of Faraday's discoveries do you know ?

Вариант 5

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

- a) 1. Pavlov liked to work in the family garden.
2. Pavlov has graduated from the military academy.
3. He failed in chemistry, because he was not ready for it.
4. If you go to Pavlovo near Petersburg you will see a very interesting monument to a dog.

5. We knew that the dog had played a very important part in all Pavlov's experiments.

6. He was doing his experiment when his friend came in.

6) 1. A lot of important discoveries were made in physiology by Pavlov.

2. In 1904 Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize for his outstanding achievements in Physiology.

3. Pavlov had been given the present of the toy dog before he received his diploma.

4. The laboratory will be equipped with new apparatus.

5. His book was being discussed the whole day.

6. A serious operation is being performed now by the famous surgeon.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола – сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The works done by the scientist laid the foundation for the further studies of physiology.

2. In Pavlov's room you will see a toy dog standing on the bookcase.

3. The students of medical institutes have special well – equipped laboratories for practical work.

4. The results received were of great importance for further work.

5. They were sitting in the classroom listening to the lecturer with great attention.

6. The crying girl in the operating – room is my sister.

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

1. The patient is allowed to wash himself from the first days of this illness.

2. You must daily dust or wipe or wash most of the things in your house.

3. After finishing the theoretical course and practical work the students must take the state examination.

4. Nobody in the house could read or write Latin.

5. You are to breathe through your nose when you run.

6. Dirt attracts insects and may carry disease germs (болезнетворные микробы).

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 – 1936)

1. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov was born in Ryazan in 1849. His father was a poor priest and there were eleven children in the family. Pavlov was a very bright boy, he read a lot, he also liked to work in the family garden where he watched the plants and flowers grow. Pavlov studied at the University in St. Petersburg and then at the Military Academy.

2. In 1884 he was appointed lecturer in physiology and spent two years in Germany where he continued his studies. Then he worked as a professor of physiology at the Medical Academy in St. Petersburg.

3. Pavlov made a lot of important discoveries in physiology, but his most important contribution to science was the discovery of the "conditioned reflex". In 1904 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his outstanding achievements in physiology. Pavlov won many other rewards during his lifetime. In 1907 he became one of the four sci-

entific members of Academy of St. Petersburg and in the same year – foreign member of the British Royal Society.

4. After the First World War, he was made director of the Russian Institute of Experimental Medicine, and in 1928 he was made an honorary member of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Many of his work laid the foundation for further studies and discoveries in physiology.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What scientific discoveries did Pavlov make ?
2. What was Pavlov's contribution to physiology ?

Контрольная работа № 3

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы учебника /1,2/:

1. Грамматические функции и значения слов that, one, it.
2. Пассивный залог (Passive Voice) видовременных форм Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.
3. Функции глаголов to be, to have, to do.
4. Простые неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив в функции а) подлежащего, б) составной части сказуемого, в) определения, г) обстоятельства цели.
5. Согласование времен.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений.

Образец выполнения 1 (к упр. I)

The main question has already been discussed. Главный вопрос уже обсудили.

Has been discussed – Present Perfect Passive.

His scientific work is much spoken about.

О его научной работе много говорят.

Is spoken – Present Indefinite Passive.

Образец выполнения 2 (к упр. II)

1. It is necessary to use the latest means of control in industry.

Необходимо использовать в промышленности новейшие средства контроля.

2. One should agree that the experiment was of great importance for our research.

Следует согласиться, что тот эксперимент имел большое значение для нашего исследования.

3. It is hydrogen that will be the main source of energy in the car of the future.

Именно водород будет основным источником энергии в автомобиле будущего.

Образец выполнения 3 (к упр. IV)

1. What is the name of the book you are reading ?

Как называется книга, которую ты читаешь?

2. The region we must explore possesses great natural wealth.

Район, который мы должны исследовать, обладает огромными природными ресурсами.

Вариант 1

I. Переведите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола – сказуемого (см. образец I). Переведите на русский язык.

1. Russia is a highly developed industrial country.
2. Russia is washed by three oceans and 12 seas.
3. When much material had been looked through and some problems had been solved, the article was published.
4. Some museums were visited by as in Moscow
5. Electric cars will be widely used in future in our country.
6. Today plastics are being applied for car bodies (корпус автомобиля).

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

1. We know that Lake Baikal has the purest water on Earth.
2. The climate of the central part of Russia is continental and in the south it is subtropical.
3. Standing on the stone Bridge in Moscow one can see a beautiful sight of the Kremlin.
4. The system of Russian underground is a complicated one.
5. The city was originally called Saint Petersburg, then it was called Petrograd. After Lenin's death it was renamed Leningrad.
6. It'll take you about 3 days to get to Moscow train.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая

внимание на разные значения глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. The test showed better results than the previous tests did.
2. He always does his work properly.
3. We have to apply it in all the branches of industry.
4. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Lena in Asia.
5. Our country has many different places of interest.
6. The travelling was to start in the morning.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. She told me that she had many friends in Moscow.
2. The teacher asked the students who had been to the Tretyakov Gallery.
3. He said that he would go to the Lake Baikal next week.
4. The passengers were informed that the train was approaching the place of its destination.
5. I heard that the scientist of our country were working out the design of self-improving, self-programming and self-managing computers.
6. We believed that we should go soon to Petersburg the most beautiful city of Russia.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. The Russian scientists were the first to construct and launch the space rocket.
- 1 Raw materials and energy resources enable Russia to develop different industries.
- 1 To be a teacher you must graduate from Pedagogical Institute.
- 1 Gagarin was the first man to fly into cosmic space.
- 1 To read much is to know much.

6. I want to visit the Hermitage.

VI. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Russia

1. Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It covers an area of over 6.5 million square miles. Russia has eleven time zones, its population is 149 million people, 80 percent of which are ethnic Russians. Russia is a multinational state, over 100 nationalities live in it, each with its own language, culture and traditions.

2. Russia is rich in raw materials and energy resources, which enabled the country to develop different industries. Russia has all kinds of surface – mountains, hills, lowlands, downs, plains and deserts. There are vast areas of forests in Siberia and the European North. The Urals are the natural boundary separating the European and the Asian parts of the country. Other mountainous areas are the North Caucasus and Karelia in the northwest. The important rivers are the Volga with its tributaries, the Ob, the Yenissy, the Irtysh and others. The Black Sea, the Caspian, the Azov and Baltic Seas are not only water resources, their coasts are favorable for holiday-making.

3. The climate of Russia is different in different parts. In the central European part it is continental, with frosts and snow in winter and hot summers. To the west and in the northwest the climate is raw and mild. In the southern areas there is hardly any snow in winter and summer may be very hot. The coldest areas are in the extreme North and in the northern part of Siberia.

4. Russia is a unique country, it has a lot to be proud of, first of all – its people, famous scientists, musicians, artists, ballet school, its folk songs and dances. That's why thousands of tourists from different parts of the world visit this country every year.

VII. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the population of Russia?
2. What is the natural boundary separating the European and Asian parts of the country?

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола – сказуемого (см. образец 1). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Schools in the USA can be divided into state or public schools and private schools.
2. Secondary education is offered at high schools.
3. In America the pedestrians are fined when they cross the street in the place where crossing is not allowed.
4. The Universities in the USA may be founded by religious groups.
5. Skate – boarding, wind – surfing and triathlon in the USA were thought of as being "strange" but now gained international popularity.
6. Edgar Poe's poems are popular all over the world and have been translated into many languages.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разное значение слов it, that, one.

1. Before crossing the street make sure that there is no traffic coming.
2. Each state of the USA has its own government and its own capacity.
3. It was Christopher Columbus who discovered America.
4. It was named after Amerigo Vespucci, another Italian who explored the eastern coast of South America shortly after Columbus' voyages.
5. Martin Luther King claimed that "one who breaks an unjust law must do it openly, lovingly".

6. The more one learns the more one knows.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. The United States does not have a national system of education.
2. The most American industrial enterprises have their own electric power stations
3. Indians did not use many natural resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.
4. You have to come to the language laboratory to work at your pronunciation.
5. The climate of the US is temperate, with four distinct seasons.
6. They are going to study at the University in California.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. We were told that the USA was the fourth largest country in the world.
2. She said that the delegation had arrived to New York the day before.
3. The teacher asked the students what that word meant.
4. He told me that he would study English language in the USA.
5. I didn't know when my friend had come back home.
6. He said that he had graduated from the University this year.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. The USA was the first country to send the students to study abroad.
2. The teacher told her students to learn the poem by heart.
3. To translate the sentence is to discover its meaning.
4. My parents want me to study music in the USA.

5. The result to be expected is important.

6. To work well we must read very much.

VI. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

The United States of America

1. The United States is the fourth largest country in the world in size and population. It has an area of 9.371.781 square kilometers and its population is 249 million people. US consists of 50 states. The largest state is Alaska. Hawaii is one of the smallest states, it is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, 2.397 miles from California. The other 48 states stretch across the North American continent for about 3.000 miles (4.800 km) from the Atlantic to Pacific.

2. The climate of the US is temperate, with four distinct seasons. The northern part of the country has snow in winter. The hottest places are Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Southern Florida and Hawaii are subtropical. The East is much wetter than West. The main rivers are the Mississippi, Missouri, the Colorado and the Ohio. The largest cities of the US are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston and Philadelphia. The capital of the US is Washington.

3. The US has many natural resources, such as a coal, petroleum, and natural gas, rich soil for agriculture and forests. The economy of the US is based upon free enterprise. The US produces non-electric machinery, transportation equipment and many, chemical, food products, electronic equipment, metal products, paper and plastic products.

4. There are many ethnic groups in the United States. The largest group is Black Americans (about 12% of population). Spanish-speaking people are about 9%. The fastest growing ethnic groups are Chinese, Japanese and Indochinese (about 3%). Native Americans are about 1% of the population. The basic language spoken throughout the country is American English.

VII. Ответьте письменно на следующий вопрос:

What natural resources has the USA ?

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола – сказуемого (см. образец 1). Переведите на русский язык.

1. Shipbuilding in Great Britain and motor industry are highly developed.
2. Today plastics are being widely used instead of metals.
3. She had never been to London.
4. The important industries have been concentrated in central part of Great Britain.
5. One part of the country is called "Green England" for its fields.
6. The child was being looked for everywhere.

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

1. The territory of Great Britain is less than that of Russia.
2. In London one must get used to the leftside traffic.
3. It is really important to visit London places of interest.
4. The Tower of London is more than 900 years old. Now it is a museum.
5. St. Paul's Cathedral is one of the most famous churches in the world.
6. In Poet's Corner one can find statues and the tombs of Shakespeare, Byron, Eliot and others.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. Soon British industry will have new and cheap sources of energy.
2. These computers will have to perform millions of operations per second.
3. I don't go to the office on Sunday.
4. There are many other languages spoken in Britain.
5. Our plant is to increase the output of consumer goods.
6. All you had to do was to open a tin.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. I knew that she had gone to the Great Britain two weeks before.
2. We asked her what places of interest she would visit in London.
3. She answered that she was a student of London University.
4. They said that they would do it themselves.
5. The pupils were told that they had taken the examination well.
6. Mary said to me that she worked at this office.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. They promised to supply us with money.
2. The purpose of this book is to describe the monuments of Great Britain.
3. The experiment to be carried out is of great importance for our research.
4. To master English language we must work hard.
5. Sputniks do not need any additional energy to move along their orbit.
6. Faraday was happy to be working for many years with the famous scientists.

VI. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Great Britain

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (or the UK) is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK covers the British Isles which is the geographical name of all islands situated off the northwest coast of the European Continent. They consist of Great Britain, Ireland and about five thousand small islands. The North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel separate Great Britain from the continent. It is washed on the west coast by the Atlantic Ocean and by Irish Sea.

2. The mountains in Great Britain are not very high, the highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland. The main rivers in Britain are the Thames, the Mersey, the Severn and others, but none of them are very long. The climate of Great Britain is mild. The Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the weather on the British Isles. The summers are cool and rainy; the winters are not very cold.

3. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. One of the leading industries in Great Britain is the textile industry. Coal, iron and steel as well as various machines are also produced there. Shipbuilding and motor industry are highly developed too.

4. There are many big industrial cities in Britain, such as Birmingham and Sheffield (with big iron and steel works), Manchester and Liverpool (the biggest centres of textile industry), Cardiff and others. London, the capital city of the UK, is one of the biggest commercial centres and ports of the world. It is also an important political, cultural and education centre. Other educational centres in Great Britain are Oxford and Cambridge with the world famous oldest Universities, and also Edinburgh and Sheffield.

5. The total population of Great Britain today is about 59 million people. The official language of the country is English, though in Wales people speak Welsh which is different from English, while the Scottish dialect differs little from English. There are many other languages spoken in Britain as it has become now a multinational state.

VII. Ответьте письменно на вопрос:

What is the official language of Great Britain?

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них инфинитивную форму и залог глагола – сказуемого (см. образец 1). Переведите на русский язык.

1. Powers of the federal government of Australia are enumerated and limited.
2. The Australian federation was formed on January 1.1901. from six former British colonies.
3. The construction of this house will be completed in a month.
4. The engineer was asked about the new technology used at the plant.
5. What has happened had to happen.
6. What they had has been taken from them..

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

1. Australia is one of the world's largest wheat exporters.
2. He said that he would go to Australia to look for a job.
3. It is the energy of falling water that is used to drive turbines.

4. One never knows what may happen.
5. One must always look after one's health.
6. It is necessary that they be here at 7 o'clock.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. The instructor has permitted them to climb that mountain.
2. I have to pack my things to travel along the Australia.
3. They are drawing plans for their vacation in Australia.
4. The experiment is to last an hour and a half.
5. Fully automatic factories do exist now.
6. The use of synthetic fibres does not mean that the factory will replace the farm.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. They declared that Olympic games would take place in Australia.
2. He heard that the government had denied the sending of arms.
3. The government knew that the workers were ready to act.
4. We knew that the enemies had been defeated.
5. At last they saw that he had gone out of his house.
6. We found out that he was going to be elected to that post.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. To design new buildings is the work of an architect.
2. At that time he began to think about the departure to Australia.
3. It is very wise of you to support this plan.

4. 6 former British colonies decided to become independent.
5. He was happy to have won the competitions at the Olympic games and to have been given the prize money in cash.
6. The film about Australia to be shown at the institute today is very impressive.

VI. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Australia

1. Australia is lying south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is 7.682.300 sq.km. The continent of Australia is divided into four general topographic regions: a low, sandy eastern coastal plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau.

2. Although Australia has a wide diversity of climatic conditions, the climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. It changes from comfortably mild in the south to hot in central inferior and north. The total population in 1968 was about 16 mln people with the average population density of about 2 persons per sq.km. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English.

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

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

VII. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. Into what topographic regions is the continent of Australia divided?
2. What does the Australian constitution combine?

Вариант 5

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

1. Many 16-storey houses with all modern convenience are being built in this part of Quebec.
2. Scientific and engineering progress opens up wide prospects before man.
3. The federal Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senates.
4. They have been in Canada this month.
5. This problem was paid much attention to.
6. The lecture will be followed by a concert.

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

1. It is necessary to obtain accurate data on the possibility of living and working in space.
2. The people know that their joint efforts can secure place in the whole world.
3. One must remember that things are lighter on the Moon than on the Earth.
4. The speed of many jet planes is greater than that of sounds.
5. I have forgotten the text, give me another one.
6. That article is very interesting, I have already read it.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. Canadians do not pay for medical treatment.
2. We had to change the design of this machine.
3. The Russian – Canadian economic ties are growing rapidly.
4. The wall may have to be made of glass.
5. He worked as well as I did.
6. He did do it.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. He said that he knew your friend.
2. She thought that you had passed your examination in physics.
3. They knew you would graduate from the institute next year.
4. She wanted to know whether you had completed your work the day before.
5. The students said that they had seen that magazine in our library.
6. We knew that the young writer was working at a novel.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. Canadian scientists try to make great contribution to the development of space technology.
2. The main purpose of the computers is to solve complex problems quickly.
3. He wanted to be answered at once.
4. I am happy to be working for many years with famous Canadian scientists.
5. To live in a big city is very difficult.

6. In this area there are no monuments to speak of.

VI. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Canada

1. Canada consists of almost all of the North American continent north of the US except Alaska. Its total land area of more than 9 mln sq.km. makes it the second largest country in the world. Canada's topography is dominated by the Canadian Shield, an ice-scoured area covering half the country. Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long cold winters lasting 8 to 11 month, short sunny summers, and little precipitation. In contrast, the populated south has a variety of climatological landscapes.

2. The total population according to the census 1981 was about 24 mln people with the average population density of 2.8 per sq. km. English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all governmental institutions

3. Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 northern territories. The federal Parliament is made up of House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the party that wins the largest number of seats in a newly elected House of Commons is asked to form the government. The civil law follows English common law everywhere except in Quebec, where it follows the Napoleonic Code.

4. Canada is a world leader in the production of asbestos, nickel and different other elements, forestry products, and ranks first in the world in export of minerals. Although no longer the foremost sector of the economy, agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and still is basic in many areas. Canada is among the world's leading wheat producers and is second in the export of wheat. Basically, Canada has a free - enterprise economy. A recurrent problem for Canada has been the dominant position of US corporations and investors.

VII. Ответьте письменно на вопрос:

Of what is federal Parliament made up ?

Контрольная работа № 4

Чтобы правильно выполнить эту работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы учебника /1/:

1. Сложные формы инфинитива (Passive Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive). Обороты, равнозначные придаточным предложениям: объектный инфинитивный оборот, субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Независимый, самостоятельный причастный оборот.

2. Причастия (Participle I, II).

3. Герундий.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений.

Образец выполнения 1 (к упр. 1)

1 I know him to work at this problem.	Я знаю, что он работает над этой проблемой.
2 I expect that she will come tomorrow.	Я ожидаю, что она придет завтра.
3 It is said that they live in Moscow.	Говорят, что они живут в Москве.
4 The weather appears to be improving.	Кажется, что погода улучшается.
5 I know the letter to have	Я знаю, что письмо было по-

been sent yesterday.

слано вчера.

Образец выполнения 2 (к упр. II)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Countries wishing to cooperate with us will always find the necessary understanding, | Страны, желающие сотрудничать с нами, всегда найдут должное понимание. |
| 2. Having visited Moscow the participants of the conference went to Tashkent. | Посетив Москву, участники конференции поехали в Ташкент. |
| 3. New technological processes having been developed, new types of equipment have been installed in the shop. | Когда были разработаны новые технологические процессы, в цехе было установлено новое оборудование. |

Образец выполнения 3 (к упр. III)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Smoking is not allowed here | Курить здесь не разрешается. |
| 2. The car needs repairing. | Машина нуждается в ремонте. |
| 3. His hobby is driving a car. | Его любимое занятие – водить машину. |
| 4. There are different ways of obtaining the substance. | Существуют разные способы получения этого вещества. |

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Помните, что объектный и субъектный инфинитивные обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. He wanted us to visit the art exhibition.
2. The teacher doesn't consider him to be a good student.
3. The lecture on architecture was said to be very interesting.
4. She seems to know town planning.
5. I know an English article on architecture to have been translated yesterday.
6. He is glad to have helped his friend.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. Having passed all the examinations, he left for his native town.
2. All the problems having been solved, they stopped the discussion.
3. There are many professions among practicing planners, including lawyers, architects, agriculturists, economists, scientists, public health doctors and engineers.
4. The new houses being carefully planned, it will be very pleasant to live in them.
5. Having lost the plan of the district, she could not find the street she needed.
6. Having been given all the instructions, the designer was able to start his work immediately.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Architecture is a difficult art: for it takes a special type of imagination as well as long years of training and experience.
2. After getting rid of unexpected visitors, they went on with their work.
3. The architect's feeling of satisfaction in achieving such an integration is one of his greatest rewards.
4. Writing on architecture is almost as old as writing itself.

5. Architecture and city planning are the visible translations of the total meaning of a culture.

6. The practice of making flexible plan is essentially a progressive one.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Architecture and the architect

1. Architecture is the art and science of designing and building structures, or ensembles according to aesthetic and functional criteria. Structures built in accordance with such principles are also architecture. The architect is a person trained and experienced in the design of buildings and the coordination and supervision of all aspects of the construction of buildings. When the architect designs a structure, he uses the accumulative knowledge of centuries. Working to the architect's design are many consultant experts – structural engineers, services engineers and other sub-contracting specialists. The architect's functions now extend into town planning and work activities that need buildings.

2. Town planning or urbanism is the preparation of plans for the regulated growth and improvement of towns, or the organization of land and buildings for group living. It is a cooperative process in which architects, economists, engineers, lawyers, landscape architects, doctors, sociologists, surveyors or topographers and other specialists take part. In town planning there are different street patterns: gridiron, radial, ring and functional (or organic).

3. According to the International Union of Architects (= IUA or UIA), at present there are 800.000 fully qualified architects in the world. In the highly developed countries there is one architect per two or three thousand people. In the developing countries there is only one architect per 500.000 or one million people.

4. The architect's sphere of knowledge is constantly expanding. He has to combine art, advanced technology, science, and economics in his work. The main problem

problem facing the architect today is to avoid any conflict with nature and landmarks of by-gone days.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующий вопрос:

What is the main problem facing the architect today?

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Помните, что объектный и субъектный инфинитивные обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. We thought him to have taken part in their experiment.
2. I suppose water to be the most important part of nature.
3. Water is known may be taken for human consumption after it has undergone a preliminary treatment.
4. I think water to be used for domestic and sanitary purposes.
5. The problems of water supply and treatment is likely to be the most essential for mankind.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. The experiment having been made, everybody was interested in the results.
2. Having well purified water was used for drinking.
3. Having been waiting for him half an hour, they went home.
4. Having been waiting for him I looked through magazines lying on the table.

5. The new water supply system being built in this region will be used in a month.
6. Having finished his work he left the laboratory.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. They began making the experiment in May.
2. The problem of clearing water was solved.
3. We were informed of a new results being obtained at this laboratory.
4. They discussed different ways of softening water.
5. We know of our teacher giving a consultation twice a week.
6. They were sure of getting there in time if they started early.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Water supply

1. Water undertakings have to provide a sufficient supply of drinking water to all buildings. In order to do this, they must collect water for treatment (filtration, sterilization and sometimes softening). It then stored until required by consumers, where distribution is through a mains water pipe. Water mains are situated at 900 mm below ground and usually follow the line of the roads. They are made of either asbestos cement, cast iron, steel or PVC. Connection to the property is via a communication pipe (copper, PVC or polyethylene). The communication pipe runs from the mains up to stop valve.

2. A goose neck or expansion bend is incorporated in the communication pipe. From the stop valve the service pipe continues into the building and terminates above ground-floor level with a stop valve and drain-down valve. A minimum cover of 100 mm is recommended for service pipes; where the pipe passes through the subsoil

ture it should be housed in a protective pipe duct. This arrangement is shown in Figure 1.

3. A water supply for a town usually includes a storage reservoir at the source of the supply, a pipeline from the storage reservoir to the distribution reservoir near the town, and finally the distribution pipes buried in the streets taking the water to the houses, shops, factories, and offices.

4. The main equipment is thus the two reservoirs and pipeline between them. The function of the storage reservoir is to keep enough water over one or several years to provide for all high demands in dry periods, and the distribution reservoir has the same function for the day or the week.

5. The storage reservoir by its existence allows the supply sources to be smaller and less expensive, and the distribution reservoir similarly allows the pipeline and pumps to be smaller and cheaper than they would be if it did not exist.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующий вопрос:

What two most common systems of heating are widely used nowadays?

Вариант 3

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Помните, что объектный и субъектный инфинитивные обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям (см. образец выполнения 1).

The central heating to be the best in the town.

We know both system – hot water and steam, to be widely used nowadays.

Coal, oil, gas are considered to be the most economical sources of heat.

Electricity is said to be the cheapest source of heat.

5. The engineers knows the condensate to have returned to the boiler either by gravity or by a pump.
6. They want the system of gas supply to be improved.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. Having translated the article on heating and gas supply, he showed it to the teacher.
2. Translating the English text into Russian he looked up the words in the dictionary.
3. Moscow has a lot of fine old buildings with central heating, Kremlin being the most famous.
4. There are many systems of heating, the gas supply is the cheapest one.
5. The work being finished, they went home.
6. Having installed the apparatus he was able to continue his work.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. The air valve on each radiator will prevent steam from entering the radiator.
2. Gas fuel is being used for cooking, water heating as well as for space heating.
3. The most widely used system of heating is the central heating.
4. We use water for washing our hands.
5. There are different ways of space heating.
6. We knew nothing of his being appointed to a new job.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите заглавие и абзацы 2 и 4.

Heating and gas supply

1. The most widely used system of heating is the central heating, where the fuel is burned in one place – the basement or a specially designed room and from which steam, hot water or warm air is distributed to adjacent and remote spaces to be heated.

2. There are two most common systems of heating – hot water and steam. Both systems are widely used nowadays. A hot-water system consists of the boilers and a system of pipes connected to radiators suitably located in rooms to be heated. The pipes, usually of steel or copper, feed hot water to radiators or convectors.

3. As for steam systems, steam is generated usually, at less than 5 pounds per square inch in the boiler and the steam is led to the radiators through or by means of steel or copper pipes. The steam gives up its heat to the radiators and the radiators to the room and the cooling of the steam condenses it to water. The condensate is returned to the boiler either by gravity or by pump. The air valve on each radiator is necessary for air to escape. Otherwise it would prevent steam from entering the radiator.

4. As for fuels used for heating buildings they include coal, oil, manufactured and natural gases and wood. There are two other sources: electricity and steam. Nowadays gas fuel is being used on ever increasing level.

5. Gas supply has come now to be a very wide use. With an intensive exploration of finding natural gas it has gradually replaced the manufacture in its utilization. At the present time natural gas is put to large-scale economic use. The principal utilization of natural gas is as a clean, convenient, economical source of heat. In homes it is used for cooking, water heating, refrigeration for food as well as for space heating.

Ответьте письменно на следующий вопрос:

For what purposes is gas in homes used ?

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Помните, что объектный и субъектный инфинитивные обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. I should like you to become an economist.
2. We are sure many different commodities to have served as money in different parts of the world.
3. Cattle, sheep, furs, leather, tobacco, tea, salt, shells, etc. are known to serve as money.
4. Non of above mentioned commodities were reported to be fairly durable, easily divisible and portable.
5. He appeared to be a man of considerable wealth.
6. No marriage is likely to take place between them.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. Not having been written in time the article was not accepted by the editor.
2. We used to walk about to Moscow, admiring its architecture and ancient monuments.
3. A payment having been made, the metal was first weighed out.
4. The metal having been cut into pieces of definite weight, the coin came into use.
5. Talking to the man, she remembered that she had met him before.
6. What a pleasant exciting scene: a sheet of ice covered with figures moving and falling, rising again.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Once he started talking about it nothing could stop him.
2. It is important to note superceding commodities by precious metals.
3. Making a bigger denomination coins from cupronickel is very interesting.
4. He continued puzzling me by asking more questions.
5. I never thought of getting acquainted with him in person.
6. I wondered why she had stopped answering my letters.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите заглавие и абзацы 2 и 4.

Glimpses of history of money

1. At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be a fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable. None of above mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities and in time they were superseded by precious metals.

2. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold. When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.

3. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmith in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmith became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At

first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later taken coins of limited value as legal tender were issued.

4. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as *coppers*. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called *silver*. In England the copper coins are the penny, the half penny (pronounced ['heipni]) and the farthing. The American unit is dollar. In the dollar there are 100 cents. 5 cents coin is called nickel and 10 cents coin, a dime.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопрос:

By what precious metals were the commodities superseded?

Вариант 5

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Помните, что объектный и субъектный инфинитивные обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. My parents want me to become a road – builder.
2. Cement, bitumen and tar may be considered to be the most important binding material in road construction.
3. Rudolf Diesel is known to be the inventor of diesel engine.
4. We expect them to buy a new car.
5. J. Macadam and T. Telford are known to be most famous English road – builders.
6. This motor car is considered to be safe.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обратите внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. Having built a new automobile plant, we increased the output of cars and buses.
2. Working with machines, sharp tools, motors one must always be careful.
1. A site for the construction having been chosen, the work started.
4. Being of a high strength and durability, the concrete is always satisfactory in road construction.
5. Steel having been introduced into some kind of material, it changed its properties.
6. Being built of concrete the road could carry heavy loads.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. The fundamental object in proportioning this material is production of a durable material of high strength, water tightness and other essential properties.
2. The most accurate method of measuring proportions is to weigh the required quantities of each material.
1. J. Macadam was only twenty one years old when he succeeded in lying out the roads.
1. Lime, gypsum and cement are three materials most widely used for making concrete.
1. The car needs repairing.
1. There are different ways of obtaining these road building materials.

IV. Прочитайте текст и переведите его устно, затем перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2 и 4.

Roads

1. Man began to build the roads in the far off time. The roads that were built depended greatly upon road-building material that was available in the region, wood,

cyster shells, sand, gravel and some others materials are being well known for road surfacing.

2. According to their "riding" qualities the roads may be classified as:

a) Primitive roads. These are natural roads where no road construction work has been made. All natural roads are considered to be primitive roads. AS a rule, only lowest speeds are possible there. In wet seasons such roads are not possible.

3. b) Seasonal roads. The roads having specially constructed stable carriageway are called seasonal roads. In addition proper drainage to have been made here. In good season great speeds are possible there. The seasonal roads are known to sub-classify as: seasonal cart-roads, tractor roads and motor roads.

c) Permanent roads. These roads having specially constructed stable carriageway as well as proper drainage facilities and appropriate road surface

4. d) Permanent motor car roads or motor highways.

The roads having specially constructed stable carriageway with a road surface of an improved type are being well known as permanent motor car roads. All super highways of the first class belonging to the roads of this kind to have been constructed for high speed traffic.

V. Ответьте письменно на следующий вопрос:

What is the difference between permanent roads and primitive roads ?

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