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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания,
грамматический справочник и контрольные работы № 1 и 2
для студентов I курса ИИФО

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Методические указания состоят из двух разделов – грамматический справочник и контрольные работы.

Цель методических указаний – предоставить необходимый материал для изучения грамматических тем и выполнения контрольных работ. Тексты каждой контрольной работы посвящены городам нашей страны и стран изучаемого языка, и образованию.

Отпечатано методом прямого репродуцирования.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данные указания и контрольная работа составлены для студентов I курса ИИФО (всех специальностей).

Основная цель указаний состоит в том, чтобы в соответствии с требованием программы по иностранным языкам подготовить студентов 1 курса к выполнению контрольных работ №1 и 2. Для этого в пособие включен грамматический справочник по темам «Функция окончания – s», «Формы сравнения прилагательных», «Определения, выраженные именем существительным», «Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения», «Видовременные формы и функции глаголов to be, to have», «Времена Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Active and Passive Voice» и «Модальные глаголы».

Каждая контрольная работа включает в себя 5 вариантов грамматических заданий и текст. Лексическая наполняемость грамматических заданий и текстов соответствует тематике текстов.

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

1. Количество контрольных заданий, выполняемых Вами на каждом курсе, устанавливается учебным планом института.

2. Каждое контрольное задание в данном пособии предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант №1; на 3 или 4 – №2; на 5 или 6 – №3; на 7 или 8 – №4; на 9 или 0 – №5. Все варианты заданий предназначаются студентам ИИФО и факультетов технического и гуманитарного профиля. Выполняются они в общем порядке в соответствии с цифрами студенческого шифра.

3. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите шифр, номер контрольной работы, свою фамилию и адрес.

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

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

5. Контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящем пособии.

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

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

ИСПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАБОТЫ НА ОСНОВЕ РЕЦЕНЗИЙ

1. При получении от рецензента рецензии на проверенную контрольную работу внимательно прочитайте рецензию, ознакомьтесь с замечаниями рецензента и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.

2. Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, проработайте еще раз учебный материал.

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

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

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

Слова, оформленные окончанием –s и его функции

Окончание – s служит:

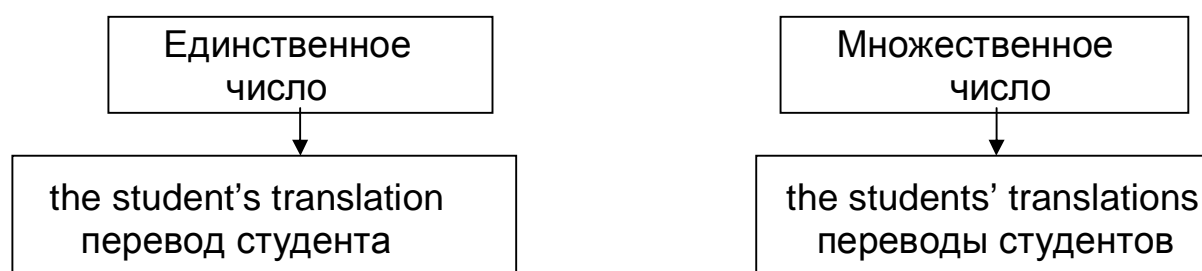
а) признаком множественного числа имени существительного: a desk – desks, a box – boxes, a story – stories, a day – days, a knife – knives, a loaf – loaves.

б) показателем 3-лица, ед. числа глагола в Present Indefinite
to work – works, to read – reads, to teach – teaches, to study – studies,
to pay – pays

в) признаком притяжательного падежа существительных

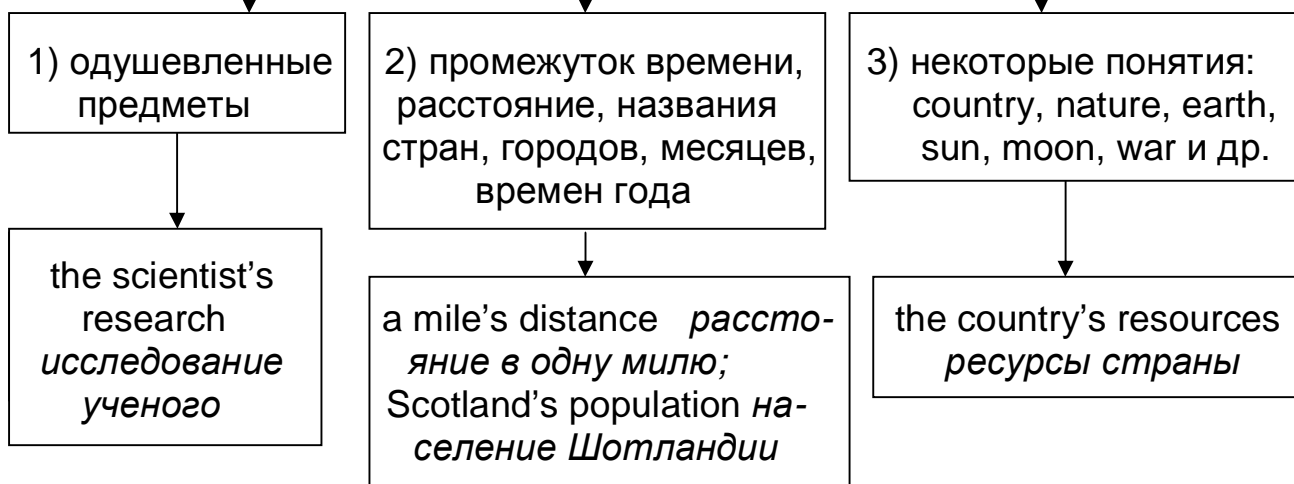
ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

I. Образование



II. Употребление

Притяжательный падеж употребляется с именами существительными, обозначающими



Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Прилагательные	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная Степень																																			
а) односложные	short <i>короткий</i>	shorter <i>короче (более короткий)</i>	(the) shortest <i>кратчайший, самый короткий</i>																																			
б) двусложные на -er, -y, -ow, -le	early <i>ранний; рано</i>	earlier <i>более ранний; раньше</i>	(the) earliest <i>самый ранний</i>																																			
Многосложные	important <i>важный</i>	more important <i>важнее (более важный)</i>	(the) most important <i>важнейший (самый важный)</i>																																			
Исключения	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">much</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">много</td> </tr> <tr> <td>many</td> </tr> <tr> <td>little</td> <td></td> <td>мало</td> </tr> <tr> <td>good</td> <td></td> <td>хороший</td> </tr> <tr> <td>well</td> <td></td> <td>хорошо</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bad</td> <td></td> <td>плохой</td> </tr> <tr> <td>badly</td> <td></td> <td>плохо</td> </tr> </table>	much	}	много	many	little		мало	good		хороший	well		хорошо	bad		плохой	badly		плохо	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">more</td> <td>больше</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">less</td> <td>меньше</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">better</td> <td>лучший, лучше</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">worse</td> <td>худший хуже</td> </tr> </table>	more	больше	less	меньше	better	лучший, лучше	worse	худший хуже	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td>(the) most</td> <td>наибольший, больше всего</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(the) least</td> <td>наименьший, меньше всего</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(the) best</td> <td>самый лучший, (наи)лучший, лучше всего (всех)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(the) worst</td> <td>самый плохой, (наи)худший, хуже всего (всех)</td> </tr> </table>	(the) most	наибольший, больше всего	(the) least	наименьший, меньше всего	(the) best	самый лучший, (наи)лучший, лучше всего (всех)	(the) worst	самый плохой, (наи)худший, хуже всего (всех)
much	}	много																																				
many																																						
little		мало																																				
good		хороший																																				
well		хорошо																																				
bad		плохой																																				
badly		плохо																																				
more	больше																																					
less	меньше																																					
better	лучший, лучше																																					
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(the) most	наибольший, больше всего																																					
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(the) worst	самый плохой, (наи)худший, хуже всего (всех)																																					

Примечание: Большинство двусложных прилагательных образуют степени сравнения при помощи more, most, так же как и многосложные прилагательные.

Местоимения Some, any, no и их производные

	Some, any, no	+ thing	+ body	+ one	+ where	Примеры
Утвердительные предложения	SOME некоторый, какой-то, какой-нибудь, несколько	<i>something</i> что-то, что-нибудь	<i>somebody</i> <i>someone</i> кто-то, кто-нибудь		<i>somewhere</i> где-то, где-нибудь, куда-то, куда-нибудь	They sent some letters to foreign firms yesterday. Они отправили несколько писем иностранным фирмам вчера.
	ANY всякий, любой	<i>anything</i> всё	<i>anybody</i> <i>anyone</i> всякий, все		<i>anywhere</i> езде, повсюду	The CMEA is open to any country ready to accept the aims and principles of the organization. Вступление в СЭВ возможно для любой страны, готовой принять цели и принципы организации.
Вопросительные	ANY какой-нибудь	<i>anything</i> что-то, что-нибудь	<i>anybody</i> <i>anyone</i> кто-то, кто-нибудь		<i>anywhere</i> где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	Does the country buy any equipment from foreign firms? Покупает ли эта страна оборудование у иностранных фирм?
Отрицательные предложения	NO = not any никакой, ни один,	<i>nothing = not... anything</i> ничто, ничего	<i>nobody = no one, none, not... anybody</i> никто		<i>nowhere — not... anywhere</i> нигде, никуда	No city of the capitalist world can boast of the purity of its atmosphere as Moscow. Ни один город капиталистического мира не может похвастаться такой чистотой атмосферы, как Москва.

Примечание: Some (в утвердительных предложениях) и any (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях) не переводятся, когда стоят перед неисчисляемыми существительными.

Перевод глагола to be на русский язык

Значение глагола to be определяется по формальному показателю – слову, стоящему справа. Глагол to be является:

1. вспомогательным глаголом, если справа от него стоят причастия I или II; на русский язык самостоятельно не переводится.

- This process **was being repeated** from day to day.
- Этот процесс **повторяли** день за днем.

2. модальным глаголом, если справа от него стоит инфинитив с частицей **to**; переводится глаголами: *должен, должен будет*, реже словом *можно*.

- The workers **are to repair** the excavator in due time.
- Рабочие **должны отремонтировать** экскаватор в положенный срок.

3. глаголом-связкой или смысловым глаголом, если справа стоит существительное, прилагательное, наречие, инфинитив, герундий или целое предложение; переводится глаголами: *быть, находиться, являться, состоять* или *заключаться в том, что*.

- The new equipment **is in the laboratory**.
- Новое оборудование **находится в лаборатории**.
- The disadvantage of steel **is that** it is affected by rust.
- Недостаток стали **состоит (заключается) в том, что** она подвержена коррозии.

Примечание: Необходимо отличать модальный глагол **to be to** от связки с последующим инфинитивом.

- **The idea is to lay** the track without ballast in tunnels.
- **Идея заключается в том, чтобы** в тоннелях укладывать путь без балласта.
- This machine **is to lay** the track in tunnels.
- Эта машина **должна будет укладывать** путь в тоннелях.

Перевод глагола to have на русский язык

Значение глагола **to have** определяется по формальному показателю – слову, стоящему от него справа. Глагол to have является:

1. Вспомогательным глаголом, если после него стоит причастие II; самостоятельно на русский язык не переводится;

- The ballast on this section **has been** already **renewed**.
- Балласт на этом участке уже **обновлен**.

2. Модальным глаголом, если справа от него стоит инфинитив с частицей **to**; переводится русскими глаголами: *должен, приходится, вынужден* и т.д.;

- The ballast on this section **has to be renewed**.
- Балласт на этом участке **придется заменить**.

3. Смысловым глаголом, если справа стоит группа существительного или местоимение; переводится глаголом *иметь*.

- The ballast **has** three main functions.
- Балласт **имеет** три основные функции.

Времена группы Indefinite (Active Voice)

	Present	Past	Future
Утвердительная форма	I/we } translate You/ } economic they } texts as a rule. He/she translates economic texts as a rule. <i>Я перевожу ... как правило</i>	I/he/she } translated We/you/ } economic they } texts as a rule. <i>Я переводил ... как правило</i>	I/we shall translate economic texts as a rule. She/he } will You/ } translate they } economic texts as a rule. <i>Я буду переводить ... как правило</i>

Вопросительная форма	<p>I/we } translate Do you/they } economic texts as a rule?</p> <p>Does he/she translate economic texts as a rule?</p>	<p>I/he/she } translate Did we/you/they } economic texts as a rule?</p>	<p>Shall I/we translate economic texts as a rule?</p> <p>he/she } Will you/they } economic texts as a rule?</p>
Отрицательная форма	<p>I/we } do not translate economic texts as a rule. You/they } do not translate economic texts as a rule.</p> <p>He/she does not translate economic texts as a rule.</p>	<p>I/he/she } did not translate economic texts as a rule. We/you/they } did not translate economic texts as a rule.</p>	<p>I/we shall not translate economic texts as a rule.</p> <p>He/she } will not translate economic texts as a rule. You/they } will not translate economic texts as a rule.</p>

Времена группы Continuous (Active Voice)

to be + Participle I

	Present	Past	Future
Утвердительная форма	<p>I am translating a text on computers now. He/she is translating a text on computers now. We/you/they are translating a text on computers now.</p> <p><i>Я перевожу ... сейчас.</i></p>	<p>I/he/she was translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock yesterday. We/you/they were translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock yesterday.</p> <p><i>Я переводил ... в 6 часов вчера.</i></p>	<p>I/we shall be translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock tomorrow. He/she/you/they will be translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p> <p><i>Я буду переводить ... в 6 часов завтра.</i></p>

Вопросительная форма	<p>Am I translating a text on computers now?</p> <p>Is he/she translating a text on computers now?</p> <p>Are we/you/they translating a text on computers now?</p>	<p>Was I/he/she translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock yesterday?</p> <p>Were we/you/they translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock yesterday?</p>	<p>Shall I/we be translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock tomorrow?</p> <p>Will he/she/you/they be translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock tomorrow?</p>
Отрицательная форма	<p>I am not translating a text on computers now.</p> <p>He/she is not translating a text on computers now.</p> <p>We/you/they are not translating a text on computers now.</p>	<p>I/he/she was not translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock yesterday.</p> <p>We/you/they were not translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock yesterday.</p>	<p>I/we shall not be translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p> <p>He/she/you/they will not be translating a text on computers at 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p>

Времена группы Perfect (Active Voice)

to have+ Participle II

	Present	Past	Future
Утвердительная форма	<p>I/we/you/they have translated a text on space research already.</p> <p>He/she has translated a text on space research already.</p> <p><i>Я перевел ... уже</i></p>	<p>I/he/she } had translated We/you/ } a text on they } space research before the lesson began.</p> <p><i>Я перевел ... до того, как</i></p>	<p>I/we shall have translated a text on space research by 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p> <p>He/she/you/they will have translated a text on space research by 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p> <p><i>Я переведу ... к 6 часам</i></p>

Вопросительная форма	<p>Have I/we/you/they translated a text on space research already?</p> <p>Has he/she translated a text on space research already?</p>	<p>Had I/he/she } trans- we/ you } lated they } a text on space research before the lesson began?</p>	<p>Shall I/we have translated a text on space research by 6 o'clock tomorrow?</p> <p>Will he/she/you/they have translated a text on space research by 6 o'clock tomorrow?</p>
Отрицательная форма	<p>I/we/you/they have not translated a text on space research yet.</p> <p>He/she has not translated a text on space research yet.</p>	<p>I/he/she } had not We/you/ } translated they } a text on space research before the lesson began.</p>	<p>I/we shall not have translated a text on space research by 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p> <p>He/she/you/they will not have translated a text on space research by 6 o'clock tomorrow.</p>

Образование форм Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect Passive

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	<p>are built</p> <p>Every year many new projects are built in developing countries with Russian assistance.</p> <p><i>Каждый год много новых объектов строится в развивающихся странах с помощью России.</i></p>	<p>are being built</p> <p>Many new projects are being built in developing countries with Russian assistance.</p> <p><i>Много новых объектов строится в развивающихся странах с помощью России.</i></p>	<p>have been built</p> <p>Many new projects have been built in developing countries with Russian assistance.</p> <p><i>Много новых объектов построено в развивающихся странах с помощью России.</i></p>

Past	were built	were being rebuilt	had been rebuilt
	<p>Last year new projects were built in developing countries with Russian assistance.</p> <p><i>В прошлом году были построены новые объекты в развивающихся странах с помощью России.</i></p>	<p>When I came to my native town after the war many schools and other public facilities were being rebuilt.</p> <p><i>Когда я приехал в родной город после войны, там восстанавливалось много школ и других общественных зданий.</i></p>	<p>My friend told me that schools and other public facilities had been rebuilt in our native town after the war.</p> <p><i>Мой друг сказал мне, что в нашем родном городе после войны были восстановлены школы и другие общественные здания.</i></p>
Future	will be built	—	will have been built (встречается редко)
	<p>New projects will be built in developing countries with Russian assistance.</p> <p><i>Новые объекты будут построены в развивающихся странах с помощью России.</i></p>		

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

	CAN – to be able to	MAY- to be allowed to	MUST- to have to, to be to
P	I can... Я могу	I may... Мне разрешают...	I must ... Я должен...
R	I am able ...Я могу... в состоянии) ...	I am allowed ... Мне позволяют ...	I have to ... } Я должен I am to ... } (мне приходится) ...
E	The country can offer many trade possibilities.	The Russian citizens may vote from the age of eighteen.	In engineering the force must have a high level of education.
S	Эта страна может предоставить широкие возможности для торговли.	Российские граждане могут голосовать с 18 лет.	В машиностроении работники должны обладать высоким уровнем образования.
N			
T			

	I could ... Я мог ...	I might ... Я мог бы ...	I had to, I was to ... Я должен был (мне пришлось)...
P	I was able ... Я мог (был в состоянии) ...	I was allowed ... Мне позволили ...	
A			
S	The country could offer many trade possibilities.	The reporter said that the scientist's article might soon appear in print.	
T	Эта страна могла предоставить широкие возможности для торговли.	Докладчик сказал, что статья ученого, возможно , вскоре появится в печати.	
Fu- tu- re	I shall be able ... Я смогу ...	I shall be allowed ... Мне позволят ...	I shall have to ... Я должен буду (мне придется)

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

Вариант 1

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

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The city covers an area of 620 square miles.
2. One of the most beautiful places of interest is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson's Column in the centre.
3. The bell "Big Ben" chimes the hour.
4. London is the centre of country's cultural life.
5. There are many picture galleries and museums there.

2. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных, и переведите их на русский язык.*

1. More than half a million of people come to the City of London to work in the daytime.
2. Westminster Abbey is one of the best examples of the Early English Architecture.
3. The more you listen to English speech, the better you understand it.

4. The oldest and very small part of London is the City.

5. The famous British Museum is one of the most extensive and valuable museums in West Europe.

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

1. Londoners like to rest and listen to Hide Park speakers on the Speaker's Corner.

2. The Tower Bridge is one of the finest bridges in London.

3. Not long ago our family moved into a large four-room flat.

4. The oldest building in the city is the 500-year old castle.

5. I waited at the hotel reception desk.

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

1. Everybody knows that one can find any book in the British Museum Library.

2. Some 9 million people now live in London and its suburbs.

3. No places of interest in London are as famous and beautiful as Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London.

4. You can catch any bus. They all go to the centre.

5. Can you give me some information about places of interest in the city?

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременные формы и функции глаголов – to be, to have; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Many scientists and writers had to work in the National Library.

2. The Tower of London was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum.

3. There are no English banks and offices in the poorest part of London.

4. Our guests are to come in time.

5. Admiral Nelson was killed at the battle of Trafalgar.

6. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 абзацы и устно – 4, 7, 8 абзацы текста.

Пояснения к тексту:

1. "Greater London" – Большой Лондон, административно-территориальная единица

2. the West End – Вест-Энд, западная фешенебельная часть Лондона

3. the East End – Ист-Энд, большой промышленный и портовый рабочий район к востоку от Лондонского Сити (the City of London)

4. Buckingham Palace – Букингемский дворец
5. Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское Аббатство, особая королевская церковь в Лондоне, место коронации английских монархов.

LONDON

1. London is the chief city of England and the United Kingdom. London became the capital of England in the 12th century. It is now the largest port and industrial city in England. London today stretches for nearly thirty miles from north to south and nearly thirty miles from east to west. This is the area known as “Greater London” with a population of 9 million. London lies on both banks of the river Thames.

2. The oldest and very small part of London is the City. The City of London covers an area only about a square mile, and the number of people who live and sleep in the City is only about 10 thousand. It is the banking and commercial centre of the country.

3. Two main districts of London are the West End and the East End. The West End consists of the fashionable houses and shops of the rich, of art galleries, many famous museums, monuments, theatres, palaces and fine parks. The East End was and still is a poorer district full of factories, plants and docks. The main branches of industry are machine-building, ship-building, metal-processing and others.

4. There are many places of interest in the centre of London. One of the most beautiful of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson’s Column in the centre, 185 feet high. The most famous older buildings in London include Buckingham Palace as the royal residence, the Houses of Parliament, Saint Paul’s Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London.

5. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, stand on the bank of the Thames at Westminster Abbey. It was set up in the 13th century. At the end of the Houses of Parliament there is a tower with a large clock in the world. The largest bell, known as “Big Ben”, chimes the hour.

6. Westminster Abbey was a monastery built in the 8th century and is one of the best examples of the Early English architecture. It contains the memorials of kings and queens of England, and many great statesmen, writers and poets.

7. London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is the place where Londoners like to rest and listen to Hyde Park speakers on the Speaker’s Corner.

8. London is the centre of country’s cultural life too. There are many picture galleries and museums there. The National Gallery houses a priceless collection of paintings. The famous British Museum is one of the most extensive and valuable museums in West Europe. It also comprises the National Library. Monuments of past greatness are everywhere in London.

7. Прочтите 8-й абзац, письменно ответьте на вопрос и переведите его.

What picture galleries and museums is London famous for?

Вариант 2

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

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The sea encircles many of the city areas.

2. New York is a city of striking social contrasts.

3. New York's two biggest airports are both in Queens.

4. Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nations.

5. The bronze Statue of Liberty stands in the bay.

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

1. New York is truly the most important business city.

2. More ships come into New York's harbor than into any other port of the world.

3. One of the largest and most pleasant parks is Central Park.

4. Since she has been in America, her English has got better.

5. The more I thought about the plan, the less I liked it.

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

1. Its 60-metre torch can be seen at night for many miles.

2. From the top of the Empire State Building you can have a good view of New York City.

3. John F. Kennedy International Airport is one of the busiest in the world.

4. We went for a six-mile walk in the country.

5. You can take a credit card for a four-week journey to New York.

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

1. Some of the buildings in New York City are the highest buildings in the world.

2. Brooklyn has more people than any other part of the city – about 3 million.

3. No one said anything to us about it at the meeting.

4. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on any train you like.

5. I didn't have any money, so I had to borrow some.

5. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременные формы и функции глаголов – to be, to have; переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. You have to visit New York.

2. Its Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.

3. New York was founded by the Dutch in the 17th century.

4. It has a large hotel and clothes industry.

5. "The Big Apple", as New York City is nicknamed, has an energy that few other cities can equal.

6. *Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 абзацы и устно – 7 абзац текста.*

Пояснения к тексту:

1. the Hudson River empties...- река Гудзон впадает

2. the Dutches – Голландцы

3. is nicknamed – дано прозвище

4. parkway – широкая автострада с деревьями по бокам

5. cliff – утес

NEW YORK CITY

1. New York is the largest city in the USA and one of the biggest in the world. It is in the south-eastern corner of New York State where the Hudson River empties into the Atlantic Ocean. It was founded by the Dutches in the 17th century. "The Big Apple", as New York City is nicknamed, has an energy that few other cities can equal.

2. New York is the largest seaport in the USA. More ships come into New York's harbor than into any other port in the world. In the bay there stands the bronze Statue of Liberty given to the USA by France as a present in 1886. Its torch is 60 metres high and can be seen at night for many miles. A new American Museum of Immigration is open at the base of the Statue.

3. The city is a leading textile centre of the country and its clothes industry. It has a considerable printing industry and many book-shops. It is the main

publishing, advertising and radio centre with Columbia and New York universities and various city colleges.

4. New York can be called the financial capital of the world, where “money-making” is the main law of life. It is the symbol of big business and its Wall Street on Manhattan Island has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.

5. New York is a great industrial and educational centre, too. It is the art, music and drama capital of the USA. Its museums, art galleries, libraries, zoos, parks and botanical gardens are world famous. One of the largest and most pleasant parks is Central Park where there are a number of museums. Frick Museum and the famous Metropolitan Museum are on the territory of Central Park. For a long time New York specialized in giving visitors a good time at its theatres, restaurants, night clubs, sporting arenas and therefore has a large hotel industry.

6. Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nations. The population of the city numbers about 16 million. The citizens speak 75 different languages.

7. The architecture of New York with its skyscrapers, bridges, wide motor parkways is a perfect exhibit of the American ability to apply imagination to the solution of an engineering problem. You get impressed to look at the enormous skyscrapers that rise up like great cliffs. From the top of the Empire State Building (102 stories) you can have a good view of the Statue of Liberty and the whole New York City.

7. Прочтите 7-й абзац, письменно ответьте на вопрос и переведите его.

What can you get great impression of in New York and why?

Вариант 3

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

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Khabarovsk stretches along the right bank of the mighty Amur River and Amurskaya tributary for 45 kilometers.

2. World famous medicines from the plants growing in the Ussuri taiga are made in our city.

3. Khabarovsk is 40 kilometers away from the border of the Chinese People's Republic.

4. From the Amur Cliff excellent terrace one can observe the city's panorama, the Lenin Sports Complex on the right and the House of Receptions to the left.

5. At present the Territorial Public Library contains over 3 million volumes of books.

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

1. The oldest and most famous museums in Khabarovsk are the Art Museum and the Museum of Regional Studies.

2. The more often the foreigners visit Khabarovsk, the more they like it.

3. There are more than 60 air routes to different places in Russia and also regular international lines to foreign countries.

4. The Amursky Boulevard, the Amur River embankment, the Lenin Square are the most favorite places of our citizens.

5. Later residential houses for citizens were built.

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

1. The biggest Lenin Sports Complex is located on the picturesque bank of the Amur River.

2. In the centre of Komsomolskaya Square one can see a 22-metre obelisk erected in 1956.

3. The railway construction from Khabarovsk to Vladivostok and the Amurskaya railway line caused the development of the city.

4. Khabarovsk was liberated by the People's Revolutionary Army detachments on February 14th, 1922.

5. The former governor-general of Eastern Siberia Muraviev – Amursky chose the place for the military post Khabarovka.

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

1. Every day some 30 passenger and freight trains go through Khabarovsk to different parts of the country.

2. There are no places in Khabarovsk as famous and popular as Komsomolskaya and Lenin Squares.

3. Do you know any historical monuments in Khabarovsk?

4. She didn't tell anybody about her plans.

5. I don't know anything about this city.

5. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременные формы и функции глаголов – to be, to have; переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. Khabarovsk has firm friendly bonds with many foreign countries.
2. The students have to know the history of their city.
3. The Civil War was one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the Far East.
4. The foundation of the city is connected with the exploration of the Amur River and the Pacific Ocean.
5. For its long history Lenin Square has seen and experienced much.

6. *Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 2, 3, 5 абзацы и устно – 4, 6 абзацы текста.*

Пояснения к тексту:

1. by the same name – с тем же названием
2. estuary – широкое устье
3. metal and timber-processing – металло-и деревообработка
4. a recognized centre – признанный центр
5. a border river – пограничная река

KHABAROVSK

1. Khabarovsk is one of the biggest administrative, industrial, scientific and cultural centers of the Far East. It is the capital of the Territory by the same name which is one and a half times the size of France. It stretches along the right bank of the mighty Amur River and Amurskaya tributary for 45 kilometers and covers the area of almost 154 square miles.

2. The Amur originates eastward of the lake Baikal and falls into the Sea of Okhotsk. It is 2 kms wide near Khabarovsk and here it turns north-east. It takes 44 hours to reach the estuary of the Amur River by ship. In its estuary the Amur River is 28 miles wide and 100 metres deep. It is navigable for about 175-180 days from May till November. The Amur is the border river. Khabarovsk is 40 kms away from the border of the Chinese People's Republic.

3. The population of the Khabarovsk Territory is more than 1.8 million people; more than 600 thousand live in Khabarovsk. The city is one of the three leading industrial centers of the Far Eastern economic region. The main branches of national economy are machine-building, metal and timber processing. World famous medicines from the plants growing in the Ussuri taiga are made here.

4. Khabarovsk is a city of students. More than 70000 students are being trained in higher educational institutions, technical schools, colleges and gymnasiums. The oldest universities are the Khabarovsk State Medical University and the Far Eastern State Transport University, founded in 1939.

5. Khabarovsk is a recognized centre of culture and sports. A great number of writers, journalists, musicians, artists and actors live and work here. There are several museums in the city, the oldest and the most famous ones are the Art Museum and the Museum of Regional Studies. The biggest Lenin Sports Complex is located on the picturesque bank of the Amur River. Most national and international sports events take place there.

6. Khabarovsk is located at the crossing of air, railway and waterways. The Trans-Siberian Railway (the longest in the world – over 10000 kms) goes through the city. Every day some 30 passenger and freight trains go through Khabarovsk to different parts of the country. The city is often called an air gate of the Far East as many airlines of national, local and international importance cross here. There are more than 60 air routes to different places in Russia and also regular lines to Japan, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, China, Alaska and many other countries. Khabarovsk has firm friendly economic and cultural bonds with many foreign countries. It is a place of regular meetings of public representatives of the Far East, Japan, China, Korea and America.

7. Прочтите 6-й абзац, письменно ответьте на вопрос и переведите его.

Why do we call Khabarovsk an air gate of the Far East?

Вариант 4

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

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It took 40 years to build Saint Isaac's Cathedral.
2. There stands the Winter Palace, the former residence of Russian tsars.
3. Walking along the Neva embankment, we come to Decembrist's Square.
4. The Hermitage contains a large collection of European paintings, antique sculptures and many other articles.
5. St. Petersburg is well – known for its revolutionary past.

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

1. St. Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
2. The best works by Russian and foreign painters and sculptors are on display in the Russian Museum.

3. The St. Petersburg underground is not less beautiful than the Moscow underground which is known as the best in the world.

4. The longer she waited for me, the more impatient she became.

5. St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia as its population is more than four and a half million people.

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

1. Many 18-th century fortresses were built around St. Petersburg.

2. The Peter-and- Paul fortress foundation is connected with the North War between Russia and Sweden.

3. Peter's head of the Bronze Horseman was made by Marie Anne Collot, sculptor's assistant.

4. The oldest building in the city is the 500-year old castle.

5. You might stop to look in this shop window when you're walking along a street.

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

1. Some years ago I saw the Rembrandt collection in the Hermitage.

2. Have you read any books from the Saltykov-Schedrin Public Library?

3. There is no more majestic place in St. Petersburg as the Palace Square, the central square of the city.

4. The city was still the same when I returned years later. Nothing had changed.

5. She went out without any money.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременные формы и функции глаголов – to be, to have; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Triumph Column (Arch) was erected in the memory of the victory over Napoleon.

2. The pride of St. Petersburg is its underground.

3. I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.

4. Our city has received the title of hero-city.

5. He had to come to the city yesterday.

6. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 2, 3, 5 абзацы и устно – 4,6 абзацы текста.

Пояснения к тексту:

1. Gulf of Finland – Финляндский залив

2. evoke the admiration – вызывать восхищение
3. “Bronze Horseman” – “Медный Всадник”

SAINT PETERSBURG

1. St. Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It lies on either side of the Neva and on the coast of Gulf of Finland. The city – St. Petersburg – Petrograd – Leningrad – St. Petersburg is about 3 centuries old. It was founded by Peter 1 in 1703 and from 1712 up to 1918 it was the capital of Russia.

2. St. Petersburg has always been one of the finest cities in the world. Its straight and broad streets, large squares, magnificent architectural ensembles, granite embankments, wonderful historic and cultural memorials evoke the admiration of all visitors. The magnificent buildings of the Winter Palace, the Admiralty, the Kazan and St. Isaac’s Cathedral are masterpieces of world architecture.

3. On the right bank of the Neva one can see the Peter-and-Paul Fortress. From the end of the 18th century the fortress served as a political prison. In 1922 it was opened as a historical and architectural museum.

4. On the left bank of the Neva one can see the majestic panorama of Palace Square – the central square of St. Petersburg. It is the largest and the most beautiful square in the city. It is famous for its marvelous architectural ensemble. There stands the Winter Palace, the former residence of the Russian tsars. It was built by Rastrelli in the 18th century. After the revolution it became part of the Hermitage, one of the world’s biggest museums. It contains a large collection of European paintings, antique sculptures and many other articles.

5. Walking along the Neva embankment, we come to the Decembrist’s Square. In the centre of the square there stands a monument to the city’s founder Peter 1, known as the “Bronze Horseman”, sung by A. Pushkin. The largest cathedral in St. Petersburg is St. Isaac’s Cathedral, an outstanding monument of architecture. The Cathedral was under construction for 40 years (1818-1858).

6. The main street of the city is Nevsky Prospect. All kinds of shops, hotels, cafes, restaurants, cinemas and theatres are situated in this street. It begins at the Admiralty and ends at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, covering 4,5 km.

On the other side there is Art Square, with a magnificent building of the Russian Museum built by Rossi. Here the best works by Russian and Soviet painters and sculptors are on display. In the middle of the Square there is a monument to Pushkin.

The pride of St. Petersburg is its underground. It is not less beautiful than the Moscow Underground which is known as the best in the world.

7. Прочтите 6-й абзац, письменно ответьте на вопрос и переведите его.

What is Art Square famous for?

Вариант 5

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

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;*
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;*
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.*

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Washington presents a different appearance from New York with its skyscrapers.
2. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day.
3. The city was named Washington in honor of the country's first president.
4. Congress holds its meetings in the Capitol.
5. Many people come to Washington from all over the country to see many places of interest for tourists and to visit Mount Vernon, George Washington's home, which is not far away.

2. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных, и переведите их на русский язык.*

1. There is a law against building structures more than 90 feet high in this city.
2. Lincoln Memorial is the tallest stone structure in the USA.
3. The more I study English, the better I speak it.
4. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the USA.
5. The most impressive and the best – known places are the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial and the Washington monument.

3. *Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.*

1. Many government buildings are grouped on the land between the Capitol and the White House.
2. The 555-feet high Washington monument is best-known to tourists.
3. The Abraham Lincoln Memorial is worth seeing.
4. We waited at the hotel reception desk.
5. A few days ago I received a ten-page letter from my Washington friend.

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

1. Is there anybody who visited Washington?
2. Some places of interest impressed me much.

3. There is no building in the city higher than 90 feet.
4. You can cash these traveler's cheques at any bank.
5. Nothing had changed in the city when we returned years later.

5. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременные формы и функции глаголов – to be, to have; переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. Washington is located on the north bank of the Potomac River.
2. The president has his offices in the White House.
3. You have to visit the Lincoln Memorial designed like a Greek temple.
4. Washington was chosen as the national capital when George Washington was the President.
5. The unpaved muddy roads of the early capital have given way to broad asphalt avenues lined with trees.

6. *Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы и устно – 6 абзац текста.*

Пояснения к тексту:

1. District of Columbia – округ Колумбия
2. skyscrapers – небоскребы
3. to hide – скрывать, прятать
4. Capitol – Капитолий (здание, где заседает Конгресс США)
5. holds its meetings – проводит свои заседания
6. is worth seeing – стоит посмотреть
7. War of Independence – Война за независимость США (1775 -1785)

WASHINGTON

1. Washington is the capital of the USA. It is the seat of government of the nation. Washington is located on the north bank of the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the USA. It has little industry, and only one million people.

2. Washington looks different from other cities, as no building in the city may be more than 90 feet (40 metres) tall according to the law. There are no skyscrapers, because they may hide the city's many monuments from view. The low buildings and many trees make Washington a pleasant city. Many government buildings are grouped on the land between the Capitol, the heart of Washington, where Congress holds its meetings and the White House where the President lives and has his offices.

3. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. There are many places of interest for tourists: art galleries, museums and monuments. People from all parts of the USA and from all over the world come to see the capital and the monuments to those who in the past centuries struggled for the independence of their country.

4. One can easily find a park, a square or an open area in Washington. The most impressive and the best – known places are the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial and the Washington Monument, which is 555 feet tall. It is 3 blocks south of the White House in the Potomac Park.

5. The Lincoln Memorial is worth seeing; it is designed like a Greek temple. The dominant figure is the realistic figure of Abraham Lincoln seated in the centre of the open temple. It is the tallest stone structure in the USA. It was opened to the public in 1888.

6. Why was Washington made the capital of the USA? After the War of Independence the US needed a capital city. Choosing the site for the capital was a difficult task because different cities in different parts of the country wanted to be the nation's capital.

In the end it was decided to build a new city. In 1791 George Washington, the first President, chose the place where the city now stands. He thought it was a good place because the Potomac River was large enough for ships to come as far as the site of the city. The land round the city was called the District of Columbia, after Christopher Columbus, and the city on it was named Washington in honor of the country's first president.

7. Прочтите 6-й абзац, письменно ответьте на вопрос и переведите его.

How was a new city named and why so?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Universities and colleges provide a wide range of courses.
2. The students have listened to the lectures and have taken notes.
3. The new system of higher education will permit the students to get whatever qualification they need.

2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

1. In a tutorial the student is accompanied by only a handful of students.
2. Advanced courses will be taken by those students who want to get higher-level posts.
3. Scholarship has been given for good students.

3. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол.

1. Study in courses can be full-time and part-time.

2. Part-time education can be taken during the day or in the evening.
3. In a seminar the student has to raise problems and discuss them.

4. Перепишите и переведите письменно следующий текст.

There are 46 universities, 30 polytechnics and numerous colleges for more specialized needs, such as colleges of technology, technical colleges, colleges of arts and agricultural colleges in England and Wales.

They all provide a wide range of courses from lower-level technical and commercial courses through specialized courses of various kinds of advanced courses for those who want to get higher-level posts in commerce, industry and administration, or take up one of a variety of professions.

Courses are a combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory work. In a lecture the student is one of a large number of students. He listens to the lectures, takes notes and asks no questions. In a seminar he raises problems and discusses them with his fellow students under the direction of one of the teachers. In a tutorial he is accompanied by only a handful of students and discusses his personal academic problems with a teacher.

Study in courses may be full-time and part-time. Full-time education includes sandwich courses in which periods of full-time study (for example, six months) alternate with full-time practical work and training in industry. Full-time and sandwich courses now are an important part of higher education in England and Wales. Part-time education may be taken during the day (for example, one day a week or full-time for short periods) or in the evening only. Particular feature of the higher education is its strong links with commerce and industry.

The system of higher education permits students to get whatever qualification they need.

Пояснения к тексту:

tutorial – консультация

academic – учебный

sandwich course – курс, где чередуются теория и практика

particular feature – отличительная черта

strong links – прочные связи

Вариант 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In 1960 there were only 23 universities in Britain.

2. Scholars were studying in Oxford and Cambridge Universities in the early thirteenth century.

3. Since that time Oxford and Cambridge have continued to grow.

2. *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.*

1. Some universities had been founded in Scotland before Scotland and England were united.

2. In this group are listed all universities founded between 1850 and 1930.

3. They were called “redbrick” because that was the favourite building material of the time.

3. *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол.*

1. British universities can be divided into three groups.

2. There is no universally accepted definition of what a university must be like.

3. The typical academic programme must be composed of a varying number of courses.

4. *Перепишите и переведите письменно следующий текст.*

There is no single, universally accepted definition of what a university should be like. British universities are different.

In 1960 there were only 23 universities in Britain. Today there are 46, of which 35 are in England, 8 – in Scotland, 2- in Northern Ireland and 1- in Wales. They can be roughly divided into three groups.

Oxford and Cambridge: Scholars were studying in these ancient universities in the early thirteenth century. Since that time Oxford and Cambridge have continued to grow, but until the nineteenth century they were the only universities in England and they offered no place to girls.

Four universities were founded in Scotland before Scotland and England were united: St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494) and Edinburgh (1583).

The Redbrick Universities: In this group are listed all universities founded between 1850 and 1930 including London universities. They were called “redbrick”, because that was the favourite building material of the time, but they are rarely referred to as “Redbrick” today.

The New Universities: These were all founded after the Second World War. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses.

The typical academic programme for university students in Great Britain is composed of a varying number of courses or subjects within a field of specialization.

The academic activities for each subject fall into three types: lectures, at which attendance is not always compulsory, tutorials and examinations. These three categories – lectures, tutorials and examinations – provide the means by which students prepare themselves in specialized fields of knowledge.

However, universities have never had a monopoly on higher learning. In Britain, most full-time higher education takes place outside the universities.

Пояснения к тексту:

scholar – ученик

compulsory – обязательный

redbrick – краснокирпичные

tutorial – консультация

attendance – посещение

Вариант 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Colleges offered a variety of courses.

2. Some colleges have had traditional links with a university.

3. Colleges form an important part of higher education system in Great Britain.

2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

1. A college is often affiliated with a university.

2. Young people are being prepared for entry to specific job.

3. A wide range of courses has been provided at this University.

3. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол.

1. Young people can choose a small college or a large one.

2. They generally have to pay for a college education.

3. Courses can be full-time or part-time.

4. Перепишите и переведите письменно следующий текст.

A college is a technical or professional school (often affiliated with a university).

Colleges offer a variety of courses leading to the award of their own certificates or diplomas. Some of them have traditional links with a university and award the degree of that university. A college education is in most cases less academic and more practical than a university education and usually vocational. Colleges prepare young people for entry to specific job or offer a specialist qualification. Courses last from one to three years and may be full-time or part-time.

After high school many students go to college. They can choose a small college or a large one in their own town or in another. They generally have to pay for a college education. But there are some scholarships for good students,

and many college students work part-time because they need money for their education.

Colleges form an important part of higher education system in England and Wales.

Пояснения к тексту:

to affiliate with – присоединить (как филиал)

in most cases – в большинстве случаев

scholarship – стипендия

Вариант 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Each of fifty states has its own system of education.

2. Americans have tended to study a larger number of subjects than Europeans.

3. Varied information will be of practical use in life.

2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

1. Seven subjects are required for a first degree in many colleges.

2. In the USA wide knowledge has been valued more than specialization.

3. Great emphasis will be placed on social duties and obligations.

3. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол.

1. Each state may have its own system of education.

2. Young people can choose a small college or a large one.

3. Government must not interfere with the public education within the State.

4. Перепишите и переведите письменно следующий текст.

Education in America is largely the business of the individual State, not of the Federal Government. Each of fifty states has its own system of education. There is no Minister of Education such as exists in many other countries, no national system of education. In addition to public schools, academies, colleges and universities there is a great number of private institutions of education. The Federal Government of the United States doesn't interfere in any way with public education within the States.

Americans tend to study a larger number of subjects than Europeans in schools and particularly at the university. Seven subjects are required for a first degree (Bachelor's degree) in many colleges. In the USA wide and sometimes superficial knowledge is often valued more than specialization.

The aim of American education is to create a good citizen, rather than a scholar. That is why great emphasis is placed on social duties and obligations, on communicating with other people, and obtaining varied information which will be of practical use in life.

Пояснения к тексту:

public/private institutions- государственные/частные учреждения

to tend- стремиться

superficial knowledge- поверхностные, неглубокие знания

to value- ценить

great emphasis is placed on- большое внимание уделяется

scholar-ученик

Вариант 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. About 53 per cent of pupils go on to a college or university.

2. There have been more than 2 thousand institutions of higher education in the USA.

3. University life is providing a wide variety of recreational activities.

2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

1. No student is admitted to a college or university without a four-year course in high school.

2. They lived in the city in which the University was located.

3. A wide variety of recreational activities has been provided to the students.

3. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол.

1. Students can live either in the dormitory or in private homes.

2. Young people must attend a high school for 4 years.

3. These students will be able to find job after graduation.

4. Перепишите и переведите письменно следующий текст.

There are more than two thousand institutions of higher education in the United States with the number of students ranging from fewer than a hundred to 40,000.

Young people who want to enter higher education must meet some requirements. They must attend a high school for four years. No student is admitted to a college or university without having completed a four-year course in high school. This means that a student who wants to study at the university or

college must begin by doing good work in high school. If his grades in high school are satisfactory, he is admitted to a university or college, where he may take a Bachelor's degree after a four-year course of study. About fifty three per cent of pupils who complete their high school course go on to a college or university.

The first two years in an American college or university differ somewhat from a similar period in a European one. These years in American college are a continuation of secondary education. During this time certain courses in English, social science, natural science and so on must be completed before a student may begin an intensive study of this special field.

Пояснения к тексту:

meet requirements – удовлетворять требования

to admit to – принимать

a Bachelor's degree – степень Бакалавра наук

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