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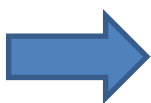
Лиховской техникум железнодорожного транспорта – филиал РГУПС

(ЛиТЖТ – филиал РГУПС)

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И ЗАДАНИЯ НА КОНТРОЛЬНУЮ РАБОТУ №1

для обучающихся заочной формы обучения образовательных
организаций среднего профессионального образования



*базовая подготовка среднего
профессионального образования*

Методические указания и задания на контрольную работу рассмотрены и одобрены на заседании Методического совета ЛиТЖТ-филиала РГУПС

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Введение

В современных условиях повышения значимости фундаментальных наук в теоретической и профессиональной подготовке специалистов железнодорожного транспорта важное значение приобретает практическое владение иностранным языком. Оно является неотъемлемой частью современной подготовки специалистов учебными заведениями.

Иностранный язык выступает как средство общения и приобщения к опыту, в том числе и профессиональному, других стран. В методической разработке уделяется большое внимание повышению образовательного и культурного уровня личности студента и ее дальнейшему саморазвитию.

Основной целью обучения английскому языку студентов в техникуме является достижения ими практического владения этим языком, что при заочной форме обучения предполагает умение самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности техникума с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников. Процесс обучения техническому языку включает овладение спецификой чтения и перевода литературы технической направленности, чтение учебных текстов, обязательное выполнение упражнений, направленных на закрепление лексики, чтение с общим охватом содержания и с элементами анализа. Владение основными видами чтения совершенствуется и формируется преимущественно на основе технических текстов.

Методические указания по изучению тем дисциплины

Особенностью овладения иностранным языком при заочном обучении является то, что объем самостоятельной работы студента по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых дней обучения в техникуме и заниматься систематически.

Самостоятельная работа студента по изучению иностранного языка охватывает: заучивание слов английского языка; уяснение действия правил словообразования, грамматических правил; чтение текстов на английском языке вслух в соответствии с правилами чтения; понимание текстов; слушание текстов на диске с тем, чтобы научиться правильно произносить и понимать на слух содержание сообщения; построение вопросов и ответов к текстам; перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

Для того чтобы достигнуть указанного в целевой установке уровня владения языком, следует систематически тренировать память заучиванием иноязычных слов, текстов. Надо помнить, что способности развиваются в процессе работы, что осмысленный материал запоминается легче, чем неосмысленный, что навык вырабатывается путем многократно выполняемого действия.

Задания для контрольных работ, рекомендации по их выполнению и оформлению

Количество контрольных работ, выполняемых Вами на втором курсе, - 1.

Контрольная работа в данном пособии предлагается в десяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из десяти вариантов в соответствии со списком в журнале.

Студент должен выполнить свой вариант. Все остальные варианты можно использовать в качестве материала для дополнительного чтения и для подготовки к зачету.

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в данной рабочей тетради. Обложку тетради Вы оформляете в соответствии с требованиями для заочного отделения.

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

В каждом контрольном задании выделяется несколько абзацев для проверки умения читать без словаря, понимать основную мысль, изложенную в абзаце. После текста дается контрольный вопрос (или вопросы), с помощью которого (которых) проверяется, насколько правильно и точно вы поняли мысль, изложенную в абзаце (или абзацах). Ниже могут предлагаться несколько вариантов ответа. Среди этих вариантов необходимо найти тот, который наиболее правильно и четко отвечает на поставленный вопрос.

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

Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, то она возвращается на доработку.

После получения от рецензента проверенной контрольной работы внимательно прочитайте рецензию, ознакомьтесь с замечаниями рецензента и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.

Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, проработайте еще раз учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде в конце данной контрольной работы.

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

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

Формой итогового контроля по английскому языку является зачет.

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольную работу и сдавшие тексты в объеме, предусмотренном программой, т.е. тексты учебника или учебных пособий по английскому языку.

Для того, чтобы выполнить контрольную работу № 1, необходимо проработать следующий грамматический материал:

1. Распространенные и нераспространенные предложения.
2. Безличные предложения.
3. Модальные глаголы, их эквиваленты.
4. Предложения с оборотом there is, there are.
5. Образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite.
6. Имя существительное.
7. Числительные.
8. Придаточные предложения времени, условия.
9. Образование и употребление глаголов в Present Cont./Progressive, Present Perfect.
10. Местоимения.
11. Согласование времен и косвенная речь.
12. Инфинитивы.

1. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Личные местоимения употребляются, как и в русском языке, в роли подлежащего и дополнения, при переводе соответствуя русским местоимениям, отвечающим на вопросы кто? что? и кому? чему?

Лицо Именительный падеж Объектный падеж Единственное число 1 I я me меня, мне 2 you ты you тебя, тебе 3 he он him ему, его she она her ее, ней it оно, он, она it его, её, ему, ей Множественное число 1 we мы us нас, нам 2 you вы you вас, вам, вами 3 they они them их, им, ими, их

She is a nurse. Она медсестра

I met him yesterday. Я встретил его вчера.

We have given the books to them. Мы дали (эти) книги им.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопрос whose? чей?. Притяжательные местоимения имеют две формы: одна употребляется перед существительными, а другая – самостоятельно. Рассмотрим первую форму.

Лицо Единственное число

Множественное число

1. my мой, моя, мое,

мои our наш, наша, наше, наши

2. your твой, твоя, твое,

твои your ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши

3. his его her ее its его, ее

their их

Перед сочетанием притяжательного местоимения и существительного артикль не употребляется:

His watch is on the table. Его часы на столе.

Грамматические задания:

Выберите правильные варианты ответов:

1. What is this? ... is my exercise-book.

a. it

b. these

c. those

d. they

e. them

2. Let ... tell his friends about his city.

- a. his
- b. him
- c. he
- d. her
- e. she

3. ... always go abroad during their summer holidays.

- a) they
- b) he
- c) she
- d) us
- e) her

4. Give ... the book, please.

- a) I
- b) she
- c) we
- d) me
- e) their

5. He is an old friend of

- a) my
- b) your
- c) ours
- d) her
- e) their

2. ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Обозначает количество или порядок предметов при счете. Имена числительные по значению делятся на: 1. количественные (отвечают на вопрос How many? Сколько?) напр.: one один, two два 2. порядковые (отвечают на вопрос Which? Который?) 3. напр.: the first первый, the second второй.

КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

1-19: 1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five 6 six 7 seven 8 eight 9 nine 10 ten 11 eleven 12 twelve 13 thirteen 14 fourteen 15 fifteen 16 sixteen 17 seventeen 18

eightteen 19 nineteen

20-90: 20 twenty 21 twenty-one 22 twenty-two 23 twenty-three 30 thirty 40 forty 50 fifty 60 sixty 70 seventy 80 eighty 90 ninety

ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Образуются (за исключением первых трех) от соответствующих количественных числительных путем добавления суффикса –th. Перед порядковым числительным всегда употребляется определенный артикль, независимо от того, есть ли после него существительное.

1st the first

2nd the second

3rd the third

4th the fourth

5th the fifth

6th the sixth

7th the seventh

8th the eighth

9th the ninth

10th the tenth

ХРОНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ДАТЫ

Годы в английском языке, в отличие от русского, обозначаются количественными числительными следующим образом:

1900 – nineteen hundred. 1904 – nineteen four (в официальном языке: nineteen hundred and four, в повседневной речи: 1961 – nineteen sixty one. Слово year после обозначения года не упоминается. Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными: May, 15, 1960. The fifteenth of May, nineteen sixty.

Грамматические задания:

Выберете правильные варианты ответов:

Вопрос 1

The first of June nineteen hundred

a) первое июня 1900;

b) первое июля 1900;

c) первое июня 9010;

d) первое июня 19100;

e) первое июня 1990.

Вопрос 2

His birthday on ... of October.

a) the four;

b) four;

c) the fourth;

d) fourth;

e) the fours.

Вопрос 3

He moved there some years ago, in 1950.

a) ninety fifty;

b) nineteen fifty;

c) ninety fifteen;

d) nineteen fifteen;

e) ninty fifty.

Вопрос 4

This famous poet was born on ... of October.

a) the twenty three;

b) twenty threeth;

c) the twenty third;

d) twentieth third;

e) twenty third .

3. Образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite.

Группа времён Indefinite представляет действие как факт и служит для выражения отдельных или повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.

► The Present Indefinite Tense часто уточняется обстоятельствами типа: always всегда; sometimes иногда; often часто; seldom редко; usually (as usual) обычно; every day (month, year) каждый день (месяц, год); regularly регулярно; as a rule как правило. Например: I always go to work by bus. – Я

всегда езжу на работу на автобусе. ► The Past Indefinite Tense часто уточняется обстоятельствами типа: yesterday вчера; ago тому назад; last week (month, year) на прошлой неделе (месяце, году); конкретной датой (in 2004), а также используется в вопросительных предложениях, начинающихся со слов when? Когда? What time? В какое время? Например: The first Metro station in our city was put into operation 10 years ago. – Первая станция метро в нашем городе была открыта 10 лет назад. When did you enter the Academy? – Когда вы поступили в академию? ► The Future Indefinite Tense может уточняться обстоятельствами типа: tomorrow завтра, next week (month, year) на следующей неделе (месяце, году), soon скоро, предлогом in через, или конкретной датой (in 2009). Например: I shall come home in 2 hours. – Я приду домой через 2 часа.

Грамматические задания: *Read and translate the following sentences using the predicates in the required tense and voice forms.*

1) In Great Britain a first-class ticket [to cost – Present Indefinite Active] 50% more than a second-class ticket. 2) They [to give – Past Indefinite Active] him no explanation ... 3) I [to prefer – Present Indefinite Active] to buy tickets in advance. 4) A.S. Yartsev [to suggest – Past Indefinite Active] using cast iron rails instead of wooden ones in 1788.

4. Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs)

Present

may мочь, иметь разрешение. You may use my mobile telephone. – Ты можешь воспользоваться моим мобильным телефоном.

can мочь, уметь. He can drive a car. – Он умеет водить машину.

must должен. All drivers must follow the traffic rules. – Все водители должны соблюдать правила дорожного движения.

should следует, должен, нужно. He should be more attentive. – Ему следует быть внимательнее.

need (not) можете не, не нужно; нужно ли? You need not come here tomorrow. – Можете не приходить сюда завтра. You needn't buy any tickets; the admission is free. – Билеты не нужно покупать; вход – свободный.

Past

might смог, сумел, разрешили He said that the train might be late. – Он сказал, что поезд может опоздать. I was told that I might come in. – Мне сказали, что я могу (мне разрешили) войти.

could смог, мог, сумел. He could not start his car. – Он не смог завести машину.

Эквиваленты модальных глаголов:

must = to have to, to be to

can = to be able to
may = to be allowed to

Грамматические задания: *Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the modal verbs must, can, may, need, should.*

- 1) Drivers of express and fast trains must have a rest after 3 hours of work. 2) You should not ride a motorbike without a helmet. 3) You need not hurry up; you may take a later suburban train. 4) What can you do while traveling by train? You can read a novel or do a crossword puzzle, you can just stare out of the window or talk to your fellow-traveler, you can sit back and listen to the clicking of the carriage over the rails. 5) The tickets should not be thrown away as inspectors may check them during the trip. 6) Passengers should not walk across the railway lines; there is a footbridge at the end of the platform. 7) If you are traveling by air, you mustn't carry anything in your luggage that can be used as a weapon, such as a knife or a pair of scissors. 8) You need not go to the railway station to buy tickets because you can book them at the nearest travel agency. 9) The Trans-European expresses are equipped with interurban telephones through which the traveler can contact office or home. 10) In Metro when the passengers get on the escalator, they should stand on the right so that people who hurry can run by on the left. 11) He can't leave the country until the police return his passport.

2) *Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) The cursor on the screen can be moved | a) till it stops raining. |
| 2) You must not cross the street | b) what you can do today. |
| 3) You should hurry up; | c) he couldn't start it. |
| 4) Can you show me | d) the speed of 60 kmh within the city limits. |
| 5) You may take any of these instruments | e) we can be late. |
| 6) You need not copy this text; | f) taxes to the government. |
| 7) Something was wrong with the car; | g) I'll give you a Xerox of this page. |
| 8) Never put off till tomorrow | h) I'll phone them. |
| 9) Drivers should not surpass | i) the way to the station? |
| 10) You may wait in the office | j) because I don't need them now. |
| 11) Everybody must pay | k) when the red light is on. |
| 12) You need not write this letter; | l) with the help of the mouse. |

5. Инфинитив (The Infinitive)

Инфинитив, являясь неличной формой глагола, имеет свойства как существительного, так и глагола. Перед инфинитивом обычно стоит частица *to*. Сравните перевод предложений: *He is glad to help his friend* → Он рад помочь своему другу. *He is glad to be helping his friend.* → Он рад, что сейчас помогает своему другу (сейчас). *He is glad to have helped his friend.* → Он рад, что помог своему другу. *He is glad to be helped.* → Он рад, что ему помогают. *He is glad to have been helped.* → Он рад, что ему помогли.

Примечания: 1) Infinitive в функции подлежащего стоит в самом начале предложения перед сказуемым и переводится либо неопределённой формой глагола, либо существительным. 2) Infinitive как часть именного составного сказуемого стоит после глагола-связки *to be* и переводится либо неопределённой формой глагола, либо выражением заключается в том, чтобы; состоит в том, чтобы + неопределённая форма глагола. 3) Infinitive в функции дополнения стоит после глаголов (таких как: *ask, decide, demand, expect, forget, learn, like, offer, plan, prepare, promise, refuse, remember, want, wish*) или прилагательных (таких как: *afraid to, glad to, prepared to, proud to, ready to, sorry to, surprised to*) и переводится либо неопределённой формой глагола, либо личной формой глагола. 4) Infinitive в функции обстоятельства цели может стоять в самом начале предложения перед подлежащим, в конце предложения и после слов *enough* достаточно; *too* слишком. Иногда перед Infinitive ставится союз *in order to* чтобы, для того чтобы. 5) Infinitive в функции определения стоит после существительного или после слов *the first* первый; *the last* последний; *the only* единственный и т.п. После существительных Infinitive чаще всего стоит в пассивной форме (*to be tested, to be built, to be read*) и выражает действие, которое должно произойти или произойдёт в будущем. В этом случае Infinitive переводится определительным придаточным предложением с союзом *который* (который будет, который нужно, который следует).

Грамматические задания:

Задание 1. *Translate the following sentences paying attention to infinitives. State the functions of infinitives.*

1) *To use steel rails instead of wooden ones was a great step forward.* 2) *It is very difficult to drive a car in a big city.* 3) *It will be quicker to return the book by mail.* 4) *The task of traffic police is to provide safety on roads.* 5) *Although David started his career as a small clerk, his aim was to become a head of a big business.* 6) *The mechanic was asked to estimate the cost for the repair of the car.* 7) *Suddenly the engine began to make a strange noise.* 8) *The train was too heavy to be hauled by one*

locomotive. 9) The new tunnel to be constructed here will be the longest in the country. 10) A special design bureau in St.Petersburg was the first in the world to develop the production of super-long escalators. 11) He was not old enough to drive a car at that time. 12) To make the Moscow-St.Petersburg line straight and level, 185 bridges and 19 viaducts were built. 13) The railways must increase their speed to compete with air and road transport. 14) The lorry is too heavy to be towed by a car. 15) To avoid accidents the driver must strictly follow traffic rules. 16) A band of metal was used to strengthen the joint.

Задание 2. Match two parts of the sentences paying attention to infinitives as predicates.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) The job of the dispatcher is... | a) to repair the track as soon as possible. |
| 2) Your duty will be... | b) to find necessary equipment for the experiment. |
| 3) My wish is... | c) to prepare breakfast. |
| 4) The task of the workers was... | d) to control the movement of trains. |
| 5) The function of railway signals is... | e) to visit it on foot. |
| 6) The only chance to catch the train was... | f) to look through the mail. |
| 7) The main problem was... | g) to construct the new bridge for both railway and road traffic. |
| 8) Their project is... | h) to keep the trains at some distance from one another. |
| 9) The best way to get to know the city is... | i) to go around the world. |
| 10) Every morning my first job is... | j) to hire a taxi. |

6. Условные предложения

В английском языке различают 3 типа условных предложений: а) Первый тип выражает реальные, осуществимые условия в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени. The engine driver will stop the train, if he sees some obstacle on the track. Машинист остановит поезд, если он увидит препятствие на пути. Обратите внимание на то, что будущее время употребляется только в главном предложении, в придаточном предложении используется глагол в настоящем времени, но в значении будущего. В) Второй тип выражает маловероятные, но выполнимые действия в настоящем или будущем. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся с частицей *бы*. If they had a car, they would go to the country. Если бы у них был автомобиль, они бы поехали за город. If I were you, I would buy the ticket in advance. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы купил билет заранее. С) Третий тип выражает нереальные, невыполнимые условия, относящиеся к прошедшему периоду времени. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся с частицей *бы*. The engineer would not have made the mistake, if he had used the correct formula. Инженер не сделал бы ошибку, если бы применил правильную формулу. Примечание: В условных предложениях второго и

третьего типа союз if если может быть пропущен. В этом случае в придаточном предложении вспомогательный глагол (could, had, were) ставится перед подлежащим. Had everybody come in time, we should. Если бы все собрались вовремя, мы бы вышли have started out at 7 sharp. Точно в 7.

Грамматические задания:

Translate the following sentences paying attention to Conditional Clauses.

1) If he repairs his car, we shall be able to drive to the country. 2) If we get up early, we shall reach the destination in time. 3) If he leaves for London by train, he will get there on Friday. 4) If you don't write down this formula, you will forget it. 5) If it rains, we shall have to stay at home. 6) If he is not very busy, he will help us to repair the tape-recorder. 7) If you don't hurry, you will miss the last commuter train. 8) If containers are used more widely, the freight rates will be greatly reduced. 9) Patty will get her driving license, as soon as she passes this test. 10) If they need the equipment urgently, we'll deliver it by plane.

7. Согласование времён (Sequence of Tenses)

He says (that)...

he works (is working) работает (одновременное действие)

he worked (was working) работал (предшествующее действие)

he will work (will be working) будет работать (будущее действие)

He said (that)...

he worked (was working) работает (одновременное действие)

he had worked работал (предшествующее действие)

he would work (would be working) будет работать (будущее действие)

Тексты для чтения

1. Customs and Traditions in England

The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people. They are steady, easy-going and fond of sports. There are certain kinds of behavior, manners and customs which are peculiar to England.

The English are naturally polite and are never tired of saying < Thank you > and < I am sorry >. They are generally disciplined, you never hear loud talk in the street. They don't rush for seats in buses and trains, but they take their seats in queues at bus stops. English people do not shake hands when meeting one another, they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home. The Englishman says < My house is my castle > because he doesn't wish his doings to be overlooked by his neighbours. It is true that English people prefer small houses, built for one family. The love of gardens is deep-rooted in the British people. Most men's conversations are about gardens. The British like growing plants in a window-box outside the kitchen or in the garden near the house. They love flowers very much.

Britain is a nation of animal lovers. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. There are dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries. In Britain pets can send Christmas cards to their friends, birthday cards. Owners can buy for their pets jewelled nylon collars, lambswool coat for a dog, lace-trimmed panties, nightgowns, pyjamas, and so on. There are special animal hotels at the airports.

On Sunday after breakfast they may go to work in the garden take a dog for a walk, play a visit to a pub. Sunday is a day for inviting friends and relatives to afternoon tea. There are some traditions concerning food. English cooking is heavy, substantial and plain. The Englishman likes a good breakfast. To him a good breakfast means porridge with, fish, bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. It is the same day to day. The English like their toast cold.

Tea is part of the prose of British life, as necessary as potatoes and bread. Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning, 9 cups will put you to sleep at night.

The midday meal is called lunch. This meal consists on week- days of stew, fried fish, chops, liver or sausages, vegetables. Rice and macaroni are seldom served. Then does an apple tart, or hot milk pudding. Sunday dinner is a special occasion, it is a joint of beef or lamb with vegetables. Then goes a large heavy pudding with custard. From 4 to 6 there is a very light meal called 5 o'clock tea. It is a snack of thin bread and butter and cups of tea with small cakes. This became a kind ritual. At this time everything stops for tea.

Dinner (usually at 6 p.m.) is much like lunch and is in many families the last meal of the day. Supper is a snack of bread and cheese and cocoa.

2. Cinema

In England the cinema is usually called “the pictures”. In America the word “the movies” is often used. Cinema-going is a favourite pastime in Britain. People go to the cinema once or twice a week. Cinema-going is more popular in industrial towns in the North of England and Scotland than in the South. However, especially if it is cold and wet outside, many people like to stay at home to watch TV.

Cinemas in England are usually large and more comfortable than the theatres. Often there is a restaurant, so that it is possible to spend an afternoon and evening there (if you have enough money, of course). Behind the cinema screen there is a stage, so that the building can be used for concerts and other performances.

British cinema-goers see mainly English and American films, though many of the foreign films are often shown in London and in the South of the country.

I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies, but I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country. My favourite film is ... with ... starring. It is really wonderful from the beginning to the end. There are a lot of films which are worth seeing, but this one is the best one to my mind.

3. Newspapers in Britain

If you get on a bus or catch a train in Britain, especially during the morning and evening “rush hour”, you’ll see a lot of people reading newspapers. The press tells us about various political views, interest and levels of education. Papers are usually divided into “quality” papers which are serious with long, informative articles and “popular” which have smaller size. They are less serious and contain

more human interest stories than news.

More daily newspapers, national and regional are sold in Great Britain than in most other developed countries. There are about 135 daily papers and Sunday papers, 2000 weekly papers and about 100 papers produced by members of ethnic groups.

A lot of people buy a morning paper, an evening paper and a couple of Sunday papers. On an average day two out of three people over the age of 15 read a national morning paper, about three out of four read a Sunday paper. So it's not surprising to learn that national newspapers have a circulation of 15.8 million copies on weekdays and 19 million on Sundays.

Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party. However, during general election campaigns many papers recommend their readers to vote for a particular political party. Ownership of the national London and regional daily newspapers is concentrated in the hands of large press publishing groups.

4. Our Planet is in danger!

The planet Earth is only a tiny part of universe, but it's only place where human beings can live.

Today, our planet is in danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollutions, overpopulation are the problems that threaten human life on Earth. Who is to blame for the disaster? The answer is simple: all of us.

Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breath. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that alive today may soon become extinct. Air pollution is another serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is dangerous – equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for many our planet. The same holds true for many Russian cities. Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

An even greater threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer

place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered species. We can recycle litter. We can support green parties and put pressure on those on power. Together we can save the planet and all of us with it.

5. Higher education in the UK

Higher education is obtained in British colleges, universities and polytechnics. The oldest English universities - Oxford and Cambridge, which were discovered in the 12th and 13th centuries respectively. Despite the fact that the university is very prestigious and well-known all over the world, they are part of the public education system, and their diplomas are not different from other university degrees. Up to 60 colleges, separated by gender: 19 men and 4 women in Cambridge and 22 men and 5 women in Oxford. Now all colleges accept men and women, and four colleges (two in each of the universities) exclusively women. British higher education is valued and respected throughout the world. A bachelor's degree, Higher National Diploma (Higher National Diploma - HND) or basic education (Foundation Degree) will provide you with further undeniable advantages when applying for a job or admission to graduate school. In addition, the British education will be for employers to ensure that you have independent thinking and disciplined, can independently conduct research in various fields and analyze the work done, ie, will bring real benefits to the company or organization. Studying in the UK will allow you to immerse yourself in the language environment. You may not particularly bothering to master the classic English, the language of international communication and business.

Контрольная работа №1 (10 вариантов)

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Customs and Traditions

In the United States most people celebrate their birthdays on the day of the month they were born. Birthdays are celebrated with family and friends. Invitations are sent for a party and mothers usually cook birthday cake decorated with candles. The number of candles A22 _____ the age of the birthday person. After the candles are lighted, the person A23 _____ three wishes and then blows the candles out in one breath so the wishes will come true. Everybody sings “Happy Birthday” and wishes the person health and long life. It is A24 _____ to bring or send birthday cards and gifts to the birthday person. Many people send flowers; other gifts may be clothing, books, or perfumes. There are birthstones and flowers for each month of the year which can also be A25 _____ presents. Parties for children are usually held at home. At children’s parties, children A26 _____ birthday hats and get souvenirs from the birthday child. Sometimes birthdays are celebrated at school in the classroom with classmates. Mothers bring cake, candy, and refreshments for the whole class. Some parties are catered at restaurants. Parents reserve a special room for the birthday group and supply the refreshments and decorations. Some birthdays are special. Girls have a special celebration for the sixteenth birthday, called “sweet sixteen”. The eighteenth birthday is important because it is the legal A27 _____ age. The legal age for driving and drinking alcohol A28 _____ with each state

A22	1	is	2) represents	3) considers	4 resembles
A23	1	thinks	2) does	3) makes	4 realizes
A24	1	custom	2) usually	3) generally	4 traditional
A25	1	appropriate	2) necessary	3) needed	4 distinctive
A26	1	dress	2) wear	3) bear	4 carry
A27	1	election	2) voting	3) own	4 middle
A28	1	differs	2) different	3) varies	4 similar

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. He (to get) a degree in chemistry

last year. 2. I (to pass) my entrance exams successfully a few days ago. 3. They (to read) many books on management last term.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I help you?
- You ... be at the office at 10 to 9.
- ... I ask you a question?
- ... I try this dress on?

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) ... there many people in the park?
- 2) There ... no people in the streets.
- 3) There ... a big table in this room.
- 4) There ... also a lot of plants there.

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. School education in the USA (is, was, will be) free. 2. They (are, were, will be) second-year students last year. 3. History (is, was, will be) the first lesson tomorrow.

Задание 6. Дополните предложения *some* – или *any*- + *-body/ -thing/ -where*.

Например: I was too surprised to anything.

- 1) There`s ... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- 2) Does ... mind if I open the window?
- 3) I wasn`t feeling hungry, so I didn`t eat
- 4) You must be hungry. Would you like ... to eat?

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

I can't say I really feel at home anywhere. I was born in a city, but I hate cities. I love mountains, but I have A22 lived in a mountain country: my home is a flat agricultural area in the south of England which I find boring. I don't have much in A23 with the local people there, and my way of life is very A24 from theirs, so I don't feel that I am really part of the community. Although I am English, in some ways I don't feel English. I have spent time in various countries, and I can happily live abroad for a period. Not for ever, though. In the end I always begin to feel too foreign, and *miss* too many things. It is then that I realize that my A25 really are in England, even if I can't say exactly where. I don't have very A26 family ties, and I am not in contact with many of my relatives. My Canadian wife has a much stronger sense of family, which she has passed to our son. His home and his immediate family mean a great deal to him, and his extended family is very important to him as well. He is very fond of all his A27 , and likes to see them as often as he can. So perhaps the next generation will have more ties than I have. In some ways I hope so, but being rootless has advantage too. On balance, I am not sure that I would prefer to A28 to one place, one community and one set of ideas.

A22	1) always	2) ever	3) never	4) usually
A23	1) familiar	2) general	3) relation	4) common
A24	1) different	2) various	3) contrary	4)
A25	1) home	2) routes	3) place	4) roots
A26	1) strong	2) hardy	3) powerful	4) tough
A27	1) relationship	2) relations	3) ancestors	4) friends
A28	1) like	2) love	3) belong	4) choose

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. The course of study (to last) five years. 2. He (to graduate) from the university last year. 3. They (to take) five exams last term.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I pay for your lunch?
- ... I have a coffee, please?
- ... I speak to Mary, please?
- The porter ... take your suitcases to your room.

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) There ... a church in our street.

- 2) There ... a lot of housework.
- 3) In the corner there ... a colour television.
- 4) There ... the central street of the city.

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. History (is, was, will be) my favourite subject at school. 2. Private schools (are, were, will be) expensive. 3. We (are, were, will be) engineers in five years.

Задание 6. Запишите числительные цифрами.

- 1) two hundred and sixty-eight
- 2) fifty-five
- 3) four hundred million
- 4) fifty thousand

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Вставьте в текст слова по смыслу, не забывая, что одно из них лишнее.

Admitted	Found	Public
Aim	Founded	Superb
Arranged	Holdings	Used
Celebrity	Illustrates	Well
Criterion	Including	
Extended	Personalities	

National Portrait Gallery, in London, is the national collection of portraits of British men and women including drawings, miniatures, busts, and photographs as (1) _____ as oil painting. The gallery was (2) _____ in 1856 and opened to the (3) _____ in 1859 with a collection of 57 portraits. Its (4) _____ is to record and collect historical pictures and also to illustrate the (5) _____ of great men and women. The (6) _____ for inclusion in the gallery has always been the (7) _____ of the sitter rather than the merit of the artist, thought many (8) _____ works of art are in the collection. Portraits of living persons were (9) _____ to the gallery only after many years of excluding them. The gallery moved to its present building, just off Trafalgar Square, in 1896 and was (10) _____ in the 1930s.

The collection is (11) _____ chronologically, beginning with the Tudors and moving on through the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries to portraits of leaving people. The arrangement of the gallery (12) _____ different themes in Britain history, and maps and other objects are (13) _____ to complement the pictures. Among the gallery's (14) _____ are portraits of the kings and queens of England, (15) _____ one of Hans Holbein of Henry VIII with his father and a fine portrait of Elisabeth I. other famous portraits include Peter Paul Rubens' splendid portrait of Thomas Howard and so on.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. My brother (to get) a grant for further education. 2. The teacher (to ask) many questions at the lesson. 3. He (to go) to primary school at the age of five.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- We ... see this film. It is very good.
- ... you follow me? Or do I talk too fast?
- I ... buy a new coat. This one is too old.
- You ... not smoke, sir. No smoking, please.

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) Perhaps there ... animals and people on these planets.
- 2) There ... two beds in the room, a desk and two chairs.
- 3) There ... several museums, art galleries and a lot of shops.
- 4) How many days ... there in a month?

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. They (are, were, will be) first-year students now. 2. She (is, was, will be) a professor at Oxford two years ago. 3. I (am, was, will be) an engineer in five years.

Задание 6. Запишите числительные цифрами.

- 1) one thousand four hundred and twenty - four
- 2) four hundred and sixty
- 3) two thousand two hundred and twenty - seven
- 4) one thousand five hundred

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Вставьте в текст слова по смыслу, не забывая, что одно из них лишнее.

Abundant	Decisive	Height
Gloomy	Person	Structure
Late	Moustache	Thumb-nail
Clean-shaven	Dye	Upper
Complexion	Gait	

The *Evening Messenger* decided to offer 500 pounds reward to any (1) _____ who will give information leading to the arrest of the man, William Strickland, who is wanted by the police in connection with the murder of the (2) _____ Emma Stickland.

Description of the wanted man

Age 43, (3) _____ 6 ft 1 or 2 inches, (4) _____ rather dark, hair silver-grey and (5) _____ may (6) _____ it, full grey (7) _____ and beard, may now be (8) _____, eyes light-grey, left (9) _____ eye tooth stopped with gold, left (10) _____ deformed by a recent blow.

Speaks in rather a loud voice, quick, (11) _____ manner, (12) _____ expression of the face, awkward (13) _____ (was a sailor).

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. They (to study) many subjects last year. 2. He (to enter) the university in 1998. 3. I (to go) to the university by bus.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I help you?
- You ... be at the office at 10 to 9.
- ... I ask you a question?
- ... I try this dress on?

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) ... there many people in the park?
- 2) There ... no people in the streets.
- 3) There ... a big table in this room.
- 4) There ... also a lot of plants there.

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите

предложения на русский язык:

1. He (is, was, will be) at the lecture yesterday. 2. The test (is, was, will be) difficult 3. They (are, were, will be) second-year students next year.

Задание 6. Запишите числительные цифрами.

- 1) three hundred and seventy - five
- 2) eighty-four
- 3) six hundred million
- 4) five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Прочитайте утверждения 1—6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Запишите в таблицу цифру, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. Students generally are required to attend lectures at Oxford.
2. At some colleges students must change clothes to dinner.
3. In a short stroll one can pass the house where Christopher Wren discovered his comet.
4. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy in one of Oxford's pubs.
5. Mathematician Charles Lutwidge Dodgson wrote a children's book called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Oxford.
6. Margaret Thatcher and John Kennedy studied at Oxford.

For 800 years the University of Oxford has been polishing minds and confusing outsiders in roughly equal measure. It is a place where students generally aren't required to attend lectures, don't receive grades, seldom study anything outside their chosen subject, and take just three sets of exams during the course of their college careers — “one to get in and two to get out,” as one alumnus told me.

“There are more rules and traditions than you can imagine,” Owen Sheers, a cheerful but slightly shell-shocked-looking first-year student, told me toward the end of his first week in New College. “At my college you dress one way if you go to the first sitting of dinner, another way if you go to the second. It's very confusing.”

A confusion of tradition is perhaps an inevitable consequence of a place so deeply steeped in history. In a short stroll you can pass the house where Edmund Hailey discovered his comet; the site of Britain's oldest public museum, the Ashmolean; the hall where architect Christopher Wren drew his first plans; the

pub where J.R.R. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy (it stands opposite the pub where Thomas Hardy made similar preparations for *Jude the Obscure*), the track where Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile; the meadow where a promising young mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson refined *The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants* and — oh yes — a children's trifle called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Walk down the broad and curving High Street and you follow in the footsteps of Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Jonathan Swift, Roger Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Graham Greene, T. S. Eliot, C. S. Lewis, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Bill Clinton, to name just a few who have worked and studied here.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. He (to get) a degree in chemistry last year. 2. I (to pass) my entrance exams successfully a few days ago. 3. They (to read} many books on management last term.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I pay for your lunch?
- ... I have a coffee, please?
- ... I speak to Mary, please?
- The porter ... take your suitcases to your room.

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) There ... a church in our street.
- 2) There ... a lot of housework.
- 3) In the corner there ... a colour television.
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Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. School education in the USA (is, was, will be) free. 2. They (are, were, will be) second-year students last year. 3. History (is, was, will be) the first lesson tomorrow.

Задание 6. Дополните предложения *some-* или *any-* + *-body/ -thing/ -where*.

- 1) We slept in a park because we didn't have ... to stay.
- 2) Let's go ... warm and sunny.
- 3) Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ...?
- 4) ... who saw the accident should contact the police.

Вариант 6

Задание 1. Прочитайте утверждения 1—6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Запишите в таблицу цифру, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. Some countries which were not part of the British Empire are affected by the Westminster model.
2. The Westminster model may be referred to as the democratic form of governing.
3. The 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries were marked by the Industrial revolution in Great Britain.
4. Great Britain was a pioneer in urbanization of the nation.
5. The middle class prevailed in Great Britain.
6. Queen Victoria turned the nation into the richest in the world.

The British Empire influenced a lot of countries. Even parts of the world never included in the British Empire have adopted the British system of parliamentary government, often referred to as the Westminster model. Originally a vehicle for royal authority, this system gradually evolved into a representative government and finally became a means through which democracy could be exercised. Today legislative power comes from the lower house of Parliament, known as the House of Commons. The freely elected members of the House of Commons select the nation's chief executive, the prime minister. He or she in turn appoints members of the House of Commons to the Cabinet, a body of advisers. Because the executive is not separated from the legislature, the government is efficient as well as responsive to the electorate.

Britain was a pioneer in economic matters. The first industrial revolution occurred in Britain in the 18th and early 19th centuries and led to the development of the world's first society dominated by a middle class. Britain was the first nation to have more than half of its population living in urban areas. Rapid economic development and worldwide trade made Britain the richest nation in the

world during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century. For a long time before and after the Industrial Revolution, London was the center of world capitalism, and today is still one of the world's most important business and financial centres.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. The course of study (to last) five years. 2. He (to graduate) from the university last year. 3. They (to take) five exams last term.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- We ... see this film. It is very good.
- ... you follow me? Or do I talk too fast?
- I ... buy a new coat. This one is too old.
- You ... not smoke, sir. No smoking, please.

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) Perhaps there ... animals and people on these planets.
- 2) There ... two beds in the room, a desk and two chairs.
- 3) There ... several museums, art galleries and a lot of shops.
- 4) How many days ... there in a month?

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. History (is, was, will be) my favourite subject at school. 2. Private schools (are, were, will be) expensive. 3. We (are, were, will be) engineers in five years.

Задание 6. Дополните предложения some- или any- + -body/ -thing/ -where.

- 1) Quick, let's go! There's ... coming and I don't want ... to see us.
- 2) This machine is very easy to use ... can learn to use it in a very short time.
- 3) There was hardly ... on the beach. It was almost deserted.
- 4) Do you live ... near Jim?

Вариант 7

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст «Влияние железнодорожного транспорта на экологическую обстановку» и переведите его письменно.

The impact of rail transport on the environment is huge. It is manifested first of air pollution, water and land during construction and operation of the Railways. Successful functioning and development of rail transport depends on the state of natural systems and natural resources, infrastructure development, artificial environment and socio-economic environment of society. The environment in the interaction with the objects of railway transport depends on the infrastructure construction of Railways, the production of rolling stock, manufacturing equipment and other devices, the intensity of use of rolling stock and other facilities on the Railways, of research results and their implementation on enterprises and facilities of industry.

The main task of designers is to find ways of matching technical solutions with natural factors. It is necessary that the road construction does not impair the quality of the environment, acting on it.

The impact of rail transport on the environment assess the level of use of natural resources and the level of pollutants in the natural environment of the regions where the company's rail transport.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. My brother (to get) a grant for further education. 2. The teacher (to ask) many questions at the lesson. 3. He (to go) to primary school at the age of five.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I help you?
- You ... be at the office at 10 to 9.
- ... I ask you a question?
- ... I try this dress on?

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) ... there many people in the park?
- 2) There ... no people in the streets.
- 3) There ... a big table in this room.
- 4) There ... also a lot of plants there.

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите

предложения на русский язык:

1. They (are, were, will be) first-year students now. 2. She (is, was, will be) a professor at Oxford two years ago. 3. I (am, was, will be) an engineer in five years.

Задание 6. Дополните предложения some- или any- + -body/ -thing/ -where.

Например: I was too surprised to anything.

5) There's ... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?

6) Does ... mind if I open the window?

7) I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat

8) You must be hungry. Would you like ... to eat?

Вариант 8

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст «Traditions and customs of the British» и письменно переведите 1,2 абзацы на русский язык.

The English are very cautious and conservative people. Not many things can bring out an Englishman himself. Restraint, control their feelings, often mistaken for just a cold - such vital principles of the British. The only thing that might ruffle a true Englishman - is noisy and defiant behavior of others, and disregard for the queues. The line cannot be broken, and climb out of turn is not accepted. Nevertheless, the British are hospitable and friendly. They always help lost tourists find the way and may even accompany him to the right place.

One of the distinguishing traits of the British - a commitment to the traditions, which is known throughout the world. Some traditions are quite harmless, such as "afternoon tea", or oatmeal for breakfast. But many traditions inconvenience as residents of England and tourists. Left-hand traffic on the roads of the country, two separate faucet in the bathroom (with hot and cold water), a ban on replacement windows and doors in older homes. However, it is respect for the traditions, their theatricality and attracts large number of tourists to this country.

With great respect for the British refer to their history. Museums in this country is at the highest level, and for good reason. On every corner, at every turn, in every remote place has a museum, and it is never empty, and fill it, first of all the country's people themselves, with the same interest in studying the peculiarities of life of their ancestors.

According to the traditions of the ancestors of the English are raising their children in austerity. At the same time, more than a high position in society, the family takes, the stricter raising children. Most often, the children of the rich and aristocratic families are educated in special boarding schools.

For all its coldness and restraint British exhibit extraordinary passion for two things -

a tea with milk and flowers. Moreover, the first is so strong that many manufacturers on the packs of green, fruit and herbal teas written warning "Better to drink without milk." However, this does not stop many, and they poured green tea into the milk.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. They (to study) many subjects last year. 2. He (to enter) the university in 1998. 3. I (to go) to the university by bus.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I pay for your lunch?
- ... I have a coffee, please?
- ... I speak to Mary, please?
- The porter ... take your suitcases to your room.

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) There ... a church in our street.
- 2) There ... a lot of housework.
- 3) In the corner there ... a colour television.
- 4) There ... the central street of the city.

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. He (is, was, will be) at the lecture yesterday. 2. The test (is, was, will be) difficult 3. They (are, were, will be) second-year students next year.

Задание 6. Запишите числительные цифрами.

- 1) three hundred and seventy - five
- 2) eighty-four
- 3) six hundred million
- 4) five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven

Вариант 9

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст «Traditions and customs of the British» и письменно переведите 3,4,5 абзацы на русский язык.

The English are very cautious and conservative people. Not many things can bring out an Englishman himself. Restraint, control their feelings, often mistaken for just a cold - such vital principles of the British. The only thing that might ruffle a true Englishman - is noisy and defiant behavior of others, and disregard for the queues. The line cannot be

broken, and climb out of turn is not accepted. Nevertheless, the British are hospitable and friendly. They always help lost tourists find the way and may even accompany him to the right place.

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According to the traditions of the ancestors of the English are raising their children in austerity. At the same time, more than a high position in society, the family takes, the stricter raising children. Most often, the children of the rich and aristocratic families are educated in special boarding schools.

For all its coldness and restraint British exhibit extraordinary passion for two things - a tea with milk and flowers. Moreover, the first is so strong that many manufacturers on the packs of green, fruit and herbal teas written warning "Better to drink without milk." However, this does not stop many, and they poured green tea into the milk.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. My sister (to get) a grant for further education. 2. The teacher (to ask) many questions at the lesson. 3. Bill (to go) to primary school at the age of five.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- We ... see this film. It is very good.
- ... you follow me? Or do I talk too fast?
- I ... buy a new coat. This one is too old.
- You ... not smoke, sir. No smoking, please.

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) Perhaps there ... animals and people on these planets.

- 2) There ... two beds in the room, a desk and two chairs.
- 3) There ... several museums, art galleries and a lot of shops.
- 4) How many days ... there in a month?

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. History (is, was, will be) my favourite subject at school.
2. Private schools (are, were, will be) expensive.
3. We (are, were, will be) engineers in five years.

Задание 6. Дополните предложения *some-* или *any-* + *-body/ -thing/ -where*.

- 1) We slept in a park because we didn't have ... to stay.
- 2) Let's go ... warm and sunny.
- 3) Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ...?
- 4) ... who saw the accident should contact the police.

Вариант 10

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и затем выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

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

Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes.

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

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

Определите верны ли следующие предложения. Выберите T, если утверждение верно и F, если неверно:

- 1) The first stamp in the world was made in the USA. T F
- 2) The first stamp appeared in the 19-century. T F

- 3) A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus. T F
4) In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made. T F

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): 1. The course of study (to last) five years. 2. He (to graduate) from the university last year. 3. They (to take) five exams last term.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол: can, may, must.

- ... I help you?
- You ... be at the office at 10 to 9.
- ... I ask you a question?
- ... I try this dress on?

Задание 4. Вставьте is / are.

- 1) ... there many people in the park?
- 2) There ... no people in the streets.
- 3) There ... a big table in this room.
- 4) There ... also a lot of plants there.

Задание 5. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. They (are, were, will be) first-year students now. 2. She (is, was, will be) a professor at Oxford two years ago. 3. I (am, was, will be) an engineer in five years.

Задание 6. Запишите числительные цифрами.

- 1) two hundred and sixty-eight
- 2) fifty-five
- 3) four hundred million
- 4) fifty thousand

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