

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
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Кафедра делового английского языка

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ для студентов
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230100 Информатика и вычислительная техника, 231000 Программная
инженерия, 220400 Управление в технических системах

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Составители: ст. преп. Н.П. Сиркия;

преп. Е. В. Бастун

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Иностранный язык: метод. указания по выполнению контрольных работ для студентов заочной формы обучения и МИППС направлений: 040100.62 Социология, 230100 Информатика и вычислительная техника, 231000 Программная инженерия, 220400 Управление в технических системах / Сост.: Н.П. Сиркия, Е.В. Бастун; Кубан. гос. технол. ун-т. Каф. делового английского языка. – Краснодар: Изд. ФГБОУ ВПО “КубГТУ”, 2014. -47 с.

Данные методические указания способствуют развитию навыков восприятия и осмысления информации текстов с использованием специализированного словаря, обучению грамматическим навыкам с целью формирования речевых компетенций.

Библиогр.: 3 назв.

Печатается по решению методического совета Кубанского государственного технологического университета

Р е ц е н з е н т ы:

канд. филол. наук, доц. кафедры ДАЯ КубГТУ А.В. Вандышева;

канд. филол. наук, доц. кафедры КТиБ КубГТУ Е.В. Клементьева;

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1. Структура курса

В соответствии с действующими учебными планами на полный курс обучения иностранному языку для заочных отделений вузов неязыковых специальностей отводится не менее 40 часов обязательных аудиторных занятий, 240 часов самостоятельной работы и консультации из расчета один час на каждого студента. За курс обучения студент выполняет контрольные работы, сдает зачеты и экзамены согласно учебному плану.

Требования на зачете и экзамене

Зачет. К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольные работы и сдавшие тексты в объеме 10000 печатных знаков из учебника или учебных пособий по английскому языку (по профилю вуза). Зачет проводится в форме письменного или устного теста (по усмотрению преподавателя) и включает пройденный лексический и грамматический материал.

Экзамен. К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, имеющие зачет, выполнившие письменные контрольные работы и сдавшие тексты в объеме, предусмотренном программой. На экзамене по английскому языку проверяются умения:

1. Читать со словарем общенаучный текст. Форма проверки – письменный перевод. Норма перевода 1000 печатных знаков письменно в течение 45 минут.

2. Читать без словаря текст, содержащий изученный грамматический материал и лексику в объеме 600-800 печатных знаков. Форма проверки – передача общего содержания текста на русском или английском языке. Время подготовки 15-20 минут.

2. Указания по работе над текстом

Виды работы: перевод текста, выписывание слов и отбор необходимого по контексту значения слова, чтение текста с охватом общего содержания прочитанного.

1. Работая над текстом, выписывайте и запоминайте в первую очередь строевые слова.

2. Для более эффективной работы со словарем необходимо знать английский алфавит, а также ознакомиться по предисловию с построением данного словаря и принятой в нем системой условных обозначений.

3. Перед тем как выписывать слово и искать его значение в англо-русском словаре, следует установить, какой частью речи оно является.

Выписывая слова, отбрасывайте окончания и находите исходную (словарную) форму слова, т.е. для имен существительных – форму общего падежа единственного числа; для прилагательных и наречий форму положительной степени; для глаголов – неопределенную форму (инфинитив).

При переводе с английского языка на русский необходимо помнить, что трудности вызывает следующее:

1. **Омонимы** (разные по значению, но одинаково звучащие слова). Их следует отличать от многозначных слов: *some* – *какой-нибудь* и *sum* – *сумма*; *left* – *левый* и *left* – Past Indefinite от глагола *to leave* – *оставлять, покидать*

Only few people write with the left hand. – *Не многие люди пишут левой рукой.*

They left Moscow for Kiev. - *Они уехали из Москвы в Киев.*

2. **Многозначность слов.** Например, слово *convention* имеет значения:

- а) собрание, съезд; б) договор, соглашение, конвенция; в) обычай;
- г) условность.

Подобрать нужное значение слова можно только исходя из контекста.

The convention was successful - *Собрание прошло успешно.*

That is not in accord with convention. – *Так здесь не принято.*

3. **Конверсия.** Образование новых слов из существующих без изменения написания слов называется конверсией. Наиболее распространенным является образование глаголов от соответствующих существительных[2].

Water вода to water - *поливать*

Cause - *причина to cause* –*причинять*

4. **Интернационализмы.** В английском языке большое место занимают слова, заимствованные из других языков, в основном латинского и греческого происхождения. Эти слова получили широкое распространение и стали интернациональными[2].

По корню таких слов легко догадаться об их переводе на русский язык, например: *computer* - *компьютер*; *atom*-*атом* и т.д.

Однако нужно помнить, что многие интернационализмы расходятся в своем значении в русском и английском языках, поэтому их часто называют ложными друзьями переводчика. Например: *accurate* - *точный*, а

не аккуратный; *resin* - смола, а не резина; *control* - не только контролировать, но и управлять[2].

5. Словообразование. Эффективным средством расширения запаса слов в английском языке служит знание способов словообразования. Умея расчленить производное слово на корень, суффикс и префикс, легче определить значение неизвестного слова. Кроме того, зная значение наиболее употребительных префиксов и суффиксов, вы сможете без труда понять значение гнезда слов, образованного из одного корневого слова, которое вам известно[2].

Наиболее употребительные префиксы

Префиксы	Примеры	Перевод
anti-	anti-war	антивоенный
co-	co-exist	сосуществовать
counter	counter-weight	противовес
de-	demilitarize	демитилизировать
extra-	extraordinary	чрезвычайный
in-	inlay	вставлять
multi-	multistage	многоступенчатый
over-	overcome	преодолеть
poly-	polytechnical	политехнический
post-	postgraduate	аспирант
pre-	predetermine	предопределять
re-	reorganize	реорганизовывать
trans-	transformation	преобразование
super-	superprofits	сверхприбыли
under-	underground	подземный

Основные суффиксы существительных

Суффиксы	Примеры	Перевод
-ance	importance	значение
-ence	silence	молчание
-sion	revision	пересмотр
-dom	freedom	свобода
-ion (-tion)	revolution	революция
-ation	formation	формирование
-ness	softness	мягкость
-ment	equipment	оборудование
-ship	friendship	дружба

-age	voltage	напряжение
-er	teacher	преподаватель

Основные суффиксы прилагательных и наречий

Суффиксы	Примеры	Перевод
-able	remarkable	выдающийся
-ible	extensible	растяжимый
-ant	resistant	сопротивляющийся
-ent	different	различный
-ful	successful	успешный
-less	homeless	бездомный
-ous	famous	известный
-y	sunny	солнечный
-ly	happily	счастливо

В английском языке есть ряд глаголов, которые употребляются с послелогом и образуют новые понятия. Благодаря послелогам сравнительно немногочисленная группа слов отличается большой многозначностью. К этой группе относятся глаголы *to get, to make, to go, to put* и ряд других.

В словаре глаголы с послелогом пишутся после основного значения глагола в порядке алфавита послелогов. Часто перед послелогом пишется только начальная буква основного глагола, например:

to look at – смотреть, *to look after* – ухаживать, *to look for* – искать.

В английском языке очень часто существительное употребляется в функции определения без изменения своей формы. Структура «существительное + существительное + существительное» (и т.д.) вызывает трудности при переводе, так как существительные стоят подряд. Главным словом в такой группе является последнее, а все предшествующие существительные являются определениями к нему.

Некоторые существительные-определения могут переводиться как прилагательные, например: *cane* - тростник; *cane sugar* тростниковый сахар; *sugar* - сахар; *sugar cane* - сахарный тростник; *machine-building industry* машиностроительная промышленность. Однако подобный способ перевода не всегда возможен, часто такие определения приходится переводить существительными в косвенных падежах или предложными оборотами. Порядок перевода обуславливается смысловыми связями между определениями и определяемым словом. Перевод следует начинать справа налево с последнего существительного, а существительные, стоящие перед ним в роли определения, нужно переводить на русский

язык существительными в косвенных падежах (чаще в родительном падеже) или предложным оборотом, например: **export grain**- зерно на экспорт; **grain export** - экспорт зерна.

В текстах научного характера английские словосочетания переводятся одним словом: **raw materials** - сырье; **radio operator**- радист; **construction works**- стройка.

Сочетание трех, четырех слов может быть передано по-русски двумя-тремя словами: **an iron and steel mill**- металлургический завод.

Иногда при переводе с английского языка на русский приходится применять описательный перевод и передавать значение английского слова с помощью нескольких русских слов. Например: **characteristics** - характерные особенности; **efficiency** - коэффициент полезного действия; **output** - выпуск продукции; **solid** - твердое тело; **to average** - составлять, равняться в среднем; **mainly (chiefly)** - главным образом.

3. Выполнение контрольных заданий и оформление контрольных работ

1. Количество контрольных заданий, выполняемых вами на каждом курсе, устанавливается учебным планом университета. Каждое контрольное задание в данных методических указаниях предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант №1; на 3 или 4 - №2; на 5 или 6 - №3; на 7 или 8 - №4; на 9 или 0 - №5.

2. Контрольные работы нужно выполнять ручкой, аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Поля	Левая страница	Правая страница	Поля
	Английский текст	Русский текст	

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

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

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

6. По получении от рецензента проверенной им конкретной работы внимательно прочитайте рецензию, ознакомьтесь с замечаниями и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.

7. Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, проработайте заново не вполне усвоенный вами учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде в конце данной контрольной работы.

8. Только после того как будут выполнены все указания рецензента и исправлены все ошибки, можно приступить к изучению материала очередного контрольного задания и его выполнению.

9. Отрецензированные контрольные работы являются учебными документами, которые необходимо сохранять; помните о том, что во время зачета или экзамена производится проверка усвоения материала, вошедшего в контрольные работы.

Контрольное задание №1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику [1,3].

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражения падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания –s. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Конструкции типа the more ... the less.

3. Числительные.

4. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

5. Форма настоящего (Present), прошедшего (Past) и будущего (Future) времени группы Simple действительного залога изъявительного наклонения. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в Present, Past и Future Simple. Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма.

6. Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательной формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.оборот there is (are).

7. Основные случаи словообразования.

Используйте следующие образцы выполнения упражнений.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР.1)

Грамматическая функция окончания –s

The Pacific Ocean washes western coast of the country. Тихий океан омывает западное побережье страны.

Washes - 3 лицо ед. ч. от глагола *to wash*

Australia's climate is dry and warm. Климат в Австралии сухой и теплый.

Australia's – притяжательный падеж имени существительного.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 2 (К УПР. II)

1. This scientist works at some problems of low temperature physics. Этот ученый работает над некоторыми проблемами физики низких температур.

2. This girl studies at Kuban State University of Technology. Эта девушка учится в Государственном Кубанском Технологическом Университете.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 3 (К УПР. V)

1. New Zealand was a colony of British Empire. Новая Зеландия была колонией Британской Империи.

Was - Past Simple Active от глагола *to be*.

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно: а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple; б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного; в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения №1). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Great Britain is one of the world's famous producers of iron chemicals and electronics.

2. Australia has an area of nearly eight million kilometers.

3. New Zealand consists of two big islands.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. Образец выполнения 2).

1. The bus stop is not far from here.

2. Several London University physicists work at this problem.

3. There are only daylight lamps in this room.

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

1. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of the continent and a number of smaller islands.

2. Chicago is one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA.

3. The more facts I discovered about the country, the more I liked it.

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

1. Some of English speaking countries are washed by the oceans.

2. Any student of our group can speak on the history of Great Britain.

3. There are no high mountains in the UK.

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

1. The USA is highly developed country.

2. We visited Canada several years ago.

3. In a few days she will leave for London.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

English speaking countries.

Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways.

The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ. Each country has its own history, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language – English language.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland consist of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are no high mountains, no very long river, no great forest in U.K. The population of the U.K. is almost fifty-six million. Great Britain is a capital of the country.

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country.

Canada has area of nearly 10 million square kilometers. The population of Canada is over 26 million people. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and number of smaller islands. The population of Australia is over sixteen million people. The Commonwealth of Australia is a capitalist self-governing federal state.

New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of the large islands and also many small islands. The population of New Zealand is over three million people. New Zealand is a capitalist self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth.

ВАРИАНТ 2

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

1. The surface of Great Britain varies greatly.
2. Summer months in Britain are rather cold.
3. World's famous universities are situated in Great Britain.

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

1. Cambridge is a great research center.

2. The task was to speak about university education in Britain
3. The Shakespeare Memorial was built in 1932.

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

1. The worst months in Britain are January and February.
2. The most important rivers in the country are the Severn and the Thames.
3. It's better to visit Britain in spring than in winter.

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

1. We should discuss some questions at the meeting.
2. Any person who looks forward to summer holidays plans to go abroad.
3. There is no free education in Britain; on the contrary it's very expensive.

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

1. One of the chief industries in the country is shipbuilding.
2. When we went to England it was rather cold there.
3. In two weeks our group will leave for London.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 square kilometers. This is 75th place among other countries in the world. The population is over 55 million. About 80% of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London.

The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western part of the country is mountains and is called the Highlands. All the rest (south, east and

centre) is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country.

The weather in GB is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening and the wrong side out. The English people say: "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The best time of the year in GB is spring (of course, it rains in spring too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So, most people who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centers are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centers of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

ВАРИАНТ 3

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

1. The USA is a federal republic of fifty states and the District of Columbia.
2. The Pacific Ocean washes western coast of the country.
3. The USA is also the world's leading agricultural country.

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

1. The downtown of Montreal is near the river bank.
2. The reporter spoke about university education in America.
3. Few school buildings are built of brick.

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

1. The climate along the Pacific Ocean is much warmer than that along the Atlantic Ocean.
2. New York is the largest city and port in the country.
3. Montreal has less population than New York.

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

1. Are there any skyscrapers in New York?
2. Some of the USA territories were bought from France in 1803.
3. Any region of the USA has different conditions of living and working.

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

1. Settlers from all the countries of Europe moved to the west.
2. Northern part of the USA embraces the region of five Great Lakes.
3. White House is the residence of the president.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

The USA

The USA is composed of 50 states. It occupies the central part of North American continent. It borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south.

The waters of the Atlantic Ocean wash the USA in the east and the waters of the Pacific Ocean wash the country in the west. The Hawaiian Islands are in the Pacific Ocean. They became the 50th state of the USA in 1958. The total area

of the country is 9000 squarekilometers.The population is more than 200 million people.

Washington is the capital of USA.English is the official language. The flag of the USA is known as the “Stars and Stripes”.

The Rocky Mountains extend from Alaska through the USA to Mexico, but greater part ofthe country is a plain.Where are many rivers in USA and the longest is Mississippi.Thecountry has every variety of climates: from climate of the tropics to that of the Atlanticregions.The USA economy grew greatly during the world wars.When big Americanmonopolists got great profits.

The country is rich in mineral resources; heavy industry prevails in the USA economy, including mining metallurgical, machine building, chemical industries. Light and food industries are well developed too.

The USA is the federate republic.The president is the head of the state.

He is also commander –in –chief of army and navy. The highest legislative organ in the country is thecongress, which consists of the senate and House of Representatives.

ВАРИАНТ 4

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

1. Australia’s climate is dry and warm.
2. There are two big industrial cities in Australia.
3. The parliament of Australia consists of two Houses.

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

1. During its four-century-old history the city experienced several dramatic events.

2. The Seven-year economic development plan was rather successful.
3. There are many new power plants in different parts of the country.

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

1. The emu is the most interesting bird in Australia.

2. The most part of the country is occupied by deserts and semi deserts.
3. Australia has got fewer states than the USA.

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

1. There are no industrial plants in Canberra.
2. Some cities are the ports of the country.
3. Some local museums are connected with the history of Australia.

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

1. James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia in 1770.
2. Canberra became the capital in 1927.
3. Australia exports wool, meat, fruit and sugar.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Australia

Australia is a vast sub-continental land. It is today an independent member of the Commonwealth, self-governing since January 1, 1901. There are 6 states and an island Tasmania: New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. The capital of the country is Canberra. The biggest city of Australia is Sydney.

It is located in the state of New South Wales. It's the best-known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue colored eucalyptus trees.

South Australia is the driest of all the states. The only big river in this place is the Murray River

Tasmania is an island in the south of Australia. It's not big. It's the same size as England. It also differs from the other Australian states. There are no deserts in Tasmania. It often rains, both in winter and summer. Only half a million people live in Tasmania, and a large part of the island is still covered with wild, beautiful wild forests. These forests are full of wonderful flowers and interesting

animals Australia has always been within the British sphere of influence. Firstly, it was the big colony for prisoners. Later it became an ordinary south country. Today Australia is an independent federative state. It is a member of the Commonwealth headed by the British Queen.

Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock that is located in the Northern Territory and a strange group of huge red stones, which are holy to the aboriginals.

ВАРИАНТ 5

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

1. New Zealand consists of two main islands.
2. There are several main industries in the country.
3. This engineer's design is interesting.

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

1. He lives in ten minutes' walk from the city center.
2. The factory produces road signs and farm machinery.
3. The results of this research work should be discussed at the conference.

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

1. The more often you visit the country, the more you like it.
2. The highest mountain in New Zealand is Mount Cook (3,764 meters).
3. We should use simpler methods in that case.

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

1. No student can answer such a question at once.
2. There are some educational and cultural institutions in Wellington.
3. Are there any plants in the country?

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

1. New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.
2. In 1840 New Zealand became a colony of the British Empire.
3. The government does not permit hunting the kiwis.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

New Zealand

New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has got total area of 269,000 square kilometers. It is situated to south-east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main islands (North Island and South Island) and some smaller ones. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840 and has been the capital since 1865. The official language Is English.

The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some main industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook (3,764 meters or 12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu.

One of the native birds in the country is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet parts of the thick bushes. In the day-time the bird does not go out. It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis cannot fly.

New Zealand is independent state, but formerly it is a part of the British Empire. The head of the state is the Queen. New Zealand is self-governing state. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

New Zealand has got heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. Paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports wool, meat, butter.

There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland and Wellington are the main ports of the country.

New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.

Контрольное задание №2

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику [1, 3]:

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

2. Indefinite (Present, Past, Future). Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

3. Модальные глаголы: а) модальные глаголы, выражающие возможность: *can (could), may* и эквивалент глагола *can – to be able to*; б) модальные глаголы, выражающие долженствование: его эквиваленты *to have to, to be to; should*.

4. Простые неличные формы глагола: *Participle I* (Present Participle), *Participle II* (Past Participle) в функциях определения и обстоятельства. *Gerund* - герундий, простые формы.

5. Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия.

Используйте следующие образцы выполнения упражнений.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР. 1)

1. Tom has just found his key. Том только что нашел свои ключи.
Has found - Present Perfect Active
отглаголато *find*
2. We were woken up by a loud noise Ночью нас разбудил громкий шум.
during the night.
Were woken up – Past Simple Passive
отглаголато *wake*.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 2 (К УПР. II)

1. A broken cup was lying on the floor. Разбитая чашка лежала на полу.
Broken – Participle II, определение.
2. He sat at the table thinking. Он сидел у стола, задумавшись.
Thinking – Participle I, обстоятельство.

ВАРИАНТ 1

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

а) 1. Have you seen “Pacific Rim” already? (“Pacific Rim” – “Тихоокеанский рубеж”)

2. Ron is staying at the Royal Eagle Hotel in London.

б) 1. Many accidents are caused by careless driving.

2. The roof of the building was seriously damaged in the storm a few days ago.

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

1. He liked to rest in the evening walking slowly in the park.

2. She watched the falling snow.

3. Travelling in Africa, he saw a lot of interesting things

4. The boys were talking loudly.

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

1. We can see the lake from our bedroom window.

2. He may have gone shopping.

3. John doesn't have to wear suit to work.

4. The government should do more to help homeless people.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

More about London

London is the capital of England, the capital of Great Britain, and the capital of the United Kingdom. It is the largest town in Europe and one of the oldest towns in the world. The old Celts gave it its name, the Romans made it the centre of their new colony, the Germanic invaders tried to burn and to destroy it, the victorious Normans made it the capital of the country.

The central part of London is full of historical remains. Nearly every building, every bridge, every street, palace, house, and stone - each of them has its own story, its own past. In London past and present are so mixed together

that they cannot easily be separated and when you are in London you see the past in the present and the present in the past.

The oldest part of London is called the City. In the City the streets and pavements are very narrow and the traffic is very heavy on weekdays. That is because the most important London firms and banks have offices there. But at weekends the City is almost dead.

The most fashionable and the most expensive part to live in is the West End. It is situated between the City and Hyde Park. The City and the West End are the heart of London; they are the parts which everybody who comes to London must see, because they are more interesting than any other part of London. All the most interesting buildings, shops and offices are situated here.

The Tower of London is an old castle, with high walls, high towers, small windows and large gardens. Once it was a royal residence, a strong fortress and a state prison. Here many important people, among them two wives of Henry VIII, were imprisoned and beheaded.

One of the oldest and the most famous places of London is St. Paul's Cathedral. It has been destroyed and rebuilt several times since the original construction in the 7th century. It stands in the centre of the so-called Little Britain. A large part of Little Britain was destroyed during the war: the houses that were close to the Cathedral's walls disappeared and for the first time in centuries St. Paul's Cathedral's beauty can be seen.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. Who tried to burn and destroy London?
2. How is the oldest part of London called?
3. What place was a royal residence, a fortress and a state prison?

ВАРИАНТ 2

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

- a) 1. Scientists still haven't found a cure for cancer.
2. I am using John's mobile phone because I left mine at home.
- б) 1. The new hospital was built by the local government.
2. A new security system will be installed in all our offices in the next few weeks.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является

ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She lived in the house built in nineteenth century.
2. Laughing and shouting, the children ran out of the room.
3. She twisted her ankle doing the high jump.
4. I heard someone crying.

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

1. She could play the piano from the age of five.
2. He had to find a job.
3. Visitors may use the car park.
4. You should get your hair cut.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

New York

The first European who saw Manhattan Island was Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian merchant who was in the service of the French king, Francis I. The date was April, 1524. Today a bridge which carries his name, the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, is one of the city's most impressive sights. It is the longest suspension bridge in the world.

Other Europeans followed Verrazano, most notable Henry Hudson, an Englishman employed by the Dutch East India Company. The mighty Hudson River is named after the navigator who set foot on these shores in 1609.

Even in the days when America was known as the New World, it was a country with a reputation for its spirit of enterprise and the ability of its people to make a good deal. In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians for twenty four dollars. It was probably the most spectacular business deal of all times. (Today, \$24 would not buy one square foot of office space in New York)

Here the Dutch founded their colony and gave it the name New Amsterdam. Forty years later the English fleet under the Duke of York entered the harbour, captured the city without firing a shot and renamed it New York. During the War of Independence it was the scene of heavy fighting. The English held it until the end of the war in 1783 when it became the first capital of republic – the United States of America. On April 30, 1789 George Washington, the first president of the US, stood on a balcony there and swore a solemn oath to “preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

The city grew very quickly. Today's New York is the greatest contrast possible to the island settled by Dutch in 1624. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the biggest port. The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York port. Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" - American Independence Day.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. What was the first name of New York?
2. How much did the Dutch Trade Company pay for Manhattan Island in 1626?
3. What does the Statue of Liberty symbolize?

ВАРИАНТ 3

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

- a) 1. About 100 people were queuing outside the theatre for tickets.
2. Tom Hanks has won an Oscar several times already.
- б) 1. The new supermarket will be opened next week.
2. A lot of money was given to the animal charity.

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

1. Ben fell asleep listening to the lecture.
2. I had seen her at first meeting.
3. Knowing that John wouldn't be at the party, she didn't bother to go.
4. Seriously injured he didn't stop the fight.

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

1. I think everyone should vote at elections.
2. You mustn't tell lies.
3. She isn't able to play the piano because her hand hurts.
4. He has to wear a uniform.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Living in Toronto

Toronto, a cosmopolitan city on the shores of Lake Ontario, has world-class culture, shopping, restaurants and nightlife, and its citizens have a deeply-ingrained sense of courtesy. People immigrate here from all over the world (one of every two residents was born outside of Canada), creating a truly multicultural town. Living here means having the advantages of urban life at your fingertips, in a safe, eminently liveable package.

Toronto may be one of the most southerly Canadian cities, just across the lake from New York state, but it is proud of its pole position in the Great White North. The largest city in Canada, with six million residents in the greater metropolitan area, it is the country's financial and commercial capital. It is also known as Hollywood North (a title it shares with Vancouver) and is a frequent, lower-cost stand-in for New York City in movies and television shows. The Toronto International Film Festival is on the top rung of festivals for the industry, attracting the cream of the yearly crop.

Consistently ranked high on all the quality of living indexes, Torontonians are rightly proud of their city's amenities, from the sheer number of neighborhoods, to the hundreds of art galleries, from sports teams to summer festivals. "As soon as the warm weather hits, the city comes alive and people are out and about," said lifelong resident Sarah Alexander, a mortgage broker. "There are so many wonderful festivals, like the Beaches International Jazz Festival, Caribana (the largest Caribbean festival in North America) and the Taste of the Danforth.

Since Toronto is known for its traffic congestion, people often want to live near public transport, and the city's subway system essentially has an east-west and a north-south line. There are 147 condo projects in the Downtown core being built right now and the areas that lie between the southern parts of the city like the Beaches and very high-end suburbs like Bridle Path in North York are getting attention. Among the up-and-coming areas are East End Danforth, Christie Pits and Brockton Village, while along the lakeshore, a new waterfront park opened in Mimico, revitalizing its high street.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. Why is Toronto a cosmopolitan city?
2. What is it famous for?
3. Why do Torontonians often want to live near public transport?

ВАРИАНТ 4

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

а) 1. The first modern Olympics took place in Athens more than a hundred years ago.

2. We still haven't discovered life on other planets.

б) 1. The new book will be published next week.

2. It is reported that five people died in the explosion.

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

1. He just sat there, doing nothing.

2. Having tried phoning her several times, he wrote a letter.

3. A parcel sent from Paris will be in Washington in some days.

4. He was standing on the top of the mountains admiring the beautiful view.

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

1. Could you repeat the sentence, please?

2. You shouldn't stay there for a long time.

3. We didn't have to wear a tie.

4. May I borrow your calculator for a moment?

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Washington

Cities like people have their faces. They are often recognized by their landmarks. The city of Washington with its long wide avenues, shady streets, low buildings and crowds of governmental officials is unlike New York with its skyscrapers, noisy streets and the crazy pulse of a supercity.

Washington is quite a young city. It was founded in 1796 in the District of Columbia on the Potomac River and since 1800 it has been the federal capital. It is one of the few capital cities founded mainly as a seat of government. Washington was named after the first US president George Washington. He selected the place for the city, and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed it.

In the center of the city on Capitol Hill you can see an impressive building. It is the Capitol, the seat of the government. In this great building the Congress of the US meets to discuss and make laws. This is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol. That's why you will not see skyscrapers in Washington.

Northwest of the Capitol stands the residence of the American president, the White House. It has been home of every US president since 1800. It is a beautiful mansion overlooking well-kept gardens and grounds with lawns and fountains. The mansion contains 132 rooms. The most famous room is the Oval Office, which is the president's office. Only some of these rooms are open to the public. Among them are the Green Room and the Blue Room where the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries are received.

At every corner, in every street and square in Washington you are reminded of American History: the War of Independence and the Civil War. Magnificent memorials are built in honor of three American presidents whose names are connected with these two great events.

The National Gallery of Art situated in Washington is one of world's great art museums with rich collections of European and American works.

V. Ответьте, письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. Who was Washington named after?
2. Why will you not see skyscrapers in Washington?
3. What is the most famous room in the White House?

ВАРИАНТ 5

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

- a) 1. This time last month I was sitting in the lovely French cafe.
2. My mother has always wanted to live in a small country house.
- б) 1. Were you invited to the party yesterday?
2. A new musical will be shown on TV next month.

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

1. I have found a broken pencil.
2. Knowing English perfectly he was able to watch genuine foreign movies.
3. Seriously injured he continued running.
4. Travelling around the world, he visited as much countries as he could.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент; предложения переведите.

1. My friend is to call you tomorrow.
2. Nancy couldski like a pro by the age of 11.
3. When you go to Berlin, you shouldvisit the palaces in Potsdam.
4. Cheryl may be at home, or perhaps at work.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Chicago

Chicago's first permanent resident was a trader named Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, a free black man apparently from Haiti, who came here in the late 1770s. In 1795, the U. S. government built Fort Dearborn at what is now the corner of Michigan Avenue and Wacker Drive. In the War of 1812, the fort was attacked and burned to the ground by Native American forces allied with the British. It was rebuilt after the war, and demolished in 1857.

"It is hopeless for the occasional visitor to try to keep up with Chicago. She outgrows his prophecies faster than he can make them."

Chicago was only 46 years old when Mark Twain wrote those words (1883), but it had already grown more than 100-fold, from a small trading post at the mouth of the Chicago River into one of the nation's largest cities, and it wasn't about to stop. Over the next 20 years, it would quadruple in population, amazing the rest of the world with its ability to repeatedly reinvent itself. And it still hasn't stopped.

Today, Chicago is the second largest city in the United States. It is an important centre of culture and science and also a centre of industry for the middle part of the country. It is the seat of the University of Chicago and several other institutions, and has important libraries and art collections.

Chicago has become a global city, a thriving center of international trade and commerce, and a place where people of every nationality come to pursue the American dream.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. Who was Chicago's first permanent resident?

2. What did Mark Twain write about Chicago?
3. What is Chicago famous for?

Контрольное задание № 3

Чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 3, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику [1, 3]:

1. Грамматические функции и значения слов that, one, it.
2. Пассивный залог (The Passive Voice) видовременных форм Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.
3. Функции глаголов to be, to have, to do.
4. Простые неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив в функции 1) подлежащего, 2) составной части сказуемого, 3) определения, 4) обстоятельства цели.
5. Бессоюзное подчинение в определительных и дополнительных придаточных предложениях.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (к упр. I)

Present Perfect Passive

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

Present Indefinite Passive

His scientific work is much spoken about. О его научной работе много говорят.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 2 (к упр. II)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It is necessary to use the latest means of control in industry. | Необходимо использовать в промышленности новейшие средства контроля. |
| 2. One should agree that the experiment was of great importance for our research. | Следует согласиться, что этот эксперимент имел большое значение для нашего исследования. |
| 3. It is hydrogen that will be the main source of energy in the car of the future. | Именно водород будет основным источником энергии в автомобиле будущего. |

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 3 (к упр. IV)

What is the name of the book you are reading? Как называется книга, которую ты читаешь?

The region we must explore possesses great natural wealth. Район, который мы должны исследовать, обладает огромными природными ресурсами

ВАРИАНТ 1

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

1. The articles are written for the newspaper every day.
2. This invention is still used today, but didn't materialize into the revolutionary promise.
3. The first heart was implanted in a human being in 2001.
4. The way we use technology to communicate has been changed by Apple Corp.

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

1. It is not an easy task to overcome the power of the planet.
2. This method of work is much more efficient than that of your team.
3. One can easily imagine how glad you will be when you see your old friend.

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

1. In big cities people have to spend hours commuting every day.
2. The students are to take exams twice a year.
3. We have finished our assignment this week.
4. We do not install engines every day.

IV. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. He knew I would come.
2. Have you found the keys you lost?

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

1. To know English well you have to work hard.
2. The material to be used has been carefully examined.
3. A. Popov was the first to invent radio.
4. Credit cards have made it relatively easy to purchase by mail.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и переведите текст.

Greek Inventions

Greece, officially known as the Hellenic Republic is a country in the southeastern part of Europe. The country shares its borders with Albania, the Republic of Macedonia; the northern neighbor is Bulgaria and to the east lies Turkey. Greece has one of the longest coastlines in the world which measures an amazing 14,880 km in length placing it at the tenth position in this respect. Athens is the capital city of Greece.

Greece today is one of the most powerful countries in the European continent and it is safe to say that modern Greece traces its roots back to ancient Greece. Greek civilization is considered to be the birthplace of many astonishing discoveries and some of these ancient Greek inventions are used even today by man. While some of them laid the foundations of a better future. Let's take a look at them... Ancient Greeks were enthusiastic scientists and scholars who were always on the verge of discovering something new. Here are some of their amazing contributions.

The Olympic Games are more than just a mere discovery, they are a global phenomenon. The Olympic Games host participants of more than 165 countries around the world. The first record of the Olympics being played was on the big and wide plains of Olympia in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were played in honor of their prime Greek God Zeus and it featured events such as running and wrestling. These games lasted for an entire day, then in 472 B.C. new games were added and the event was extended to five days. Olympics today have drawn a lot of inspiration from this rich heritage. This remains one of the most popular inventions by the Greek people used today.

ВАРИАНТ 2

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

1. This refrigerator was produced ten years ago.
2. YouTube was invented in 2005 by three partners and changed the way we consume a share videos
3. Currently many different web-sites are being developed.

4. A new product will be soon introduced.

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

1. One must say that you are not right in this case.
2. To master a foreign language one must work regularly.
3. It all started as a well kept secret.

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

1. I have a terrible toothache. I have to go to the dentist.
2. What do I have to do to get a license?
3. He is an expert in mechanics.
4. Will you do this work at once?

IV. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. A worker sent his colleagues drawings of a concept idea he had prepared beforehand.

2. The original idea we have just discussed should go through several stages of evolution.

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

1. I asked him to give me the magazine.
2. To know everything is to know nothing.
3. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
4. The purpose of the book is to describe the development of the mankind.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Egyptian Inventions

Though we usually associate the ancient Egyptian Civilization with mummies and pyramids, they did come up with a number of inventions which go beyond just mummification. Some of their most outstanding inventions are as follows:

Egyptian papyrus. We owe the invention of paper to the ancient Egyptians who, as early as 3000 BCE, had developed a technique of making paper from the papyrus plant (*Cyperus papyrus*) that is commonly found along the banks of

Nile. The pith of the plant was taken out and cut into long strips. These strips were placed diagonally over each other, and for better binding, were placed under a weight for a couple of days. The quality of papyrus is evident from the fact that they are still intact almost 5,000 years after they were first written on.

Historical sources tell us that the ancient Egyptians were very secretive about the manufacturing technique of their papyrus. This was because papyrus was one of the main commodities that were exported by Egypt all over the region. Keeping its manufacturing process a secret enabled them to achieve monopoly in the market.

Reed pen. With the invention of papyrus to write on, it was also necessary for the ancient Egyptians to figure out how they would write on it. Papyrus sheets were thick and stiff, and hence the tool that would be used to write on them had to be equally sturdy. Reed pens were invented by the ancient Egyptians, which could serve this purpose. These pens, with split nibs, have been recovered from several ancient Egyptian sites, showing how widely they were used during the ancient times. Many of these specimen date back to the 4th century BC.

The Egyptians made reed pens by cutting reed straws, and then shaping them in different sizes. These pens were able to make bold strokes on the papyrus, and even today, they continue to be used in calligraphy.

ВАРИАНТ 3

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

1. Before we were all introduced famous iPhone, the original idea went though several stages of evolution.

2. The final product will be launched only in 2016.

3. Drawings of a concept idea have just been sent to the team.

4. The purchase will be paid by credit card.

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

1. One can notice new elements in the design of modern buildings.

2. It was impossible to look down or look up.

3. The beauty of the technology was that it connected devices from different industries.

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

1. The train was to leave at 5 o'clock.

2. It is an invention which is supposed to change our lives.
3. To write on just a few important inventions is a hard task.
4. Why do you have to set up early tomorrow?

IV. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. We know today artificial livers are being developed using stem cells.
2. This is a problem our scientists spend much time on.

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

1. To obtain the data we must make several experiments.
2. To smoke is bad for health.
3. Here is the article to be translated at home.
4. The children have a good garden to play in.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Chinese Inventions

Much of the Western world believes that Blaise Pascal invented the "Pascal Triangle" in 1654. However, this formula was studied much before by the Chinese, Persians, Indians and so on.

Chinese algebra originated somewhere in the 13th century with the formulation of the Precious Mirror of the Four Elements that was created by Chu Shih Chieh. He also called his work "The Tabulation system for unlocking binomial coefficients."

Pi is used to compute the volume of a sphere and area of a circle. After the introduction of the value of pi in three decimal places by Archimedes, and Ptolemy for four decimal places, no advancement for accuracy was achieved in the Western world. Liu Hui, after inscribing a polygon with 192 sides in a circle, thus calculated a value of pi as 3.14159. However, in the 5th century, the father and son tandem of Tsu Chung-Chih and Tsu Keng-Chih came about to obtain the most accurate value of pi which is 3.1415929203. The calculation of pi by Adriaen Anthoniszoon only gave 3.14929, extending only to seven places approximately - three digits short to that of the Tsu family.

The ancient Chinese calculator known as the Abacus was made of beads that were inserted into rods that were held apart by two pieces of wood. This is an early version of the calculator that Chinese folks invented around 5000 years ago. This invention was so successful that it soon spread to all other countries.

Even though technology has left the abacus behind only as a memory, it is still used today by a few people around the globe.

ВАРИАНТ 4

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

1. The concept of wireless technology was first born in an Erisson Lab in Sweden

2. Many shops are equipped with automatic machinery.
3. The way we design our cities will be completely altered.
4. Damaged organs can be replaced nowadays.

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

1. I was concentrating so hard that my body started aching.
2. One mustn't cross the street when the signal is red.
3. This page covers indicative inventions that are not the most important ones.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. This material has a lot of valuable qualities.
2. The train was to arrive in 15 min.
3. I haven't finished the work so I leave to do it on Sunday.
4. It's impossible to do anything in such a short period of time.

IV. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. They confirmed the company developed robots with different functionalities.

2. We are sure the work will be ready in a week.

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

1. I requested my colleagues to wait a little.
2. He was the last to know about it.
3. Everyone wants to be considered as a well-educated person.
4. I was pleased at last to have come to the exhibition.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

The Renaissance Inventions and Technology

An important phase from the point of social, political, cultural and scientific changes, the Renaissance period marked the beginning of a revolution that bolstered Europe's economy and military prowess; it also had an indirect, positive influence on the culture and social life of Europe.

The sociocultural influences in turn brought about changes in the field of science. Renaissance was the transitional phase in Europe between the medieval and modern times. Inventions of this period proved to be the building blocks of scientific development. The information about inventions and inventors given below should help us understand the crucial changes which took place in the Renaissance period.

The mechanical clocks that functioned with the help of 'verge-and-foliot' mechanism were introduced in the 14th century. Gradually, these clocks underwent development with improvement in technology. The earliest designs of mechanical clock incorporated a drum which contained mercury; the drum was driven by means of weights. The drums that were used in these mechanical clocks had compartments filled with mercury. The mercury passed through holes in these compartments; it helped in controlling the rate at which movement of the drum took place. Measuring a day's time in a 24-hour cycle became possible after the invention of mechanical clock.

In 1656, a pendulum clock was made by Christian Huygens. He made improvements to the clock to reduce the error from 1 minute a day to 10 seconds a day. In 1721, George Graham improved the accuracy of the pendulum clock and reduced the error up to 1 second a day. In 1889, Sigmund Riefler further reduced the error to 1/100th of a second a day. In the 1930s, the quartz crystals, which exhibit piezoelectric properties, were used to make the quartz clocks.

ВАРИАНТ 5

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

1. The invention which was originally named "Singer" was a human transported.

2. This invention is still used today, but didn't materialize into the revolutionary promise.

3. The first heart was implanted in a human being in 2001.

4. The way we use technology to communicate has been changed by Apple Corp.

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

1. To earn good money one must work hard.
2. It is necessary to speak to him.
3. One should be careful when crossing the street.

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

1. I don't believe the work is too difficult for our department.
2. To answer this question you have to know the rules.
3. We are to get there before others.
4. The house will be cleaned by the robot.

IV. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. A recent research the team has conducted is extremely important.
2. What is the purpose of the work you are doing?

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

1. The carbon has to be obtained from the carbon dioxide in the air.
2. He is to join the group at the conference.
3. You have to work hard if you want to achieve the result.
4. Robot has sensors which help it to navigate around the house.

VI. Прочтите, перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

20th Century Inventions

The era between 1901-2000, better known as the 20th century, witnessed the birth of some of the most remarkable creations. Right from electronic gadgets, automobiles, to articles of everyday use; these inventions stupefied the world at the time they were made. But, today, they have become a part of our lives and we literally cannot imagine life without them.

The Computer. The computer is the greatest, incomparable invention belonging to the 20th century. There is no single inventor accredited with the invention of the computer, as it was born out of many scientists', researchers' and mathematicians' contribution.

Charles Babbage is credited with the actual concept of the computer, while Konrad Zuse made the first programmable computer. As further inventions took place, desktop computers, Pentium processors and laptop computers soon came into being. The Internet is also one of the most useful and remarkable inventions of the 20th century. Today, computers are used in nearly all fields like in education, defense, robotics, banking, telecommunication, etc.

Cell Phone. The invention of cell phones, also called mobile phones, in 1977, made communication easier, quicker, and more comfortable. Improved versions of cell phones are constantly available in the market due to the ever-advancing technology.

Today, cell phones also perform functions of computers, music players, camera, video recorders, and televisions, and hence, are in great demand. The calling rates have also dropped drastically since the time cell phones were first made. Nearly half of the world owns a cell phone today; and it will not be wrong to say that cell phones have replaced telephones or other traditional means of communication.

Контрольное задание №4

Чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 4, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику [1, 3].

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

2. Причастия (Participle I, II). Независимый (самостоятельный) причастный оборот.

3. Условные предложения.

Используйте образцы выполнения упражнений.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР. 1)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I want him to help me. | Я хочу, чтобы он помог мне. |
| 2. They are believed to be on their way to London. | Полагают, что они находятся по пути в Лондон. |
| 3. I am glad to see you. | Я рад вас видеть. |
| 4. He seems to have finished his work. | Он, кажется, закончил свою работу. |

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 2 (К УПР.2)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The article being published, I got my author's fee. | Когда была опубликована статья, я получил свой авторский гонорар. |
| 2. Knowing English well, my brother was able to translate the article without any difficulty. | Зная английский язык хорошо, мой брат смог перевести статью без всякого затруднения. |
| 3. Having lost the key he could not enter the house. | Потеряв ключ, он не мог войти в дом. |

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 3 (К УПР.3)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If you see him, ask him to ring me up. | Если вы его увидите, попросите его позвонить мне. |
| 2. If you took more exercise, you would feel better. | Если бы вы больше занимались спортом, вы бы чувствовали себя лучше. |
| 3. If I had known you were in hospital, I would have come to visit you. | Если бы я знал что ты лежал в больнице, я бы пришел навестить тебя. |

ВАРИАНТ 1

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

1. The weather is expected to be good tomorrow.
2. This work must be finished today.
3. She must have forgotten about it.
4. I wanted him to come on Sunday.

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

1. Knowing Japanese well, she managed to negotiate with our foreign customers.

2. The rain having stopped, she went to the shop to buy all necessary stuff for the trip.
3. The work finished, we went home.

III. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие сложные предложения. Обратите внимание на то, как переводятся условные предложения (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. When he eats, he tries to choose healthy food.
2. What would you do if you lost your passport?
3. If I had seen you, I would have said "Hello"?

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Junk Food

Today's fast-moving world, people have less and less time to spend eating, let alone cooking. It is probably for this reason that junk food has become so popular, and there's no doubt that it's here to stay. In fact, it seems that you simply can't get away from it.

So what exactly is junk food? Obviously, a diet of junk food is not the best thing for your health, particularly as it is high in saturated fat. In 1993, the Journal of the National Cancer Institute reported this type of fat to be associated with a great risk of cancer. The best advice, for those who cannot live without their hamburgers or chocolate bars, is to limit the amount of junk food they eat. A little now and then will probably do no harm.

But why have our eating habits changed? "It's lack of time and loss of tradition", says one expert. Another alarming thing about people's lifestyle today is that while the amount of junk food we eat has increased, the amount of exercise we do has actually decreased. Exercise plays an important part in keeping the body fit and healthy; it helps to control our weight and, if taken regularly, can also decrease our chances of having a heart attack in later life.

Even though people nowadays are actually far more aware of the importance of exercise and a healthy diet than they were a few years ago, the new unhealthy way of life is surprisingly popular. This is illustrated by statistics gathered by researchers over the past two decades. Researchers suggest that the new generation will be much more likely to suffer from heart and liver disease. What can't be emphasized enough is the fact that a balanced diet and regular exercise bring significant health benefits. Ironically, if they were to make time to exercise and improve their eating habits, they would probably find that they were far better equipped to deal with their stressful lifestyles than they are now.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is junk food?
2. Why is junk food so popular?
3. What can decrease our chances of having a heart attack?

ВАРИАНТ 2

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

1. Many people are reported to be homeless after the floods.
2. I don't want to be disturbed.
3. They intend to marry in June.
4. I hoped to have found him at home.

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

1. Melissa lay in bed thinking about her future.
2. He was slowly and carefully spreading the papers on the table, with Tom closely watching.
3. Her sister being too nervous, it was difficult to speak to her.

III. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие сложные предложения. Обратите внимание на то, как переводятся условные предложения (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. If you had arrived a little earlier you would have found me there.
2. If I go to a friend's house for dinner, I usually take a bottle of wine or some flowers.
3. If I owned a car, I would drive to work.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Modern lifestyle

It is widely known that life expectancy is increasing. But the reason why the average figures are higher than they used to be, say, hundred years ago is not that all people live longer than before.

One reason is that, due to medical research, many illnesses were eliminated; the second one is that fewer people die in wars. Generally, the life of modern man is endangered by many factors. One is the increasing pollution of the environment by industry and transport; another one is sedentary lifestyle of people living in cities and towns, that is, the majority of the population of the planet.

The third one is the quality of food we eat and water we drink which results in a lot of diseases. The fourth one is that living in big cities leads to epidemics, and even pandemics of many catchy illnesses. Unhealthy life results in the fact that many people are overweight.

The only possible way of preserving your health is, therefore, healthy way of life which includes keeping fit, balanced meals, and giving up unhealthy habits like smoking, drinking alcohol, and, of course, drugs. Physical fitness is a general state of good physical health. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. The fitness boom resulted in a rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and sports activities. It is a well-known fact that even moderate physical activity can protect you from heart diseases and strokes, obesity and influenza.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. Why is the life expectancy increasing?
2. What factors is the life of modern man endangered by?
3. What does the healthy way of life include?

ВАРИАНТ 3

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

1. The building is reported to have been badly damaged by fire.
2. She was glad to be helped by him.
3. I saw her enter the house.
4. He felt to have been deceived.

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

1. The weather permitting, we shall start tomorrow.
2. Sarah stood at the corner waiting for Tom.
3. The party being over, they went home.

III. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие сложные предложения. Обратите внимание на то, как переводятся условные предложения (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. If they had called at the office yesterday they would have found them there.
2. If you stay here a little longer you will see him.
3. It would be unfair to sign the contract without showing it to him.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Healthy way of life

Health is one of the burning issues of today. It is claimed that the health of whole nations is endangered. But what does it mean to be healthy? Researchers agree that there are four components which identify how healthy you are: your diet, your daily routine, your pastime and your way of thinking.

People's diets today are getting worse and worse. Many don't have enough time to cook, so they just heat up a frozen meal or order a takeaway. Besides, with so many chains of fast food restaurants, which offer a variety of delicious food, fast service and low prices, people don't have to spend a mass of time at the cooker and, instead, can relax and enjoy themselves. Fast food is especially popular with children and students who are crazy about burgers, French fries, chicken etc. This obsession with fast food seems quite strange because we have a lot of information now about how bad fast food is for you. But at the same time many people are trying to improve their diets, but they are doing it in the wrong way by following diets which are based on cutting out entire groups of food like carbohydrates. On the other hand, even if you don't have time or facilities to cook, there are a lot of places where you can eat healthily; Japanese and Indian restaurants serve a range of fresh salads, fish, soups, salads and sushi.

Another thing to worry about is your daily routine or, in other words, what you do in a typical day. The ideal scenario is that you walk to and back from work, work for not more than 8 hours a day, have a lunch-break, go in for sport and have a good night's sleep. Physical training should be an essential and vital part of our daily routine, because a human's body with its system of muscles and joints was designed to perform a system of movements, rather than stay motionless in an office's chair. The choice of physical activity depends on the

goal you want to achieve. Doing morning exercises is enough to stay fit and awake throughout a day.

Finally, the way we perceive the world around us and react to the events happening to us determines how healthy we are. There are a lot of elaborated stress-coping strategies which help you keep things in control.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. What are the four components of healthy life?
2. Why are people's diets getting worse and worse?
3. Is doing morning exercises enough to stay fit?

ВАРИАНТ 4

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

1. I didn't expect to be invited.
2. Emma seems to have been asked about it.
3. The thieves are believed to have got in through the kitchen window.
4. Have you heard him play the piano?

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

1. My father being very ill, I had to send for the doctor.
2. When being questioned, he suddenly burst into tears.
3. My brother having lost his international passport, we couldn't go abroad.

III. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие сложные предложения. Обратите внимание на то, как переводятся условные предложения (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. When I have a day off from work, I often go to the beach.
2. What would you do if you won the lottery?
3. She would travel around the world if she had more money

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Healthy food

It is not a secret that our meals influence our mood. Also it is very important for our health. Every single person should eat proper kinds of food – dairy products, meat, fruit and vegetables, fats and sugars, cereals and grains. Dairy products provide us with calcium, meat provide our bodies with protein, iron, zinc. Eating fruit and vegetables helps to keep us healthy too because they give us fibre, vitamins and minerals. We should eat fats and sugars in moderation, because too much fats and sugars can cause different heart-diseases. Cereals and grains are important for us because they provide us with the energy we need for physical activity.

In this fast-moving world it is necessary to watch what we eat – it should be healthy food, not junk one, which has become very popular. Eating too much junk food can cause overweight and a heart-disease. For example, it is much better to eat an apple or a banana than to eat a double hamburger with ketchup and mayonnaise. You will feel full in both cases, but a fruit or a vegetable is healthier.

Eating habits are different in different countries. For example, Brazilians never eat with their hands – they always use a knife and a fork, even when they eat hotdogs. Finns like to eat hot sausages and drink beer in the streets; many Philipinos prefer to eat with their hands. Also they think that it is polite to leave a little food on the plate at the end of a meal.

In fact, the issue of eating is not a major issue for living beings if they know how to do it in moderation. Eating becomes a way of replenishing our body to enable us to stay alive. However, on the contrary to the theory, we produce food and promote it to be consumed for pleasure. This creates a disturbance to the balance of our mind and body. The more we eat, the more disturbances are caused. There is a saying; “If we eat to live, there is no problem; but if we live to eat then that’s when the problem starts”.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is a healthy eating habit?
2. What can eating too much junk food cause?
3. What are eating habits of people in your country?

ВАРИАНТ 5

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

1. She expected to have been called.

2. The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over the wall.
3. I want to be informed of her arrival.
4. She expected him to tell the truth.

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

1. It being now pretty late, we went home.
2. Being happy with my results, I decided to go out and celebrate.
3. Time permitting; I'll visit you next month.

III. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие сложные предложения. Обратите внимание на то, как переводятся условные предложения (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. I would play basketball if I were taller.
2. Jerry helps me with my homework when he has time.
3. If she had had enough money yesterday, she would have bought that expensive dress.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

British food

Britain has some excellent traditional food: lamb from Wales, shellfish and fresh salmon from Northern Ireland, fresh or smoked fish from Scotland, cheeses from England and Wales. Unfortunately, good British food is difficult to find. Only 2 per cent of restaurants in London serve British food. There are many more Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants.

Restaurants serving «British» food tend to be either very expensive and found in luxury hotels, or cheap and nasty, serving mainly fried food. You can eat a good «British» meal without spending a lot of money by going to a pub. Most pubs now serve good value hot and cold meals. They often have family areas where people under 16 can sit and eat.

People in Britain are more likely to eat fast food than go out to eat in a posh restaurant. A hamburger and French fries is the most popular fast-food meal in Britain, but not all fast food is American. Kebab houses, often run by Greek or Turkish Cypriots, are also very popular. People spend less time cooking now. An increasing number of people eat convenience food in the evenings. Convenience meals are already cooked- all you have to do is heat them up in the microwave.

Since the 1970s eating habits in Britain have undergone a change. People have been encouraged by doctors, health experts and government advertisements to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. Forty per cent of adults in Britain are overweight, and Britain has one of the highest death rates due to cardiovascular disease in the world. High fibre foods and low fat foods can now be found in all shops' and supermarkets.

Britons have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day, so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. This is called a calorie-controlled diet.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where can you eat a good «British» meal without spending a lot of money?
2. Is fast food popular in Britain?
3. What is a calorie-controlled diet?

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Составители: Сиркия Наталья Павловна;
Бастун Елена Васильевна

Редактор
Компьютерная верстка

Н. А. Колычева
Е.В. Бастун

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ФГОУ ВПО “Кубанский государственный технологический университет”
350072, г. Краснодар, ул. Московская, 2, кор. А
Типография ФГОУ ВПО “КубГТУ”: 350058,
Краснодар, ул. Старокубанская, 88/4