

**Министерство образования Российской Федерации  
Волжская государственная инженерно-педагогическая академия**

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**КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ  
для  
студентов заочного факультета по предмету  
«Английский язык»**

*Учебно-методическое пособие*

**Н.Новгород  
2003**

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ОЛЖСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ИНЖЕНЕРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

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ББК 81.Англ  
Ш-66

**Шкунова В. К., Костюкова И.А.** Контрольные работы для студентов заочного факультета по предмету «Английский язык».- Н.Новгород: ВГИПА, 2003.- с.

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Комплект контрольных заданий состоит из четырех контрольных работ и их вариантов. Распределение лексического и грамматического материала носит уровневый характер, что предусматривает повторяемость структурных единиц и их использование в речевой деятельности различного содержания: от общего до профессионального на различных курсах обучения. Контрольные задания составлены в соответствии с требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки студентов заочного факультета по дисциплине «Английский язык» и предназначены для выполнения по учебным планам всех специальностей вуза.

Содержание контрольных заданий соответствует утвержденным рабочим программам по предмету «Английский язык» с учетом специфики неязыкового вуза.

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ВГИПА, 2003  
Шкунова В.К., Костюкова И.А., 2003

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## Методические рекомендации для работы с комплектом контрольных заданий

1.Комплект контрольных заданий состоит из четырех контрольных работ, каждая контрольная работа имеет пять вариантов.

2.Вариант любой из четырех контрольных работ определяется по таблице в соответствии первой или первыми двумя цифрами, стоящими в зачетной книжке перед обозначением группы: **23МЗ-01-1**

№ шифра	вариант	№ шифра	вариант	№ шифра	вариант
1	1	11	2	21	3
2	2	12	3	22	4
3	3	13	4	23	5
4	4	14	5	24	4
5	5	15	4	25	3
6	4	16	3	26	2
7	3	17	2	27	1
8	2	18	1	28	5
9	1	19	5	29	1
10	5	20	2	30	3

Например: Контрольная работа №2

Шифр по зачетной книжке –17, вариант по таблице - 2

Грамматическое задание на странице 22, текст - на странице 50, устная тема- «**My native city**»- готовится самостоятельно.

### 3.Выполнение контрольных работ, их оформление и сроки сдачи

3.1.Перед выполнением контрольной работы студенту необходимо перечитать свои записи аудиторной работы по английскому языку, а также соответствующий грамматический материал по учебникам и учебным пособиям, указанным в списке справочной литературы. Все указанные в списке справочной литературы источники имеются в библиотеке вуза.

3.2. Сроки сдачи контрольных работ устанавливает деканат заочного факультета.

3.3. Без зачтенной контрольной работы студент не допускается к итоговому контролю (зачету или экзамену).

3.4. Отметка о состоянии контрольной работы (зачтена, возвращена) делается в ведомости по контрольным работам.

### 4.Требования к оформлению контрольной работы.

4.1.Каждая контрольная работа сдается в отдельной тетради или набранной на компьютере на отдельных листах, скрепленных между собой.

4.2.Титульная страница должна быть оформлена с указанием:

- названия академии;

- кафедры;

- ФИО студента;

- группы;

- адреса студента;

- ФИО преподавателя, проверяющего работу.

4.3.В работе должны быть предусмотрены поля для замечаний преподавателя.

4.4.Номера заданий и сами задания переписываются студентом из методического пособия в тетрадь.

4.5.При выполнении задания на изменение грамматической структуры или перевода предложения необходимо переписать исходный вариант и рядом дать измененный.

4.6. Ошибки в проверенной контрольной работе должны быть исправлены студентом согласно указаниям рецензента, а трудные темы - дополнительно проработаны на консультациях с преподавателем перед зачетом или экзаменом.

4.7. Не зачтенные контрольные работы сдаются в деканат для передачи студенту.

5. Структура контрольных работ:

5.1. контрольное задание по грамматике;

5.2. текстовое контрольное задание;

5.3. разговорная тема.

6. Содержание контрольных работ соответствует утвержденным рабочим программам по предмету «Английский язык» с учетом специфики неязыкового вуза.

### **Контрольная работа №1**

1. Грамматический материал:

*1.1. Спряжение глаголов*

*1.2. Глаголы правильные и неправильные*

*1.3. Конструкции с глаголом to be*

*1.4. Времена групп Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect (действительный залог)*

2. Работа с текстом

3. Разговорная тема: About myself

### **Контрольная работа № 2**

1. Грамматический материал:

*1.1. Времена действительного залога*

*1.2. Времена страдательного залога*

*1.3. Различные виды вопросов*

*1.4. Степени сравнения и способы их образования*

2. Работа с текстом

3. Разговорная тема: My native city

**Контрольная работа № 3**

1. Грамматический материал:

*1.1. Времена в действительном и страдательном залоге.*

*1.2. Придаточные предложения условия и времени.*

*1.3. Модальные глаголы.*

*1.4. Прямая и косвенная речь.*

2. Работа с текстом

3. Разговорная тема: Applying for a job

**Контрольная работа № 4 /Business English/**

1. Грамматический материал:

*1.1. Согласование времен.*

*1.2. Сложное дополнение и подлежащее*

*1.3. Эмфатический оборот*

2. Работа с текстом.

3. Разговорная тема: Working for a company



	Контрольная Работа № 1	Контрольная Работа № 2	Контрольная Работа № 3	Контрольная Работа № 4
1ый с е м е с т р	1.Грамматическое задание 2.Текст 3.Тема: <u>About myself</u>			
2ой с е м е с т р		1.Грамматическое задание 2.Текст 3.Тема: <u>My native city</u>		
3ий с е м е с т р			1.Грамматическое задание 2.Текст 3.Тема: <u>Applying for a job</u>	
4ый с е м е с т р				1.Грамматическое задание 2.Текст 3.Тема: <u>Working for a company</u>

**UNIT 1**  
**GRAMMAR PRACTICE**  
**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ**

## CONTROL WORK 1.

### Variant 1

#### 1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.

1. There ... a big parade today. 2. There ... two lamps in the room. 3. ... there any new words presented at the last lesson? 4. It ... cold yesterday. 5. I ... glad to see you here now. 6. He ...not ... at home tomorrow. 7. ... it dark in the street? 8. My friends ... not present at the last conference. 9. Who ... not here? 10. My friend ... an economist.

#### 2. Используйте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Continuous.

1. Look! Somebody (to climb) up the tree over there. 2. I am a teacher, but I (not to work) at the moment. I have a holiday. 3. What he (to read) now? 4. I met Kate when she (to cross) the street. 5. My kids (not to do) their homework when I came home from work yesterday. 6. What you (to write) when the bell rang? 7. Erick (to wait) for me outside the cinema at this time tomorrow. 8. Pamela (not to sleep) the whole night tomorrow, as she is going to take part in the night performance. 9. Can you hear those people? What they (to talk) about? 10. What you (to talk) about when I entered the room?

#### 3. Используйте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. I usually (to watch) TV in the evening. 2. I have a car but I (not to use) it very often. 3. When you usually (to get up)? 4. My father (to work) as an engineer at a big plant. 5. How many cigarettes your brother (to smoke) a day? 6. What school you (to study) when you were a pupil? 7. Lola (not to attend) classes last week. 8. I (to go) abroad two years ago. 9. My friend (to spend) his holiday in the Crimea next summer. 10. I think Mary (not to buy) such an expensive thing next time.

**4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect.**

1. John already (to do) his homework and he is watching TV now. 2. I never (to be) to Moscow yet. 3. What films you (to see) this week? 4. The accident happened after the new bus driver (to drive) a few yards. 5. I didn't know Mirabel. I never (to meet) her. 6. Eugenie couldn't lend Greg her book because she (to lose) it. 7. By the end of this century the population (to grow) to three billion. 8. Mike (to receive) the letter by next Friday or not? 9. The bell (not to go) yet. 10. I (not to pay) the bill by the end of the week.

**5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. I (to wait) for you for an hour already. 2. How long you (to read) this book? 3. She (to work) for this company for 3 years before she left the town. 4. They (to drive) for 2 hours before they reach the town. 5. She (to study) French since childhood. 6. I (to bake) a cake for an hour before they came. 7. Elvis ((to travel) for a week before he returns to London. 8. We (to live) in England for nearly 2 years now. 9. They (not/to study) for 5 months already. 10 How long he (to keep) these papers?

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.**

1. The plane just (to land). 2. Robert usually (go) to work by bus. 3. Ben (to play) the guitar now. 4. I (to walk) along the street when I saw Jackie. 5. Terry (to read) a very interesting book yesterday. 6. What game the children (to play) when I saw them yesterday? 7. I think Paul (to pass) his exams successfully. 8. It always (to rain) at this time of the year. 9. It (to snow) at the moment? 10. Fred (to post) the letter before he left the town.

**CONTROL WORK 1.****Variant 2****1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.**

1. There ... a lot of books in our library. 2. It ... late when I returned home yesterday. 3. He ... a handsome young man. 4. It ... rainy and sleety tomorrow. 5. I ... happy to meet you. 6. The day I got married ... the happiest day in my life. 7. ... you ... present at tomorrow's meeting. I think, I ... . 8. What time ... it now? It ... 7 o'clock. 9. They ... surprised to see me yesterday. 10. We ... not struck by his behaviour last time we saw him.

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Continuous.**

1. Hello, Pat! Where you (to go)? 2. I (to read) a very interesting book now. 3. Nellie (to wait) for me outside the cinema now. 4. We (to watch) a new soap opera when the electricity went off. 5. What you (to do) when I met you yesterday? 6. My father (to repair) his car the whole day tomorrow. 7. What you (to do) at 5 p.m. next Sunday? 8. Where is Mary? She (to type) her daily report. 9. We (not/to drive) fast when the accident took place. 10. Look! The puppies (to sleep).

**3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. They always (to discuss) all their problems. 2. I (to drink) orange juice every morning. 3. What you (to read) before you go to bed? 4. They (to go) to the cinema last week. 5. Where he (to go) yesterday? 6. Mary (not/to write) a letter to her boy friend yesterday. 7. I think, she (see) me off at the station. 8. He (to ring) you up tomorrow? 9. I (not/to enjoy) pop music at all. 10. He (not/to tidy) his room on Saturday.

**4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect.**

1. I just (to finish) my work. 2. You (to read) this book yet? 3. He already (to sell) all his goods. 4. Sally (to do) her homework before she went for a walk. 5. Sue (to drive) home by midnight tomorrow. 6. How many pages he already (to write)? 7. I (not/to be) to Rome yet. 8. I didn't know Clare. I never (to see) her before. 9. The train (to start) when they arrived at the station. 10. Terry (to sew) her new dress by the end of this week.

**5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. She (to play) poker since morning. 2. What you (to do) for 2 hours already? 3. John (to work) on this problem for a week when the delegation of foreign experts arrived at the institute. 4. How long you (to fish) here? Have you caught anything? 5. My mother (to grow) this sort of tomatoes for 5 years already. 6. I (to read) this book for a week before I return it to the library. 7. That strange man (to stand) at the corner since early morning. 8. How long this man (to wait) for you at the station before you met? 9. I (to study) English for 2 months before the following exam. 10. I (to shop) in the supermarket for half an hour when I lost my wallet.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.**

1. I (not/to see) Mike this week. 2. He always (drink) milk in the morning. 3. We (to return) home late at night yesterday. 4. John (to cross) the street when he saw a car. 5. I think you (to write) the letter by next Friday. 6. Jill (to do) all her house work yesterday. 7. What time you usually (to finish) your work? 8. Look! The kite (to fly) high up in the sky. 9. I (not/to enjoy) the party yesterday. 10. Why you (to smile) at me? Is it something wrong with me?

**CONTROL WORK 1.****Variant 3****1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.**

1. Ben ... my friend. Where ... he now? 2. I ... in my room now. 3. ... Tom and Sally your kids? Yes, they ... . 4. My cousin ... not at home the day before yesterday. 5. Our friends ... in Moscow last week. 6. Who ... present at tomorrow's conference? 7. My father ... fond of sports when he was younger. 8. ... you interested in music? Yes, I .... 9. Mary and I ... in the cinema long ago. 10. ... it cold or hot last summer in your region?

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Continuous.**

1. Look! It (to rain) heavily. 2. The children (to play) football in the yard now. 3. Mike (to paint) the walls of his room when he heard a strange sound outside. 4. What is the matter? What (to go) on? 5. What you (to do) when the electricity went off? 6. They (not/to sleep) when I came into the room. 7. Carl (to wait) for you from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. tomorrow. 8. I (to read) for my exam at the moment. 9. I (to stay) at home the whole next week. 10. What you (to talk) about, I wonder?

**3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. I always (to get) up early on Sunday. 2. He (not/to do) his homework properly. 3. Terry (to dance) very well. 4. Shelly (to read) a new novel of this author yesterday. 5. Val (not/to know) what to do in these circumstances. 6. What time you usually (to have) breakfast? 7. What time he (to have) dinner yesterday? 8. I hope we (to meet) tomorrow. 9. You (to call) on me next Sunday? 10. What does he do? He (to work) as an engineer at a big plant.

**4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect.**

1. I already (to write) my composition. May I go out? 2. How many pages of this book you (to read)? 3. Mike just (receive) a letter. 4. We already (to tidy) all the rooms when the guests arrived. 5. I (to carry) out all my duties by the end of this year. 6. What you (to do) for your homework? 7. The students (to learn) all the words by the time their teacher came. 8. You ever (to be) to St. Petersburg? 9. We (not/to post) the letter before they arrived. 10. What (to happen)? Why is she crying?

**5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. I (to study) at the institute for the nearest 5 years. 2. I (to write) this composition since morning. 3. How long you (to sit) for your exam already? 4. Richard (to play) tennis for two hours before he went to work. 5. He (to run) for more than an hour before he caught them. 6. Mary (to read) for an hour before she went to bed. 7. How long he (to gather) these mushrooms? 8. Nora (to work) for this company for nearly 2 years. 9. I (to write) my report since morning until I finish it. 10. He (to drive) for 4 hours before he reached the town.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.**

1. I believe my brother (to arrive) tomorrow morning. 2. He already (to leave) for Rome when I came to see him. 3. She (to work) from 8 till 4 every weekday. 4. When you (to come) home yesterday? 5. Where you (to be)? I am waiting for you. 6. Listen! Somebody (to play) Mozart. 7. By the end of this week Sue (to complete) her work. 8. My friends (to go) to Moscow last Sunday. 9. What you (to prefer) for the second course? 10. She (not/to find) this film worth watching.



**CONTROL WORK 1.****Variant 4****1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.**

1. What ... the weather like today? 2. ... you ready for the lesson yesterday? 3. I ... at home the whole evening tomorrow. 4. Where ... he when I came to your place yesterday? 5. My parents ... out of town today. 6. How ... your mother? 7. It ... not polite to be late. 8. Your summer plans ... rather interesting. 9. Paul ... glad to see you once again. 10. What subject ... your favourite?

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Continuous.**

1. I see Mary. She (to cross) the road. 2. Why you (to talk) at the lesson, I wonder? 3. I (not/to work) now. I have a terrible headache. 4. I (to walk) along Red Square when I saw Jackie. 5. They (to sit) in the yard when they heard the bell. 6. What you (to discuss) the moment I entered the room? 7. Look! Somebody (to make) notes in the book. 8. He (to wait) for your call at 5 p.m. next Sunday. 9. What he (to work) on when I return tomorrow? 10. Listen! "The Beatles" (to sing) over the radio.

**3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. I usually (to go) to work by bus. 2. You (to wait) for me tomorrow outside the academy? 3. He always (to spend) his vacation at the seaside. 4. What your mother (to do)? She is an economist. 5. We (to go) to the theatre last Sunday. 6. They (not/to learn) that poem by heart. 7. How you usually (to get) to work? 8. You (to invite) a lot of guests to your last birthday party? Certainly, I did. 9. When he (to have) dinner last? 10. I think he (not/to pass) his entrance exam. He is not working hard.

**4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect.**

1. You ever (visit) London? 2. He never (to be) to Kiev. 3. Mike (to put) all his things in order before he went out. 4. Don't call on me tomorrow. I (to leave) by noon. 5. Sally already (to look) through all the letters yet when I came back. 6. Where he (to hide)? I am looking for him everywhere? 7. The film (to start) before we arrived at the cinema. 8. How much of this work you (to complete) by the end of next week? 9. Why is he crying? He (to hurt) himself? 10. Sue (not/to do) her homework yet.

**5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. She (to work) for this company since last year. 2. I (to listen) to music for half an hour already. 3. How long you (smoke)? 4. Victor (to study) for 3 hours before he went to the park. 5. Jill and John (to redecorate) their house since last week. 6. I (to sit) for the exam for quite a time until I pass it successfully. 7. What are they doing here? They (to shout) for an hour. 8. How long he (to write) his composition already? 9. They (to walk) for 2 days before they reach the monastery. 10. What you (to read) since morning?

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.**

1. Terry (to look) for a new flat now. 2. I always (wait) for Julia after classes. 3. What book you (to prefer) reading? 4. Val (to reach) the town by 5 o'clock in the evening? 5. Nat (to solve) all her problems before her husband came home. 6. She (to bake) a cake the whole morning yesterday. 7. Jack (not/to miss) any classes this week. 8. I (to meet) John last Saturday. 9. When you (to see) Clare last? 10. I (to wait) for Sally at the bus stop at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

**CONTROL WORK 1.****Variant 5****1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.**

1 ... it cold yesterday? 2. What subject ... your favourite when you studied at school? 3. Who ... your best friend? 4. I ... hardworking and sociable. 5. ... you ready for the lesson or not? 6. It ... dark when we returned home yesterday. 7. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 8. Where ... my pen, I wonder? 9. They ... not polite to each other when they met yesterday. 10. New districts in our city ... beautiful.

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Continuous.**

1. They (to watch) a telly now. 2. You (to cry) when I saw you yesterday? 3. I (to bake) a plum cake at the moment. 4. Look! Such a funny situational comedy (to go) on TV. 5. I (to correct) the pupils' mistakes from 1 p.m. till 3 p.m. tomorrow. 6. When I first saw Eugenie she (to play) tennis. 7. Hi! Where you (to hurry) to? 8. What song you (to sing) when I entered the hall? 9. I (not/to sleep) the whole night as I had a terrible headache. 10. Santana (to make) her report now?

**3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.**

1. I usually (to grow) a lot of fruit and vegetables in our garden. 2. He always (to read) at breakfast. 3. What time you (to come) home after work? 4. I think we (to spend) our next holidays at the seaside. 5. He hopes he (not/to come) late tomorrow. 6. What you (to do) if you meet a stranger? 7. He (to drive) to work yesterday. 8. My friend (not/to meet) me at the station yesterday as she was too busy. 9. What films you (to see) last week? 10. How many cups of strong coffee a day he usually (to drink)?

**4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect.**

1. What you (to do) with my book. It is torn and dirty. 2. I (to be) to England twice this year. 3. He (not/to read) this letter yet. 4. He (not/to have) breakfast before he left. 5. Ann (to write) the novel by the end of this week. 6. After she (to correct) all the papers she turned on the TV. 7. He (to fill) in all the gaps in his test paper before he handed it to the teacher. 8. Lucy just (to break) her favourite cup. 9. What you (to do) by the time I return from work? 10. The door is open. Who (to open) it, I wonder?

**5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present, Past или Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. She (to tidy) her flat since morning. 2. Nellie (to study) English thoroughly for 3 years before she went to England. 3. How long he already (to learn) this poem by heart? 4. Nancy (to teach) at school since she graduated from the college. 5. David (to correct) his mistakes for 2 hours before he left. 6. She (to wait) for her husband for a year but he hasn't come yet. 7. How long you (to watch) TV? 8. Stephen (to play) tennis since 7 p.m. 9. What magazine he (to read) since morning with such great interest? 10. We (to discuss) this matter for about an hour but haven't come to an agreement yet.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.**

1. Ben never (to see) Mr. Benson nowadays. 2. Terry (to go) on holiday last week. 3. Where he (to fly) yesterday? 4. - Where is John? - He (to wait) for his girlfriend. 5. Corny (to return) the book by tomorrow. 6. Carl just (to write) a long letter. 7. You ever (to be) to Paris? 8. Peter (to have) dinner in the nearest cafe when I saw him yesterday. 9. Cecil (to work) for a big company before he moved to this town. 10. I hope I (to have) holidays soon.

**CONTROL WORK 2****Variant 1****1. Употребите глагол, данный в скобках, в нужной форме действительного залога.**

1. What you (do) in your spare time? Have you got any hobbies? 2. It's usually dry here at this time of the year. It (not/rain) much. 3. Mary usually (phone) me on Friday but she (not/phone) me last Friday. 4. Look! That man over there (wear) the same sweater as you. 5. I still don't know what to do. I (not/decide) yet. 6. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you (pass) it successfully. 7. We (play) tennis from 5 till 6 tomorrow. 8. I (see) Tom yesterday but I (not/see) him today. 9. When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul already (go) home. 10. The match (finish) by 9.30 tomorrow.

**2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.**

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. 2. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 3. They are repairing the clock now. 4. They sell milk in this shop. 5. I have translated the whole text. 6. They broke the window last week. 7. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 8. We shall do the work in the evening. 9. He wrote this book in the 19-th century. 10. They were playing tennis from four till five.

**3. Определите в следующих предложениях время, форму и залог. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому предложению.**

1. Mary always speaks English at the lessons fluently. 2. The children are playing football in the yard now. 3. The text has just been translated by the children. 4. Nick spent his holidays in the South last year. 5. Sabina's parents will be working in the garden the whole morning. 6. The letter was sent yesterday.

**4. Употребите прилагательные, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения.**

1. My brother is much (young) than me. 2. The Opera House is one of (beautiful) buildings in the city. 3. The sound grew (faint) and (faint). 4. I have no one (near) than you. 5. Nick's English is as (fluent) as mine. 6. To my mind, this restaurant is much (good) than that over there. 7. In my opinion, this last work is (bad) than the previous one. 8. Nizhni Novgorod is one of (large) cities of Russia. 9. This is (good) film I have ever seen. 10. I received from the book (little) information than from my teacher.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкции *the more ...the less*.**

1. The more you read, the more you learn. 2. The better we know the grammar rules, the fewer mistakes we make. 3. The higher we climb the mountain, the colder is the air around us. 4. The more we study English, the better we understand it. 5. The longer the night lasts, the shorter the day is. 6. The better you learn the words, the sooner you will master your English. 7. The more we know about the nature, the more control we get over it. 8. The better we know this girl, the more we like her.

**CONTROL WORK 2****Variant 2****1. Употребите глагол, данный в скобках, в нужной форме действительного залога.**

1. I (not/to understand) the sentence. 2. John is away on holiday. He (to go) to Spain. 3. Sally (to work) here since she graduated from the institute. 4. The man sitting next to me was nervous because he (not/to fly) before. 5. I think the weather (to be) nice later. 6. We are late. The film (to start) when we get to the cinema. 7. How often you (to go) to the cinema? 8. I (to buy) new shoes. Do you like them? 9. When I got home, Bill (to lie) on the sofa. 10. Mike (not/to watch) TV yesterday. He had no time.

**2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.**

1. I saw a UFO yesterday. 2. Mike has just read a very interesting book. 3. Angela often writes letters to her boyfriend. 4. They had pulled down the house before the revolution began. 5. He will pass his exam successfully. 6. I must do this work in time. 7. She will send a mail soon. 8. We are giving a party now. 9. I brought the documents last week. 10. He always invites a lot of friends to his birthday party.

**3. Определите в следующих предложениях время, форму и залог. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому предложению.**

1. Angela went to London last year. 2. The students will be taught English next year. 3. Mike rarely does his morning exercises. 4. Nora has been to England recently. 5. She is having a rest now. 6. Helena had baked a cake before she saw her guests in.

**4. Употребите прилагательные, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения.**

1. This sentence is (difficult) than the first one. 2. The cat is much (happy) in its new home. 3. This piece of homework is as (bad) as the previous one. 4. Winter in London is (foggy) than in Paris. 5. This was (large) power station I have ever seen. 6. He bought the toys at (near) shop. 7. Her illness was (serious) than we thought before. 8. It's becoming (hard) and (hard) to find a job. 9. As the day went, the weather got (bad). 10. Everest is (high) mountain in the world.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкции *the more ...the less*.**

1. The warmer the weather, the better I feel. 2. The more I got to know him, the more I liked him. 3. The more goods you will sell, the more your profit will be. 4. The longer she waited, the more impatient she became. 5. The higher the prices, the better the goods. 6. The more tired you are, the harder it is to concentrate. 7. The sooner we leave, the sooner we will arrive. 8. The more expensive the hotel, the better the service.

## **CONTROL WORK 2**

### **Variant 3**

**1. Употребите глагол, данный в скобках, в нужной форме действительного залога.**

1. Last night I (to go) to bed late. 2. Suddenly she realised that she (to leave) her passport at home. 3. I like your suit. I (not/to see) it before. 4. Nellie (to stand) in a queue at the check-in-desk when she saw her close friend. 5. I (to study) English for a year already. 6.



When you (to cut) your knee? 7. Look! That man over there (to wear) the same sweater as you. 8. I think he (to see) her in at the station soon. 9. As for me, I (to prefer) reading romance. 10. What you usually (to drink) for breakfast?

**2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.**

1. They will launch the racket soon. 2. We are watching a new film now. 3. Nora has just sent e-mail. 4. Victor had done his work before he flew to Rome. 5. I explained everything to him yesterday. 6. We all make mistakes sometimes. 7. They restored the church last year. 8. I think the police will arrest the criminal soon. 9. I broke down my mum's favourite vase the day before yesterday. 10. You must learn the poem by heart.

**3. Определите в следующих предложениях время, форму и залог. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому предложению.**

1. He lived in Spain 10 years ago. 2. Willie usually walks to work. 3. Nel has already invited his friends to the concert. 4. George was caught by the police yesterday. 5. Garry will tell us the truth. 6. Nick was reading a new detective story at 5 o'clock yesterday.

**4. Употребите прилагательные, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения.**

1. You looked depressed this morning but you look much (happy) now. 2. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got (good). 3. I'm a bit late. I got here as (fast) as I could. 4. We stayed at (cheap) hotel in the town. 5. That's (boring) film I have ever seen. 6. The hole in my pullover is getting (big) from day to day. 7. It is (valuable) picture in the gallery. 8. It was (bad) experience in my life. 9. As I waited for my interview, I became (nervous). 10. I'm afraid the problem is much (complicated) than it seems.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкции *the more ...the less*.**

1. The younger you are, the easier it is to learn. 2. The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be. 3. The more I thought about the plan, the less I liked it. 4. The shorter the night, the longer the day. 5. The happier you are, the better it is for me. 6. The stronger the wind, the colder the weather. 7. The better you know the words, the more fluent your speech will be. 8. The more I walked around the town, the more people I got acquainted to.

## CONTROL WORK 2

### Variant 4

#### **1. Употребите глагол, данный в скобках, в нужной форме действительного залога.**

1. Yesterday the phone rang 3 times while we (to have) dinner. 2. Nora (to lose) her passport yesterday. 3. You (to decide) where to go for your holiday yet? 4. I hear you (to go) on holiday soon? 5. Do you still have a headache? No, it (go). I am all right now. 6. Agatha Christie (to die) in 1976. 7. You (to arrive) at the theatre in time for the play last night? 8. Angela asked me how to use a photocopier. She never (to use) it before. 9. By the time you come tomorrow I (to bake) a cake. 10. Where you (to live)?

#### **2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.**

1. I left some papers on the desk. 2. Somebody is following us. 3. He had locked the car before he went away. 4. They discussed a very interesting problem at the last meeting. 5. Nick heard a loud noise during the night. 6. They didn't listen to my point of view. 8. I have lost my gloves this week. 9. We can buy fresh cucumbers at the greengrocer's. 10. Famous people often visit this hotel.

#### **3. Определите в следующих предложениях время, форму и залог. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому предложению.**

1. It was raining heavily the whole day yesterday. 2. He always meets his girlfriend after school. 3. Ann was asked a very difficult question at the lesson. 4. George is

waiting for Mary at the station. 5. Gary will visit his granny tomorrow. 6. The telephone is broken.

**4. Употребите прилагательные, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения.**

1. Travelling is becoming (expensive) than it was some years ago. 2. My bags seemed to get (heavy) as I carried them. 3. I enjoyed our visit to the museum. It was (interesting) than I had expected. 4. Jack isn't as (old) as he looks. 5. She is (intelligent) student in the class. 6. It is one of (nice) rooms in the hotel. 7. As the conversation went on, she became (talkative) than before. 8. Your English is improving. It is getting (good) and (good). 9. Canada is (large) than the United States. 10. She is (good) player in the team.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкции *the more the more* и *the less*.**

1. The less baggage you have to carry, the better. 2. The faster the train, the earlier we will arrive. 3. The more I thought about my departure, the more frightened I got. 4. The cheaper the hotel, the worse the service. 5. The more I speak to him, the less trouble I have. 6. The more I learn the words, the better I read. 7. The sunnier the day, the happier I feel. 8. The more you travel, the more interesting it is to speak to you.

## **CONTROL WORK 2**

### **Variant 5**

**1. Употребите глагол, данный в скобках, в нужной форме действительного залога.**

1. I went to John's room and (to knock) at the door. 2. Jill is an experienced teacher. She (to teach) for 15 years. 3. We decided not to go there because it (to rain) hard. 4. Mary (to go) for a swim after work every Friday. 5. I promise I (to wait) for you at the bus stop at 5 o'clock. 6. We (not/to see) each other since we were children. 7. I thought where I (to see)

him before. 8. Don't disturb me now. I (to work) on my report. 9. Tom usually (to read) morning newspapers at breakfast. 10. What Jim (to know) about this story?

**2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.**

1. The Chinese invented printing. 2. They will rise the prices soon. 3. The ambulance took the woman to hospital. 4. My mother taught me to swim. 5. They usually finish their work at 4 p.m. 6. They will sack me if I don't do my work properly. 7. They are building a new bridge across the river. 8. I cannot explain that mystery. 9. She has just lost one of her gloves. 10. The police had arrested the thief before he left the town.

**3. Определите в следующих предложениях время, форму и залог. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому предложению.**

1. Nick found a wallet in the street yesterday. 2. Julia was invited to the party last Sunday. 3. Jack will learn the poem tomorrow. 4. Val is writing a test paper now. 5. Jenny always helps her mother about the house. 6. Helen was watching a soap opera yesterday at 5 o'clock.

**4. Употребите прилагательные, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения.**

1. Jack isn't as (old) as he looks. 2. You spend (much) money than me. 3. We stayed at (cheap) hotel in the town. 4. It was one of (enjoyable) holidays we've ever had. 5. In my opinion, this chair is (comfortable) than that one. 6. Which day was (happy) day of your life? 7. Yesterday the weather was (hot) than today. 8. That hole in your pullover is getting (big). 9. The prices are (cheap) here than anywhere else. 10. - Is your headache better? - No, it's (bad) than before.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкции *the more ...the less*.**

1. The more goods you sell, the more profit you make. 2. The longer I waited, the more impatient I became. 3. The more tired you are, the more difficult it is for you

to concentrate your attention. 4. The more you read, the more you know. 5. The less you eat fat food, the healthier you are. 6. The more you walk, the easier for you to keep fit. 7. The richer he gets, the more friends he has. 8. The more popular he became, the less time he spent with us.

### CONTROL WORK 3

#### Variant 1

##### 1. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.

1. Jill often (to use) a dictionary while reading English texts. 2. Tim just (to go) out. I think, he will return in an hour. 3. They (to discuss) this problem when the chief entered the room. 4. What film you (to watch) now? 5. Bread (to be eaten) every day. 6. I think, you (to pass) your exam successfully. 7. Where he (to go) yesterday? 8. The beaches (to be overcrowded) last summer. 9. I (not to be) to any foreign country yet. 10. After he (to have) supper Michael went for a walk.

##### 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую глагольную форму в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия или времени.

##### Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If you (to be) more attentive, you would speak English better. 2. If I (to know) you were coming, I would have baked the cake. 3. He won't do it if you (not to help) him. 4. He (to act) differently if he had understood the situation. 5. We will go out as soon as the weather (to change) for the better. 6. Mary (to visit) the theatre when she gets the tickets. 7. If it (not to stop) raining, we will not go out. 8. He wouldn't have had a crash if he (to follow) the rules. 9. I would be glad if you (to come) to my place. 10. If I (to be) a teacher of English, I would speak in class only in English.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующий модальный глагол или его эквивалент, переведите предложения на русский язык (can-could-will be able to, may, must-have to-had to, should, to be to, needn't).**

1. - I have a headache. – You ... go to the doctor's. 2. ... I borrow your book, please? 3. Terry ...swim well when she was 5 years old. 4. Where ... the performance to take place? 5 You ... go shopping. We have all necessary things at home. 6. You ... smoke here. It's prohibited by the law. 7. We ...to walk there as our car was broken. 8. I ... to translate his letter myself next time. 9. They ... go to the park because they are busy. 10. ... you tell me the way to the post office, please?

**4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. "Speak up, please," said the teacher to the student. 2. "Don't worry about me," said Nick to his mother. 3. Ann said to her sister: "I have met Tommy in the street today." 4. John said to Nellie: "I went to Paris last year." 5. The chief asked: "Did you meet the delegation yesterday?" 6. The doctor asked: "What temperature do you have?" 7. George said: "It was so difficult to win the game." 8. Terry said to me: "My parents will take me to the next expedition with them." 9. My friend asked me: "Can you show me your photo?" 10. She said: "I am going to leave for Moscow tonight." 11. "Are you working today?" asked Jim his friend. 12. "Will you get the tickets to the Philharmonic on Sunday?" asked she her brother. 13. "Why are you so gloomy?" asked Jack his sister. 14. My children said: "We will not do our homework until you buy us ice-cream." 15. "Were you present at the meeting yesterday?" asked Mary her husband.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 2**

**1. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

1. I (not/to be) to Rome yet. 2. Sue (to play) tennis yesterday. 3. What film you (to watch) last time? 4. Simon (to paint) a nice picture at the moment. 5. We were not hungry, as we (to have) lunch already. 6. The information (to be given) to me by him soon. 7. When this house (to be built)? 8. We (to work) in the garden at 5 o'clock tomorrow. 9. I (to read) this magazine since morning. 10. She (to laugh) loudly when I came into the room.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую глагольную форму в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия или времени.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. If you took more exercise, you (to feel) better. 2. If I (to find) a wallet, I would take it to the police. 3. What would you do if you (to win) a million pounds? 4. I will be glad if some of my hopes (to be) realized. 5. He (to come) if you ask him. 6. You (to stay) with mother if I go to phone the doctor? 7. If you need money, why you (not/to get) job? 8. I would have completed the work if you (to help) me. 9. If he had studied hard, he (not/to fail) the exam. 10. If he (to pass) his driving test successfully, he will buy a car.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующий модальный глагол или его эквивалент, переведите предложения на русский язык (can-could-will be able to, may, must-have to-had to, should).**

1. Pupils ... come to school in time. 2. The child can talk now, but two years ago he ... speak only a few words. 3. ... you tell me the way to the post office, please? 4. I ... to study hard yesterday as I had a difficult exam. 5. People ... not cross the street when the light is red. 6. I can't come now but I think, I ... to come in an hour. 7. I ... to go to work though I didn't want to. 8. You ... go to the dentist if you have any problem with your teeth. 9. Take your umbrella with you. It ... rain. 10. ... I have another cup of tea?

**4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. Charlie said to Sue: "I am living in London now". 2. Margaret asked Tommy: "When did you see Helen?" 3. Judy said; "I don't know what Fred is doing". 4. "What will you do?" asked Jim his brother. 5. "Speak up, please," asked my grandfather. 6. "I went to London last year," said Paul to me. 7. "Don't go out until it rains," said Terry to her daughter. 8. "I can ski well," said Mary. 9. "I want to go away on holidays but I don't know where to go," said Sam to Mary. 10. "Clean your teeth every day," said the doctor to the children. 11. "Do you enjoy soap operas?" said Ann. 12. I asked Erick: "Will you go to the party?" 13. "I must go to work," said Nick to Nellie. 14. "How do you feel?" she asked me. 15. "Did you meet Mary at the station?" my father asked Pat.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 3**

**1. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

1. Please, open the door. Somebody (to knock). 2. Denise was hurt when she (to play) basketball. 3. He hopes he (to find) the clue to this case. 4. A correspondent usually (to visit) a lot of places. 5. What duties you (to have)? 6. This house (to be sold) yesterday. 7. What time he always (to leave) for work? 8. Erich (to hide) the letter before his mother entered the room. 9. Sue (to finish) the housework by the evening today. 10. Vegetables (to be bought) at the greengrocer's.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую глагольную форму в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия или времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. If the dog keeps barking, the neighbours (to complain). 2. The boss will be angry if you (to arrive) late. 3. You would learn English more easily if you (to study) a



little every day. 4. We would have had a party if Alan (to pass) his driving test. 5. You (to wait) until he comes back? 6. If I had found the book, I (to let) you know. 7. Let's drop at the café after we (to do) the sightseeing. 8. As soon as the lesson (to end), I will go home. 9. I wouldn't have bought that dress if it (to be) expensive. 10. If they (not to give) him the job, I don't know what he will do.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующий модальный глагол или его эквивалент, переведите предложения на русский язык (can-could-will be able to, may, must-have to-had to, should).**

1. I ... swim when I was only 3 years old. 2. ... you tell me the way to Minin square, please? 3. ... I switch on the light? 4. You ... to work hard to master your English. 5. I can't visit you now but I ... to visit you tomorrow. 6. You ... not be late. 7. I ... to go shopping. We have nothing delicious for dinner. 7. If you want to keep fit, you ... do morning exercises every day. 8. Henry hasn't come. He ... be very busy. 9. ... you tell me the truth? 10. It ... be interesting for him. He likes such kind of Art.

**4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. Jane said to me: "Switch on the light, please." 2. "I'm so sorry," said Dan to me. 3. "What are you interested in?" Peter asked Mary. 4. She said: "I'm not joking". 5. He asked "Do you get up at 7?" 6. They asked "Who is this girl?" 7. She said: "Call me back!" 8. She said: "Wake me up at 8!" 9. He asked: "Where do you live?" 10. They asked, "Have you brought a newspaper?" 11. She said: "I can't help him." 12. She said "I shan't visit you tomorrow" 13. He asked: "Where did he go yesterday?" 14. They asked: "Does she smoke?" 15. She said: "Pass me the salt, please!"

## CONTROL WORK 3

### Variant 4

**1. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

1. Columbus (to discover) America. 2. Italian (to be spoken) in Italy. 3. Some people (to see) a UFO in the sky above London last night. 4. Your photographs just (to be given) to your husband. 5. The thief (to escape) before the police came. 6. The Mona (to be painted) by Da Vinci. 7. Denise (to listen) to music for two hours already. 8. Mark (to live) in New York? 9. I'd like to know who (to talk) now? 10. Sue (to sleep) when they entered the room.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую глагольную форму в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия или времени.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Martha will go to the Zoo tomorrow if she (be) a good girl. 2. Tell Mary she must visit the Tower if she ever (go) to London. 3. If Clyde had worked harder he (pass) the exam. 4. If I had known that you were leaving I (buy) you a present. 5. Michael (stay) with us before Mr Punch returns. 6. Julian will be ill if he (eat) so much. 7. Anthony (come) if he had known about the troubles. 8. If Leonora were older, she (have) more sense. 9. Mabel will be very angry if you (break) any more plates. 10. Leslie will go to a cafe when the concert (be) over.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующий модальный глагол или его эквивалент, переведите предложения на русский язык (can-could-will be able to, may, must-have to-had to, should).**

1. The doctor said, "The child is very ill. He ... be taken to the hospital at once." 2. Everybody ... learn a foreign language. 3. You ... not drive a car at night without lights on. 4. We ... not live without food and water so we ... eat and drink. 5. There are no buses or taxis here so we ... to walk. 6. ... I use your phone? 7. I ... speak English a little when I was a child. 8. I ... to call you when I am free. 9. I ... to get up early yesterday as I had the important meeting. 10. ... you tell me the way to Gorky square, please?

**4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. He said, "I went to get this book because I have not read it." 2. She said, "I have spoken to Mr. Brown and he will be here in an hour." 3. They asked us, "Will you attend our conference this week?" 4. She said to me, "Give me some time to think." 5. He said to me, "Are you familiar with this text?" 6. He asked the girl, "How did you manage to carry that heavy box?" 7. She said, "Don't shut the window!" 8. "I must go home because it is getting late," she said. 9. "Are you going to London?" the strange boy asked Oliver. 10. "The sailors know the place," said the captain. 11. "It is too cold today," said his sister. 12. "Can you make your report this week?" asked me the teacher. 13. "I haven't finished packing yet," said Mary. 14. The teacher said to his students, "Open your exercise-books and write what I am going to dictate to you." 15. "There is little work left to do," said Ann.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 5**

**1. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

1. I hope Dr. Brown (to give) you advice. 2. This hotel (to be decorated) by a famous designer. 3. Someone (to break) into a local jewellery shop yesterday. 4. When I came in the TV set was on but my husband (to sleep) soundly. 5. Jan and Olaf just (to come) back from their holiday. 6. Henry (to like) milk? 7. The children (to play) in the garden now. 8. What colour the clouds (to be)? 9. Sue (to swim) for half an hour already. 10. I (to wait) for him at the corner at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующую глагольную форму в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия или времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Gerald would go to London now if his father (give) him money. 2. Arthur thinks that someone will steal his car if he (leave) it in the street. 3. If Frank cared to read my book I (bring) it. 4. Virgil would kill me if I (offer) him some money now. 5. Davina will go there if her car (be repaired). 6. If Paul (stay) longer he will have to pay more. 7. John will buy you a present if he (go) to Norway. 8. I wish I (not repair) it myself. I only made it worse. 9. Rollin will return the money if his cheque (arrive). 10. Georges would go to Trafalgar Square if he (go) to London now.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребив соответствующий модальный глагол или его эквивалент, переведите предложения на русский язык (can-could-will be able to, may, must-have to-had to, should).**

1. A man ... help his parents when they become old. 2. Man ... not live by bread alone. 3. ... I smoke here? 4. You ... not sit in your wet clothes. 5. I ... run faster when I was younger. 6. I ... to perform all the work alone because there was nobody who could help me. 7. In rush hours we ... to spend a lot of time getting to the place we need. 8. I ... to visit you as soon as I get free. 9. ... I go to the cinema tonight? 10. You ... go to the doctor's if you have health problem.

**4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. "Return before it gets dark," said his mother. 2. "Two days ago he left Moscow for the South where he is going to spend his vacation," said his sister. 3. Helen said "He hasn't written to me yet but I expect a letter from him not later than Sunday." 4. "What did you say?" asked Oliver. 5. "Do you know this voice, Oliver?" said Mr. Bumble. 6. The teacher asked the new-comer "What is your name, boy?" 7. "Who put salt in my coffee?" she asked. 8. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said. 9. "Nothing grows in my garden," she said. 10. "Did you understand what you said to them?" he asked me. 11. "Wait for me at the bridge," said the young man. 12. "Don't go near the water, children?" said the teacher. 13.

He said “My wife has just been made a judge.” 14. “Why did you travel first class?” I asked him. 15. I asked Mary “Are you going to play ball on Friday?”

## CONTROL WORK 4

### Variant 1

**1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствии с правилом согласования времен, и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. They informed that some businessmen from their company (to go) to Moscow the next week. 2. He said that he (can) give us a discount of 5% if we (to increase) the order. 3. She said she (to put) already the application in writing. 4. They asked if we (to enclose) the copy of the receipt. 5. They notified us they (to deliver) the goods the week before. 6. Mr. Bright wondered if we (to discuss) the matter the previous month. 7. Mrs. Jackson said she (not to agree) with the contract terms. 8. The representative of the Buyers asked what discount we (to offer). 9. He was interested to know when we (to sign) the contract. 10. He said that all the details (to be clarified) during the talks.

**2. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточного дополнительного предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. We expected that our partners would be satisfied with the quality of our products. 2. The Seller guarantees that all the charges connected with the delivery will be paid by them. 3. I believe that the price is reasonable. 4. He didn't expect that they would lodge a claim. 5. He promised that they would fulfil all the contract terms. 6. He believed that the goods would be shipped timely. 7. The Seller expected that they would pay the Buyer a penalty. 8. We think that your machinery meets our requirements. 9. We consider that they would pay compensation to the

Seller for the eventual losses. 10. They decided that they would undertake partial delivery.

**3. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I (to call) to confirm the appointment time now. 2. Your machines (not/to meet) our requirements. 3. We just (to start) selling machines of new model. 4. You (to receive) a letter of offer yet? 5. What goods you (to sell) now? 6. The company (to be interested) in selling or buying goods? 7. You (to study) the latest catalogues yesterday? 8. Our equipment (to be) of high quality. 9. They (to give) us a discount if we (to increase) the order. 10. I (to have) an appointment with Mr. Johnson yesterday.

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 2**

**1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствии с правилом согласования времен, и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Production Director was sure that they (to double) their production capacity soon. 2. The chairman said that they (not/to have) enough money to advertise on television. 3. The supplier said they (to increase) the price by 4.5% the week before. 4. A negotiator asked you if you (can) reduce the price. 5. The secretary apologised that she (to lose) the price list somewhere. 6. The customers didn't understand how the equipment (to be damaged). 7. The manager said that the sales (to rise) steadily. 8. In his speech Mr. Cane admitted that the company (to suffer) from industrial unrest greatly at that moment. 9. He said they (cannot) afford new investment. 10. She asked if we (to check) this with the boss.

**2. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточного дополнительного предложения.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The chairman expected that we would reach a decision about item 1. 2. The company agrees that they will provide free of charge sale leaflets. 3. The Manager decided that he would pay the distributors the commission. 4. He thought that people were helpful there. 5. She didn't think that it was convenient to come late. 6. He promised that he would book me a return ticket. 7. She didn't expect that the flight would be delayed. 8. The passengers hope they will buy presents from the duty-free shop. 9. He didn't suppose he would pay an excess baggage charge. 10. He promised her that she would pass the Customs without difficulties.

**3. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. He said that the goods (to be lost) in transit. 2. I think I (to give) you a call this afternoon to confirm the appointment time. 3. He said that the equipment (to be) ready for dispatch. 4. When you reach the check-in desk, you (to see) the departure board on your left. 5. What you (to say) to change your reservation? 6. When he (to collect) his boarding pass? 7. I suppose we (not/to accept) your terms. 8. I wonder if you (to find) a way to change your delivery periods. 9. I (to phone) about the job advertised in the newspaper now. 10. You (to put) your application in writing yet?

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 3**

**1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствии с правилом согласования времен, и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Susan said that she (to study) interior design for 3 years. 2. He asked me if the meeting (to be postponed) or not. 3. Mr. Grey answered that the agreement (not to be signed) yet. 4. He didn't think that all the questions (to be settled) at the previous meeting. 5. She seemed unaware of the fact that money (not to grow) on trees. 6. The manager thought that there (to be) many visitors if the weather got better. 7. We were told that the results of the experiment (to be published) before all the data had been tested. 8. Rebecca told her boss that a postman (to deliver) a parcel. 9. The Personnel manager knew that I (to work) for the company for ten years already. 10. He was interested to know if it (to arrive) in time if he posted the application right away.

**2. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточного дополнительного предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The manager thought that Sallie was an experienced driver. 2. They think that this day will suit them for signing the contract. 3. They believe that the quality of our machines is very high. 4. They agreed that they would sign the contract the next day. 5. He expected that they would clarify all the details at the next meeting. 6. She expects they will agree to FOB terms. 7. The Finance Manager supposed that he could accept 2% discount. 8. He thought they would deliver the first lot in 3 weeks. 9. They expect the Seller will agree to their terms. 10. The supplier thought he would refuse to increase the price.

**3. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Our company (to produce) desktop computers for 3 years. 2. They (to come) to the Trade Fair last year. 3. If you (to agree) to our terms, we shall arrange free



delivery. 4. Look! Ronald Barret (to talk) about the social programme during his visit. 5. If you pay in hard currency, we (to guarantee no price increase. 6. Next Tuesday I (to play) golf with my opposite number. 7. Our staff (to increase) steadily since 1988. 8. The Finance Manager gave a customer open account facilities after he (to get) business references from two major firms. 9. If you shared the advertising costs, we (to assist) you in promoting the product. 10. If you (to settle) a dispute out of court, we would have drawn up an agreement on a new delivery.

## CONTROL WORK 4

### Variant 4

**1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствии с правилом согласования времен, и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The customer didn't understand why the Sellers (to increase) the unit price. 2. He wasn't sure if they (to pay) them any compensation for the damaged samples. 3. They informed that they (to redesigned) the old model. 4. He told us that he already (to check) in his luggage. 5. She asked if he (to pay) an excess baggage charge. 6. The passengers didn't know where they (can) collect their luggage. 7. The Custom Officer was interested to know if I (to have) anything to declare. 8. The supplier admitted that they (to have) a lot of orders to handle at that time. 9. The secretary said she (to lose) the price list somewhere in all the other papers. 10. He complained that they (to suffer) from strikes at the airport.

**2. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточного дополнительного предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. He thought she would show them her boarding pass. 2. He didn't expect he would pay duty on the excess. 3. He believes she will book tickets for economy class. 4. They found that the price was too high. 5. I expect she will come to the

Trade Fair. 6. Mrs. Trumen thought they would make an appointment at the end of the month at the latest. 7. I promise her that I will introduce her to my new boss. 8. He thought they would receive the lot in 3 months. 9. She supposed we would confirm our decision in writing. 10. They think we shall have four weeks for installation.

**3. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Before we appointed the new chairman our share prices (to be) very high. 2. No doubt, they (not to let) us borrow a new sum of money. 3. How many orders you (to receive) last month? 4. The new model (to be) of high quality. 5. What company you (to work) for? 6. I am afraid we (not to clarify) these details right now. 7. We (to be) partners for a long time. 8. I hoped we (to agree) to 5% discount. 9. What problem you (to discuss) now? 10. What discount the Seller (to offer) you last time?

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 5**

**1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствии с правилом согласования времен, и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The media reported that there (to be) a series of financial crimes. 2. When he arrived at the office he discovered that he (to leave) all the nessessary papers at home. 3. The workers knew that the problem of pay rise (to be discussed) the following week. 4. The manager said that the goods (to be delivered) in April. 5. Representatives of the company said that new investment (to let) them raise the production and work more efficiently. 6. Senators stated that the new law (not to be accepted) until it was approved by the House. 7. He was interested to know what kinds of goods they (to sell). 8. They were sure that the manager (to offer)

them a higher discount. 9. He supposed that there (to be) a heavy demand for the goods. 10. The Manager asked what terms of payment (to suit) them.

**2. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточного дополнительного предложения.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. He thought the negotiations were a success. 2. He supposed they would keep him informed of any new development. 3. He promised that he would send them the samples as soon as possible. 4. He thought that the last consignment would be four days late. 5. They promised that they would replace all the faulty parts. 6. They didn't believe that they would have problems with the production line. 7. He didn't expect that the samples were all damaged. 8. He supposed that they would arrange the replacement promptly. 9. He didn't think that the problem was serious. 10. He expects that the strikes will not damage his profit.

**3. Поставьте глагол в соответствующее время, форму и залог.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. If we install the new system, it (to cost) us \$3,000,000. 2. I heard you (to have) a reduction in the training budget. 3. I'm told that 50 people (to lose) their jobs since last week. 4. We expect the sales (to increase) dramatically next year. 5. The turnover in the product (to reach) a peak lately. 6. He asked if I (to join) them for a barbecue the following Sunday. 7. I think we (to do) a lot of things for today. 8. I think you should adopt new strategy if sales (to fall) dramatically. 9. Why our clients (to complain) about the service last week? 10. He said that we (to change) our investment policy soon.

**UNIT 2**

**TEXTS FOR READING & TRANSLATION**

**ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА**

## **CONTROL WORK 1**

### **Variant 1**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

#### **King Alfred the Great (849-899)**

For two hundred years the English people were at war with the Danes coming from Denmark and the Norsemen invading from Scandinavia. King Alfred of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex first took part in the battles when he was a boy of sixteen. After King Saint Ethelred's death the Witan (the meeting of wise men) passed over his two sons and elected his younger brother Alfred king. The Witan's duty was to select kings from the royal house, but it was not necessarily the heir who was selected. The Witan, so it turned out, chose well, for Alfred proved to be a great ruler. He organized resistance to the Vikings and built a fleet of ships and fortifications on the coasts; under his leadership the small kingdoms were united to fight against the invaders.

King Alfred was not only an able warrior but also a dedicated scholar; his real greatness lay in the arts of peace. After the victory over the Danes he did much for educating his people, opening schools for the nobility and asking scholars to translate into English masterpieces of world literature; he is also famous for working out the English code.

King Alfred is known as «Alfred the Great» - the only monarch in English history to be given this title.

## **CONTROL WORK 1**

### **Variant 2**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

#### **Thistle Emblem**

The thistle has nothing pleasant in it, especially if you carelessly touch its thorns. But it has an important meaning for the people of Scotland. It is the Scottish national emblem. Scotland, as you may know, is now part of Great Britain.

Why did the Scottish people choose this thorny plant as the national emblem of their country?

The answer is interesting, and it can be found in the history of Scotland. The people of that country chose the thistle as their national emblem because it saved their land from foreign invaders many years ago.

People say that during a surprise night attack by the invaders the Scottish soldiers were awakened by the shouts of the invaders as their bare feet touched the thorns of the thistles in the field they were crossing.

This, of course, was a good reason to choose the thistle as a national emblem.

## **CONTROL WORK 1**

### **Variant 3**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

#### **The Names of the Months**

The English names of the month are of Latin origin. The ruler of Rome, Julius Caesar, arranged the year in six month of 31 days and six of 30 days. The first month of the year in those days was March. December was the tenth, January the eleventh and February the twelfth. It was King Charles IX of France who, in January 1563, decided that the year should begin of January 1st. January was named after Janus, the god of Time and War, February after Februs, in honour of whom, in ancient Rome, a great festival «Febr» was celebrated. March was called after Mars, the god of War. April got its name from the Latin word *aperire*, which means «to open». It is the month when the earth opens itself and nature returns to life. May was named after goddess Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. June takes its name from Juno, the wife of Jupiter. July was named after Julius Caesar. The

month of August took its name from Augustus, the first Roman emperor. September, October, November and December are the 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> months in the Julian calendar and they were given their names by the number they represent.

### **The Days of the Week**

It is interesting to know how the names of the week came to have such names. These names are very old: people chose them long, long ago in the days when they worshipped a different god each day.

Sunday was the Sun's day and the next day was the Moon's day of Monday. Tuesday was called after Tieu, the god of war. Wednesday was Woden's day, one highest god of the Teutonic peoples. Thor was the thunder god, his day was called Thor's day, or Thursday.

His wife insisted on having a special day of her own. Her name was Freya, so her day came to be called Friday. Saturn was the Roman god of the fields, his day was Saturn's day, or Saturday.

## **CONTROL WORK 1**

### **Variant 4**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

#### **Cinemas in London**

London is full of cinemas and cinema clubs, some of them showing a large number of continental films. Cinema-going is a regular habit for a considerable number of people in London; the number of cinema-goers is much larger than that of theatre-goers. Unfortunately, the cinema in Britain is looked upon as rather an entertainment than «the arts». As a result, comparatively few films of international standard of quality are shot in Britain, and if they are, they are often a commercial failure.

If you want to know which films are on, there are many publications to help you. Any daily newspaper will have a short list of films and shows; some newspapers on sale in the middle of the day give the full list of films supplied with the hour when they begin.

Some cinemas show films in the afternoon, early evening and late evening; others have continuous programmes from about two o'clock in the afternoon till late at night.

In case you want to watch a film which is a hit of the season, with a popular actor or actress starring, and can't get to the cinema early enough to get tickets, you can buy them in advance in most large stores and hotels.

## **CONTROL WORK 1**

### **Variant 5**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

#### **Castles and Gardens**

The Scots are great gardeners and you will find their gardens full of colour throughout the year, usually at their most beautiful when situated in the grounds of a magnificent castle.

Stirling Castle, like Edinburgh, is perched on a crag above the town. Up the east coast, in the regions of Dundee and Perth, Scone Palace has links with the earliest history of Scottish royalty, and its contents incorporate splendid French furniture. Almost as historic Glamis Castle, 15<sup>th</sup> century at its core, Blair Castle too, has played an important part in Scottish history and even today the Duke at Atholl has his own army –the only private one in Britain.

St. Andrews has a castle, now in ruins, which was the Bishop's palace as well as a fortress. Kinburn Park contains a scented garden planted especially for the blind. In the



Aberdeen area, Craigievar Castle is a six-storeyed tower house, its skyline full of detail and typical of the original 'baronial' style.

## **CONTROL WORK 2**

### **Variant 1**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте на них ответы.**

#### **The Great Fire of London**

The London of the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century was a city of narrow, dirty streets. Indeed, the streets were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at a window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbour on the other side. There was little light and air. Rubbish lay piled up in dark corners. It is no wonder that epidemics were common.

The greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in 1665. It was a sad time for London. The streets were empty, shops were closed and there were few boats on the Thames. Every house in which there were sick people was shut up, and no one was allowed to go in or out, and the door of the house was marked with a red cross.

The following year the Great Fire took place. It broke out late on a Saturday night in a street not far from London Bridge. The summer had been dry, a hot east wind blew and the fire spread quickly. This is what we read in the diary of John Evelyn, who saw the terrible fire with his own eyes. The Thames was covered with boats full of people. On the other side one could see carts carrying out the saved goods out into the fields and people putting up tents. At night the fire could be seen ten miles away.

The fire burned for five days and destroyed the greater part of the city. But it did the city good, as it cleared away the old wooden houses and dirty, narrow streets»

A monument near London Bridge still marks the spot where the fire broke out. Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect of that day, took part in rebuilding the city. The greater part of it had been of woods, but after the fire wider streets and brick houses were built. The old church of St. Paul was among the buildings destroyed by the fire. In its place Wren built the present St. Paul's Cathedral. He lies buried under the roof of his own great work. These words are written on his grave: «Reader, if you want to see his monument, look around».

## **CONTROL WORK 2**

### **Variant 2**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте на них ответы.**

#### **More on Scottish History**

Scotland was inhabited mainly by the Picts. In the sixth century, the Scots from Ireland (or «Scotia») settled in what is now Argyll. Scotland was also populated by the English and the Welsh Britons. During the ninth century, the various parts of Scotland united in their struggle against the Vikings. The monarchy which now existed in England threatened Scottish independence throughout the Middle Ages.

The unification of England and Scotland showed that religious differences were now more important than old national ones. England and Scotland remained separate during the seventeenth century, except for a period under Oliver Cromwell (1650-1658). In 1707, both countries agreed on a single parliament for Great Britain. Scotland retained its own system of law and the church.

## **CONTROL WORK 2**

### **Variant 3**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте на них ответы.**

### **England under Foreign Kings**

The invaders, known as Vikings, or Danes returned again and again to attack England. At first they didn't settle, and the English had to pay tribute. In the ninth century they conquered and settled in the extreme north and west of Scotland and also some coastal regions of Ireland. They held the English crown for twenty-four years. Three Danish kings, one after the other, ruled over England; one of them, Canute, was at the same time king of England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The rule of Danish kings over England came to an end soon after Canute's death in 1035.

Now the Normans began to attack the coasts of England from Normandy (France). In 1066 an invading army of the Normans won the victory at the battle of Hastings; as a result of this single battle William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned king of England and became known in the popular history as William the Conqueror. Unlike the Germanic invasions, the Norman invasion was small-scale. The Normans didn't settle in special areas of settlement. They were given ownership of land and of the people living on it. The feudal system was introduced, where the lords and the barons were Normans, and the peasants were Saxons. The invaders spoke French, and it was the language of the upper classes and the government; English was the language of the lower classes.

### ***References***

(the) Danes tдемz] - датчане (принятое для истории Англии название германских племен, вторгшихся в Англию главным образом из Дании; примерно то же, что викинги)

*Normandy* ['no:mandi] - Нормандия (историческая область на севере Франции, преимущественно на полуострове Нормандия; после нормандского завоевания Англии - владение английских королей)

*William the Conqueror* - Вильгельм I Завоеватель (1027-1087) (герцог Нормандский (с 1035 г.), возглавивший завоевание Британии норманнами в 1066 году; после битвы при Гастингсе (1066) стал английским королем)

*Germanic invasions* - германское завоевание (завоевание территории Великобритании германскими племенами)

## CONTROL WORK 2

### Variant 4

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте на них ответы.**

### Physical Features

Britain constitutes the greater part of the British Isles. The largest of the islands is Great Britain. The next largest comprises Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Western Scotland is gringed by the large archipelago known as the Hebrides and to the north-east of the Scottish mainland are the Orkney and the Shetland. All these have administrative ties with the mainland, but the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, and the Channel Islands, between Great Britain and France, are largely self-governing and are not part of the United Kingdom.

With an area of some 228,400 sq. km, Great Britain is just under 1000 from the south coast to the extreme north of Scotland, and just under 500 km across in the widest part. The climate is generally mild and temperate. Prevailing winds are south-westerly; temperature is rarely above 32 °C or below -10 °C. The average annual rainfall is more than 1 600 mm in the mountainous areas of the west and north, but less than 800 mm over central

and eastern parts. Rain is fairly well distributed throughout the year, but, on average, March to June are the driest months and September to January the wettest. During May, June and July - the months of longest daylight - the mean daily duration of sunshine varies from five hours in northern Scotland to eight hours in the Isle of Wight; during the months of shortest daylight - November, December and January - sunshine is at a minimum, with an average of an hour a day in northern Scotland and two hours a day on the south coast of England.

## **CONTROL WORK 2**

### **Variant 5**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте ответы на свои вопросы.**

### **The First Cinema Films**

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

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

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

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

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 1**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте ответы на свои вопросы.**

#### **Stamp Curiosities**

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

But why do people all over the world collect stamps? The answer is very simple. Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing the peoples of different countries, dressed in their national costumes.

A stamp-collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Stamp-collecting helps people from all continents to become friends and get to know each other better.

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps, but you will see them only if you know geography, history, music and many other things as well. Here are some examples.

The St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, shows Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day!

The Newfoundland stamp, issued in 1886, shows a seal on an icefloe. It looks like any other seal till you look at its front legs and see that it has feet instead of flippers. For a long time collectors who have a knowledge of zoology thought that this was another stamp mistake. However it was discovered that the great Grey Seal of Newfoundland really has forefeet instead of flippers. The artist had been right after all.

On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. It was written by another German composer Schubert. Stamp-collectors knowing music well saw the mistake at once. The post-offices stopped selling these stamps and today one can be found only in a few collections.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 2**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте ответы на свои вопросы.**

#### **May Week at Cambridge**

The most interesting time of year in which to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May nor a week. For some reasons which nobody remembers, May Week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the University year.

May Week denotes not so much a particular period of time as the general atmosphere of relaxation at the end of the year's work. It starts for each undergraduate when he finishes his examinations.

Everything as far as possible has to happen in the open air-parties, picnics, concerts and plays. May Week seems like a celebration of the coming of spring, till then ignored in favour of examinations, and this spirit of release seems to take over the entire (the whole) town.

People go to the river behind the colleges which stand next to the river to watch May boat races, in which young energetic men are ready to show off their skill.

Music and drama also have a part to play in the festivities. Nearly every college of the University (and there are over 20 of them) holds a May Week concert or presents a play in the open air.

But the most important events are the May Balls for which some girls do their best for month in advance to get invitations. College May Balls are the climax of May Week and for many undergraduates are the final event of their university life, when the river is lit with coloured lights, ballroom orchestra plays for dancers and punts glide romantically down the river.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 3**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте ответы на свои вопросы.**

#### **English Character**

One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stop in a quiet and orderly manner.

Englishmen are naturally polite and are never tired in saying «Thank you», «I'm sorry», «Beg your pardon». If you follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, he will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the English people. English people don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.



The Englishman does not like any boasting or showing off in manners, dress or speech. Sometimes he conceals his knowledge: a linguist, for example, may not mention his understanding of a foreigner's language.

The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats, because he doesn't wish his doing to be overlooked by his neighbours. «An Englishman's house is his castle».

Many Englishmen help their wives at home in many ways. They clean the windows on Saturday afternoon, they often wash up the dishes after supper in the evening.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 4**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте ответы на свои вопросы.**

#### **Benjamin Britten (1913-1976)**

Benjamin Britten, a noted English composer, pianist and conductor, has won international fame for writing works that range from arrangements of folk songs for voice and piano to operas. He was born in the county of Suffolk, in 1913. Benjamin's father was a dentist, and a music lover; his mother played the piano and sang. Benjamin began to play the piano and composed his first musical piece when he was five. After leaving school he entered the Royal College of Music where he studied for three years.

At 19 Benjamin Britten began to work as a musician for a small film company writing music for films and later for radio plays, as well as children's songs. When the Second World War broke out, Britten gave concerts for the British army, never giving up composing music.

His greatest achievement, however, was creating operas; among the most popular are «Peter Grimes» performed in many countries, and the children's opera «Noyes Fludde». Britten is famous for using children's voices both in religious and circular music. Among his best works is

the sombre «War Requiem» expressing the composer's hatred for war and death. Melodious and not difficult, Britten's music can be enjoyed by music lovers of all ages.

Living in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Britten started in 1948 the annual Aldeburgh music festival, a high-quality classical music festival still held in the town every June and known for its relatively informal atmosphere.

For his achievements in music Benjamin Britten was awarded the Order of Merit in 1956, and made a life peer in 1976. He died in 1976.

### **CONTROL WORK 3**

#### **Variant 5**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте по содержанию текста 3 вопроса и дайте ответы на свои вопросы.**

#### **The Scots**

The Scots, particularly the “Highlanders” from the mountainous north, try to maintain their separate identity. They object to being called “English”. Their earliest known ancestors were the Celts and the Gaelic language, still spoken in remote parts, comes from the ancient language of the Celtic tribes.

The Scottish Highlander consider himself the “true” Scot and he wears his national dress, the kilt, with pride. Kilts, the pleated skirts made of the material with a squared, coloured design called a tartan, probably derive from the costume of the Roman conquerors. Each Scottish clan (a Gaelic word for “tribe” or “family”) has its own tartan with specific colours and design and only members of that clan are entitled to wear it. There are tartans for all the famous Scottish names like Campbell, Macleod, Gordon, Stuart and Macdonald. “Mac” or “Mc” in many Scottish names, means “son of”.

The Highlanders are proud, independent and hardy people who mainly live by farming sheep in the mountain areas; others, on the coasts and islands, are fishermen.

The urban areas of the southern Scotland are heavily industrialised with coal-mining, iron, steel, ship-building and textiles. Since the mid-1800's, there has been the constant flow of young men from the Highlands to Lowland industrial centres where work opportunities are greater.

The Scots have a reputation for being inventive, hardworking, serious-minded and cautious with money. In the past they were pioneer settlers and empire builders in places like America, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. They have also provided the British Army with some of its most famous regiments. Over the centuries, enemy troops have often been terrified at the sight and sound of Highlanders in kilts marching into battles accompanied by the blood-curdling music of the bagpipes. Some even nicknamed the Scottish soldiers "devils in skirts" and also "ladies from hell".

Apart from their very distinctive national dress the Scots can be recognized by their particular style of speech and accent.

The history and atmosphere of Scotland as well as the character of its people have been expertly portrayed by such famous writers as Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson.

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 1**

#### **Air Travel**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Выпишите и выучите слова по теме 'Business trip'.**

Nowadays people mostly travel by air. Here are a few hints on air travel that may be helpful:

1. Passengers are requested to arrive 'at the airport' (air terminal) one hour before departure time on international flights and half an hour on domestic flights.
2. Passengers must register their tickets, weigh in and register the luggage (baggage). The economy class limitation is 20 kg.. First-class passengers are allowed 30 kg. Excess luggage must be paid for.
3. Passengers are permitted to take only some personal belongings with them into the cabin. These items include handbags, brief-cases or attache cases, umbrellas, coats and souvenirs bought at the tax-free shops at the airport.
4. Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.
5. Watch the electric sign flashes in the plane. When the "Fasten Seat Belts" sign goes on, do it promptly, and also obey the "No Stacking" signal.
6. Listen to the announcements on the public address system. The captain will welcome you on board, tell you all about the flight and the interesting places you are flying over.
7. Do not forget your personal belongings when leaving the plane.

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 2**

#### **Passport Regulations and Customs**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Выпишите и выучите слова по теме.**

Landing formalities and customs regulations are about the same in all countries.

1. While still on board the plane the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in, he fills in (in block letters) his name in full, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and length of visit, and address in the country he is visiting.

2. After the passenger has disembarked, officials will examine (check) his passport and visa (to see if they are in order).

3. In some countries they will check the passenger's certificate of vaccination.

4. When these formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his luggage.

5. The passenger is required to fill in a customs declaration-form. He must list all dutiable articles. (Personal belongings may be brought in duty-free.)

Here is a partial list of prohibited articles (items): firearms, drugs, in some countries — meat products, fresh fruit and vegetables.

6. The Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. After you are through with all customs formalities he will put a stamp on each piece of luggage.

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 3**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Выпишите и выучите слова и выражения по данной теме.**

### **Telephone**

The techniques of telephoning are very much the same in all countries. Only remember your good telephone manners:

1. When talking on the telephone — speak clearly. Do not shout and take your cigarette out of your mouth.
2. Make sure that your conversation with a busy person is as brief as possible.
3. When calling a friend who does not recognize your voice —don't play: "Guess who?" Announce yourself promptly.
4. When you get a wrong number don't ask: "What number is this?" It is good manner to ask: "Is this two-three-four-five-six?" If not — apologize.
5. If a wrong-number call comes through don't lose your temper. Simply say: "Sorry, wrong number"— and hang up. Don't bang the receiver.
6. Always identify yourself when making a call, especially if you are calling on business, e.g. "This is Mr Volkov of the Soviet Trade Mission. Could I speak to Mr Jones...?"
7. If you have a visitor, do not carry on a long chat while your visitor tries hard to avoid listening to your conversation. The best thing to do is to say you are busy at the moment and... "May I call you back in a little while?" But don't forget to do so.
8. When inviting friends to a party and the like do not ask: "What are you doing Saturday night?" or "Will you be busy on Saturday night?" The correct way is to say: "We'd like to have you over for dinner on Saturday."
9. Finally, remember: if you make the call, you should terminate it yourself. Do not "drag it out."

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 4**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

### **ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, POLICIES, AND DECISIONS**

Economics promotes a better understanding of the nature and organization of different societies, the arguments underlying many of the great public issues of the day, and the operation and behaviour of business firms and other decision-making units. Economics relates to many problems in the real world. Every human society — whether it is an advanced industrial nation, a centrally planned economy, or an isolated tribal society — must confront and resolve three fundamental and interdependent economic problems.

They are:

1. What commodities are to be produced and in what quantities?
2. How will goods be produced? By whom and with what resources and in what technological manner are they to be produced?
3. For whom will goods be produced?

These three basic problems are common to all economies. But different societies take different approaches in solving them. The three economic tasks of every society are really about choices among economy's resources.

A resource is a material or service that is used to make goods or services. Not all resources are scarce. Free resources, such as air, are so abundant that they can be obtained without charge. Scarce resources are called economic resources.

## **CONTROL WORK 4**

### **Variant 5**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

## **THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

The economy comprises millions of people and thousands of firms as well as the government and local authorities, all taking decisions about prices and wages, what to buy, sell, produce, export, import and many other matters. All these organizations and the decisions they take play a prominent part in shaping the business environment in which firms exist and operate.

The economy is complicated and difficult to control and predict, but it is certainly important to all businesses. You should be aware that there are times when businesses and individuals have plenty of funds to spend and there are times when they have to cut back on their spending. This can have enormous implications for business as a whole.

When the economy is enjoying a boom, firms experience high sales and general prosperity. At such times, unemployment is low and many firms will be investing funds to enable them to produce more. They do this because consumers have plenty of money to spend and firms expect high sales. It naturally follows that the state of the economy is a major factor in the success of firms.

However, during periods when people have less to spend many firms face hard times as their sales fall. Thus, the economic environment alters as the economy moves into a recession. At that time, total spending declines as income falls and unemployment rises. Consumers will purchase cheaper items and cut expenditure on luxury items such as televisions and cars.

Changes in the state of the economy affect all types of business, though the extent to which they are effected varies. In the recession of the early 1990s the high street banks suffered badly. Profits declined and, in some cases, losses were incurred. This was because fewer people borrowed money from banks, thus denying them the opportunity to earn interest on loans, and a rising propotion of those who did borrow defaulted on repayment. These so called "bad debts" cut profit margins substantially.



Various forecasters reckoned that the National Westminster Bank's losses in the case of Robert Maxwell's collapsing business empire amounted to over \$100 million.

No individual firm has the ability to control this aspect of its environment. Rather, it is the outcome of the actions of all the groups which make up society as well as being influenced by the actions of foreigners with whom the nation has dealings.

**UNIT 3**  
**CHECK-UP TESTS**  
**КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ**

**PART 1*****Выберите правильный вариант ответа.*****Variant 1**

1. Geoffrey saw you yesterday. You (drink) beer at a cafe.  
a) had been drinking b) have drunk c) were drinking d) will be drinking
2. Grover (go) to Portugal five years ago.  
a) went b) will go c) have gone d) had gone
3. When Sylvia met Stephen yesterday he (smoke) a pipe.  
a) will smoke b) was smoking c) had been smoking d) smoked
4. I believe Edmund (return) by Tuesday.  
a) returns b) will have returned c) returned d) is returning
5. Stephen (go) to the theatre tomorrow.  
a) went b) will have gone c) will go d) has gone
6. When Eugene came to see them last night, they (play cards).  
a) had been playing b) were playing c) will have played d) have played
7. Richard just (go) to the market.  
a) has gone b) had gone c) will have gone d) had been going
8. Enough. We (talk) about it for two hours.  
a) are talking b) will be talking c) have been talking d) were talking
9. Hugo (go) to the Valley of Rocks last Sunday.  
a) goes b) has gone c) went d) will go
10. Jack (go) away every weekend.  
a) would go b) had gone c) goes d) will have gone

**Variant 2**

1. When Susan came I (have a bath).

- a) was having b) have been having c) am having d) will be having
2. Daniel hopes that he (know) everything tomorrow.
- a) knew b) is knowing c) will know d) had known
3. By the end of this century people (destroy) the planet.
- a) have destroyed b) destroy c) will be destroying d) will have destroyed
4. Richard (play) tennis for two hours before he went to work.
- a) had been playing b) played c) has played d) will play
5. I (talk) over the phone when they brought me the letter.
- a) talked b) had talked c) had been talking d) was talking
6. Alice closed the magazine and rose from the sofa on which she (lie) for more than two hours.
- a) lay b) had lain c) had been lying d) was lying
7. A man (be) unconscious for a few minutes when an ambulance arrived.
- a) was b) had been c) had being d) is
8. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – He (have) English.
- a) will have b) will be having c) have d) has
9. I hardly (finish) speaking with a porter when the phone rang again.
- a) finished b) had finished c) will finish d) finish
10. - Where is Jane? – She (go) the shops. She'll be back soon.
- a) went b) has gone to c) has d) has been to

### Variant 3

1. My sister and her husband (be married) since last Christmas.
- a) were married b) have married c) have been married d) had married
2. Helen just (write) a letter.
- a) writes b) wrote c) has written d) have written

3. Lily (learn) high mathematics now.  
a) is learning b) learn c) learned d) have learned
4. Walter said that he (buy) a new flat a year before.  
a) will buy b) has bought c) was buying d) had bought
5. Don't shout! Harry (sleep).  
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) slept d) has slept
6. I saw you yesterday. You (speak) to the dean.  
a) was speaking b) spoke c) were speaking d) speaked
7. In a few minutes the clock will struck six. Irving (wait) for three hours here.  
a) will be waiting b) will have been waiting c) has been waiting d) wait
8. When Susan came I (have) a bath.  
a) had b) has c) is having d) was having
9. Henry (see) him last on Friday.  
a) is seeing b) has seen c) saw d) had seen
10. I am afraid Terry (do) nothing for homework yet.  
a) has done b) will do c) is doing d) will have done

#### **Variant 4**

1. Rodney (see) Julis in a "Fine Romance" a couple days ago.  
a) had seen b) has seen c) would see d) saw
2. Claude just (come) up with a plan.  
a) has come b) will be coming c) had been coming d) would have come
3. Otto last (see) him on Friday.  
a) would see b) saw c) has seen d) had seen
4. I am afraid Karla (do) nothing for homework.  
a) had done b) would do c) has done d) had been doing

5. Noel (write) two letters already.

a) has written b) would have written c) had written d) wrote

6. Margaret's hair (change) colour at least three times since last winter.

a) has changed b) changes c) had changed d) changed

7. Herbert (rest) in the garden all day because he is ill.

a) rested b) has been resting c) had rested d) would rest

8. Gregg (not/eat) caviar since he was in Moscow.

a) had not eaten b) had not been eating c) is not eating d) has not eaten

9. Karel (discuss) the latest news when I came into the room.

a) has been discussing b) was discussing c) would discuss d) discussed

10. Bobby says it's the coldest winter we (have) for years.

a) had b) have c) have had d) will have

### Variant 5

1. Theodore (buy) one like it a month ago.

a) had bought b) had been buying c) bought d) will buy

2. We're good friends. We (know) each other for a long time.

a) has known b) have knew c) have known d) knew

3. Sally (work) here for 3 years already.

a) work b) have been working c) has been working d) worked

4. I (not/to work) tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

a) am not working b) doesn't work c) will not working d) was not working

5. The boy jumped off the bus while it (go).

a) gone b) was going c) went d) had gone

6. Mary's mother often (sing) when she is cooking in the kitchen.

a) sang b) sing c) sings d) had sung

7. The new bus-driver had an accident when he (drive) a few yards.  
a) had drove b) was driving c) had driven d) has driven
8. You (watch) television every evening?  
a) was watching b) were watching c) were you watching d) was you watching
9. Sue (finish) her work by the end of next week.  
a) has finished b) is finishing c) finishes d) will have finished
10. Daniel hopes that he (know) everything tomorrow.  
a) knew b) is knowing c) will know d) had known

## **PART 2 CHECK-UP TESTS**

*Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.*

### **Variant 1**

1. Daniel hopes that he (know) everything tomorrow.
2. William did not expect that he (pass) the examination.
3. Jack is sure to remember that I (return) his dictionary last week.
4. Ben says tortoises (live) longer than elephants.
5. Colin (treat) me to some nice ice-cream at the party last night.
6. When Ammy lived in that house she (have) three servants.
7. Hello! I (bring) Leopold with me.
8. Christy didn't tell me when the lesson (begin).
9. Sherwood (study) chemistry for three years and then gave it up.
10. Milton (be) nowhere since last autumn.

### **Variant 2**

1. When I saw you last, you (think) of moving into a new flat.
2. I just (tell) you the answer.

3. He (break) his leg when he (skate).
4. I wasn't very busy. I (not/to have) much work to do.
5. You (see) Julia recently?
6. When I (get) to the cinema, the film already (start).
7. What you (do) at 7 o'clock yesterday?
8. Anna (pass) all her record tests by the end of this term.
9. She said she (buy) a new book the next week.
10. Sue (write) her composition for an hour already but she hasn't finished yet.

### **Variant 3**

1. Rosalia (wait) at the station when the Prime Minister arrived.
2. He promised that the letter (to be written) by Monday.
3. He knew that roses (be) very nice at that time.
4. When the girls (walk) along the street, they saw Mary buying a book.
5. Rosemary (write) a new poem when Winnie fell down.
6. Irving says his son (work) hard lately.
7. Earl probably (come) to Chicago for some time next week.
8. Diana said she (go) to Washington.
9. Jane saw you yesterday. You (sit) outside the cafe.
10. Margery wanted to know which book I (take).

### **Variant 4**

1. I (not/to be) at the cinema for ages.
2. Ann didn't see me wave her. She (look) in the other direction.
3. She (felt) sick after she (eat) the whole box of chocolates.



4. The play (begin). You're late.
5. What he (read) when I entered the room?
6. Sally (read) this book for a week but she hasn't finished it yet.
7. I (watch) TV at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
8. She (reach) the city by evening.
9. Why you (be) late?
10. George looks very nice. He (wear) a new suit.

### **Variant 5**

1. Glen suspected that Jim (to smoke) too much.
2. When Mark entered the room everybody (to eat) the cake she (to bake) before.
3. Henry didn't know that Betsy (to leave) for Moscow already.
4. Jack told me that he (to want) to speak to me.
5. Jim was sure he (to fly) to Cairo soon.
6. Wendy said that the bus (to be) here soon.
7. Rachel said that she (to be ready) to finish her work.
8. The pupil promised that he (to learn) the poem by heart next time.
9. Walter didn't believe Pauline (to marry) Jackie.
10. He tried to explain why he (not/to be) at school the day before.

**GRAMMAR REFERENCE**

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК  
НОРМАТИВНЫЕ ПРЕДМЕТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

## THE PRONOUN МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ

<b>ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ</b> (кто) (кого, кому, кем, о ком) Who ? Whom?		<b>ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ</b> (ЧЕЙ) Whose?
<b>ИМЕНИТ. ПАДЕЖ</b>	<b>КОСВЕН. ПАДЕЖИ</b>	
I	me	my
You	you	your
He	him	his
She	her	her
It	it	its
We	us	our
You	you	your
They	them	their

**THE VERB TO BE in Present Simple**

+	-	?
<b>I am</b> a student.	<b>I am not</b> a student.	<b>Am I</b> a student?
<b>You are</b> a student.	<b>You are not</b> a student.	<b>Are you</b> a student?
<b>He is</b> a student.	<b>He is not</b> a student.	<b>Is he</b> a student?
<b>It is</b> a student.	<b>It is not</b> a student.	<b>Is it</b> a student?
<b>She is</b> a student.	<b>She is not</b> a student.	<b>Is she</b> a student?
<b>We are</b> students.	<b>We are not</b> students.	<b>Are we</b> students?
<b>You are</b> students.	<b>You are not</b> students.	<b>Are you</b> students?
<b>They are</b> students.	<b>They are not</b> students.	<b>Are they</b> students?

**THE VERB TO BE in Past Simple**

+	-	?
<b>I was</b> a lovely child.	<b>I was not</b> a naughty child.	<b>Was I</b> a lovely child?
<b>He was</b> a lovely child.	<b>He was not</b> a naughty child.	<b>Was he</b> a lovely child?
<b>She was</b> a lovely child.	<b>She was not</b> a naughty child.	<b>Was she</b> a lovely child?
<b>It was</b> a lovely day.	<b>It was not</b> a gloomy day.	<b>Was it</b> a lovely day?
<b>We were</b> lovely children.	<b>We were not</b> naughty kids.	<b>Were we</b> lovely children?
<b>You were</b> lovely children.	<b>You were not</b> naughty kids.	<b>Were you</b> lovely children?
<b>They were</b> lovely children.	<b>They were not</b> naughty kids.	<b>Were they</b> lovely children?

**THE VERB TO BE in Future Simple**

+	-	?
<b>I will be</b> all right.	<b>I will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will I be</b> all right?
<b>You will be</b> all right.	<b>You will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will you be</b> all right?
<b>He will be</b> all right.	<b>He will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will he be</b> all right?
<b>She will be</b> all right.	<b>She will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will she be</b> all right?
<b>It will be</b> all right.	<b>It will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will it be</b> all right?
<b>We will be</b> all right.	<b>We will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will we be</b> all right?
<b>You will be</b> all right.	<b>You will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will you be</b> all right?
<b>They will be</b> all right.	<b>They will not be</b> bad.	<b>Will they be</b> all right?

**Сводная таблица изменений видовременных форм глагола в действительном залоге**

S I M P L E	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
	Always, usually, sometimes, often, seldom, never, every day (week, month, year), twice	Yesterday, last week (month, year, summer) ...ago, When?	Tomorrow, next week (year, Sunday), in a week, soon
	I <b>V1</b> You play We write They _____	<b>V2</b> played – прав. гл. wrote – не прав. гл.	<b>will+V1</b> will play will write
	He plays She writes It _____		
	I _____ You play We <b>do not</b> write They (don't) _____ He <b>does not</b> play She (doesn't) write It _____	<b>did not+V1</b>  did not play (didn't) write	<b>will not+V1</b>  will not play (won't) write
	I _____ <b>Do</b> you play ...? we write...? they _____ he _____ <b>Does</b> she play...? It write...?	<b>Did+подлежащее+V1...?</b>  Did I/you/we/they/he/she/it play? Did I/you/we/they/he/she/it write?	<b>Will +подлежащее+V1...?</b>  Will I/ you/we/they/he/she/it play? Will I/you/we/they/he/she/it write?
C O N T I N U O U S	Now; at this moment; Look!	Yesterday at 5 o'clock; when you came	Tomorrow at this time; when you come
	<b>To be+ V4</b> I _____ am You _____ playing We are _____ writing They _____ He _____ She is It _____	<b>was / were +V4</b> You _____ We were _____ They _____ playing I _____ He was _____ writing She _____	<b>will be+V4</b> will be playing will be writing
	<b>To be not + V4</b> I _____ am You _____ not _____ playing We are _____ writing They _____ He _____ She is It _____	<b>was / were +not + V4</b> You _____ We were _____ They _____ not _____ playing I _____ He was _____ writing She _____	<b>will be+ not + V4</b> will not be playing will not be writing
	Am _____ I Are you _____ we _____ they _____ playing? he _____ writing? Is she _____ it _____	<b>I</b> Was he _____ She _____ it _____ playing? you _____ writing? Were we _____ they _____	<b>Will +подлежащее+ be+V4...?</b> Will I _____ you _____ he _____ she be _____ playing? it _____ writing? we _____ they _____

P E R F E C T	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
	Just; already; yet; before, lately, so far; never; ever; since	Before he came; by 5 o'clock yesterday	Before you come; by 5 o'clock tomorrow
	have / has + V3 I You have played We written They	had + V3  had played had written	will have+V3 will have played will have written
	He She has played It written		
	I You played We have not written They (haven't) He has not played She (hasn't) written It	had not + V3 had not played had not written	will not have+V3 will not have played (won't) have written
	I Have you played ...? we written...? they he Has she played...? it written...?	Had + подлежащее + V3? Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they played? Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they written?	Will + подлежащее +have+V3...? Will I/you/we/they/he/she/it play? Will I/you/we/they/he/she/it write?
P E R F E C T  C O N T I N U O U S	For 3 hours already; since morning; since he came; How long...? Since when...?	Since the time when; before he came for 3 hours;	For 3 hours before you come
	Have / has been+ V4 I You We have been They playing He writing She has been It	Had been+V4  had been playing had been writing	will have been +V4 will have been playing will have been writing
	Have / has not + V4 I You We have not been They playing He writing She has not been It	had+ not + been +V4 had not been playing had not been writing	Will not have been +V4 will not have been playing will not have been writing
	I you Have we been they playing? he writing? Has she been it	Had + подлежащее + been +V4? Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they been playing? Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they been writing?	Will+подлежащее+have+been+V4? I you he Will she have been playing? it writing? we they

## Сводная таблица спряжения глаголов в страдательном залоге

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
<b>S I M P L E</b>	I am He/she/it is + V <sub>3</sub> We/you/they are	I/he/she/it was + V <sub>3</sub> we/you/they were	will be + V <sub>3</sub>
<b>C O N T I N U O U S</b>	am is being + V <sub>3</sub> are	was being + V <sub>3</sub> were	Не используется
<b>P E R F E C T</b>	We/you/they have been + V <sub>3</sub> He/she/it has	had been + V <sub>3</sub>	will have been + V <sub>3</sub>

### Типы вопросов

Тип вопроса	вопрос	ответ
Общие вопросы	Do you work?	Yes, I do. / No. I don't
	Is she reading?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't
Специальные вопросы	Where do you work?	I work at a plant.
	What is she reading?	She is reading a book.
	Who knows this story?	He (does).
Разделительные вопросы	You work much, don't you?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't
	She can't sing, can she?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
Альтернативные вопросы	( have you)	
	Have you a flat or a room?	I have a flat.
	( does he know)	
	Does he know French or English?	He knows English.



**THE ADJECTIVE**  
ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
**The degrees of comparison**  
Степени сравнения

Краткие прилагательные образуют степени сравнения при помощи суффиксов.

К кратким прилагательным относятся

A) односложные прилагательные: long; large

B) двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на – y; -er; ar;

POSITIVE (ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ)	COMPARATIVE (СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ)	SUPERLATIVE (ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ)
<u>as... as</u> He is <u>as tall as</u> his father. <u>not so... as</u> She is <u>not so nice as</u> her sister.	<u>-er than</u> long-longer large-larger red-redder happy-happier He is <u>taller</u> than his father.	<u>the ...-est</u> the longest the largest the reddest the happiest He is <u>the tallest</u> in his class.

Многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения при помощи вспомогательных слов.

POSITIVE (ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ)	COMPARATIVE (СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ)	SUPERLATIVE (ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ)
<u>as... as</u> This film version is <u>as interesting as</u> the book. <u>not so... as</u> This dish is <u>not so delicious as</u> that one.	The book is <u>more interesting</u> than the film.	This book is <u>the most interesting</u> I have ever read.

**EXEPTIONS (ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ):**

Good – better- the best

Bad- worse – the worst

Many – more – the most

Much – more – the most

Little – less – the least

Old – elder (older) – the eldest (the oldest)

Far – farther (further) – the farthest (the furthest)

### Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточным времени или условия

В сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным времени или условия в английском языке в придаточной части предложения группа будущих времен не употребляется. После следующих союзов и предлогов времени will /would; shall /should не ставится.

If - если  
Unless – если не  
When - когда  
Before – до того как  
After – после того как  
Till - пока  
Until – пока не  
As soon as – как только  
By the time – к тому времени как

#### 1. ИЗЪЯВИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ.

Обе части в данном типе предложения, и главная и придаточная, переводятся на русский язык будущим временем. В английском языке в придаточном предложении употребляется настоящее время.

Я поеду за город, если погода будет хорошая

<i>Главное предложение</i>	<i>Придаточное предложение</i>
Future Simple	Present Simple
Will + V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>
<i>I <u>will go</u> out of town,</i>	<i>if the weather <u>is</u> good.</i>

**2. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ 1.** Описывает события, которые могли бы произойти сегодня или в будущем.

Я бы поехала за город завтра, если бы погода была хорошая.

<i>Главное предложение</i>	<i>Придаточное предложение</i>
Future Simple- in –the - Past	Past Simple
Would + V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>
<i>I <u>would go</u> out of town tomorrow</i>	<i>if the weather <u>were</u> good.</i>

В придаточном предложении этого типа глагол *to be* имеет форму сослагательного наклонения *were* для всех лиц.

If I were you, I would go and see the doctor.

I wish I were at home now. – Хорошо бы, если бы я был дома сейчас.

**2. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ 2.** Описывает события, которые могли бы произойти, но не произошли в прошлом.

Я бы поехала за город вчера, если бы погода была хорошая.

<i>Главное предложение</i>	<i>Придаточное предложение</i>
Future Perfect- in –the – Past	Past Perfect
Would + have + V <sub>3</sub>	Had + V <sub>3</sub>
<i>I <u>would have gone</u> out of town yesterday</i>	<i>if the weather <u>had been</u> good.</i>

I wish I had been at home yesterday. – Как жаль, что меня не было дома вчера.

## REPORTED SPEECH КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

1. ПРОСЬБЫ, КОМАНДЫ И ПРИКАЗЫ передаются в косвенной речи при помощи инфинитива.

+                      -

to be – not to be

to go – not to go

слова автора + инфинитив

### *прямая речь*

He said, "Open the door!"

She said, "Don't be late!"

She said, "Close the window, please!"

### *косвенная речь*

He told to open the door.

She told not to be late.

She asked to close the window.

2. ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ.

Слова автора + (that) + подлежащее + сказуемое в соответствии с правилом согласования времен

При переводе в косвенную речь следует помнить о «сдвиге времен», т.е. о правиле согласования времен. Времена меняются следующим образом:

Present Simple – Past Simple

Present Continuous – Past Continuous

Present Perfect – Past Perfect

Past Simple – Past Perfect

Past Continuous – Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect – Past Perfect Continuous

Future Tenses – Future Tenses – in-the Past

Am / is - was

Are – were

Has / have - had

Don't/doesn't – didn't

Can – could

Must – must / had to

Will – would

Shall - should

Меняются также следующие указательные местоимения и обстоятельства времени:

This –that  
 These – those  
 Here –there  
 Today –that day  
 Now – then, at that moment  
 Yesterday – the day before, the previous day  
 Tomorrow – the following day, the next day  
 Next week – the next week  
 Last week – the week before, the previous week  
 ...ago - ...before

***прямая речь***

He said to Mike, “I like music.”

She said to Terry, “Nick went home.”

Не забудьте также изменять личные и притяжательные местоимения в соответствии со смыслом.

***косвенная речь***

He told Mike that he liked music.

She told Terry that Nick had gone home.

**3. ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.**

Важно соблюдать правильный порядок слов. Вопросительный знак не ставится.

**А) Общий вопрос**

Слова автора + if (whether) + подлежащее + сказуемое

***прямая речь***

He said, “Do you like music?”

She said to Bill, “Did Paul like music?”

He said to Helen, “Will you go home?”

***косвенная речь***

He asked if I liked music.

She asked Bill if Paul had liked music.

He asked Helen if she would go home.

**В) Специальный вопрос**

Слова автора + вопросительное слово + подлежащее + сказуемое

***прямая речь***

He said to Ann, “Where do you live?”

She said to Tom, “What did you do?”

***косвенная речь***

He asked Ann where she lived.

She asked Tom what he had done.

## SEQUENCE OF TENSES СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

В сложноподчиненном предложении время в придаточной части предложения согласуется с временной формой в главной части предложения. Если в главной части сказуемое стоит в прошедшем времени, то в придаточном предложении может употребляться тоже одно из прошедших времен.

Для обозначения одновременных действий в придаточном предложении употребляется Past Simple или Past Continuous. Глагол в придаточном предложении переводим на русский язык глаголом в настоящем времени.

He knew that she lived in London. – Он знал, что она *живет* в Лондоне.

She was sure that her son was doing his homework at that time. – Она была уверена, что ее сын *делает* свою домашнюю работу в то время.

Для обозначений действий, предшествовавших действию в главном предложении в придаточном предложении употребляется Past Perfect. Глагол в придаточном предложении переводим на русский язык глаголом в прошедшем времени.

He said he had seen that film before. – Он сказал, что смотрел этот фильм раньше.

Для обозначений действий, которые произойдут в будущем с точки зрения прошедшего времени, в придаточном предложении употребляется Future-in-the-Past. Глагол в придаточном предложении переводим на русский язык глаголом в будущем времени.

He informed us that he would go to Paris soon. – Он сообщил нам, что поедет в Париж вскоре.

## MODAL WORDS МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

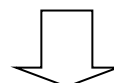
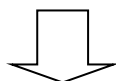
VERB & ITS MEANING	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Must – долженствование; обязанность ( <i>должен, обязан</i> )	must	had to	will have to
Have to – вынужденная необходимость ( <i>должен, нужно</i> )	has to/have to	had to	will have to
Be to – договоренность ( <i>должен, предстоит</i> )	am/is/are to	was/were to	_____
Should – совет ( <i>следует, нужно</i> )	should	_____	_____
Ought to – совет, моральный долг ( <i>следует, должен</i> )	ought to	_____	_____
Can – физическая способность; возможность; разрешение ( <i>могу, умею, можно</i> )	can	could	will be able to
Be able to – способность ( <i>могу, способен</i> )	am/is/are able to	was/were able to	will be able to
May- разрешение Возможность ( <i>можно, может быть</i> )	may	might	_____
Need- необходимость ( <i>Нужно..., нет необходимости</i> )	Need...? needn't	_____	_____

## COMPLEX OBJECT

### Инфинитивный оборот: ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ С ИНФИНИТИВОМ

В переводе на русский язык данный оборот образует сложноподчиненное предложение, в котором инфинитив становится сказуемым. Схема данного оборота следующая:

Подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + Infinitive



(образуют главное предложение) (образуют придаточное предложение)

Сказуемое в таком предложении обычно выражается глаголом, после которого можно поставить союз *что* или *чтобы*.

To think - думать

To believe – верить, считать

To expect – ожидать

To suppose – предполагать

To know - знать

To learn - узнать

To find out - выяснить

To consider - считать

To understand - понимать

Дополнение может быть выражено именем существительным или местоимением в объектном падеже.

me

you

him

her

it

us

them

I thought that he was a good student. – I thought him to be a good student.

He supposed that they would come soon. – He supposed them to come soon.



**IRREGULAR VERBS**  
**НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ**

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>	
<b>V1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>V3</b>	<b>V4</b>	<b>перевод</b>
arise awake	arose awoke	arisen awoke	arising awaking	возникать будить, просыпаться
be	was/were	been	being	быть, находиться
bear	bore	born	bearing	рождать
bear	bore	borne	bearing	носить, выносить
beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
become	became	become	becoming	становиться
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать
bend	bent	bent	bending	гнуть
bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать
bite	bit	bitten	biting	кусать
blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
breed	bred	bred	breeding	выводить породу
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
build	built	built	building	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	burning	жечь
burst	burst	burst	bursting	разрываться
buy	bought	bought	buying	купить
cast	cast	cast	casting	бросать
catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
cling	clung	clung	clinging	прилипать
come	came	come	coming	приходить
cost	cost	cost	costing	стоять
creep	crept	crept	creeping	ползать
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело с

V1	V2	V3	V4	перевод
dig do draw drink	dug did drew drank	dug done drawn drunk	digging doing drawing drinking	копать делать тащить, рисовать пить
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть
fall feed feel fight	fell fed felt fought	fallen fed felt fought	falling feeding feeling fighting	падать кормить(ся) чувствовать бороться, сражаться
find fly forbid forget freeze	found flew forbade forgot froze	found flown forbidden forgotten frozen	finding flying forbiding forgetting freezing	находить летать запрещать забывать замерзать, замораживать
get	got	got	getting	получать, становиться
give go grow	gave went grew	given gone grown	giving going growing	давать ходить, ездить расти
hang have hear hide hit hold hurt	hung had heard hid hit held hurt	hung had heard hidden hit held hurt	hanging having hearing hiding hitting holding hurting	висеть иметь слышать прятать ударять держать ушибить, повредить
keep know	kept knew	kept known	keeping knowing	держать, хранить знать

V1	V2	V3	V4	перевод
lay	laid	laid	laying	класть
learn	learnt	learnt	learning	учить(ся)
leave	left	left	leaving	покидать, оставлять
let	let	let	letting	позволять
lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
loose	lost	lost	loosing	терять
make	made	made	making	делать, заставлять
mean	meant	meant	meaning	значить
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
put	put	put	putting	класть
read	read	read	reading	читать
ride	rode	ridden	riding	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить, звенеть
rise	rose	risen	rising	подниматься
run	ran	run	running	бегать
saw	sawed	sawn	sawing	пилить
say	said	said	saying	говорить
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
set	set	set	setting	помещать
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти
shine	shone	shone	shining	сиять
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять
show	showed	shown	showing	показывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	сокращаться
shut	shut	shut	shutting	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
sink	sank	sunk	sinking	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть

V1	V2	V3	V4	перевод
slide	slid	slid	sliding	скользить
smell	smelt	smelt	smelling	пахнуть, нюхать
sow	sowed	sown	sowing	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить
speed	sped	sped	speeding	спешить, ускорять
spell	spelt	spelt	spelling	произнести по буквам
spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить, проводить
spill	spilt	spilt	spilling	проливать
spin	span	spun	spinning	прясть
split	split	split	splitting	раскалывать(ся)
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	spoiling	портить
spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять(ся)
stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	приклеивать(ся)
sting	stung	stung	stinging	жалить
strike	struck	struck	striking	ударять
strive	strove	striven	striving	стремиться
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	мести
swell	swelled	swollen	swelling	пухнуть
swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
swing	swung	swung	swinging	качать(ся)
take	took	taken	taking	брать
teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить
tear	tore	torn	tearing	рвать
tell	told	told	telling	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
wake	woke	woken	waking	будить, просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить

<b>V1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>V3</b>	<b>V4</b>	перевод
wind write	wound wrote	wound written	winding writing	заводить, виться писать

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