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ENGLISH FOR GENERAL AND ACADEMIC PURPOSES

*Утверждено на заседании кафедры
в качестве учебного пособия по английскому языку
для технических специальностей, бакалавриат
(очно-заочная форма обучения, модуль I-III)*

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Целью учебного пособия является формирование и развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в ситуациях повседневного и академического общения. Пособие включает три раздела, две контрольные работы для самостоятельной работы над материалом, а также краткий грамматический справочник. Каждый раздел состоит из заданий по формированию и развитию грамматических и лексических навыков, а также умений основных видов речевой деятельности.

Пособие издано на основе действующей программы по английскому языку, в соответствии с требованиями ФГОСа высшего профессионального образования.

Предназначено для студентов технических специальностей I курса очно-заочной формы обучения, бакалавриат (I семестр, модуль I-III, английский для общих и академических целей).

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Целью учебного пособия является формирование и развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в ситуациях повседневного и академического общения. В аспекте «Английский язык для повседневного и академического общения» осуществляется: развитие навыков устной разговорно-бытовой речи, развитие навыков чтения и письма, а также развитие навыков восприятия звучащей (монологической и диалогической) речи. Обучение общему языку ведется на материале произведений речи неспециализированной (бытовой, учебной и общепознавательной) тематики, а также страноведческого и культурологического характера.

Весь лексический, грамматический и тематический материал разбит на три модуля. Каждый раздел включает задания по формированию и развитию грамматических и лексических навыков, а также умений основных видов речевой деятельности. Также включены две контрольные работы по вариантам для самостоятельной работы над материалом, а также краткий грамматический справочник.

Данное учебное пособие может быть использовано как для организации самостоятельной работы студентов, так и для проведения практических занятий и контроля сформированности речевых навыков и умений.

MODULE I

I'M A STUDENT

1. Grammar: *to be, to have, there + be, Simple Tenses Active*
2. Vocabulary: *I'm a student*
3. Speaking: *Telling and asking about the studies*
4. Reading: *Higher Education in Russia*

1. GRAMMAR

Упражнение 1. Используйте соответствующую форму глагола **to be** в *Present Indefinite*.

1. I _____ from Moscow. And where _____ you from?
2. How old _____ you? How old _____ your brother?
3. What _____ your friend's name?
4. What _____ your friends' names?
5. I _____ glad to see you. How _____ you?
6. The dog _____ in the garden.
7. Tom's parents _____ engineers.
8. We _____ students. _____ you a student too?
9. That book _____ not interesting.
10. These books _____ interesting.

Упражнение 2. Используйте глагол **to have / have got** или конструкцию **there + be** в соответствующей форме *Present Indefinite*. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в вопросе.

1. My friend _____ a new flat.
2. _____ three rooms in his flat.
3. _____ no TV-set in my room.
4. I _____ no TV-set in my room.
5. _____ Rachel _____ a laptop computer?
6. _____ a telephone in your flat?
7. _____ they _____ a big house?
8. _____ a library in the university?

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глагол, данный в скобках, в *Present Simple*.

1. My sister _____ in a restaurant (work).
2. David _____ the bus to work (not/take)
3. We _____ at half past seven. (get up)
4. I _____ dinner at eight o'clock. (have)
5. John _____ lunch in his office. (have)
6. Mrs Dawson _____ to work by car. (go)
7. Susan _____ her car on Saturday morning. (wash)
8. The children _____ to school at the weekend. (not/go)
9. My mother _____ in the city (not/ live)
10. I _____ traffic jams («пробки») (not/like)

Упражнение 4. Дополните вопросы, используя глагол в скобках в *Present Simple*. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в общем вопросе.

Do you **work** every day? (work)

1. _____ Maria _____ her work? (like)
2. _____ your parents _____ DVDs? (watch)
3. _____ John _____ computer games? (invent)
4. _____ I _____ in my sleep? (talk)
5. _____ Anna _____ children? (have)

Упражнение 5. Составьте вопросы в *Present Simple*, используя данные ниже подсказки.

1. William/ leave home/ at eight o'clock?
2. When/ you/ start work?
3. Where/ your parents/ go on holiday?
4. you/ work/ in an office?
5. she/ have/ a fax machine?
6. What time / he/ get up?
7. When/ Emily/ have dinner?
8. you/ like/ nightclubs?
9. they/ go/ to the beach at the weekend?
10. where / you/ work?

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски в диалоге подходящим по смыслу глаголом.

- 1 – Hello, I _____ Kate Kern. And what _____ your name?
- 2 – Hi, my name _____ Ann Brown. I _____ glad to meet you.
- 3 – Where _____ you live, Ann?
- 4 – I _____ from Leeds. And where _____ you from?
- 5 – I _____ from London. _____ there a sports centre in Leeds?
- 6 – Yes, there _____ three big sports centres in my town.
- 7 – What _____ your favourite sport?
- 8 – I like swimming. And what about you? _____ you like swimming?
- 9 – No, I _____. But my best friend _____. And I like tennis.
- 10 – _____ you _____ any hobbies? _____ you like reading?
- 11 – Yes, I _____ .
- 12 – What _____ your favourite books?
- 13 – I like detective stories. Do you?
- 14 – No, I _____. _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters?
- 15 – No, I _____ an only child.
- 16 – And I _____ a brother.
- 17 – How old _____ he?
- 18 He _____ 5. He _____ go to school.

Упражнение 7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в *Past Simple*.

Lisa's Day

Lisa's day 1)_____ (start) at 8.00 a.m. yesterday. She 2)_____ (walk) to work at 9.00 and she 3)_____ (work) from 9.30 to 4.30. Then she 4)_____ (play) tennis with a friend from 4.30 to 5.30. At home she 5)_____ (cook) dinner for her family then she 6)_____ (help) her son with his school work. In the evening she 7)_____ (watch) a video and she 8)_____ (relax).

Упражнение 8. Составьте рассказ о распорядке дня Уоррена, используя данную ниже информацию.

Warren's Day.

start 6.30 a.m.
walk to bus stop 7.00
wait for bus 7.15 to 7.30
work 8.00 to 4.00
repair cars all day
cook dinner
study 7.30 to 9.30
listen to music

Упражнение 9. Перепишите предложения, используя форму *Past Simple* от глагола *to be*, и слова, данные в скобках.

I, he, she, it (ед.ч.) **was** (*wasn't*)
we, you, they (мн.ч.) **were** (*weren't*)

1. I am at university now. (yesterday at 9)
2. We are glad to see you. (at our party)
3. He is a student. (5 years ago)
4. She is ill. She is in bed. (yesterday)
5. Are the children at school? (from 8 to 12)
6. It isn't cold today. (last week)
7. You are late. (for the meeting)
8. Where are you? (last summer)

Упражнение 8. Перепишите предложения, не соответствующие действительности, в отрицательной форме и дайте правильный вариант.

1. I was in London last week.
2. We were in the canteen (столовая) five minutes ago.
3. My grandfather was the President of the country.
4. I was late for the first lesson.
5. There were 5 lectures yesterday.
6. The revolution of 1917 was in December.
7. World War II was from 1941 to 1945.
8. Pushkin and Lermontov were artists.

Упражнение 9. Повторите формы неправильных глаголов, разделите данные ниже глаголы на правильные и неправильные и заполните таблицу формой.

Past Simple.

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE FORM	
		Regular	Irregular
1	be		was/were
2	try	tried	
3			

invent, get up, take, see, help, come, put, make, can, write, study, have, go, fail , work, buy, do

Упражнение 10. Перепишите предложения, используя форму *Past Simple* глагола, и слова, данные в скобках.

He usually gets up at 7 o'clock. (yesterday)

He got up at 7 o'clock yesterday.

- We take the bus to work every morning. (yesterday morning)
- Many students fail in mathematics. (in the autumn term)
- Don and Eva see their grandchildren once a week. (last Sunday)
- Mum makes fantastic chocolate biscuits. (for the party)
- I help my sister with her English. (yesterday)
- Albert goes to Turkey on every holiday. (on his last holiday)
- I can swim 500 metres in twenty minutes. (when I was a child)
- My sister buys a lot CDs. (2 days ago)
- We study many new subjects at university. (last year)
- They aren't very happy about the weather. (about the weather on holiday)
- He usually comes in time. (for the first lesson)
- I work in the evenings. (yesterday evening)

Упражнение 11. Составьте вопросы, используя данные ниже подсказки. Ответьте на вопросы.

you / have/ a good holiday?

Did you have a good holiday?

- Where/ you/ go?
- you/ stay/ in a nice place?
- What/ you/ do?
- you/ meet/ any friends?
- How long/ you/ stay?
- When/ you/ get home?
- you/ buy your friends/ anything?

Упражнение 12. Перепишите предложения, не соответствующие действительности, в отрицательной форме и дайте правильный вариант.

Christopher Columbus invented the compass.

Christopher Columbus didn't invent the compass. He discovered America.

I was in London last week.

I wasn't in London last week. I was in Perm.

1. Charles Darwin was an American.
2. William Shakespeare [ˈʃeɪkspiə] wrote 'Don Quixote' [ˈkwɪksət].
3. My great-grandparents were bankers.
4. We had mobile phones in the 1970s.
5. My father studied at Oxford.
6. My brother studied Chinese at school.
7. I took ten exams in winter.
8. I failed at my last examination.
9. I did my homework yesterday morning.
10. I saw the President of our country yesterday and spoke to him.

Упражнение 13. Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующую форму *Past* или *Present Simple*.

1. I usually _____ (to watch) TV in the evenings.
2. Yesterday evening I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.
3. He _____ (to go) to the university four days a week.
4. He _____ (to meet) his friend at the cinema two days ago.
5. _____ you _____ (to read) this book when you _____ (to be) a child?
6. _____ you often _____ (to read) newspapers?
7. Where _____ (to be) you now? – I _____ (to be) at university.
8. I _____ not _____ (to do) my last homework.
9. He _____ not _____ (to know) my brother.
10. Ann _____ not (to be) in the south last summer. She _____ (to go) to Poland.

Упражнение 14. Вы принимаете участие в опросе. Предположите, произойдут ли в будущем данные события:

1. technologies/ develop/ rapidly
2. earthquake/ strike/ ...
3. people/ fly to the Mars/ in ...
4. economy/ improve significantly/ in ...
5. climate/ continue to change
6. it/ be much warmer / in ...
7. palms (пальмы)/ grow in the Ural region
8. there/ be the second Flood
9. people/ live more than 100 years
10. scientists/ discover/ cure for the flu

Упражнение 15. Скажите, что это произойдет в будущем. Используйте глагол в скобках в форме *Present Simple* или *Future Simple*. Обратите внимание на придаточные условия и времени.

1. If you (go) to Perm, you (see) him.
2. Unless I (be) too busy, I (go) there for certain.
3. When you (see) him, you (speak) to him, I hope.

4. Unless he (be) too busy, he (help) you.
5. Provided he (be) busy, he (tell) you about it.
6. If I (have) enough time, I (visit) the Russian Museum.
7. If you (work) hard, you (have) enough time.
8. As soon as I (return), I (call) you up.

Упражнение 16. Используйте глаголы **to be, to have** или конструкцию **there + be** в соответствующей форме *Present, Past* или *Future Indefinite*. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в вопросе.

1. The weather _____ bad yesterday, but it _____ nice today.
2. The teacher asked the students:
 - a) - _____ any questions to me?
 - b) - _____ (you) any questions to me?
3. He _____ no time now, but I think, he _____ free tonight.
4. Some years ago _____ some cinemas in our town, but now _____ only one.
5. a) We _____ four lessons tomorrow.
b) _____ four lessons tomorrow.

Упражнение 17. Поставьте глагол в одной из форм *Simple*, соблюдая порядок слов в английском языке.

1. My friend (work) at a plant.
2. When he (graduate) from the Institute, he (work) at a plant.
3. We (get) books from the library last week.
4. They (translate) text two tomorrow.
5. (Read) you this book in your childhood?
6. (Ask) the teacher the new grammar rule at the next lesson?
7. (There be) any laboratories at your university?
8. (There be) nobody in the lab.
9. He (not/go) to the cinema yesterday.
10. The lecture (not/ begin) at 8 o'clock.

Упражнение 18. Поставьте глагол в одной из форм *Simple*, соблюдая порядок слов в английском языке.

- 1 Where you (be) from?
- 2 That book (not / be) interesting.
- 3 I (not / stay) at home on Sundays.
- 4 He (not / have) much money.
- 5 Where you (live)?
- 6 Your sister (go) often to the theatre? – No, she
- 7 She (come) to the party tomorrow.
- 8 He (be) 14 next year?
- 9 I can give him the book, if I (see) him tomorrow.
- 10 I don't know, if I (see) him tomorrow.
- 11 The weather (be) nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.
- 12 You (see) often Tom? – Not often, but I (see) him some days ago.
- 13 When you (write) your friend last time?

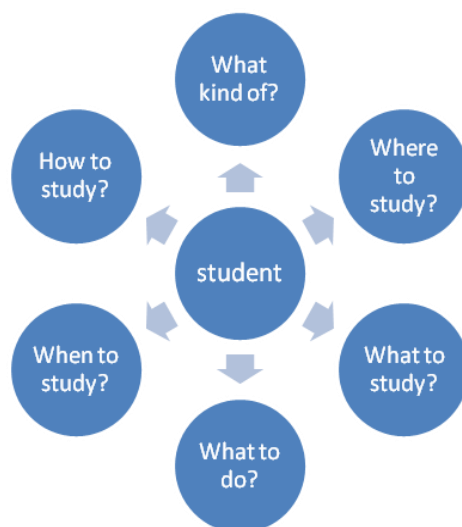
2. VOCABULARY

Упражнение 1. Выучите слова по теме «Я – студент».

student [ˈstju:dənt]	студент
full-time student	студент дневного отделения
part-time student	студент вечернего/ отделения
extramural student [,ektɾəˈmjʊərəl]	студент-заочник
first-year student	первокурсник
to study [ˈstʌdi] (at)	учиться (в); изучать
university [ˌju:niˈvɜ:siti]	университет
branch [bra:ntʃ] (of)	филиал
department [diˈpɑ:tmənt]	отделение
full-time department	дневное отделение
part-time department	вечернее отделение
extramural / correspondence department	– заочное отделение
speciality [ˌspeʃiˈæliiti]	специальность
engineering [ˌendʒˈniəriŋ]	инженерное дело, технология
chemical engineering	химическая технология
computer engineering	вычислительная техника
machinery and equipment [məˈʃinəri] [iˈkwipmənt]	машины и оборудование
industrial automation [inˈdʌstriəl ˌo:təˈmeiʃən]	автоматизация промышленного производства
electrical engineering	электротехника
power engineering	энергетика
economics	экономика
management [ˈmæniɔʒmənt]	управление; менеджмент
subject [ˈsʌbdʒikt]	предмет
general subject	общеобразовательный предмет
= subject of general education	
special subject	специальный предмет
different/ various subjects	разные предметы
to enter [ˈentə]	поступать
to graduate (from) [ˈgrædʒueit]	оканчивать (высшее учебное заведение)/ выпускаться (из)
the course of studies	курс обучения
to take ... years	занимать, требовать (времени)
to last	длиться, продолжаться
an academic year (a study year)	учебный год
term [tɜ:m]	семестр
to take an examination	сдавать экзамен
to pass an examination	сдать экзамен
to fail an examination	завалить экзамен
credit test (a credit)	зачет

to get a credit for a course in advance	получить зачёт по предмету заранее
to attend [ə`tend]	посещать
lecture [ˈlektʃə]	лекция
seminar	семинар
classes	занятия
practical training	производственная практика, стажировка
to take notes	вести конспект
course paper [ˈko:s`peipə]	курсовая работа
graduation project	дипломный проект
to submit [səb`mit]	представлять
= to present [pri`zent]	
degree [di`gri:]	степень
Bachelor [ˈbætʃələ]	бакалавр
Bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра
Master [ˈma:stə]	магистр
Master's degree	степень магистра
to get a degree	получить степень
to become	становиться
engineer [ˌendʒi`niə]	инженер
electrical engineer	электротехник
chemical engineer	инженер-химик
mechanical engineer	инженер-механик
computer engineer	инженер по вычислительной технике
systems engineer	инженер - системный программист
automation engineer	инженер по автоматизации
chief engineer	главный инженер
specialist [ˈspeʃəlist] in ...	специалист в сфере (области) ...
economist [i`konəmist]	экономист
manager [ˈmænidʒə]	менеджер

Упражнение 2. Распределите данные выше слова по соответствующим ассоциативным группам.



3. SPEAKING

Упражнение 1. Ответьте письменно на вопросы о вашей учебе, используя слова и выражения из предыдущей части.

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you study?
3. When did you enter the University?
4. What year student are you?
5. Which department do you study at?
6. What is your speciality?
7. How often do you have lectures and practical classes?
8. When do your lectures begin?
9. When are they over?
10. How many subjects do you study?
11. What kind of subjects do you study?
12. Do you like studying at University? Why?
13. How many years does the course of study take?
14. When will you graduate from the University?
15. What will you be after graduation?
16. What are your plans for the future?

Упражнение 2. Восстановите вопросы, используя в качестве подсказок ответы на вопросы.

1. ...? – I work in a full-time job, that's why I entered the part-time department.
2. ...? – We usually study 2 days a week, on Friday and Saturday.
3. ...? – It is not so difficult to study, but it takes a lot of time.
4. ...? – Computing, because it is easy for me.
5. ...? – In winter we shall take 4 credit-tests and 3 examinations.
6. ...? – There are 18 students in my group.
7. ...? – I hope to get a well-paid job.

4. READING

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на слова и выражения, выделенные курсивом.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Every citizen of our country has the *right to education*.

Higher education plays an important part in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists for future development and progress. It trains people to become teachers, engineers, doctors and other professional workers.

The *information explosion* has affected every field of study, especially, of course, in the natural and applied sciences and in all other sciences as well. The increase of information requires new-methods and *new approaches* to students' training and instruction.

The system of higher education in Russia is going through a *transitional period*. The main *objectives* of the reform are coordination of the national system of higher education with the European one and training highly-qualified specialists able to work at the level *up to the world standard*.

Higher education in Russia is provided by a great number of universities, institutes and academies. There are three departments at the universities and institutes of Russia: full-time, part-time and extramural departments. Part-time students have an opportunity to study without leaving their jobs. All *applicants* must take competitive exams if they want to enter a higher educational establishment.

Training specialists at our higher educational institutions combines theoretical studies with practical work and industrial training. Students have lectures and practical classes. They attend lectures on different subjects and take notes. During practical lessons they study the material of the lectures.

The academic year usually lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms. The first- and second-year students obtain detailed *instructions* in the fundamental sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry and drawing as well as computer engineering and a number of others. The *curricula* are enriched and broadened by instructions in such subjects as foreign languages, history and economics.

In the third year students get more advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their special interests, so to say, their major subject and take many courses in this subject. Specialized study and courses will help students to become specialists and prepare them for their future work.

After four years students will get a Bachelor's degree. Then the students may go on with their studies and in a year or two of further study and *research* get a Master's degree.

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and *skills* are developed, *values* are formed, and information is exchanged.

Notes on the Text

applicant [ˈæplɪkənt] – абитуриент

approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] – подходы

curriculum [kəˈrɪkjələm] (*pl. curricula*) – учебная программа

education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] – образование

the right to education – право на образование

explosion [ɪkˈsplɔʊzən] – взрыв

instruction [ɪnˈstrʌkʃən] – обучение, преподавание

objective [ˌɒbˈdʒektɪv] = purpose – цель

research [riˈsɜ:tʃ] – исследования

skills – умения, мастерство

transitional [trænˈzɪʃənəl] – переходный, промежуточный

up to the world standard – на уровне мирового стандарта

values [ˈvæljuːz] – ценности

Упражнение 2. Определите, являются ли данные утверждения
а) истинными; б) ложными; в) в тексте нет информации.
Прочитайте текст в подтверждение или опровержение.

1. The main objective of higher education is to provide the country with highly-qualified specialists.
2. The national system of higher education is changing now.
3. The purpose of the reform is to harmonize our system of higher education with the European one.
4. Every citizen of our country has the right to education, that's why higher education in Russia is free of charge.
5. Teaching specialists is based on lectures.
6. Specialization usually begins in the second year.
7. The Master's degree is the next after the Bachelor's degree.
8. Education is very important for the development of society.

Упражнение 3. Расскажите об образовании в России, используя слова и выражения из данного модуля и вопросы, данные ниже.

1. Who has the right to education?
2. What types of higher educational institutions are there in Britain?
3. What forms of tuition (обучение) are there?
4. Why do many people choose the part-time department?
5. What must applicants do if they want to enter a higher educational institution?
6. What does training specialists at the university combine?
7. How many terms is the academic year in Russia divided into?
8. What kind of subjects do students study in the first and the second years?
9. When does specialization begin?
10. How long is the course of studies?
11. What do students get after graduation?
12. What opportunity is there for the graduate who has received a Bachelor's degree?
13. Why do you want to get higher education?

MODULE II

OUR UNIVERSITY

1. Grammar: *Degrees of comparison; Types of questions; Passive Voice*
2. Vocabulary: *Our university*
3. Reading: *Berezniki Branch of Perm National Research
Politechnical University*
4. Speaking: *Telling and asking about the university*
5. Writing: *Informal letter*

1. GRAMMAR

Упражнение 1. Употребите нужную форму прилагательного, поставьте определенный артикль, где необходимо:

1. Moscow is (large) than Petersburg.
2. John is (short) than William.
3. Henry is (tall) of all.
4. This summer is (hot) than last summer.
5. December 22 is (short) day of the year.
6. This is (beautiful) house in the city.
7. He is (good) student in the group.
8. Which is (large) city in your country?
9. Mathematics is (difficult) for him than physics.
10. The Volga is one of the (long) rivers in the world.
11. January is (cold) than March.
12. Agatha Christie is one of (famous) English writers.
13. There were (many) students at the lecture today than yesterday.
14. The Assembly Hall is (large) room in our university.
15. Yesterday our team played football very badly. I think it was their (bad) match.
16. Their house in the country is (little) comfortable than their flat in the town.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения и словосочетания, обращая внимание на союзы сравнения:

1. It was not so warm as it is today.
2. I do not get up so early on Sunday as on weekdays.
3. Unit One is not so difficult as Unit Three.
4. She does not work at her English as much as she did last year.
5. Chemistry is not so interesting to him as mathematics.
6. As black as coal (уголь).
7. As heavy as lead (свинец).
8. As light as a feather (перо).
9. As wet as a fish.
10. He knows English better than you.
11. This book is more interesting than yours.
12. English is easier than Russian.
13. This flat is less comfortable than ours.
14. The more we study, the more we know.
The more we know, the more we forget.

The more we forget, the less we know.
The less we know, the less we forget.
The less we forget, the more we know.
So why study?

Упражнение 3.

А) Напишите степени сравнения от данных ниже прилагательных и наречий:
interesting, boring, easy, difficult, little, much, bad, calm, intensive, hard, good, large, well

В) Используйте подходящее по смыслу прилагательное или наречие в нужной форме:

1. I study at the _____ university in our town.
2. After I entered the university my life changed. Earlier my life was _____. Now it has become much _____ than before it.
3. Earlier I had _____ time and now I have _____ time than before.
4. At University we study _____ subjects but I like ... _____ of all.
5. Computing is _____ for me than English.
6. At (technical) school I took many exams. I passed mathematics _____ than other subjects.
7. It is _____ to take examinations at university than at school.
8. This term I study _____ than I did at (technical) school.
9. The _____ I study, the _____ I know.
10. After I graduate from the university my life will not be as _____ as now.

Упражнение 4. Укажите вариант с правильным порядком слов.

1. My grandfather likes _____.
 - a) to work every day in his garden
 - b) in his garden to work every day
 - c) to work in his garden every day
2. We _____ this test at the last lesson.
 - a) didn't write
 - b) not wrote
 - c) wrote not
3. _____ to the University by bus.
 - a) He goes usually
 - b) He usually goes
 - c) Usually he goes
4. _____ her homework in the evening?
 - a) Does she
 - b) She does
 - c) Does she do
5. _____ very tired after work.
 - a) I'm usually

- b) Usually I'm
c) I usually
6. _____ you will arrive _____.
a) At the airport ... at 10 p.m.
b) - - - ... at the airport at 10 p.m.
c) - - - ... at 10 p.m.at the airport .
7. _____ to the country _____?
a) You will go ... next Sunday?
b) Will you go ... next Sunday?
c) Will you go next Sunday ...?
8. _____ saw the news _____.
a) I yesterday ... on television.
b) I ... yesterday on television.
c) Yesterday I ... on television.
9. When _____ opened?
a) ... will the new exhibition be ...
b) ... will be the new exhibition ...
c) ... the new exhibition will be ...
10. There was a _____ forest near the village.
a) beautiful, large, old, pine
b) large, beautiful, pine, old
c) pine, old, beautiful, large

Упражнение 5. Напишите слова в правильном порядке так, чтобы получился вопрос.

1. fishing/ enjoy/ he/ does?
2. you/ at sports/ good/ are?
3. musical/ you/ do/ a/ instrument/ play?
4. next weekend/ here/ be/ you/ will?
5. a lot of/ there/ group / are/ in your/ students?
6. your/ the holidays/ plans/ are/ what/ for?
7. for the lesson/ come/ always/ do/ you/ late/ why?
8. last/ see/ a good film/ did/ when/ you?
9. the last/ how many/ passed/ examination/ well/ students?
10. to learn/ it/ will/ me/ how long/ French/ take?

Упражнение 6. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Will you be here next weekend?
a) no, I shan't;
b) no, I shalln't;
c) no, I'm not.
2. Are there a lot of students in your group?
a) yes, they are;
b) yes, they do;
c) yes, there are.

3. Did you go to bed late last night?
 - a) yes, I do;
 - b) yes, I did;
 - c) yes, I was.
4. Do you receive letters from your friends?
 - a) yes, they do;
 - b) yes, I am;
 - c) yes, I do.
5. He wasn't good at mathematics, was he?
 - a) yes, he wasn't;
 - b) no, he was;
 - c) no, he wasn't.
6. You like black coffee,
 - a) aren't you?
 - b) don't you?
 - c) do you?
7. There was nobody there,
 - a) was there?
 - b) wasn't there?
 - c) were they?
8. Your friends entered the Medical Academy,
 - a) didn't they?
 - b) did they?
 - c) weren't they?
9. Sam doesn't work hard,
 - a) doesn't he?
 - b) does he?
 - c) is he?
10. I'm busy,
 - a) aren't I?
 - b) don't I?
 - c) am not I?

Упражнение 7. Задайте вопрос к пропущенному члену предложения.

1. I like eating ... for breakfast.
What _____?
2. We usually go to ... for our holidays.
Where _____?
3. She played the ... as a child.
What _____?
4. ... people applied for this vacancy.
How many _____?
5. I will buy a ...
What _____?
6. My mother can ... really well.

- What _____?
7. They were late for school ... last week.
How many times _____?
8. After lunch you phoned ...
Who _____?
9. The ... usually examines the student.
Who _____?
10. We will be free
When _____?

Упражнение 8. Переведите предложения, определите форму сказуемого.

- a) 1. He told them an interesting story.
2. Will they show us a new film?
3. People don't read much at present.
- b) 1. The students are asked a lot of questions.
2. Was she visited by her friends last week?
3. You will not be received by the rector.

Упражнение 9. Поставьте глагол в скобках *Present Simple Active* или *Present Simple Passive*.

Example

Every hour the planet Earth travels (travel) 66,620 miles around the sun.
Eleven earthquakes are felt (feel) somewhere in the world.

**Look at what happens
in just 60 minutes!**

1. The world's population _____ (grow) by 9,300.
2. £75 million _____ (spend) on all kinds of weapons.
3. Your heart _____ (beat) 4,800 times.
4. Your hair _____ (grow) 0.18796mm.
5. 12,540,000 cans of Coca-Cola _____ (drink).
6. 916,500 McDonald's hamburgers _____ (eat).
7. 17,465 bottles of whisky _____ (produce) in Scotland.
8. 1,426,940 letters _____ (send).
9. The Pentagon in Washington _____ (receive) 8,300 telephone calls.
10. £558,000 worth of goods _____ (sell) in Harrods department store.
11. 12,000 passengers _____ (pass) through Heathrow airport.
12. 166 Volkswagen cars _____ (make) in Germany.

Упражнение 10. Употребите предлог *by* или *with*.

1. The lock was broken ____ a hammer.
2. This book was written ____ my favourite author.
3. The cake was decorated ____ icing (сахарная глазурь).
4. The tiger was shot ____ a gun.
5. Claire was shouted at ____ her teacher.

6. He was hit on the head _____ an umbrella.
7. The letter was written _____ a pencil.
8. He was waited for _____ his girl.

Упражнение 11. Поставьте глагол в скобках *Past Simple Active* или *Past Simple Passive*.

A: Did you visit many places when you were on holiday?

B: Well, on the first day we were taken (take) on a tour of the historic monuments by our guide.

A: Oh. Did you go everywhere with him?

B: No, we also 1) _____ (go) to some places by ourselves.

A: How 2) _____ you _____ (manage – удаваться) to travel to the other places?

B: We 3) _____ (advise) to hire a car, but we 4) _____ (choose) to travel on public transport because it is much cheaper.

A: How 5) _____ you _____ (know) which buses and trains to catch, though?

B: We 6) _____ (ask) at the tourist information centre and we 7) _____ (give) an excellent book which 8) _____ (tell) us everything we needed to know.

A: So, you enjoyed it then?

B: Oh, yes! We 9) _____ (have) a really great time!

Упражнение 12. Поставьте глагол в скобках *Past Simple Active* или *Past Simple Passive*.

A burglary 1) _____ (carry out) in the high street yesterday morning. Two men 2) _____ (enter) a jeweller's shop and 3) _____ (order) the assistant to hand over (передать) jewellery (ювелирные изделия) and money. The thieves 4) _____ (escape – ускользнуть) with jewellery worth £2,000, but 5) _____ (arrest) later, as they 6) _____ (try) to leave the country.

Упражнение 13. Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующем залоге и времени. **Обращайте внимание на порядок слов** в вопросе и отрицании!

1. An interesting problem (to discuss) at the last lecture.
2. We (to discuss) it next week.
3. The newspapers (to bring) usually in the morning.
4. The postman (to bring) newspapers four times a week.
5. When Perm State Technical University (to found)?
6. Who (to found) the Moscow University?
7. A new laboratory (to open) next week.
8. What subject they (to study) last year?
9. This experiment (not/ to complete) soon.
10. I (not/ to send) for the doctor.

Упражнение 14. Перефразируйте предложения, изменяя залог подчеркнутого глагола, но не меняя смысл высказывания.

1. The day before yesterday Tom Jenkins invited us to the restaurant.

2. The problem was discussed at the last conference, but they didn't take any decision.
3. What theme will you discuss at the next lesson?
4. When was the letter of recommendation sent by him?
5. Be careful! Special attention must be paid to the work with documents.
6. Peter is not allowed to go to parties because his mother thinks that he is too young for it.
7. Tomorrow we shall finish the work.
8. When does the nanny take the children to the park?
9. She looked after her little sister when her mother was at work.
10. This book is often referred to by our teacher.

Упражнение 15. Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующем залоге и времени. *Обращайте внимание на порядок слов!*

1. Why don't you answer when you (to ask).
2. We (to ask) again but nobody could answer us.
3. Why you (not / to send) the letter yesterday?
4. When you (to come) to see us again?
5. We (not / to have) classes at the weekend.
6. Special subjects (not/ to study) in the first year.
7. Yesterday three trains (to cancel – отменять) at this station.
8. Where the next Winter Olympic Games (to hold – проводить)?

Упражнение 16. Переведите предложения и задайте вопрос к подчеркнутому слову.

1. He was listened to with great attention.
2. The documents were sent for a week ago.
3. This article is much spoken about.
4. This book is often referred to.
5. He worked hard on his new novel.
6. The work of this student was paid attention to.
7. The child was looked for everywhere.
8. She looked through the morning newspapers at breakfast.
9. The children will be taken care of by their aunt.
10. I can always rely on my friends.

Упражнение 17. Переведите предложения и задайте вопрос так, чтобы подчеркнутые слова были ответом на вопрос.

1. In the USA, elections for President are held every four years.
2. They attentively looked at the picture of this painter.
3. The doctor was sent for five minutes ago.
4. The teacher often speaks to the parents of this boy about his behaviour.
5. This material will be worked on at the next lesson.

2. VOCABULARY

Упражнение 1. Выучите слова по теме «Наш университет».

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| to award [ə`wo:d] | присуждать |
| to award the status [`steitəs] (of) | присуждать статус |

to carry out [ˈkæri aut]	проводить, осуществлять
to combine [kəmˈbaɪn]	сочетать
to confer [kənˈfə:]	присуждать, присваивать
to confer the rank	присваивать звание
to develop [diˈveləp]	развивать
to be located	быть расположенным
to equip [iˈkwɪp]	оборудовать
to hold [həʊld]	держат; устраивать (<i>мероприятие</i>)
to hold a conference	проводить конференцию
to include [ɪnˈklu:d]	включать в себя
to organize [ˈo:ɡənaɪz]	организовывать
to reorganize	реорганизовывать, преобразовывать
to research [riˈsə:tʃ]	исследовать, изучать
to take part (in)	принимать участие
to train [treɪn]	готовить, обучать
to transform [trænsˈfɔ:m]	преобразовывать
assistant professor [əˈsɪstənt prəˈfesə]	старший преподаватель
chair [tʃeə]	кафедра
competition [ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən]	конкурс, соревнование
dean [di:n]	декан
development	развитие
education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn]	образование
additional professional education	дополнительное профессиональное образование
educational consulting point	образовательно-консультационный пункт
general technical faculty	общетехнический факультет
industrial enterprise [ɪnˈdʌstriəlˈentəpraɪz]	промышленное предприятие
instructor [ɪnˈstrʌktə]	преподаватель вуза (ассистент)
leisure time [ˈleɪzəˈtaɪm]	свободное время
professor [prəˈfesə]	профессор
research	исследование, исследовательская работа
research laboratory	исследовательская лаборатория
scientific [ˈsaɪənˈtɪfɪk]	научный
scientific activity	научная деятельность
scientific conference	научная конференция
scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst]	ученый
skill level improvement	повышение квалификации
specialist [ˈspeʃəlɪst]	специалист
Student Council [ˈkaʊnsəl]	студсовет
event [ɪˈvent]	мероприятие
sports events	спортивные мероприятия

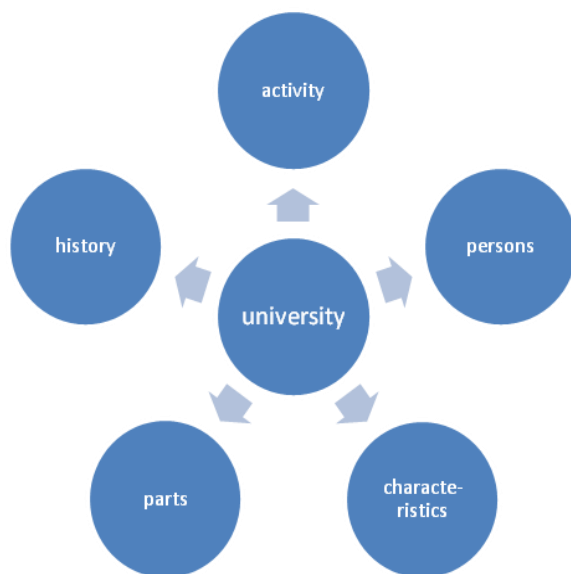
Упражнение 2. А) Подберите синонимы к данным ниже словам:
to award, to reorganize, to instruct, to be situated, to participate

Б) Назовите однокоренные слова к данным ниже словам
science, special, to develop

В) Прочитайте определение и скажите, о ком (о чем) идет речь.

- 1) a university teacher lower in rank than an assistant professor;
- 2) the chief administrative official of a college or university faculty;
- 3) time free from work, for relaxation, etc.;
- 4) a person who studies or practises any of the sciences or who uses scientific methods;
- 5) the head of a university;
- 6) a person who specializes in a particular area of activity;
- 7) an institution of higher education having authority to award bachelors' and higher degrees;
- 8) the principal lecturer or teacher in a field of learning at a university or college.

Упражнение 3. Распределите данные выше слова по соответствующим ассоциативным группам.



3. READING

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на слова и выражения, выделенные курсивом.

BEREZNIKI BRANCH OF PERM NATIONAL RESEARCH POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Our Branch *is located* in the second largest industrial city of Perm Krai. There are a lot of *industrial enterprises* in Berezniki, Uralkaliy, Azot, Avisma, Soda being the largest of them. K. Paustovsky, a famous Russian writer, called our

city the «Republic of Chemistry». Our Branch *trains specialists* for industrial enterprises both of our city and other cities of Vercknekamye.

Let's remember the main steps of the *development*.

In 1958 an *educational consulting point* was opened in Berezniki. 3 teachers began to work with 150 extramural students.

In 1963 the educational consulting centre *was reorganized* into the *General Technical faculty*. From 1963 to 1983 the *Dean* of the Faculty was Assistant Professor R.A. Kozlova.

In 1981 the first *chairs were organized* at the part-time department of the faculty.

In 1983 the General Technical faculty *was transformed* into the Branch of Perm State Polytechnical Institute. The first *research laboratories were equipped*. The first Director of the Branch was Professor B.A Overin.

In 1992 Perm Polytechnical Institute *was conferred the rank* of State Technical University.

In 1993 the full-time department *was organized* at the Branch.

In 2008 our Branch celebrated its 50th Anniversary.

During 50 years the Branch had prepared over 9,000 *diplomaed specialists*, many of them are currently the main body of managers of the enterprises and organizations of Vercknekamye.

In 2009 PSTU *was awarded the status of* a National Research Politechnical University. At present PNRPU is a modern innovation technical university, comparable with world's university centres and our Branch is an integrated part of it.

At present there are 3 departments at the Branch: the full-time, part-time and extramural departments.

Our Branch has 6 *chairs* which annually *train* 2,000 students in different spheres: Economics, Management, Computer Science and Computer Engineering, Mechanical engineering, Industrial automation, Chemical Technology, Environmental Protection, Underground Natural Resources Field Development, Power Supply, Industrial and Civil Engineering.

During the last 10 years new laboratories *have been equipped* at our Branch, innovative systems of teaching process have been *developed*, and educational buildings have been repaired.

The branch has a modern material and technical basis and the computing centre. Net, multimedia and modern information technologies are applied in the teaching process.

Now the staff *includes* 50 *professors, assistant professors* and *instructors*. They actively *combine* teaching with scientific activity. *Carrying out researches* as well as grants is an important direction of *scientific activity* of the Branch.

There is a Centre of *additional professional education* at the Berezniki Branch of PNRPU which realizes and *organizes* the programs of *skill level improvement*. Annually over 1,000 specialists from *enterprises* of Berezniki are *trained* in the Centre.

The Branch is a *research* organization in Berezniki. Every year *scientific conferences* of young *scientists* are held in our Branch where both young instructors and students take part. Besides the Branch has close *scientific contacts* with other branches in our city.

Our students take part and win prizes in competitions in different areas.

Our students annually take part in festivals and *competitions* in Berezniki and Perm. The *Student Council* organizes *leisure time* of our students who *take part* in discos, *competitions* such as Students' Spring, KVN-Club, different *sports events*. Many of the students are experienced tourists.

Упражнение 2. Выпишите в тезисной форме основные этапы в истории нашего филиала.

1958 – 1992 –

1963 – 1993 –

1981 – 2009 –

1983 –

Упражнение 3. Выпишите в тезисной форме основные данные о нашем филиале (например, количество студентов, специальности и т.п.)

Упражнение 4. Найдите в тексте все сказуемые в форме *Simple, Passive Voice*.

Упражнение 5. Используя текст, составьте план вашего рассказа о нашем филиале и подготовьте сообщение.

4. SPEAKING

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте интервью и дополните недостающие фразы.

An English students' delegation is on a visit at your university. The head of the delegation would like to learn more about your educational institution. The Dean of the full-time department is answering his questions.

- I'd like to learn more about your university. May I ask you some questions?
- Yes, of course. What are you interested in?
- Is it the only higher educational institution in your town?
- Of course not. ... But our branch is the oldest higher educational institution in our town ... All the other higher educational institutions appeared in our town much later.
- I see. And what specialists ...?
- We train specialists for industrial enterprises of our town, for example, mechanical engineers, production engineers and some other specialists. Some years ago we
- What forms of tuition ...?
- ...
- Your university is rather large, isn't it? ...?

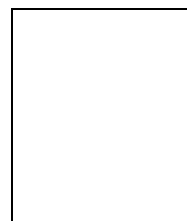
- About 2000 students, but most of them These are people who combine work and study.
- ... ?
- ...
- Thank you very much for your information. Could we look round?
- Certainly. Our students will show you all you want.

Упражнение 2. А) Продумайте 5 вопросов, которые представители зарубежной делегации могли бы задать о Вашем университете.
 Б) Продумайте 5 вопросов, которые Вы хотели бы задать директору нашего филиала (декану вашего отделения).

5. WRITING

Упражнение 1. Изучите написание адреса в почтовой открытке и выполните задание ниже.

Dear Mum and Dad,
 We arrived in Cancun last week and it's fantastic!
 The weather is really hot and we're very tanned.
 Our hotel is on the beach and there's a great restaurant next to it. Mexican food is wonderful!
 Tomorrow we're going scuba diving and we're very excited.
 Give our love to the children.
 Love,
 Donna and Andrew



- 1) Mr & Mrs Brownlow
- 2) 16 Addison Road
- 3) Manchester
- 4) M67 T14
- 5) Great Britain

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на открытке с тем, что она обозначает.

- a) the street name in the mailing address;
- b) the ZIP Code in the mailing address;
- c) the town/city the letter comes from;
- d) the addressee.

Упражнение 2. Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает. Помните, что адрес отправителя находится в верхнем левом углу.

New Jersey Power Company 5695 South 23 Road (1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887	(3) Mr. Frederick Wolf Director of Marketing (4) Smith Printing Company 590 (5) Sixth Avenue Milwaukee, (6) WI 53216
--	--

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

- a) the street name in the mailing address;
- b) the town the letter comes from;
- c) the ZIP Code in the mailing address;
- d) the addressee;
- e) the ZIP Code in the return address;
- f) the addressee’s company name.

Упражнение 3. Вы хотите написать своему другу Andreas Brown, который живет в городе Стейкфорд (Stakeford), графство Беркшир (Berkshire). Его адрес: улица Wilkinson Drive, дом 89. Почтовый индекс ST9 901. Заполните конверт, не забудьте написать обратный адрес.

Упражнение 4. Изучите фразы, которые часто встречаются в неофициальном (личном) письме и общий план письма.

Informal language for greeting, e.g.

Hi Enrico; Hello Enrico; Dear Enrico

Informal language for ending, e.g.

Love, Gaby; Lots of love, Goby; All the best, Gaby

General Plan

- 1. Give your general news.
I’ve got so much/ lots of news to tell you.
- 2. Give your news in detail.
- 3. Ask for your friend’s news.
I’d like/love to know what you are doing.
It would be great to hear your news/ from you.
Please write/ email me soon.

Упражнение 4. Используя данную ниже форму, напишите письмо своему зарубежному другу и расскажите о своем университете, студенческой жизни и предстоящей сессии. Спросите его о его университете.

..... (greeting)

(1) *Things are different for me now.*

(2)

(3)

..... (ending)

MODULE III HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Grammar: *Pronouns; Model verbs and their equivalents; Grammar review*
2. Vocabulary: *Higher education*
3. Reading: *Higher education in Great Britain*
4. Speaking: *Comparing higher education in GB and in Russia*
5. Writing: *Official letter*

1. GRAMMAR

Упражнение 1. Используйте соответствующее личное местоимение.

1. I have a good friend. I often visit _____ .
2. I want to read. Please give _____ this book.
3. I have a dog. I walk with _____ .
4. I have a small sister. I play with _____ .
5. The teacher asks _____ and we answer.
6. He has friends in other towns. He writes _____ letters.

Упражнение 2. Используйте вместо существительных соответствующее личное местоимение.

1. At Christmas _____ (friends) often give _____ (Mary) presents.
2. _____ (Mary) likes _____ (her friends).
3. _____ (the bird) is singing lovely.
4. We feel so lonely, stay with _____ .
5. _____ (my sister and I) don't like to walk _____ (our dog).
6. – Who is speaking?
– It's _____, Ann.
7. Where are my note-books? Has anybody seen _____?
8. _____ (your brother and you) spend too much time watching TV.
9. Is Jack at home? Can I speak to _____ ?

Упражнение 3. Используйте соответствующее притяжательное местоимение.

1. I and my brother have a dog. It is _____ dog.
2. You are a student, aren't you? Where is _____ institute?
3. She is a famous writer. _____ books are always interesting.
4. He has a sister. _____ sister's name is Ann.
5. It is my dog. _____ name is Jim.
6. Tom and Nick are students. _____ friends are students too.
7. We live in Berezniki. _____ town is a big industrial centre.
8. He has a brother. _____ brother works at a plant.
9. Helen is married. _____ husband is a manager.
10. Have you got a telephone? Give me _____ telephone number.
11. My small sister plays with a doll. _____ name is Jane.
12. Who are these people on the photo? – They are _____ son, _____ wife and _____ child.

Упражнение 4. Употребите *its* или *it's* в зависимости от смысла высказывания.

1. The car is nice to drive, but I don't like _____ colour.
2. This town is wonderful. _____ got lots of shops!
3. I'm staying at home today because _____ cold.
4. Let's go in here. _____ my favourite restaurant.
5. A bird has built _____ nest in our garden.
6. The company I work for has changed _____ name.

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски соответствующим притяжательным местоимением.

1. A: Have you met _____ new neighbours yet?
B: No. I've seen _____ children in the garden.
2. A: You took _____ coat home last night.
B: I know, I'm sorry. I thought it was _____ because they're both black.
3. A: What's wrong with Rosie?
B: Oh, she's been having problems with _____ back recently.
4. A: James is doing well at school.
B: I know. _____ teacher says he's very advanced for his age.
5. A: Is this bag _____ ?
B: Oh, yes, thank you. I nearly forgot it.
6. A: Julie and Frank are so lucky. _____ house is beautiful.
B: Yes, and it's so much bigger than _____. I envy them.
7. A: I like _____ shirt. It's like Sandra's.
B: Actually, it is _____. I borrowed it from her yesterday.
8. A: Why did you lend Tom _____ car?
B: Because _____ is being repaired at the moment.

Упражнение 6. Прочтите информацию и заполните пропуски в диалоге соответствующим личным или притяжательным местоимением.

John, Jane, Mike and Betty are brothers and sisters. John and Jane are single. Mike and Betty are married. Mike's wife is Maggie. Bob is Betty's husband. Their father, Mr. Smith is dead. They are going to divide everything that is left after his death: the house, a car, apple trees, pictures, books and a canary.

- John: The house is _____. _____ am going to have _____ .
- Jane: Bob and Betty are fond of gardening. Let _____ have the apple-trees.
- Betty: Mike is a good driver. Let _____ give the car to _____.
It is going to be _____ car.
- Mike: Maggie and I, _____ are crazy about art. Give _____ the pictures.
- Bob: Betty is a great reader. _____ is fond of books. Give the books to _____.
John: But what about _____, Jane? What are _____ going to have?
What is going to be _____ ?
- Jane: The canary, _____ think.

Упражнение 7. Переведите местоимения в скобках, определите вид местоимения.

1. (Его) friends love (его).
2. (Эта) book is interesting. (Я) know (её) author.
(Её) books are always interesting.
(Я) can give (её) to (вам) for (несколько) days.
3. (Их) university is not far from (моего) house.
I often see (их).
4. (Они) told (нам) about (своем) university and (его) history.
5. (Они) made (эти) experiments (сами).
6. (Я) translated (ту) article (сама).
7. (Я) take (свой) dictionary, and (вы) – (свой).
8. (Он) hasn't got (никаких) questions to (ко мне).

Упражнение 8. Сравните значение модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов. Переведите данные примеры.

<p>CAN Физическая/умственная возможность. I can play the piano. She can speak Finnish. He can lift this heavy box.</p>
<p>COULD Форма прошедшего времени от can. My aunt could speak five languages.</p>
<p>BE ABLE TO Успешно завершившееся действие, (на русский язык часто переводится «могу, смог, смогу»).</p> <p>Although it was snowing I was able to cover the distance of 3,000 meters in 15 minutes. It is hard but we are able to solve the problems. The computer will be able to solve this equation.</p>
<p>MUST Необходимость/долженствование (часто от самого говорящего). You must know the truth.</p>
<p>HAVE TO Необходимость/долженствование (возникшее в силу обстоятельств). I often have to work on Sundays.</p>
<p>DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO I don't have to go to the Institute on Saturdays. He doesn't have to wait for us if he is busy.</p>
<p>HAD TO Необходимость/долженствование в прошлом, на русский язык часто переводится «пришлось»; вопросительные и отрицательные формы образуются при помощи <i>did</i></p> <p>We had to work much last Friday. Did you have to wear a uniform at your office? – Yes, I did.</p>

The weather was fine yesterday, so I didn't have to put on a warm coat.
<p>SHOULD Совет/пожелание. You shouldn't read so much here. It's dark I don't think he should swim so much. The water is cold.</p>
<p>MAY Предположение с невысокой степенью уверенности. It may rain in the evening. Sam may break this expensive vase. Разрешение (официально/формально). May I help you?</p>
<p>MIGHT Предположение с невысокой степенью уверенности. She might be speaking over the telephone now.</p>
<p>BE ALLOWED TO Разрешение The students are allowed to work in the laboratory.</p>

Упражнение 9. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов:

1. You may go there, I don't mind. 2. You can walk there, it is quite near. 3. You cannot go there: you don't know the address. 4. You need not go there: I can ring them up. 5. You must not go there: it's dangerous. 6. You should go there: they are waiting for you. 7. Will you be able to speak to him tomorrow? 8. I could not remember the address, and I had to ring up my friend. 9. I shall have to stay at home these days. 10. I was allowed to stay at home. 11. You will not have to wait for him. 12. We decided that everybody was to take part in the concert. 13. The text was easy. I was able to translate it. 14. I was to learn this poem by Wednesday. 15. He was allowed to use this device. 16. They were to meet at the station. 17. The lift was out of order and we had to walk up. 18. Must I do this work today? – No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow.

Упражнение 10. Заполните пропуски, используя подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол или эквивалент: (*must, have to, should, can, could, be able to, may, be allowed to*).

- All of us ... be in time for classes.
- I live far from the Institute and I ... get up early.
- Will you ... have lunch with me tomorrow?
- You ... go out.
- ... I take your pen?
- I ... not go to the stadium with them last night because I ... revise grammar rules for the test.
- Please, send them the message. – Oh, ... I do it now?
- You ... take a taxi if you don't want to be late for the concert.
- He ... to enter the concert hall after the third bell.

Упражнение 11. Просмотри информацию для студентов и перепиши пронумерованные предложения, используя *can, can't, may not, / mustn't, have to, don't have to/ needn't*. Используйте все возможные варианты.

Remember:

don't (doesn't) have to / needn't – it isn't necessary to do smth

can't / mustn't / may not – you are not allowed

Example: Don't park in the teachers' car park.

Students can't/ may not/ mustn't park in the teachers' car park.

Brindsley College
INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

- 1 Don't smoke in the college building.
- 2 (Smoking is possible in the garden.)
- 3 Don't bring food or drinks into the classrooms.
- 4 (It is possible to get coffee and tea in the college café.)
- 5 Show an identify card when you come into the college.
- 6 Don't use mobile phones during the lessons.
- 7 Using the computers in the library is possible in the evenings.
- 8 (It isn't necessary to pay to use the computers.)
- 9 Bring a pen and some paper to lessons.
- 10 (But it isn't necessary to bring a dictionary.)

Упражнение 12. Расскажите о своей работе, используя данные выражения:

I have to .../ must .../ don't have to .../ can .../ can't .../ mustn't ...

- ... be late for office hours
- ... wear a uniform for work
- ... visit customers
- ... smoke in the office
- ... have one hour for lunch
- ... do paper work (promptly)
- ... speak English in the company
- ... be ready to do overtime work
- ... control myself
- ... use my mobile phone at work

Упражнение 13. Заполните пропуски, используя данные модальные глаголы (эквиваленты) в правильной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1 – can	a. I think you ... help her.
2 – to be able to	b. This play ... be good. It's much spoken about.
3 – should	c. We ... go to the country if it doesn't rain.
4 – may	d. I ... stay at home yesterday as I was tired.
5 – must	e. He ... speak five languages.
6 – had to	f. Despite traffic jams I ... be on time for my lecture.

Упражнение 14. Перепиши предложения, используя *should(n't)*, *can('t)* или *(don't) have to*:

Example:

It's a good idea to join a gym if you want to get fit.

You should join a gym if you want to get fit.

1. In the UK it is necessary to wear seatbelts (ремень безопасности) in the back of a car. – In the UK you ...
2. It's possible for me to do my homework while I watch TV. – I ...
3. It's a good idea to go to Germany to improve your German. – You ...
4. It's necessary to show your students card to get a reduction (скидка). – You ...
5. It's not necessary to drive me to the airport. I'll get a taxi. – You ...
6. It's not a good idea to drink coffee just before you go to bed. – You ...
7. It's not possible for me to finish this report today. – I ...
8. It's a good idea to buy our tickets earlier. – We ...
9. It isn't necessary to pay for children. – You ...
10. She needs to do her exam again. – She ...
11. Is it possible for me to go home now? – ... I ... home now?
12. Is it necessary to read this book? – Do we ... ?
13. Is it necessary for me to leave? – ... I ... leave?

Упражнение 15. Перефразируйте данные ниже предложения всеми возможными способами.

1. *I advice you* to buy this book.
2. *It isn't necessary for him to* take the exam again.
3. *I'm sure Terry isn't* at the office.
4. *It is possible that Janet will* call me this evening.
5. *You aren't allowed to* eat and drink in the classroom.
6. *We are obliged to* (вынужденный) clock in (начинать работу) at 8.30.
7. *I'm sure the boys weren't* upset with the results.
8. *Would you like me to* do anything to help?
9. *Perhaps we will* go for a picnic on Sunday afternoon.
10. *Sam managed* (суметь) *to* reach the top of the mountain after climbing for several hours.
11. *How about* throwing a party on your birthday?
12. *It was necessary for John to* attend the seminar.
13. *They are obliged to* go to a meeting every day.
14. *How about* visiting some friends on Saturday?

Упражнение 16. Переведите предложения. Назовите предложения, в которых речь идет о запланированном действии.

1. I often have to go to the library.
2. The question is to be discussed at the conference.
3. What are we to do next?
4. Do you have to get up early?
5. I had to wait for him?

6. He is to be back in an hour.
7. Who is to make the report?

Упражнение 17. Переведи вопросы, обращая внимание на то, чем выражено сказуемое. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many credit tests and exams are you to take this term?
2. Which of the exams will be most difficult for you?
3. Will you be able to pass all your tests and exams?
4. Will you be allowed to use cribs?
5. Will you prepare yourself for examinations?
6. How much time will it take you to get ready for one examination?
7. Will you be able to pass all your exams well?
8. Will you be able to pass any of your tests and exams in advance?
9. How many times will you be allowed to repeat the same examination?
10. Will you have to take any of the examinations or credit tests several times?
11. When will you take your last examination?
12. What will you do when you pass all exams?

2. VOCABULARY

Упражнение 1. Выучите слова по теме «Высшее образование». Составьте предложения с этими словами.

college [ˈkɒliɪdʒ]	колледж (<i>в составе университета или самостоятельное высшее учебное заведение</i>)
department [diˈpɑ:tmənt]	отделение
faculty [ˈfækəlti]	факультет
former polytechnic [ˈfɔ:mə,pɒliˈteknik]	бывший политехнический институт
full-time study	дневное обучение
hall of residence	общежитие
grant [gra:nt]	стипендия (<i>выплачивается студентам из средств государственного бюджета или местных органов власти</i>)
higher education	высшее образование
Local Education Authority [ˈləʊkəl,edjuˈkeɪʃn o:ˈθɒrɪti]	местный комитет по образованию
on the basis of "A" level results	на основе результатов экзаменов продвинутого уровня
postgraduate degree [ˌpəʊstˈgrædʒuɪt diˈɡri:]	ученая степень (выше бакалавра)
tutor [ˈtju:tə]	руководитель группы студентов, наставник
tutorial system	система наставничества
undergraduate course	базовый университетский курс
to accept [əkˈsept] = to admit	принимать, зачислять
to award (for smth)	присуждать (за что-либо)
to cover [ˈkʌvə]	покрывать

to cover the cost (of smth)	покрывать расходы на что-либо
to deal [di:l] with	иметь дело, касаться
to differ [ˈdɪfə]	отличаться; различаться
to divide [diˈvaɪd] (into)	делить
to introduce [ˌɪntrəˈdju:s]	вводить, внедрять
to introduce a system of loans	ввести систему займов
to pay	платить
to pay back	выплатить деньги; вернуть деньги
to provide	обеспечивать
to receive	получать
to take ... years	занимать ... лет
<i>living expenses</i>	<i>стоимость проживания</i>
<i>to make a contribution</i>	<i>сделать пожертвование</i>
	<i>зд.: возместить часть расходов</i>

3. READING

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на слова, выделенные курсивом.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Higher education in Great Britain is provided by a great number of *universities and polytechnics*. There are about 50 *universities* in the country. They are divided into three *types*: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century universities such as London and Manchester universities, and the new universities. *The new universities* are divided into various faculties, e.g. the faculty of science, faculty of social and economic studies. In each faculty there may be a number of departments dealing with separate subjects. Some years ago there were also *polytechnics* (now universities). After graduating from a polytechnic a student got a degree, but it was not a university degree. 30 former polytechnics were given university status in 1992. There are not only universities in Britain but also 350 *colleges* and *institutes of higher education* (some of which train teachers or professions connected with medicine). There is a competition to get into the best universities. They *accept* students mainly *on the basis of* their “A” level results.

The rules of teaching process differ from university to university. The *teaching* is based on the *tutorial system* as well as lectures. Each student has a *tutor*. He decides what lectures the students must attend, recommends books for reading, discusses and criticizes their written works. All *lectures* and *examinations* for all students are organized by the University authorities.

The *academic year* in Britain is divided into three *terms*, which usually run from October to December, from January to March and from April to June. *Undergraduate courses* normally *take* three *years* of full-time study, although a number of subjects take longer, including foreign languages (where courses include a year abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are 5-7 years. After these years of studies and successful final examinations the students get their first *degree* B.A. – Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. – *Bachelor of Science*. There are various

postgraduate degrees, including Master and Doctor of Philosophy. The last two are awarded for research in arts and sciences.

At present, students who have been accepted by universities or other institutions of higher education receive a *grant* from their Local Education Authority, which covers the cost of the course, and may cover living expenses (accommodation, transport and food). This *grant depends* on the income of parents. Parents with higher incomes are expected to make a contribution. Until 1990 the grant did not have to be paid back, but now a system of loans has been introduced. That is why most students are to work. But students don't usually have a job during term time because lectures and tutorials (small groups) are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings or during their vacation.

Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence.

Упражнение 2. Определите, являются ли данные утверждения

а) истинными;

б) ложными;

в) в тексте нет информации.

1. All types of higher educational institutions can be divided into three *types*: the old universities, the 19th century universities, and the new universities.
2. Students have to take A-level exams to enter a university.
3. The task of a tutor is to help the student in his or her studies.
4. Engineering courses are usually longer than a usual course.
5. Bachelor's degree is the lowest degree which a British student can get.
6. The grant paid by the Local Education Authority must cover the cost of the course.
7. The grant has to be paid back.

4. SPEAKING

Упражнение 1. Сравните высшее образование в Великобритании и России по плану:

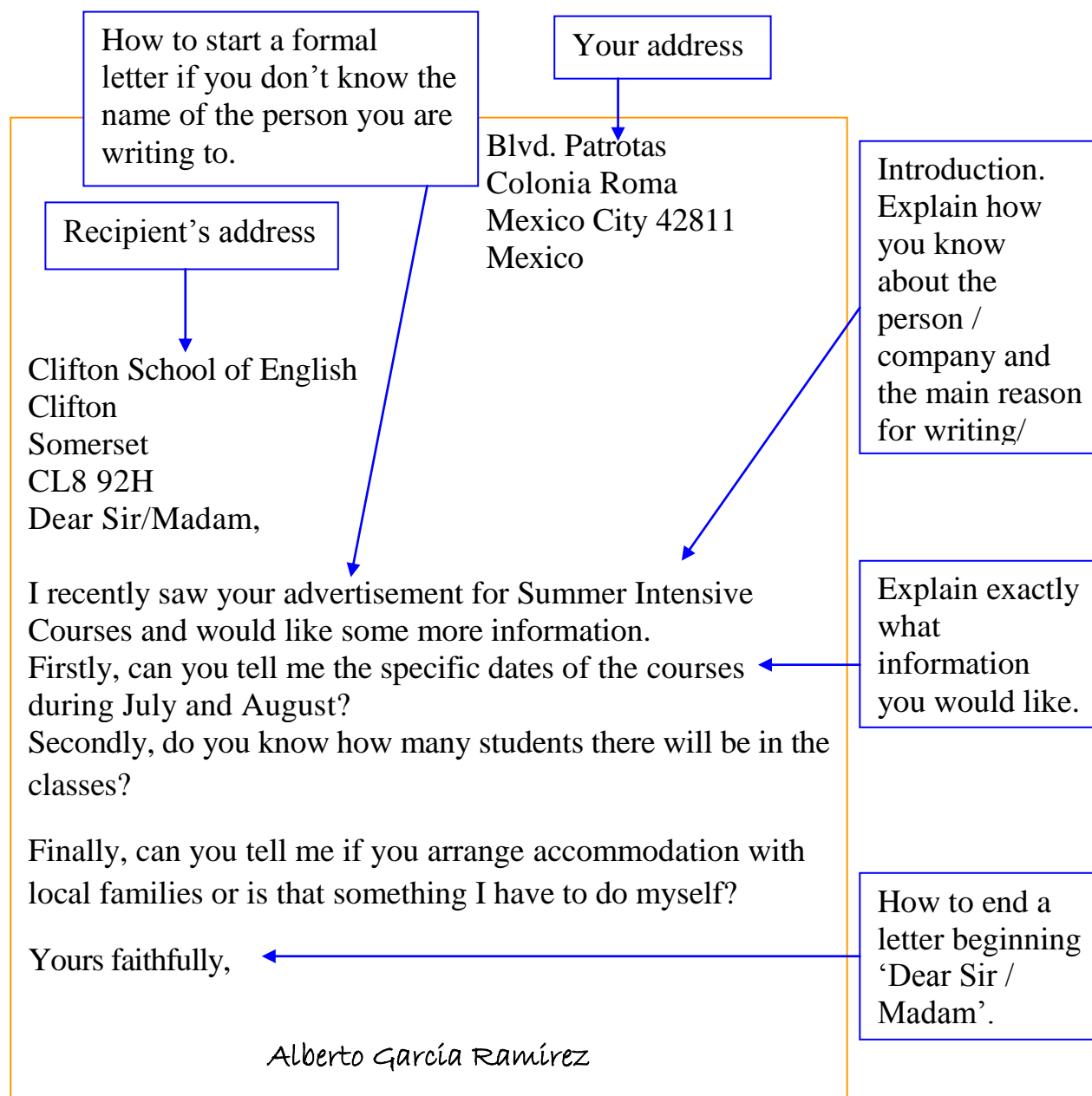
- 1) types of higher educational establishments;
- 2) enrolment requirements;
- 3) characteristic feature of teaching process;
- 4) academic year;
- 5) length of courses;
- 6) degrees;
- 7) grants.

5. WRITING

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте данное ниже письмо и ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why is Alberto writing this letter?
2. What three things does he want to know?
3. What kind of letter is it (informal/formal)?

Упражнение 2. Назовите основные компоненты письма. Обратите внимание на расположение адреса отправителя и получателя.



Упражнение 3. Посмотрите на фразы, данные ниже. К какой части письма они могут относиться?


1. *I recently saw your advertisement in The Times.*
2. *Could you tell me how long the course lasts?*
3. *I'd like to know more about the job.*
4. *I'd be grateful if you could send me some information about your courses.*
5. *Could you send me a brochure about the courses your college offers?*

Упражнение 4. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке.

1)	Dear Mr Sawyer,
2)	6 Pine Estate, Bedford Road, Bristol, UB28 12BP Telephone 9036 174369 Fax 9036 36924 6 August 2005
3)	Thank you for your letter. I am afraid that we have a problem with your order. Unfortunately, the manufacturers of the part you wish to order have advised us that they cannot supply it until November. Would you prefer us to supply a substitute, or would you rather wait until the original parts are again available?
4)	James Sawyer, Sales Manager, Electro Ltd, Perry Road Estate, Oxbridge UN54 42KF.
5)	I look forward to hearing from you. Yours sincerely, Simon Tramp Sales Manager

Упражнение 5. Посмотрите на рекламное объявление, данное ниже. Напишите официальное письмо в университет с целью получения дополнительной информации.

TRAYBRIDGE UNIVERSITY



Traybridge University is located in a beautiful part of the UK. We now offer students money to study some of our courses. Study and earn at the same time!

For enquiries and to request a brochure, please write to:
The Admissions Department
Traybridge University
Traybridge
TRB5 H8P

where exactly?

how much?

which courses?

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

При выполнении контрольных работ рекомендуется ознакомиться с грамматическим справочником, расположенным в конце пособия, а также рекомендуемыми учебными пособиями.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу №1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику:

1. **Артикли**, их значение и употребление, отсутствие артикля.
2. **Имя существительное**. Образование **множественного** числа. Притяжательный падеж существительного. Выражение падежных отношений с помощью предлогов. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.
3. **Имя прилагательное**. **Степени сравнения** имен прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции типа *as...as...*, *not so...as...*, *much more interesting*, *twice large as...*, *the more...the less*.
8. **Наречия**. Наречия неопределенного времени (*usually, sometimes, etc.*) и их место в предложении. Наречия *many / much, a lot of; a little / a few, some, little / few* и их употребление.
9. **Глагол**. Форма настоящего (*Present*), прошедшего (*Past*) и будущего (*Future*) времен группы *Indefinite/Simple* действительного залога изъявительного наклонения. Спряжение глаголов **to be, to have** в **Present, Past, Future Indefinite**. Речевой оборот **there is/are** во временах *Present, Past, Future Indefinite*.
10. Простое распространенное предложение. Прямой порядок слов **повествовательного** предложения, обратный порядок слов **вопросительного** предложения. Пять типов вопросительных предложений: общий вопрос, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный, вопрос к подлежащему. Структура **отрицательного** предложения.
11. **Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия**. Выражение будущего времени в придаточных предложениях времени и условия.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Употребите в данных предложениях артикль (определенный, неопределенный, нулевой). Переведите предложения.

1. Yesterday I found ____ wallet in the street.
2. Look out of ____ window! What is going on outside?
3. ____ water is necessary for our life.

4. Who is _____ journalist among you?
5. _____ Europe and _____ Asia make one continent.
6. _____ United Kingdom includes _____ Great Britain and _____ Northern Ireland.

Задание 2. Употребите существительное, данное в скобках во множественном числе. Переведите предложения.

1. What do you need these _____ (box) for?
2. _____ (child) are flowers of life.
3. We study different interesting _____ (phenomenon) at _____ (lecture) on physics.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. This instrument is a key tool of the atomic age and is used for studying radioactivity.
2. Bad weather conditions make pilots switch over to automatic control.
3. Joint efforts of people throughout the world make it possible to achieve some progress in environment protection.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, то есть 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.
1. The teacher points at the blackboard when he wants to explain something.
 2. Computers and lasers are widely used at plants and factories.
 3. Great changes in people's lives and work were brought about by the scientific and technological progress.
 4. The electronic industry produces several types of minicomputers.

Задание 5. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. The Americans say that in the USA the buildings are taller, the cigars are longer, the cars are bigger and the girls are prettier than anywhere in the world.
2. If you make half-hour breaks while getting ready for your exams your brain will work much more efficiently.
3. The sooner you take your medicine the better you will feel.
4. This room is not so comfortable as that one on the first floor.

Задание 6. Употребите прилагательное в скобках в правильной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. The traffic is _____ (heavy) downtown than on this road, especially during rush hours.
2. Tim is not at all talkative; he always keeps his thoughts to himself. He is _____ (reserved) guy I've ever met.
3. The problem was _____ (serious) than we expected.
4. Henry is not _____ (tall) as his elder brother Bob.
5. I earn _____ (little) money than he does.

Задание 7. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It was difficult to translate the text without a dictionary.
2. They had no lectures last week.
3. During the course of study our students will carry out their practical work in well-equipped laboratories.
4. At higher schools specialization generally begins in the third year.

Задание 8. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной форме. Обратите внимание на порядок слов. Переведите предложения.

1. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she _____ (to finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
2. _____ Jane Smith _____ English? (to speak)
3. They can't go out because they _____ rain-coats and umbrellas. (not / to have)
4. _____ Diana _____ to the party tomorrow? (to come)
5. If I _____ (to see) him tomorrow, I _____ (to speak) to him.

Задание 9. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America, commonly called the United States or simply America, is a federal republic comprising 50 states and the District of Columbia. The total area is 9.4 mln. sq. km. The United States today hold the leading position in the world. The USA is situated in the southern part of North America and is washed by the Atlantic ocean in the east and the Pacific ocean in the west. The Atlantic Ocean is of great importance to the USA for its sea communications with Europe, Africa and South America. The largest ports are on the Atlantic Coast.

The Americans are really a nation of nations, and the USA is the country where all principal languages are spoken. The United States of America is a federation of states which was established by the Constitution in 1787. Each state has its own government and its own capital city. The Federal Government is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial, and these three branches are represented respectively by Congress, the President and the Supreme Court. In other words, all legislative powers are vested in a Congress of the United

States, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds office for 4 years.

The USA has large reserves of all the more widely used minerals except tin. The country produces enough of some minerals to meet all its own needs and to ship to other countries as well. The American West occupies 40 per cent of US territory and has 17 per cent of the population, produces 14 per cent of crude oil, and 10 per cent of natural gas. It ranks first in the production of uranium, nickel, copper and molybdenum ores. Half of working population of the USA is employed in the sphere of industry and half in services. Dining halls, cafeterias, restaurants and other units offer daily 160 mln dishes or 20 per cent of all the food produced in the USA. Agriculture is one of the most important fields of economy tightly bound with industry, trade and the services within the framework of the agro-industrial complex.

At present the Union comprises 50 states administratively united by the Federal Government in Washington. Its only industry is a government. As the nation's capital and a seat of the Federal Government, it is the heart of the country.

Задание 10. Составьте 5 вопросов разного типа по содержанию текста.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Употребите в данных предложениях артикль (определенный, неопределенный, нулевой). Переведите предложения.

1. What is ____ longest river in the world?
2. ____ apple a day keeps the doctor away. (Proverb)
3. We usually have _____ dinner at 6 pm.
4. What is _____ first month of the year?
5. Christmas is celebrated on ____ 25th of _____ January.
6. To travel from _____ Europe to _____ America we have to cross _____ Atlantic.

Задание 2. Употребите существительное, данное в скобках во множественном числе. Переведите предложения.

1. Higher education in Russia is provided by different _____ (type) of higher educational _____ (institution).
2. I clean my _____ (tooth) twice a day.
3. Those were the happiest days of our _____ (life).

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. This research instrument is used for accelerating particles.
2. The space flight of Gagarin caused a sensation throughout the world.

3. A Japanese company is planning to install several more electronic devices on the car instrument panel.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –s-, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, то если 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.
1. He spends all his money on books.
 2. Our professor's book on strength of materials is well-known and popular.
 3. The important feature of our education is that it combines theory with practical training.
 4. Before Faraday's inventions the only source of electricity was the galvanic battery.

Задание 5. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. You should practice more often if you want to improve your language.
2. This exercise is easier than the next one.
3. The most environmentally-friendly way of solving traffic problems is to use more widely public transportation.
4. The more attention you pay to your children's education, the better results they achieve.

Задание 6. Употребите прилагательное в скобках в правильной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. I have never liked studying Chemistry; it is _____ (interesting) subject for me.
2. This room is not so _____ (comfortable) as that one on the first floor.
3. I met my _____ (good) friend yesterday.
4. This is the _____ (old) theatre in London.
5. I do not get up as _____ (early) on Sunday as on weekdays.

Задание 7. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо - временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Tomorrow our teacher will give us a new task.
2. The generation of electric power increases every year.
3. Students watched the process with great attention.
4. As you know secondary education in our country is compulsory and free of charge.

Задание 8. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной форме. Обратите внимание на порядок слов. Переведите предложения.

1. Everybody in our family _____ (to help) Mummy about the house. Dad _____ (to walk) the dog, I _____ (to water) the flowers, and my brothers _____ (to clean) the rooms.
2. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I _____ (not / to help) her much.
3. _____ I _____ the question? – Yes, please. (to answer)
4. What _____ the weather like yesterday? (to be)
5. If the weather _____ (to be) good at the weekend, we _____ (to go) to the country.

Задание 9. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The total area is about 121 600 square miles. The largest islands are Great Britain proper (England, Scotland and Wales) and Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic). Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel which in its narrowest part is only 33 km wide. Britain has a generally mild and temperate climate. All over the world Britain was notorious for its fogs. The smoke-fogs of the big towns usually in winter time, were exceedingly unpleasant, unhealthy and dangerous to movement, but now the situation is much better.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Monarchy is the most ancient secular institution in the United Kingdom. Queen Elisabeth II is a descendant of the Saxon king, Egbert. She acts only on the advice of her ministers. She reigns, but she does not rule. The Crown is the second biggest landowner in Britain. The Queen is the third richest woman in the world. Parliament is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. They are constituted on different principles, do different work in different places and meet only on occasions of symbolic significance such as the coronation and the opening of Parliament.

English people tend to be rather conservative - a little more so, perhaps, than most others. The conservative attitude consists of an acceptance of things which are familiar, and an important aspect of it is an inclination to be suspicious of anything that is strange or foreign. Conservatism on a national scale may be illustrated by reference to the public attitude to the monarchy. Apart from conservatism on a grand scale England is full of small-scale conservatisms: methods of cooking, the business of heating houses in which most English people remain strongly attached to the open fire.

England is highly industrialized and was the country in which the earliest developments of modern industry took place. Many of the great inventions which were the foundation of modern industrial processes are made by Englishmen or Scotsmen. The original basis of British industry was coal mining. Nearly all English people live in towns, big or small.

Задание 10. Составьте 5 вопросов разного типа по содержанию текста.

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Употребите в данных предложениях артикль (определенный, неопределенный, нулевой). Переведите предложения.

1. I love ____ oranges.
2. There is a red pen on the table. Give me _____ pen.
3. _____ Rome was not built in _____ day.
4. Don't tell _____ lie! I can't stand it any more!
5. _____ English language is the world's language in politics, science and trade.
6. _____ Volga flows into _____ Caspian Sea.

Задание 2. Употребите существительное, данное в скобках во множественном числе. Переведите предложения.

1. 50 _____ (ton) of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
2. _____ (mouse) in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
3. We need additional _____ (datum) for our research.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. We know he works at the problem of space communication.
2. If you make even a smallest mistake in computer language the talk breaks down and you must go to the beginning.
3. The Reading Room of the Library of Congress houses a great collection of reference books.

Задание 4. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s-, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, то есть 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.
1. It became clear that television had a great influence on people's life.
 2. She promises to give me this novel for a couple of days as soon as she reads it.
 3. Mathematics, strength of materials, mechanics, elements of machines as well as engineering physics are studied at technological institutes.
 4. Usually a lab assistant shows the equipment to the students.

Задание 5. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Buses require fewer parking lots, make less noise and use less road space per passenger than private cars.
2. The more effective is the technology, the quicker is the development of this country.
3. If you want to find your way around the city more easily you should buy the map of it.
4. She is not as easy to get on with as her sister.

Задание 6. Употребите прилагательное в скобках в правильной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. I don't know much but he knows even _____ (little) than I do.
2. I can't walk very fast. You are younger; you can walk _____ (fast).
3. Baseball is _____ (popular) summer sport in America.
4. Is English _____ (difficult) for you than physics?
5. The situation is _____ (bad) than I thought.

Задание 7. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо – временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The use of the new equipment made it possible to minimize the number of workers.
2. Computers control nearly everything we do in the modern life.
3. We used dictionaries when we wrote a test last Monday.
4. I shall never forget this romantic story.

Задание 8. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной форме. Обратите внимание на порядок слов. Переведите предложения.

1. It's late. I think I _____ (to take) a taxi.
2. I _____ (not /to understand) that man when he asked me because I _____ (not / to speak) English.
3. When _____ (you / to write) to your parents last time?
4. We _____ (to be) late if we _____ (to leave) now.
5. There _____ (to be) some interesting reports at the next conference.

Задание 9. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

LIVING IN CANADA TODAY

Canada is a good example of the way peoples of different ways of life and different languages can live side-by-side under one government. The Canadian government is more British in style than American, except that it is a federal government.

Parliament is divided into two parts, the Senate and the House of Commons. Voters in each province (Canada is divided into 10 provinces and 2 territories) choose candidates from different political parties. The party that wins the most seats in the House of Commons chooses the Prime Minister, who heads Canada's government. Senators are not elected, they are appointed by the Prime Minister.

Canada now belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations (nations which once belonged to the British Empire). Queen Elizabeth II is still the Queen of Canada. But ties with Great Britain are not so strong as they were.

Canada is unique in the Americas because it gained its Independence without fight. They celebrate it on July the 1st with fireworks and picnics. But most of Canadians do not mind that there are still some ties to the British Queen. Many like to continue old customs and still give honor to the Queen of England.

More than half of all people in Canada live in Southern Quebec and Ontario. Quebec is Canada's oldest province and it's largest. This province was settled by the French, and the people still follow French customs. The heart of French Quebec is its capital, Quebec city. In many ways the lower part of the city, with its narrow streets, old churches, and little houses built close together in long rows, resembles the cities of France.

Quebec is the largest province in size. Ontario is the largest in population. Some call it nation's heartland, as it is Canada's demographic and economic center and is a major force in national politics. It is Canada's most industrialized province, producing half of the nation's manufactured goods.

Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is the political and administrative center of the nation. Most national cultural institutions, including museums, archives, the National Gallery, and the National Art Center are in the city.

Задание 10. Составьте 5 вопросов разного типа по содержанию текста.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

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

1. **Местоимения.** Личные местоимения в именительном и объектном падеже. Притяжательные местоимения в зависимой и абсолютной форме. Указательные местоимения **this - these, that - those**. Неопределенные местоимения **some, any** и отрицательное местоимение **no**. Производные от **some, any, no, every**.
2. **Предлог.** Предлоги места и времени.
3. **Глагол.** Форма настоящего (**Present**), прошедшего (**Past**) и будущего (**Future**) времен группы **Indefinite/Simple** действительного и страдательного залога изъявительного наклонения. Спряжение глаголов **to be, to have** в **Present, Past, Future Indefinite**. Речевой оборот **there is/are** во временах Present, Past, Future Indefinite.
4. Способы перевода страдательных конструкций на русский язык. Инфинитив страдательного залога после модальных глаголов. Страдательный залог непереходных глаголов (глаголов, требующих после себя косвенное или предложное дополнение).
5. Модальные глаголы **must, can, may** и их эквиваленты **have to, be to, should, ought to, be able to, be allowed to**.
6. Типы вопросов (повторение).

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Употребите соответствующее местоимение. Переведите предложения.

1. Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to _____ .
2. Let's send these flowers to _____. I'm sure, she will be pleased.
3. Jack always helps _____ wife to look after _____ children.
4. They didn't allow me to pay for them; they paid for _____ .
5. Do you see _____ house in the distance? It is my grandma's place.

Задание 2. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений.

1. We didn't have any time to discuss his new invention.
2. There is no bread at home. Could you buy some.
3. You should take any bus that goes from here towards the railway station and get off at the third stop.
4. Some students have come, the rest are still taking their exams.

Задание 3. Употребите, где необходимо, подходящий по смыслу предлог. Переведите предложения.

1. I like to go skiing _____ winter.
2. The plane is due to arrive _____ 19.25.
3. Alice goes to the swimming pool _____ every Saturday.
4. There's somebody _____ the door.
5. I'll give you the money I owe you _____ the end of the month.
6. She lived in that house _____ 2005 _____ 2008.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видо-временную форму и залог, укажите инфинитив.

1. What questions were you asked?
2. If Martin does not win, it will be the end of his sport career.
3. Some students will be permitted to take exams in December.
4. When did you begin to read this book?
5. He is always listened to with great attention.

Задание 5. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной видо-временной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. It's generally agreed that new industries _____ (to need) for the southern part of the country.
2. A famous architect _____ (to build) the bridge in the last century.
3. This diagram _____ (to demonstrate) the results of the research.

4. How many people in the world _____ Chinese _____ (to speak) by?
5. The train _____ (not / to leave) from platform 7.

Задание 6. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. As telegraph wires couldn't be hung over the ocean, cables had to be laid on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The development of new materials doesn't mean that old materials should lose their significance.
3. They were allowed to continue their research.
4. Cactus plants needn't much water. That's why they can grow in the dry desert.
5. He will be free tomorrow and he will be able to help you.

Задание 7. Употребите подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. _____ you wait a moment, please?
2. You _____ go to the dentist if you have toothache.
3. You (not) _____ to eat and drink in the classroom.
4. John _____ run very fast when he was younger.
5. Must I come tomorrow? – No, you _____ .

Задание 8. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The University of Oxford may be said to date from 1214, when the first charter was granted by the Pope, but long before this date there had existed in the town a number of religious communities and these were the real beginning of the University.

First there were only about 60 chapels and a student was living and studying at one of these chapels learning theology, logic and rhetoric. Oxford University of today is a federation of 48 colleges, each largely independent.

The governing body of Oxford University is the congregation of 1500 men- the assembly of all the members of the colleges. The colleges admit students, organize programs, students' work and residence, laboratories, libraries and term examinations and confer degrees. Forty colleges of 48 admit only men, two colleges are mixed and six colleges are only for women.

A person studying for a degree at a British University is called a graduate. B.A. or B.Sc. stands for Bachelor of Arts or of Science, the first degree given after a period of 3-4 years of specialized study at a University. M.A. or M. Sc. denotes Master of Arts, or of Science, a higher degree, usually conferred after a year's post-graduate study.

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

Задание 9. Составьте 5 вопросов разного типа по содержанию текста.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Используйте соответствующее местоимение. Переведите предложения.

1. In what direction do you usually travel? – Western Europe. Join _____ .
2. Speaking about your new watch, _____ price is higher than _____ quality.
3. Alice never goes to the hairdresser; she cuts her hair _____ .
4. I have never seen that man before. Have you seen?
5. What is your attitude to _____ phenomena, shown in that TV program?

Задание 2. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений.

1. There are no students in the library.
2. Some institutes of technology are reorganized into universities.
3. Do you need any books to prepare for your report?
4. People no longer think of radio and television as something fantastic.

Задание 3. Используйте, где необходимо, подходящий по смыслу предлог. Переведите предложения.

1. Michael was born _____ 1982.
2. I have my gym class _____ Wednesdays.
3. There were a lot of people _____ the party.
4. Mr Smith's office is _____ the second floor.
5. Let's go _____ the cinema.
6. _____ next week I'll go to Moscow.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видо-временную форму и залог, укажите инфинитив.

1. This program will be broadcasted again tomorrow night.
2. I noticed a number of improvements done in this town since I last was there.
3. If I see the manager tomorrow, I shall remind him of that important point.
4. Many new and very interesting projects were planned for orbital stations.
5. The child was looked for everywhere.

Задание 5. Используйте глагол в скобках в правильной видо-временной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. I _____ (to need) the knowledge of English for my future job.

2. Who _____ the Pyramids?
3. _____ cheese _____ (to make) from milk?
4. The decision _____ (not / to take) until the next meeting.
5. Mr. Wilson _____ (to teach) us English.

Задание 6. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If you borrow money from the bank you must pay interest.
2. It is quite clear to everybody in his family that he should start getting ready for his examinations.
3. He will have to work systematically if he wants to know French well.
4. Not long ago chemists developed new materials that could withstand high temperatures.
5. Children were allowed to go to the cinema alone.

Задание 7. Употребите подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She can't help you now but _____ help you tomorrow.
2. The policeman told the woman: 'You _____ not worry'.
3. I'll _____ go now. My friends are waiting.
4. _____ I look some words up in the dictionary?
5. You feel bad, you _____ see a doctor.

Задание 8. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The University of London was created to conduct the examination and to grant degrees upon the students from any institution situated anywhere in the British Empire.

Up until 1900 the University of London was only an examining and degree-awarding body, but in that year an Act of Parliament permitted to provide lecture rooms, museums, laboratories, work shops, etc. for both teaching and research. Today the University of London is a federation of colleges, each largely independent. There are four faculties of Theology, thirteen of Arts, thirty-one of Medicine, ten of Science, etc.

The University of London grants degrees to all who satisfy its examinations, with the exceptions of engineering and medical degrees (for which the study at an approved institution is required). The London external degree has been of great importance in the development of the university system.

Many of the new independent universities were at first university colleges (i.e. university institutions which could not award their own degrees) and for them the University of London became the degree-awarding body. The London external degree is very important to students in technical colleges and some teacher-training colleges, as well as for private students working on their own, away from educational centers.

The development of new qualifications (e.g. the new Diploma in Technology) and increasing enrollment in regular university courses have made the external degree less important.

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Употребите соответствующее местоимение. Переведите предложения.

1. They have a house in the country. On holiday I'm going to stay in _____ house.
2. They seem to be good guys. What do you have against _____ ?
3. If the news is bad, I don't want hear _____ right now.
4. I am not angry with you. I am angry with _____ .
5. I gave her my address and she gave me _____ .

Задание 2. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений.

1. This is an article that deals with some environmental problems.
2. Are there any pictures in your book?
3. There are no people in the park because it is cold.
4. By means of satellites we can communicate with any country of the world.

Задание 3. Употребите, где необходимо, подходящий по смыслу предлог. Переведите предложения.

1. Moira's birthday is _____ September 24.
2. I got up _____ 6am this morning.
3. Are you doing anything special _____ the weekend?
4. He usually leaves home _____ the morning and comes back late _____ night.
5. _____ last summer we spent our holiday in France.
6. He returned _____ Moscow yesterday.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видо-временную форму и залог, укажите инфинитив.

1. Considerable damage was caused by the fire.
2. We shall finish the work tomorrow.
3. A new highway will be built between Germany and the Netherlands.
4. What do you usually do at the weekend?
5. The article is much spoken about.

Задание 5. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной видо-временной форме. Переведите предложения.

1. How many people in the world _____ (to speak) English as a mother tongue?
2. They _____ (to look for) the child everywhere but couldn't find him.

3. Over 57 million students _____ (to enroll) in American schools which range from kindergartens to high schools every year.
4. _____ you _____ (to see) anybody after lunch?
5. Mary _____ (not / to be) late for the lesson.

Задание 6. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Fire may be started by rubbing together two sticks of wood.
2. If you are traveling by air, you mustn't carry anything in your luggage that could be used as a weapon, such as a knife or a pair of scissors.
3. Jack has already cleaned his bicycle so he won't have to do it tomorrow.
4. Before Newton no one could explain why the planets moved around the Sun.
5. An optional disk can store about 1 000 times more information than a plastic disk of the same size.

Задание 7. Употребите подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. How many languages _____ you speak?
2. David is well. He _____ not take this medicine.
3. I _____ pass my last examination well because I was well-prepared.
4. Drivers _____ stop when they see the red light.
5. The manager is out. You will _____ come here again.

Задание 8. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1636, Harvard University is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. From its classrooms have emerged six American presidents - from John Adams to John F. Kennedy - and an impressive group of statesmen, business leaders, and literary figures. Its campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts, just across the Charles River from Boston provides a rich architectural mix that includes the ivy-covered brick of Puritan New England and the concrete and glass of contemporary design.

Today, the university includes Harvard and Radcliff undergraduate colleges, 10 professional schools, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and an extension school. There are some 1,600 students from every state and 45 foreign countries in it; tuition is about \$12,000 a year, and 70% of those attending receive financial aid.

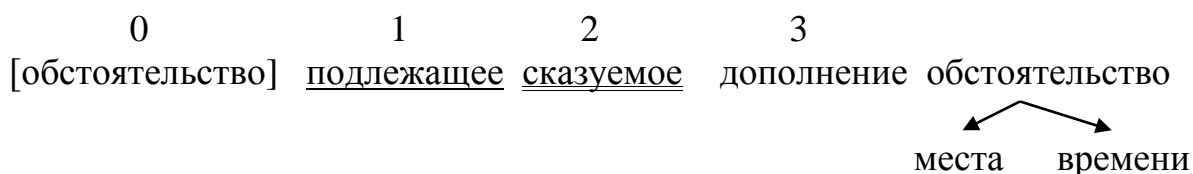
The university library system is the largest in the world; it contains more than 10 million volumes and subscribes to 100,000 periodicals. There are three notable art Museums which house works from ancient Egyptian to contemporary American. There is also a botanical Museum, 40 acres of fields, an experimental forest located in New England, a center for a study of the Italian Renaissance in Italy, and a center for Byzantine studies in Washington, D. C.

Задание 9. Составьте 5 вопросов разного типа по содержанию текста.

КРАТКИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

СИНТАКСИС

Простое предложение



Вопросительное предложение.

Типы вопросов:

1) общий вопрос

Вспом. гл. подлежащее смысл. гл.?

Does he live in Moscow? – Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.)
Is she reading a book? – Yes, she is. (No, she isn't)
Have they returned home? – Yes, they have. (No, they haven't)

2) разделительный вопрос

повествовательное предложение переспрос

подлежащее сказуемое ..., вспом. гл. (not) местоимение?



(если нет отрицания в первой части)

Alex lives in Moscow, doesn't he?
She is reading a book, isn't she?
They haven't returned home, have they?

3) альтернативный вопрос

Вспом. гл. подлежащее смысловой гл. *or* ?

Does he live in Moscow or Perm?
Is she reading a book or a newspaper?

4) специальный вопрос

Вопросительное слово вспом. гл. подлежащее смысловой гл. ?

Where does he live?
What book is she reading?

5) вопрос к подлежащему

Вопросительное слово сказуемое?

(подлежащее)

Who lives in Moscow?
Who is reading?

Вопросительные слова

Who?	Кто?
Whose?	Чей?
Where?	Где? Куда?
What?	Что?
What + сущ-е?	Какой?
Which?	Который из?
What kind of?	Какой?
When?	Когда?
Why?	Почему?
How?	Как?
How long?	Как долго?
How many / how much?	Сколько?
How often?	Как часто?
How old?	Сколько лет?

Отрицательное предложение

Подлежащее ВСПОМ. ГЛ. **not** СМЫСЛ.ГЛ.

He does not (doesn't) live in Moscow.
 They will not (won't) come today.

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

I. Односложные, двусложные

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень - er	Превосходная степень - est
high – высокий cheap – дешевый	higher – выше cheaper – дешевле	(the) highest – самый высокий (the) cheapest – самый дешевый

II. Многосложные

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень more/ much more	Превосходная степень (the) most
convenient – удобный expensive – дорогой	more convenient – удобнее/ более удобный more expensive – дороже	(the) most convenient – самый удобный (the) most expensive – самый дорогой

III. Исключения

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good, well – хороший, хорошо bad, badly – плохой, плохо many, much – много little – мало far – 1) дальний, 2) далекий	better – лучше worse – хуже more – больше less – меньше 1) farther – более дальний/ более далекий 2) further – дальнейший/ добавочный	(the) best – самый лучший, лучше всего (the) worst – самый плохой, хуже всех (the) most – самый большой, больше всех (the) least – самый маленький, меньше всего (the) farthest – самый дальний

Союзы сравнения

as ... as – так же (такой же) ... как

not as ... as, not so ... as – не так (не такой же) ... как

the ... the – чем ..., тем

than – чем

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Личные падеж		Притяжательные whose? чей?		Возвратные и усилительные
именительный	объектный (любой падеж, кроме именительного, а также с предлогами)	местоимение-прилагательное (стоит перед существительным)	местоимение-существительное (употребляется вместо существительного)	1) - ся 2) себя (себе) 3) сам
Единственное число				
I – я – ты (you) he – он she – она it – он, она, оно (неод.)	me – меня, мне – him – его, ему her – ей, ее it – его, ее, ему, ей	my – мой – his – его her – ее its – его, ее	mine – мой – his – его hers – ее its – его, ее	myself yourself himself herself itself
Множественное число				
we – мы you – вы they – они	us – нас, нам you – вас, вам them – их, им	our – наш your – ваш their – их	ours – наш yours – ваш theirs – их	ourselves yourselves themselves

Указательные местоимения

Единственное число	Множественное число
this – <i>этот, эта, это</i>	these – <i>эти</i>
that – <i>тот, та, то</i>	those – <i>те</i>

Неопределенные местоимения

some

- 1) некоторый, несколько (*в утвердит. предложениях*)
We'll discuss **some** problems at the conference. – На конференции мы обсудим **некоторые** вопросы;
- 2) приблизительно (*перед числительным*)
There were **some** 20 people in the room. – В комнате было **около** 20 человек;
- 3) *перед неисчисляемым существительным не переводится*
Please give me some milk. — Дайте мне, пожалуйста, молока.

any

- 1) всякий, любой (*перед исчисляемым существительным в утвердительном предложении*)
Ask **any** person you meet. – Спросите **любого** (человека), кого встретите;
- 2) какой-нибудь, какой-либо (*в вопросительных и условных предложениях*)
Did you meet any difficulties? – Столкнулись ли вы с **какими-то** трудностями?
- 3) *в сочетании с not* – никакой
He was **not** asked **any** questions. – Ему не было задано **никаких** вопросов;
- 4) *в сочетании с not перед неисчисляемым существительным не переводится*
He hasn't **any** money. — У него совершенно нет денег.

no – никакой, нет

He has no children — У него нет детей.

None – никто, ни один; ничто; никакой

(*употребляется взамен уже упоминавшегося существительного*)

Are there any books on this problem in your library? – No, there are **none**. – В вашей библиотеке есть книги по этому вопросу? – Нет.

Производные слов от *some, any, no, every*

Местоимения	+ thing	+ body, one	+ where	Употребляется
some <i>некоторый, какой-то какой-нибудь</i>	something <i>что-то, что-нибудь</i>	somebody someone кто-то, кто-нибудь	somewhere где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	в утверд. предложении
any 1) <i>всякий, любой</i> 2) <i>какой- нибудь</i>	anything 1) <i>всё,</i> 2) <i>что-то,</i> 3) <i>что-нибудь</i>	anybody, anyone 1) <i>всякий, все</i> 2) <i>кто-то, кто-нибудь</i>	anywhere 1) <i>езде</i> 2) <i>где-нибудь, куда-нибудь</i>	1) в утверд. 2) в вопросит. предл.
no <i>никакой + не</i>	nothing (not anything) ничто + не ничего	nobody (not anybody) no one никто + не	nowhere (not anywhere) нигде + не никуда	в отрицат. предл.
every <i>всякий, каждый</i>	everything всё	everybody everyone все	everywhere езде, повсюду	в утверд., вопросит. и отрицат. предложении

ГЛАГОЛ (THE VERB) Основные формы глагола

Неопределенная форма Infinitive (что с/делать?)	Прошедшее время Past Simple (что с/делал?)	Причастие прошедшего времени Past Participle (что сделанный? когда что сделали)	Причастие настоящего времени Present Participle (что делающий? что делаая?)
V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄ (Ving)
to ask (спрашивать) <i>(правильный глагол)</i>	asked (спросил)	asked (спрошенный / когда спросили)	asking (спрашивающий / спрашивая)
to be (быть) <i>(неправильный глагол)</i>	was/were (был/были)	been	being
to choose (выбирать) <i>(неправильный глагол)</i>	chose (выбрал/выбирал)	chosen (выбранный / когда выбрали)	choosing (выбирающий / выбирая)

TO BE

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I am he / she / it is we } you } are they }	I } he / she / it } was we } you } were they }	I } we } shall be he / she / it } you } will be they }

TO HAVE (ИМЕТЬ)

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I } у меня we } у нас you } have у вас they } у них <i>есть</i>	I } у меня we } у нас you } у вас they } had у них <i>был</i>	I } shall у меня we } have у нас you } у вас <i>будет</i> they } у них he } will у него she } have у нее it } у нее
he } у него she } has у нее it }	he } у него she } у нее it }	

THERE + BE

Present	Past	Future
there is (ед.ч.) there are (мн.ч.)	there was (ед.ч.) there were (мн.ч.)	there will be

There is no theatre in the town. – В городе нет театра.

There are different methods of learning English words. – Существуют различные методы заучивания английских слов.

Is there a school in your street? – Yes? There is. – На вашей улице есть школа?
– Да, есть.

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

	Употребляется	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	1). регулярное / повторяющееся действие 2). констатация факта	$V_{1/s}$ (3-е л., ед.ч.) Всп. глагол do/does + V_1 (3-е л., ед.ч.)	am is $\rightarrow V_3$ are
Past Indefinite	1. ряд последовательных действий в прошлом 2. с обстоятельствами, обозначающими прошедшее время (<i>ago, yesterday, last month/year</i> и т.п.) 3. в вопросе, начинающемся <i>when? what time?</i>	V_2 Всп. глагол did + V_1	was were $\rightarrow V_3$
Future Indefinite	с обстоятельствами, относящимися к будущему (<i>tomorrow, next month/year, in 3 days, in 2020</i> и т.п.)	shall (я/мы) $\rightarrow V_1$ will	shall (я/мы) \rightarrow be V_3 will

Страдательный залог
(Особенности английского страдательного залога)
to be + V₃ (Indefinite Passive)

Active Voice Действительный залог	Passive Voice Страдательный залог
I write a letter. прямое дополнение Я пишу письмо.	The letter is written (by me). Письмо пишется (мной).
He gave me the book. косвенное дополнение Он дал мне книгу.	I was given a book. Мне дали книгу.
We speak much about it. предложное дополнение Мы много говорим об этом.	It is much spoken about. Об этом много говорят.
Глаголы: to affect, to follow, to influence в страдательном залоге X is affected by Y на X действует Y, X подвергается воздействию Y X is followed by Y за X следует Y X is influenced by Y на X влияет Y	

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

Модальный глагол	Эквивалент
Past Present	
could _____	can <i>мочь, уметь, иметь</i> <i>возможность</i> _____ to be able to
	am/is/are able to was/were able to shall/will be able to
might _____	may <i>мочь</i> <i>(разрешение, предположение)</i> _____ to be allowed to
	am/is/are allowed to was/were allowed to shall/will be allowed to
must должен	to have to <i>обстоятельств</i> <i>должен в силу</i> ↓ <i>плана</i> to be to
	have/has to (Do/does __ have to ...?) had to (Did __ have to ...?) shall/will have to am/is/are to was/were to
	ТОЛЬКО в Present
	should <i>следует</i> <i>(совет, рекомендация)</i> ought to <i>следует, следовало бы</i> need not <i>не нужно, не надо</i>

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