

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ
БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ**

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Развитие и улучшение заочного и дистанционного высшего образования имеют большое значение для подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов. В современных условиях повышения значимости фундаментальных наук в теоретической и профессиональной подготовке специалистов огромное значение приобретает практическое владение иностранным языком. Оно является неотъемлемой частью современной подготовки специалистов высшими учебными заведениями.

Основной целью обучения студентов английскому языку неязыковых направлений подготовки является достижение ими практического владения этим языком, что предполагает при заочном и дистанционном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по направлению подготовки с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников.

Устный и письменный перевод на протяжении всего курса обучения используется как средство обучения, для контроля понимания прочитанного, а также в качестве возможного способа передачи полученной при чтении информации.

В процессе достижения цели обучения решаются воспитательные и общеобразовательные задачи, способствующие повышению общеобразовательного и культурного уровня студентов.

Особенностью овладения иностранным языком при заочном и дистанционном обучении является то, что объем самостоятельной работы студента по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем. Данная программа предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу

студентов. Аудиторная работа под руководством преподавателя используется для групповых занятий различного характера (установочные, обучающие, контрольно-закрепительные и другие).

Поскольку лица, поступающие на заочные и дистанционные формы обучения, имеют иногда значительный перерыв в занятиях и уровень их подготовки по иностранному языку различен, программа по иностранному языку включает грамматический и лексический материал, необходимый для овладения умениями и навыками чтения литературы по направлению подготовки.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

Цель данных методических указаний – помочь вам в вашей самостоятельной работе над развитием практических навыков чтения и перевода текстов на английском языке.

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

Особенностью изучения иностранного языка на заочной форме обучения является то, что большая часть языкового материала должна прорабатываться самостоятельно.

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Чтобы получить допуск к зачету или экзамену, требуется:

1. Выполнить контрольную работу письменно.
2. Выполнить устный перевод предложенных текстов с обязательным составлением активного словаря. Незнакомые слова выписываются в рабочей тетради по абзацам. В каждом семестре требуется перевести самостоятельно 5 текстов. Данные тексты сдаются устно во время практических занятий с использованием составленного словаря.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТАМ И ЭКЗАМЕНУ

Зачет или экзамен заключается в письменном переводе английского текста со словарем на аудиторном занятии. Время выполнения перевода – 45 минут.

ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

1. 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.

| шифр оканчивается: | вариант: |
|--------------------|----------|
| на 1 или 2 | № 1 |
| на 3 или 4 | № 2 |
| на 5 или 6 | № 3 |
| на 7 или 8 | № 4 |
| на 9 или 0 | № 5 |

Например, Ваш шифр 14-СТ-238. Это значит, что Вы выполняете вариант № 4, так как последняя цифра Вашего шифра – 8.

2. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию имя отчество полностью, учебный шифр, номер контрольной работы и вариант.

Например:

| |
|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Контрольная работа № 1 Вариант № 4 по дисциплине "Иностранный язык" (английский)</p> <p>Выполнил: Иванов Алексей Иванович Шифр: 14-СТ-238</p> |
|--|

3. Контрольные работы должны выполняться от руки, аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради поля шириной 2 см для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

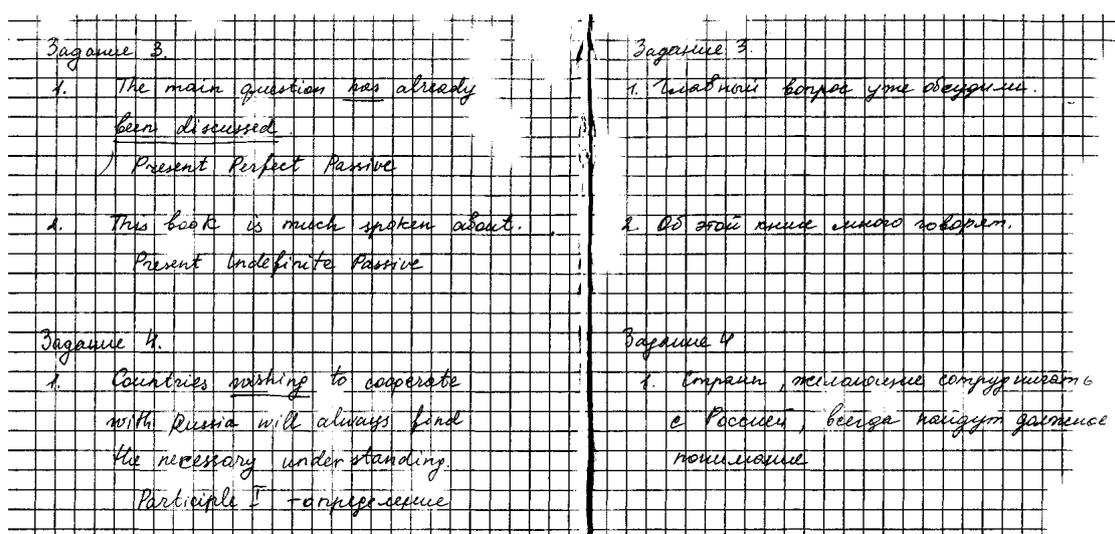
Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

| Левая страница | | Правая страница | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------|
| Поля | <i>Английский текст</i> | <i>Русский текст</i> | Поля |

4. Выполненные контрольные работы предоставляйте преподавателю для проверки на первом в сессии аудиторном занятии по иностранному языку по расписанию. Контрольная работа сдается лично в руки преподавателю.

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

ПРИМЕР ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ



КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольное задание № 1, необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованной литературе:

1. Спряжение и многозначность глаголов to be, to have и to do. Их функции в предложении.

(стр. 360–364)

2. Грамматические функции, значения формальных подлежащих it, there и one. Особенности перевода таких предложений на русский язык.

(стр. 352–353, 350–351, 292)

3. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Способы их образования, сравнительные конструкции.

(стр. 293–298)

4. Видовременные формы глагола: неопределенные времена в действительном залоге Indefinite Active (Present, Past, Future).

(стр. 303–308)

5. Модальные глаголы (can, may, must) и их эквиваленты.

(стр. 323–328)

Рекомендуемая литература:

Андрианова, Л. Н. Курс английского языка для вечерних и заочных технических вузов : учебник / Л. Н. Андрианова, Н. Ю. Багрова, Э. В. Ершова. – 8-е изд., стер.. – М. : Высш. шк., 2010. – 457 с.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ № 1

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

1. Does he study physics?
3. The students were in the laboratory.
3. The engineers had a good plan.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на безличные подлежащие it, there и one.

1. It was late and he finished his work.
2. There are many books on physics in our library.
3. One must study a lot to become a good specialist.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. London is the largest city in Europe.
2. The climate in England is far better than the climate in Finland.
3. The more you practice English, the better you speak.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Active, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She often helps you with mathematics.
2. I took this book from the library last week.
3. They will return the books on Saturday.

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

1. He may go to the theatre tonight.
2. They have to do their work well.
3. She can speak English well.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

My University

[1] There are many universities in Russia. The head of a university is Rector. There are several faculties in a university. Each faculty has many specialized departments and is headed by dean. The course of studies lasts five or six years. The academic year in this country's higher schools begins on the 1st of September, lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms. Students take exams at the end of each semester. If the results of the examinations are good, students get state grants.

[2] My University has several buildings, old and new ones. There is a very good library with some reading halls and a computer center in the main building. Every faculty has its own specialized laboratories, workshops and computer centers. The University has its own students' hostels and a large excellent sport center.

[3] Higher education trains highly-qualified specialists for further development and progress of the country. The students take two or three years of general and fundamental courses, then two or three years of specialized training in some fields of science and technology. In the first and second years a good foundation for professional knowledge is provided.

[4] The first- and second-year students obtain thorough instructions in the fundamental sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry and drawing as well as

computer engineering and a number of others. The curricula are enriched and broadened by instructions in such subjects as foreign languages, history and economics. Twice a year students have vacations – two weeks in winter and two months in summer.

[5] A very good tradition of our University is that theory is accompanied by practical training. At the third year students get more advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their special interests in their major subject and take many courses in this subject. Specialized study and courses will help students to become specialists and prepare them for their future work.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ № 2

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

1. You don't understand French.
2. The village was far away from the city.
3. The workers will have to test the device tomorrow.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на безличные подлежащие it, there и one.

1. It is necessary to finish this work in time.
2. There are different articles in this magazine.
3. One cannot translate this article without a dictionary.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. One of the finest streets in London is Regent Street.
2. Winters are still colder than autumns.
3. The less you read, the less you learn.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Active, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He usually spends his holidays on the seaside.
2. I wanted to read this book in the original.
3. The students will discuss this film after classes.

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

1. You are allowed to take this dictionary.
2. The students must attend all the lectures.
3. Computers can perform different functions.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Higher Education in Russia

[1] Higher education plays an important part in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists for future development and progress. It trains people to become teachers, engineers, lawyers, doctors and other professional workers. After graduating from the university they may go on with their study and research and may get a still higher degree. Education is the way to success.

[2] Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed, and information is exchanged. In all the industrial countries standards of living are steadily changing; this means that the kind of education, which was good enough thirty years ago, is not necessarily good for them today.

[3] The serious need to find ways and means of ensuring continuous and thorough adoption of the universities to contemporary needs in our rapidly changing world is widely recognized. And this means that styles of teaching, quality of learning materials and organization of the university itself have to be continuously brought up to date and improved.

[4] Besides, knowledge and information which comes through the mass media must also be taken into consideration. This information explosion has affected every field of study, especially, of course, in the natural and applied

sciences and in all other sciences as well. The increase of information requires new methods and new approaches to students' training and instruction.

[5] At present a new system of education is introduced in this country – a distance education system. This computer system of learning helps working professionals to continue their education while remaining at their jobs. This system enables people to get knowledge and a good foundation in the sciences basic to his or her field of study. Distance learning has developed over years from satellite video courses to modern videoconferencing through personal computers.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ № 3

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

1. We do some exercises in written form.
2. The students were left in the laboratory.
3. The students will have two classes next Monday.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на безличные подлежащие it, there и one.

1. It is known that he is a good scientist.
2. There were no foreign delegations in our factory.
3. One must have good knowledge in general subjects.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. We can find the biggest London shops in Regent Street.
2. This book is much more interesting than the film.
3. The more you travel, the more you see.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Active, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I know this subject very well.
2. He published his new article in an international journal.
3. We will go to the theatre next Sunday.

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

1. You will be allowed to use dictionaries at the examination.
2. A good specialist must know English.
3. This problem can be solved in a minute.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Testing Times

[1] Exam stress doesn't occur most strongly during the actual exams but in the few weeks just before them. The climax is usually the night before when last minute preparations confirm your worst fears. There are, however, some simple ways of dealing with the problem.

[2] First, one must know that the night before is too late to do anything. Much better to go to a dance, for a walk, to the pictures or to play a game rather than increase stress by frantic efforts to plug in gaps in your knowledge.

[3] The brain is a complex bio-electrical machine which, like a computer, can be overloaded. It does not work continuously. When you study, your brain reaches its maximum efficiency about five minutes you start work, stays at it for about ten minutes and then it is down. Indeed, after thirty minutes your attention wavers, your memory shuts off, and boredom sets in. For this reason, the best way to study is in half-hour sessions with gaps in between of about the same length. It even helps to change subjects and not keep at the same one since it reduces the boredom factor.

[4] Study stress was experienced by Isaac Newton, the greatest mathematical genius, and by Einstein. Newton had a depression after his efforts on gravity. Einstein had no such difficulty: he would break off and go sailing or play violin – not very well, he said, but it was very comforting.

[5] The lesson here is clear. To avoid exam stress, you have to tell that what you are doing is fun and the best way to do this is to treat revision as a game. If you stimulate your brain with short, snappy sessions, you will be surprised how quick and sharp you are. A laugh with friends or a walk through the country is really giving your mind the recreation it needs.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ № 4

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

1. He writes letters to his friend, and she doesn't.
2. The students were making experiments in the lab.
3. My friend has bought a good car.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на безличные подлежащие it, there и one.

1. It was necessary to test a new program.
2. There will be many interesting reports at the conference.
3. One can take any book from the library.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. This is the most important problem in our work.
2. I live much farther from the University than you.
3. The later you start, the longer you stay here.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Active, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We use new materials in our research work.
2. He told me not to come late.
3. The professor will answer all the questions after the lecture.

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

1. It may take years to solve this problem.
2. You must learn hard.
3. Specialists are able to play chess with computers.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Higher Education in the USA

[1] A high percentage of US students who graduate from high school continue their education in a two- or four-year college or university. US colleges and universities offer a wide variety of programs ranging from highly academic courses to very practical ones. Students can be educated not only for academic professions but also for technical professions, such as mechanics, medical technology, computer technology, and bookkeeping.

[2] There is no national system of higher education in the United States. Higher education is given in colleges and universities. There are over 2100 various higher educational institutions, including colleges, technological institutes and universities. The average college course of study is 4 years. The academic year is usually 9 months or 2 semesters of four and a half months each.

[3] Classes usually begin in September and end in June. Students choose a major subject and take many courses in this subject. After four years, they get a traditional Bachelor's degree. Then the students may go on to graduate school and with a year or two of further study get a Master's degree.

[4] After another year or two of study and research, they may get a still higher degree as Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.). The student's progress is evaluated by means of tests, term works and final examinations in each course.

The student's work is given a mark, usually on a five point scale. Letters indicate the level of achievement. «A» is the highest mark. «F» denotes a failure.

[5] Most American colleges and universities charge for tuition. The methods of instruction in the universities are lectures, discussions, laboratory and course works and seminars. Most cities have colleges or universities that hold classes at night as well as in daytime. In this way people may work for a degree or just take a course in the subject that interests them.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ № 5

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

1. We write a test paper today, and they do.
2. My friend was to meet me after work.
3. The students have already passed their exams.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на безличные подлежащие it, there и one.

1. It took years to solve this problem.
2. There will be another way of carrying out this experiment.
3. One must pass the exams well to enter a university.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. Summer is the hottest season in the year.
2. Is this dictation more difficult than the last one?
3. The more difficult the problem is, the harder we work.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Active, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The plant produces steel of high quality.
2. We took an English exam last June.
3. This method will give good results.

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

1. Robots may become our assistants in the future.
2. The experts had to study the problem carefully.
3. You can translate this text without a dictionary.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Higher Education in Great Britain

[1] There are some 90 universities and 70 other higher education institutions in Great Britain: 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.

[2] They all provide a wide range of courses from lower-level technical and commercial courses through specialized courses of various kinds to 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.

[3] 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.

[4] A degree is an academic qualification awarded at most universities and colleges upon completion of a higher educational course (a first degree) or a piece of research (higher degrees). If students pass their final exam at the end of a three-year course, they get their first degree.

[5] Students with a first degree become Bachelors of Arts or Science, and can put B.A. or B.Sc. after their names. If they want to go a step further and become Master of Arts or Science, they have to write an original paper, or thesis, on some subject based on a short period of research, usually soon after graduation. If students wish to become academics and perhaps teach in a university, then they will work for a higher degree, a Doctor of Philosophy – a Ph.D. For this they will have to carry out some important research work.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

1–5

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты 1–5.

2. Тексты следует переводить устно со словарем. Во время перевода выписывайте незнакомые слова по образцу в виде краткого словаря. Словарь составляйте в рабочей тетради.

3. Данные тексты Вы будете сдавать устно во время практических занятий. При сдаче каждого текста требуется прочитать и перевести один из абзацев, указанный преподавателем. Перевод текста выполняется устно с использованием составленного словаря.

TEXT 1. D.I. MENDELEYEV – PRIDE OF RUSSIAN SCIENCE

[1] The list of spheres of knowledge which Mendeleev's genius touched upon is enormous: chemistry, physics, earth sciences, metrology, economics, metallurgy and much else. Mendeleev's legacy comprises 25 volumes, a third of them devoted to chemistry. More than 350 works created by Mendeleev deal with a great number of subjects. Combining theory with practical activities he carried out enormous research in coal, iron and steel industries in Russia.

[2] D.I. Mendeleev, the outstanding Russian scientist, was born in Tobolsk in 1834. In 1850 at the age of 16 he entered the Pedagogical Institute in St. Petersburg to study chemistry. Five years later he graduated from it with a gold medal and was invited to lecture on theoretical and organic chemistry at St. Petersburg University. To continue his studies and research Mendeleev was sent to Germany in 1859. While living abroad he made a number of important investigations.

[3] The year 1868 was the beginning of his highly important work "Fundamentals of Chemistry". When working at the subject Mendeleev analysed an enormous amount of literature, made thousands of experiments and calculations. This tremendous work resulted in the Table of Elements consisting of vertical groups and horizontal periods. Mendeleev was the first to suggest a system of classification in which the elements are arranged in the order of increasing atomic weights. The main idea of the Periodic System is the idea of periodic repetition of properties with the increase of the atomic weights.

[4] Arranging all the existing elements in the Table Mendeleev had to overcome great difficulties, as a considerable number of elements were unknown at that time. Thanks to his investigations Mendeleev was able to predict not only the existence of a few unknown elements but their properties as well. Later the elements predicted were discovered.

TEXT 2. MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV

[1] Mikhail Lomonosov was born in 1711 in the family of a fisherman in the northern coastal village of Denisovka not far from Arkhangelsk. When he was ten years of age his father began to take him sea fishing. That dangerous life taught the precocious youngster to observe the phenomena of nature more closely. During the long winter nights the boy studied his letters, grammar and arithmetic diligently.

[2] Since he was the son of a peasant, he was refused admission to the town school, so he walked to Moscow. By concealing his peasant origin he gained admission to the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy and for five years lived from hand to mouth on 3 kopecks a day. The noblemen's sons studying with him made fun of the twenty-year-old giant, who despite their jeers and his own desperate poverty, made rapid progress.

[3] After 5 years came the chance of entering the Academy of Sciences as there weren't enough noble-born students to fill the quota. His ability and diligence attracted the attention of the professors, and as one of the best students he was sent abroad. He spent all the time there in delving into the work of leading European scientists studying chemistry, metallurgy, mining and mathematics. On his return to Russia in 1745 he was made a professor and the first Russian scientist to become a member of the Academy of Sciences.

[4] For versatility Lomonosov has no equal in Russian and world science. Many of his ideas and discoveries won recognition only in the 19th century. He was the first to discover the vegetable origin of coal, for instance, and as a poet and scientist he played an eminent role in the formation of the Russian literary language, eliminating distortions and unnecessary foreign borrowings. He had a great thirst for knowledge. The great son of the Russian people Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765. His living memorial is Moscow University which he founded in 1755.

TEXT 3. ALBERT EINSTEIN

[1] Albert Einstein, a well-known German physicist and mathematician, was born in Germany on March 14, 1879. His unusual ability in mathematics and physics began to show itself at a technical school in Zurich. At the age of 21, after four years of university study, Albert Einstein got a job as a clerk in an office. But already in 1905 he made revolutionary discoveries in science. He published three papers in the field of physics and mathematics. In the first he explained the photoelectric effect by means of Planck's quantum theory. The second paper developed a mathematical theory of Brownian motion.

[2] Einstein presented his third paper on "Special Theory of Relativity" to a physical journal. He expressed his theory in the equation that says "energy equals mass times the square of the speed of light". All over the world scientists read the work with great surprise. Few physicists understood its importance at that time. Everybody wanted to know as much as possible about the author. Which institute did he teach in? What laboratory did he do his research in?

[3] Einstein's fame among scientists grew slowly but surely. For a few years he lived in Prague where he worked as a professor. When he came to Prague, he often told his students: "I will always try to help you. If you have a problem, come to me with it, we will solve it together." He liked questions and answered them at once, for there were no simple or foolish questions for him. He spoke much with his students about scientific problems and his new ideas. His advice to students was, "Don't take easy problems."

[4] In 1921 Einstein got the Nobel Prize in physics not for the theory of relativity but for a logical explanation of the photoelectric effect. In 1922 he became a foreign member of the Russian Academy of sciences for his outstanding contributions to physics and mathematics. On March 14, 1979 by UNESCO decision all people throughout the world celebrated the birth centenary of the great 20th century scientist.

TEXT 4. TSIOLKOVSKY – FOUNDER OF ASTRONAUTICS

[1] Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky was born on September, 5, 1857, in the village of Izhevsk, in Ryazansky province. When he was ten he contracted scarlet fever; although he recovered he was left permanently deaf. This was to have a great influence on the subsequent course of his life. It was not until he reached the age of fifteen that he became acquainted with even elementary mathematics. At about this time he first conceived the idea of constructing a large balloon or dirigible with a metallic envelope. This idea was one to which he was to return again and again throughout his life.

[2] Later he realized the gaps in his knowledge and began to study higher mathematics. He actually became a mathematics and physics teacher and taught them for nearly forty years. Meanwhile he had not given up his ideas about space travel. A popular account of his views on this subject was first published in 1895, and a more detailed survey of a liquid-fuelled spaceship was prepared in 1898 and eventually published in 1903. This first design embodied one of Tsiolkovsky's great contributions to aeronautics – the use of liquid fuels.

[3] During the next quarter of a century, Tsiolkovsky brought out various other designs for rocket propelled spaceships. They were not intended as working drawings for the construction of these vessels, but rather as a rough guide to the equipment and facilities that would be needed. Some of them are grotesque, but others are now standard practice in the guided missile field.

[4] During the period 1903-1926 he published several articles and books dealing with the mathematical theory of rocket flights and space travel. He obtained equations enabling us to work out the velocities and expenditure of energy needed for flight along different types of path, the effect of a resistance, the times of flight, etc. His calculations showed that it would be perfectly possible to travel out into space in rockets and even to set up manned space stations around the Earth.

TEXT 5. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. The Lincolns were hardworking pioneers. They moved frequently, always looking for a better farm. Abe and his sister Sarah had to work on the farm, so they usually could not go to school. In fact, Lincoln later said he had only a year's schooling. But even without school, Abe learned quickly. He liked to read and would walk miles to borrow books. He amazed neighbours with how much he knew.

[2] Abe's mother died when he was nine. A year later, Abe's father married Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children. She was a loving mother to the Lincoln children. She encouraged Abe in his learning. He grew strong and tall. By self-education Lincoln became a lawyer. He practiced law, and also met Mary Todd. They married in 1842 and had four sons. But only the oldest, Robert Todd Lincoln, lived to adulthood.

[3] Lincoln became a US congressman in 1847. He served one term, and then returned to his law practice in Illinois. But the spread of slavery into new states and territories caused him to go back into politics. Two years later, Lincoln ran for president. Upset about Lincoln's views on slavery, the southern states threatened to withdraw from the United States if he was elected. When Lincoln won the election, the southern states left the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. The Civil War began in April 1861, a month after Lincoln became president.

[4] The war years were very hard for President Lincoln. People blamed him when the North lost battles. He was deeply hurt by the great loss of life on both sides. But Lincoln trusted that he was doing the right thing. In January 1863, he issued a document called the Emancipation Proclamation. He declared that all slaves, even those in the Confederate States, would be free. This action helped end slavery in the United States.

ПРИМЕР ЗАЧЕТНОГО ТЕКСТА:

СЕМЕСТР 1

Isaac Newton

Sir Isaac Newton was a supergenius of science who among other things invented calculus, stated the laws of gravity and optics. But it turned out Newton also made mistakes. The University of Chicago announced recently that R. Garusto, 23, a physicist, had discovered in one of Newton's calculations an error that had been undetected for three centuries.

The young scientist discovered it while he was studying Newton's masterpiece of physics «Principia» (1687). Newton had derived a figure for the Earth's mass based on his new theory that a single force, gravity, governed falling bodies on the Earth and the motion of planets around the Sun. The calculation depended on the angle between two lines from the Earth to the Sun, but because that angle was not exactly known at the time, Newton used slightly different figures in «Principia».

It was that mistake that the young scientist found, a discovery that was soon confirmed by other physicists. The mistake has no influence on Newton's theory, but its discovery was enough to get him a prize from the University of Chicago.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольное задание № 2, необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованной литературе:

1. Страдательный залог неопределенных времен (Indefinite Passive).
Образование и особенности перевода английских пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

(стр. 308–311)

2. Видовременные формы глагола: продолженные времена Continuous (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залогах (Active, Passive).

(стр. 312–313)

3. Видовременные формы глагола: совершенные времена Perfect (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залогах (Active, Passive).

(стр. 314–316)

4. Видовременные формы глагола: общая система английских времен в действительном и страдательном залогах.

(стр. 303–318)

5. Согласование английских времен в сложных предложениях.

(стр. 356)

Рекомендуемая литература:

Андрианова, Л. Н. Курс английского языка для вечерних и заочных технических вузов : учебник / Л. Н. Андрианова, Н. Ю. Багрова, Э. В. Ершова. – 8-е изд., стер.. – М. : Высш. шк., 2010. – 457 с.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

ВАРИАНТ № 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Passive, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. Moscow was founded in 1147.
2. The students are given many home tasks.
3. This film will be shown next week.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Continuous, и определите его временную форму (Present, Past или Future) и залог (Active или Passive). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Many new houses are being built in our district at present.
2. He was making an experiment at 3 o'clock yesterday.
3. They will be taking a test from 10 till 12 tomorrow.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Perfect, и определите его временную форму (Present, Past или Future) и залог (Active или Passive). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have been to England two times.
2. They will have finished their experiment by the end of the next week.
3. Our factory had been reconstructed by 2010.

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

1. The students will attend this lecture next week.
2. We are given a new job.
3. The experiment had been carried out by then.

5. Перепишите следующие сложные предложения; подчеркните глаголы-сказуемые в главном и придаточном предложениях; определите их видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. I know that they are working in the lab.
2. He said that they had come the previous week.
3. They told us that they would be at home the whole day.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Saint Petersburg

[1] After Moscow St. Petersburg is the second largest and one of the most important cities in Russia. It is also one of the greatest business and cultural centres. St. Petersburg was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great, the man of good intelligence and character. It was built on the outskirts of Russia, in the delta of the river Neva that flows into the Gulf of Finland thereby giving the country an outlet to Europe. Russia became a naval state. The city began as a fortress and a port.

[2] In 1712 the new city, named St. Petersburg, became the capital of Russia and the whole country began to take part in its development. The fame of

the northern capital continued to grow. It received the poetic name "Northern Palmire".

[3] In 1914, St. Petersburg renamed Petrograd and then, ten years later it was called Leningrad. During the Second World War Leningrad was besieged. The blockade lasted for nearly 900 days. The enemy wanted to bring the city to its knees, but failed. The people stood firm. Our glorious army lifted the blockade and the city was freed. Dmitry Shostakovich, the great composer, gave the first concert in 1944 when the blockade was still on.

[4] In 1993 Leningrad was renamed St. Petersburg again. St. Petersburg can be proud of its wonderful places of interest, its museums and theatres, monuments and squares, gardens and bridges. There are about 530 bridges and the main waterway to the city is the Neva River.

[5] At present the city has eighty-nine theatres; among them are the famous Mariinsky Opera and Ballet House. One should remember the State Hermitage which is the richest treasure-house of the world culture, and the Russian Museum housing pictures by Russian artists.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

ВАРИАНТ № 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в *Indefinite Passive*, и определите его время (*Present, Past* или *Future*). Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. Complex devices are used in every laboratory.
2. All the processes were made by automatic machinery.
3. The experiment will be completed tomorrow.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в *Continuous*, и определите его временную форму (*Present, Past* или *Future*) и залог (*Active* или *Passive*). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The students were listening to the text for 10 minutes at the last lesson.
2. Many schools are being built all over the country.
3. They will be having practical training for 2 weeks next term.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в *Perfect*, и определите его временную форму (*Present, Past* или *Future*) и залог (*Active* или *Passive*). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This work has been done this week.
2. Peter and Ann had translated the article before the end of the lesson.
3. They will have built this new school by the first of September.

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

1. This newspaper was read by our students.
2. They are making an interesting experiment now.
3. She will have brought you the book by tomorrow.

5. Перепишите следующие сложные предложения; подчеркните глаголы-сказуемые в главном и придаточном предложениях; определите их видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. I knew that he had seen this film.
2. He says that he lives in this district.
3. He told them that his sister was studying in the library.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Russia

[1] The total area of Russia is a little more than 17 million square kilometres. The population is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow. The greater part of the territory of Russia is vast plains with low mountain ranges and long rivers. The Urals divide Russia into the European and Asian parts.

[2] The Volga and the Ural are the longest rivers in the European part of the country. The longest rivers in the Asian part are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena which flow into the Arctic Ocean. The world's largest inland sea is the Caspian. Lake Baikal is the world's deepest lake. Our country is very rich in

mineral resources; especially it is rich in gas, oil and forests which are exported to different countries on a large scale.

[3] As Russia is a very large country, its climate is very different. However, we can say that it is mainly continental. The Arctic Ocean influences the weather on a great territory of the country. In some parts of our country winter lasts as long as six months. The European part of Russia is in the temperate zone with warm or hot summers and rather mild winters.

[4] From an agricultural country our country has become a highly developed industrial and agricultural state. Heavy industry has been created. There have appeared such new branches of industry as aviation, machine-building, chemical, automobile and many others. A number of hydroelectric power stations have been constructed as well.

[5] It is to be noted that the first atomic power station in the world began operating in Obninsk near Moscow in 1954; the first atomic ice-breaker in the world was also built in Russia. For a number of years our country played a leading role in the field of space exploration. In 1957, the first artificial satellite in the world was launched in Russia. The first space flight was carried out by Yury Gagarin in 1961.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

ВАРИАНТ № 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в *Indefinite Passive*, и определите его время (*Present, Past* или *Future*). Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. In future new sources of energy will be developed.
2. The film was shown last week.
3. We are taught English.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в *Continuous*, и определите его временную форму (*Present, Past* или *Future*) и залог (*Active* или *Passive*). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We will be translating an English article for 2 hours tomorrow.
2. They are making an interesting experiment.
3. This museum was being built for two years.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в *Perfect*, и определите его временную форму (*Present, Past* или *Future*) и залог (*Active* или *Passive*). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We will have met again before the conference.
2. These exhibits have been seen by our students today.
3. The translation had been done before lunch.

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

1. The best engineers are working at this problem.
2. This factory had been built in our town before the 1940s.
3. My friend will go to Moscow next summer.

5. Перепишите следующие сложные предложения; подчеркните глаголы-сказуемые в главном и придаточном предложениях; определите их видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. She knows that you will come to see her to night.
2. I knew that they were waiting for me at the theatre.
3. The instructor said that we had done the job well.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Moscow

[1] Moscow is the capital of Russia, its administrative, economic, political and educational centre. It is one of Russia's major cities with the population of about 9 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometres. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky and was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. At that time it was a small frontier settlement. By the 15th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city.

[2] In the 16th century, under Ivan the Terrible, Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. In the 18th century Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack in 1812. During the war of

1812 three quarters of the city were destroyed by fire, but by the middle of the 19th century Moscow was completely rebuilt.

[3] The present-day Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here; government offices are located here, too. Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries. Moscow is also a city of science and learning. There are over 80 higher education institutions in the city, including a number of universities.

[4] Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries, as well as for the famous Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow, among them the unique Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Andrey Rublyov Museum of Early Russian Art and many others.

[5] Moscow is also famous for its beautiful old cathedrals, churches and monasteries. Some of them date from the 15th to the 17th centuries. Before the revolution of 1917 Moscow had 350 churches, some of them have been reconstructed.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

ВАРИАНТ № 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Passive, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. This museum is visited by a great number of people.
2. The first Russian University was founded by Lomonosov.
3. This writer will be spoken much about.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Continuous, и определите его временную форму (Present, Past или Future) и залог (Active или Passive). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He is making an experiment now.
2. The experiment was being done the whole day yesterday.
3. My brother will be taking a test at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Perfect, и определите его временную форму (Present, Past или Future) и залог (Active или Passive). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Our research had been finished by the end of the year.
2. By the beginning of the year their new office will have been built.
3. We have just received your letter.

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

1. I had done my work by 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. This experiment is being done right now.
3. I will write my report tomorrow.

5. Перепишите следующие сложные предложения; подчеркните глаголы-сказуемые в главном и придаточном предложениях; определите их видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. I was sure that she was working in the library then.
2. He says that he works at a plant.
3. I knew that my brother would get the tickets to the match.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Moscow's Places of Interest

[1] Moscow is noted for its art museums. The most popular of them are the Tretyakov Gallery and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. The Tretyakov Gallery houses a unique collection of Russian painters. Almost all famous Russian painters are represented there. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts contains a vast collection of antiquities and a well-known collection of modern foreign painters including Impressionists.

[2] The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin. This is the main tourist attraction in Moscow. The Kremlin stands at the heart of the city. The word "Kremlin" means "fortress" and the Moscow Kremlin used to be a fortress. In

1156 a small settlement of Moscow was surrounded by a wooden wall, and became the Kremlin.

[3] The town and the Kremlin were burnt in 1237 and 1293 during the Tatar invasion, but they were rebuilt. In 1367 Prince Dmitry Donskoy built a white-stone wall around the Kremlin. In the 15th century, by order of grand duke Ivan III the Kremlin was surrounded by a new red-brick wall. Twenty towers of the Kremlin wall were constructed in the end of the 17th century.

[4] The towers were built for decoration and had no military significance. Five of the towers were gates. The Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of Russia and Moscow. It has a famous clock; one can hear its chimes on the radio. The clock which we can see today was installed in the middle of the 19th century.

[5] The buildings inside the Kremlin wall were built between the 15th and the 17th centuries. There are the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great and a famous group of churches. The Assumption Cathedral is the largest one. It was built in 1479; Russian tsars and emperors were crowned there. In the Archangel Cathedral one can see tombs of Moscow princes and tsars. Annunciation Cathedral was built in 1484. It is noted for its frescoes by Andrei Rublyov and his pupils.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

ВАРИАНТ № 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Indefinite Passive, и определите его время (Present, Past или Future). Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. A number of new exhibits will be demonstrated next week.
2. We are given a new task at every English lesson.
3. The student was answered all the questions.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Continuous, и определите его временную форму (Present, Past или Future) и залог (Active или Passive). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The plan was being discussed for 3 hours last Monday.
2. We will be taking an exam from 2 till 4 tomorrow.
3. We are translating the English text now.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, стоящее в Perfect, и определите его временную форму (Present, Past или Future) и залог (Active или Passive). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My friends had visited a new factory by the end of the last month.
2. She has read this book recently.
3. The article will have been written by Sunday.

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

1. He will have translated this article by tomorrow.
2. Our laboratory was equipped last month.
3. They are preparing for the exam in the reading-hall now.

5. Перепишите следующие сложные предложения; подчеркните глаголы-сказуемые в главном и придаточном предложениях; определите их видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. The scientists thought that they would finish the research in a week.
2. Nobody knew that the experiment had already been done.
3. She says that she has lectures every day.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

The Kremlin

[1] The heart of the city is the Kremlin. It was built in the shape of a triangle on the elevated left bank of the Moskva river, near the mouth of its tributary, the Neglinnaya river, which in 1829 was confined in a conduit.

[2] The Kremlin is surrounded by a high wall of 2 1/2 km long, built by the Russian builders by order of Ivan III (1462-1505), and supervised by the Italian architects. The twenty towers on the Kremlin wall, which give it a unique aspect, were built for decoration and have no military significance. They were constructed in the latter part of the seventeenth century when Moscow had ceased to be a fortress.

[3] Among the ancient buildings in the Kremlin are the churches and tall bell tower built in 1600 by Russian architects under Boris Godunov and known as the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great. The largest cathedral, the Uspenski (Assumption) was built in 1475-1479 by the ingenious Aristotle Fioravante. There are some very fine old frescoes, some of which were restored in 1920-1921. It was here that the Russian tsars and emperors were crowned.

[4] Among other historical monuments in the Kremlin are the Tsar Cannon (sixteenth century) and the Tsar Bell (eighteenth century), both of enormous size and made by Russian masters. In a large two-storied wing of the Palace is the Armoury and a museum of applied art where imperial collections of utensils, furniture, weapon and garments of eastern and western workmanship are on display.

[5] In the northeastern section of the Kremlin is a beautiful building of classic design built by the most famous Russian architect of the eighteenth century, M. Kazakov. In the square opposite this building is the former Arsenal. Along its facade one can see numerous cannons captured by the Russian army from Napoleon in 1812-1814.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

6–10

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты 6–10 .

2. Тексты следует переводить устно со словарем. Во время перевода выписывайте незнакомые слова по образцу в виде краткого словаря. Словарь составляйте в рабочей тетради.

3. Данные тексты Вы будете сдавать устно во время практических занятий. При сдаче каждого текста требуется прочитать и перевести один из абзацев, указанный преподавателем. Перевод текста выполняется устно с использованием составленного словаря.

TEXT 6. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MUST BE GLOBAL

[1] That the problem of pollution and ecology has become the most important one for mankind is evident to all. Air and water pollution by industry is now reaching tremendous proportions. In our era it is changing from a national to an international problem, especially in territories where rivers cross several countries. The seas and oceans are also becoming seriously polluted. A similar situation is developing in the atmosphere. It is known that many cities throughout the world suffer from air pollution.

[2] However, our scientific knowledge and technological advancement make it possible to eliminate it if people use good will and make considerable investments for that purpose. The development of natural resources on a global scale is already possible from a scientific and technical standpoint. Large-scale experimental work in this area is successfully being carried out.

[3] At present scientists in industrially developed countries are working on the theory of interaction of all the atmospheric and oceanic global processes that determine the climate and weather of the world. Increasing growth of population, industrialization and the use of resources are slowly but surely changing the global climate and water balance. This may bring about changes in the environment more serious than ever before.

[4] The essential feature in the environment protection is that many problems can be solved only on the level of world community. Therefore, the planning of protection against pollution by human society as a whole is imperative today and in the near future. It is necessary to develop an international program to study data on land, forest, atmospheric and oceanic resources, both renewable and non-renewable. Only joint efforts of many scientists and special public organizations can deal with the problem and take necessary measures to protect the environment.

TEXT 7. SAVE THE PLANET

[1] Today's global economy has been formed by market, not by the principles of ecology. This has created an economy that is destroying its natural support system. It is eco-economy that we need today to save the planet. An eco-economy is one that satisfies our needs without affecting the prospects of future generations to meet their needs. Therefore, it is necessary to turn our economy into in eco-economy. One can easily see eco-economy changes in some countries.

[2] To build an eco-economy means to restore carbon balance, to stabilize population and water use, and to conserve forests, soils and variety of plant and animal life in the world. Such an eco-economy will affect every side of our lives. It will change how we light our homes, what we eat, where we live, how we use our free time, and how many children we have. It will give us a world where we are a part of nature.

[3] Building a new economy means eliminating and replacing old industries, restructuring existing ones, and creating new ones. The generation of electricity from wind is one such industry. Soon millions of turbines will be turning wind into electricity. In many countries, wind will provide both electricity and hydrogen. Together, electricity and hydrogen can meet all the energy needs of a modern society.

[4] Another industry that will play an important part in the new economy is management of available water supply most efficiently. Irrigation technology will become more efficient. The recycling of urban waste water will become common. At present, water flows into and out of cities, carrying waste with it. In the future, water will be used again and again, never discharged. As water does not lose its quality from use, there is no limit to how long it can be used, as long as it is cleaned before reuse.

TEXT 8. THE INTERNET

[1] The Internet is a magnificent global network with millions and millions of computers and people connected to one another where each day people worldwide exchange an immeasurable amount of information, electronic mail, news, resources and, more important, ideas. It has grown at a surprising rate. Almost everyone has heard about it and an increasing number of people use it regularly. The current estimate is that over 70 million people are connected, in some way, to the Internet – whether they know it or not.

[2] With a few touches at a keyboard a person can get access to materials in almost everywhere. One can have access to full-text newspapers, magazines, journals, reference works, and even books. The Web is one of the best resources for up-to-date information. It is a hypertext-based system by which you can navigate through the Internet. Hypertext is the text that contains links to other documents. A special program known as «browser» can help you find news, pictures, virtual museums, electronic magazines, etc. and print Web pages.

[3] You can also click on keywords or buttons that take you to other pages or other Web sites. This is possible because browsers understand hypertext markup language or code, a set of commands to indicate how a Web page is formatted and displayed. Internet Video conferencing programs enable users to talk to and see each other, exchange textual and graphical information, and collaborate.

[4] Internet TV sets allow you to surf the Web and have e-mail while you are watching TV, or vice versa. Imagine watching a film on TV and simultaneously accessing a Web site where you get information on the actors of the film. The next generation of Internet-enabled televisions will incorporate a smart-card for home shopping, banking and other interactive services. Internet-enabled TV means a TV set used as an Internet device.

TEXT 9. BANKING ON A WEB LIFESTYLE

[1] According to Bill Gates, a well-known winner of MN Golden Certificate from Microsoft, within 5-8 years, and possibly much earlier, many people will manage their finances via the Internet. Each bank will put up Web pages that present its products in an easy-to-use fashion, making it simple for customers to manage money quite well electronically. The Internet is a tool of communication, a place for people as well as for extensive information.

[2] If you are a customer, your funds will move automatically to meet your needs. You will easily get answers to questions such as: Am I saving enough? Have I gathered all the information I need to file a tax return? Am I keeping to my budget? How does this month's electric bill compare to the bill for the same month last year?

[3] These changes won't come at the expense of the banking industry. On the contrary, the Web will let companies offer services that meet individual needs, which is an essential advantage. Productivity improvements tend to produce many more winners than losers. Life gets better when people discover a fundamentally better way to do something important. That is why the Web is unlikely to dehumanize banking or anything else.

[4] The Web will offer banks great opportunities, especially as their services expand to include insurance, advice and a broad range of investments. Some banks will offer to manage your assets and provide you with credit. If your checking account balance gets too high, the bank will offer to move funds into investments that have higher yields. Banks will advise you to pay down credit-card balances or other loans (заем, ссуда), and let you do it with a click. They will know that if they do not give you this kind of advice and convenience, you are likely to take your business elsewhere.

TEXT 10. WHAT IS LAW?

[1] The word «law» refers to limits upon various forms of behaviour. In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws, laws which prescribe how people ought to behave. For example, the speed limits are laws that prescribe how fast drivers should drive. Some of such laws are customs, that is, informal rules of social and moral behaviour. And some of them are precise laws made by individual nations, governments and enforced against all citizens within their power.

[2] The purpose of government-made laws is social control (without laws there would be anarchy in society) and the implementation of justice. Sometimes laws are simply an attempt to implement common sense. It is obvious to most people that dangerous driving should be punished. But in order to be enforced, common sense needs to be defined in law.

[3] The laws made by the government of one country are often very different from the laws of another country. But the law today is, to a large extent, a complex of different and relatively independent national systems. English law has directly influenced the law of former British colonies such as Australia, India, Canada and the nation where law plays a bigger part in everyday life than anywhere else, the United States. In addition, although the legal systems of Western Europe and Japan come from rather different traditions, there are enough similarities in principle and institution.

[4] Each country in the world, even each state of the United States, has its own system of law. But there are two main traditions of law in the world. One is based on English Common Law, and has been adopted by many Commonwealth countries and most of the United States. The other tradition, sometimes known as Continental, or Roman law, has developed in most of continental Europe, Latin America and Africa which have been strongly influenced by Europe. Continental law has also influenced Japan's legal system.

ПРИМЕР ЗАЧЕТНОГО ТЕКСТА:

СЕМЕСТР 2

City Transportation

In most capital cities built long before the time of the private car there is, rarely enough space for moving traffic, and certainly not enough for parking vehicles. Buses move slowly because of the great volume of traffic, thus encouraging more people to give up using public transport. Banning traffic from some areas may help, but such a solution may not actually make less the number of cars coming into the city. The new city cannot survive without building a series of ring roads. During the working hours of the day, there is the constant noise of traffic, but at night the center is almost empty.

The most environmentally-friendly way of solving traffic problems is to use more widely public transportation. Buses require fewer parking lots, make less noise and use less road space per passenger than private cars. They consume less fuel, causing less air pollution.

Some environmentalists dream of turning parking lots into parks and replacing cars with bicycles. In some countries there are extensive networks of bicycle paths, which make cycling a safe and enjoyable form of transportation.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольное задание № 3, необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованной литературе:

1. Неличные формы глагола: причастие. Его формы: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle), Perfect Participle. Пассивные формы причастия. Функции причастия в предложении: часть сказуемого, определение, обстоятельство.

(стр. 334–338)

2. Неличные формы глагола: герундий. Его формы: Indefinite Gerund, Perfect Gerund. Пассивные формы герундия. Функции герундия в предложении: подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение, обстоятельство.

(стр. 340–343)

3. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив. Его формы: Indefinite Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive. Пассивные формы инфинитива. Функции инфинитива в предложении: подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение, обстоятельство.

(стр. 328–330)

Рекомендуемая литература:

Андрианова, Л. Н. Курс английского языка для вечерних и заочных технических вузов : учебник / Л. Н. Андрианова, Н. Ю. Багрова, Э. В. Ершова. – 8-е изд., стер.. – М. : Высш. шк., 2010. – 457 с.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

ВАРИАНТ № 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них причастие;

укажите его форму (Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle) и

залог;

установите его функцию (часть сказуемого, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If tested properly, this device can be used in our lab.
2. The students returned to the university having finished their work.
3. The student being asked now is my friend.
4. The scientist carrying out research is our professor.
5. Having been solved the problem appeared very simple.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них герундий;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Gerund, Perfect Gerund) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We were informed of being given new work.
2. By using the dictionary at home I translated that article in time.
3. We know of having been given a new job.
4. The friends think of going to Moscow in summer.
5. There were two ways of solving this problem.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He remembers to have asked her about it.
2. We go to the university every day to become good specialists.
3. To do work effectively is necessary for any machine.
4. The work to be done tomorrow is of great importance.
5. A thermometer is an instrument to show the temperature of the air.

4. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Cambridge

[1] Cambridge is one of the two main universities of England which is located at the Cam River. It was founded at the beginning of the 12th century. The University consists of 24 different colleges including 4 colleges for women. Each college is self-governing.

[2] The head of the University is the chancellor who is elected for life. The teachers are commonly called "dons" and "tutors". Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the University. Besides lectures teaching is carried out by tutorial system for which Cambridge University is famous all over the world. This is a system of individual tuition organized by the colleges.

[3] Each student has a tutor who practically guides him through the whole course of studies. The tutor plans the student's work and once a week the student goes to his tutor to discuss his work with him. The training course lasts 4 years.

The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography and many other subjects.

[4] After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. Students are required to wear gowns at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries, etc. Very few students get grants. Not many children from the working class families are able to get higher education, as the cost is high. The cost of education depends on the college and specialty.

[5] A number of great men, well-known scientists and writers studied at Cambridge. Among them are: Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar, Bacon, the philosopher, Milton and Byron, the poets, Cromwell, the soldier, Newton and Darwin, the scientists.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

ВАРИАНТ № 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них причастие;

укажите его форму (Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle) и

залог;

установите его функцию (часть сказуемого, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Having entered a university my friend began studying history.
2. Houses being built in New York are skyscrapers.
3. The data obtained were very important for his research.
4. Designing a new program he made a mistake.
5. The moving parts of a car are produced by this plant.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них герундий;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Gerund, Perfect Gerund) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Carrying out experiments is necessary for scientists.
2. By designing new devices we can speed up the technological progress.
3. It is one of the ways of solving the problem.
4. My grandmother likes being read newspapers aloud.
5. We are sure of having done the job properly.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He was glad to have been told the news.
2. The work to be done at home includes some grammar exercises.
3. In order to get an education Lomonosov went to Moscow.
4. The student was asked to repeat the experiment.
5. To discover new sources of energy is necessary.

4. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

The British Museum

[1] The British Museum consisting of the National Museum of Archeology and Ethnography and the National Library is the largest and richest of its kind in the world. Built in the middle of the last century it is situated in central London which consists of quiet squares and streets. The British Museum was founded by Act of Parliament in 1753 to bring together the collection of Sir Robert Cotton, some others and future addition to them.

[2] Anthony Panizzi designed the famous circular Reading Room at the British Museum. The first thing that strikes a visitor on entering the Reading Room is its unusual shape. It is a perfect circle. The superintendent and his assistant sit in the centre of the room and they issue and collect books. Long rows of reading desks radiate to the outer walls, like the spokes of the wheel.

[3] Many famous people have used the Reading Room at the British Museum. Many distinguished people worked the Reading Room: scientists,

artists, poets, writers, philosophers, politicians and historians. A daily visitor of the Reading Room can study there from nine in the morning till closing time.

[4] The British Museum has a department of ethnography. Ethnography is concerned with primitive people and their cultures in various stages of development as revealed by their tools, ritual objects and various crafts. This collection is so vast that only a tiny percentage is on show to the general public.

[5] There is also a department of prints and drawings. There are also departments devoted to maps, coins and medals. Visitors interested in chronology can see a large collection of clocks and watches. Those who are interested in philately can find a magnificent collection of postage stamps. The British Museum is one of the most extensive and valuable museums in West Europe. It also comprises the National Library.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

ВАРИАНТ № 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них причастие;

укажите его форму (Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle) и

залог;

установите его функцию (часть сказуемого, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The house being built by this new method will be our new water-pool.
2. Our students taking interest in civil law made reports at the conference.
3. Cars are produced at this plant.
4. Having taken part in the conference he returned to London.
5. The exercise done by the students was very difficult.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них герундий;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Gerund, Perfect Gerund) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Speaking English is important for you.
2. These two substances are alike in having shown the same properties.
3. On changing the speed we obtained good results.
4. Going on foot for long distances is very useful.
5. The director thinks of equipping our lab with modern equipment.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He was the next to be reading this text.
2. We work hard to master English.
3. The students' aim is to master English.
4. The program to be discussed at our meeting was a very interesting one.
5. She likes to work in the morning.

4. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

The Library of Congress

[1] The Library of Congress is the Nation's library in the USA. It serves not only to members and committees of the Congress, but to libraries throughout the USA and the world and to the scholars, researchers and scientists who use it.

[2] Its foundation was laid in 1815 when President Thomas Jefferson offered his personal library accumulated for 50 years and considered one of the best in the United States at that time as the basis for a great national library.

[3] Now the Library of Congress complex on Capitol Hill includes three buildings. The Thomas Jefferson Building, which has been built in Italian Renaissance style, is the oldest of them. It was the largest and costliest library building in the world when it was completed in 1897. It is decorated with splendid sculpture, murals created by 50 American artists. Its Main Reading Room is 160 feet high.

[4] The Room houses a collection of 45,000 reference books, a part of the extensive main catalog of more than 23 million cards and desks for 212 readers. The Computer Catalog Center provides public access to the Library's automated catalog. The simply designed John Adams Building faced with white marble was opened in 1939. Sculptures on its large bronze doors represent 12 famous writers.

[5] The white marble James Madison Memorial Building opened in 1980 more than doubled the Library's available Capitol Hill space. The building which is the official memorial to the Nation's fourth President contains the James Madison Memorial Hall, exhibition areas, eight reading rooms, offices and storage areas for collections which number over 50 million items.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

ВАРИАНТ № 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них причастие;

укажите его форму (Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle) и

залог;

установите его функцию (часть сказуемого, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They are building a new laboratory.
2. Visiting the Art Museum I met my old friend.
3. Having translated the text we handed in the translation to the teacher.
4. The new methods discussed at the meeting were very effective.
5. Having been built a new hospital was equipped with modern devices.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них герундий;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Gerund, Perfect Gerund) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The students think of going to the Art Museum.
2. We were informed of being given new work.
3. The only way out of the situation is using a computer.
4. We like the idea of reading this article at our meeting.
5. I remember having given them some instructions.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The conference to be held in Moscow is international.
2. I remember to have been asked such a question.
3. He was the first to come to the lecture.
4. To make this experiment you must go to the laboratory after the lecture.
5. The students didn't work hard enough to finish the task in time.

4. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

London

[1] Over 9 million people now live in London and its suburbs, and the city covers an area of 620 square miles, making it one of the largest of the world's capitals. One reason for its size is that the English people like to live in small houses and have small gardens. As a result, less than 5,000 people live in the City of London, while more than half a million come here to work in the daytime. Today London is the capital of Great Britain and is also the seat of the Royal Family, the Parliament, and the major administrative bodies.

[2] The Houses of Parliament stand on the bank of the Thames at Westminster Abbey. Actually it is one building but it is called "Houses" as it consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. It was set up in the 13th century. At one end of the Houses of Parliament there is a tower with a large clock. The largest bell Big Ben, chimes in the hour.

[3] Westminster Abbey was a monastery built in the 8th century. It is one of the best examples of the Early English architecture. The kings and queens of England are buried there. Many great statesmen, writers and poets are also buried there.

[4] In the centre of London there is one of the most beautiful squares – Trafalgar Square which was named so to commemorate Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar. There is the monument in its centre known as Nelson's Column. In the vicinity of Trafalgar Square is Whitehall which is now a street of government offices.

[5] Not far from Whitehall is Downing Street. Number 10 Downing Street is the residence of the Prime Minister of England. The Cabinet meets there. There are numerous museums and galleries displaying interesting finds from all parts of the world and from all stages in the development of nature, man and art. There are also two large opera houses, the National Theatre and 50 other theatres. Monuments of past greatness are everywhere in London.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

ВАРИАНТ № 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них причастие;

укажите его форму (Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle) и

залог;

установите его функцию (часть сказуемого, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Having been translated into Russian the novel was published.
2. Having read the article we learned much about this scientist.
3. Working in the library he found an interesting book on art.
4. My friend entering a university studies hard.
5. The young people trained at our university took part in the contest.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них герундий;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Gerund, Perfect Gerund) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. These devices are alike in having done the same job.
2. Building this plant is very important.
3. He began working at the problem.
4. I like the idea of being invited to this exhibition.
5. Little children like playing games.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения;

подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив;

укажите его форму (Indefinite Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive) и залог;

установите его функцию (подлежащее, часть сказуемого, дополнение, определение или обстоятельство).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Newton made calculations to find the distance between the planets.
2. My brother remembered to have visited the exhibition.
3. The milk was too hot to drink.
4. To test the electronic equipment carefully is the task of a lab assistant.
5. My friend was the last to know the news.

4. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

New York

[1] In 1626 Dutch colonists set up here the first settlement, named New Amsterdam. They bought Manhattan Island from Indians for 24 dollars and a barrel of rum. The Americans say that it was the best business deal ever made in New York. In 1664 the colony was captured by British fleet under Duke of York and renamed New York.

[2] Situated at the mouth of the deep Hudson River, New York has always been the gate of the USA. But it is more than just a door: it is also a window through which the life of the whole nation may be observed. Now New York includes five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond.

[3] Manhattan is the smallest of the five city boroughs in size and it is not the largest in population although the majority spends a considerable part of the

day in this center of business life. Here are Broadway, Wall Street and the Stock Exchange. This is the heart and source of American policy.

[4] Harlem is also in Manhattan. Thick walls separate this "Black Bottom" with 450,000 coloured people from the white population. In the bay stands the bronze Statue of Liberty given to the United States by France as a present in 1886. Its torch is 60 meters high and can be seen at night for many miles. A new American Museum of Immigration is open at the base of the Statue.

[5] The Bronx is a more residential rather than industrial part of the city. The well-known Zoo and Botanic Gardens are in the Bronx. Queens is both a residential and industrial area. New York's two biggest airports are both there. The Brooklyn Navy Yard is the largest naval shipbuilding center in the world. Brooklyn has more people than any other part of the city – about 3,000,000. It is mostly a district of middle-class people. Richmond is the borough of piers and warehouses. Its population is only 200,000.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

11–15

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты 11–15 .

2. Тексты следует переводить устно со словарем. Во время перевода выписывайте незнакомые слова по образцу в виде краткого словаря. Словарь составляйте в рабочей тетради.

3. Данные тексты Вы будете сдавать устно во время практических занятий. При сдаче каждого текста требуется прочитать и перевести один из абзацев, указанный преподавателем. Перевод текста выполняется устно с использованием составленного словаря.

TEXT 11. GREENWICH

[1] Greenwich is on the river Thames, five miles from the middle of London, and its story is 2,000 years old. The first English people – the Saxons – were fishermen there and they gave Greenwich its name – «the green village». You can still walk along the old Roman road in Greenwich Park. But the river was the true road to the outside world for the Romans and for English kings and queens who later lived in Greenwich.

[2] The King Henry VIII loved this place. He knew that England must be strong at sea. So two big shipyards were started at Greenwich and for 350 years the ships made there were the best in the world. Many ships were lost at sea – their sailors did not know how to tell exactly where they were.

[3] In the 17th century astronomer Flamstead tried to find the answer. He worked in an Observatory on the high ground in Greenwich Park. The walls of its big light-sided (непрочной) room shook when the weather was bad. But from it, with a telescope made by himself, Flamstead could look all round the sky. And he did look night after night for twenty years. Carrying on Flamstead's work a hundred years later, an astronomer called Harrison finally made a clock which told the time at sea and helped sailors to know where they were. You can see Harrison's clock, still working in Greenwich museum of the sea. Because of Flamstead's work every country in the world now tells its time by Greenwich Time.

[4] Every year a million people come to Greenwich to see its museums and palaces and its two famous ships: one old, one new. Both the big 'Cutty Sark' and the little 'Gypsy Moth' sailed through dangerous waters before they came safely back to their Greenwich home. At the end of the 1800's the 'Cutty Sark' was the fastest ship of its size. Carrying more than a million kilos of tea, she travelled the 25,000 km from China to England in only hundred days.

TEXT 12. NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

[1] The population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is now over 56,000,000. About 30,000,000 newspapers are sold every day. Daily papers are those that are published daily from Monday to Saturday. The morning papers are on sale early in the morning. The evening papers, such as the Evening News, the Star, the Evening Standard and others begin to appear during the morning, and new editions appear every two or three hours until the final edition comes out in the evening. They sell well because they print, throughout the day, the latest sports results.

[2] The London newspaper that is best known outside Great Britain is probably The Times, the leading conservative newspaper. It began in 1785, and has a high reputation for reliable news and serious comment on the news. The popular newspapers naturally have much larger circulation than the serious ones. The news that appears in the pages of the Daily Mirror and the Daily Sketch, for example, is not always the most important news. Their pages are filled with news of sport – football, boxing and racing, with stories of film stars, photographs of actors and actresses, etc.

[3] In addition to London newspapers, there are other papers, published in the provinces as, for example, the Manchester Guardian, the Yorkshire Post (published in Leeds), and the Scotsman (Edinburgh). They sell throughout the whole country, in competition to the London papers. Provincial newspapers give very full attention to local as well as to national affairs.

[4] A modern newspaper could not be sold at a profit without advertisements. A single copy costs more to produce than the price paid by the reader. A newspaper with a large circulation may cost about 100,000 pounds a week to produce. About a quarter of this sum is received from the business firms who advertise in its pages. Newspapers in Great Britain vary greatly in their ways of presenting news. There are serious newspapers and popular newspapers.

TEXT 13. UK POLITICAL SYSTEM

[1] The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the government of the United Kingdom is by a hereditary sovereign, an elected House of Commons and a partly hereditary House of Lords. The sovereign has the title of King (or Queen). The Sovereign has very few functions that really matter, such as the function of the arbiter of last resort in some matters. These matters can be dissolution of Parliament and invitations to form a government when there is no clear majority. The reigning Queen is Elizabeth II.

[2] The supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament, which sits for 5 years unless sooner dissolved. The Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords with over one thousand peers, and the House of Commons. The House of Commons has 650 popularly elected members. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom. In order to become a law a new bill proposed by the Cabinet must be approved by both houses of the Parliament. The Lords cannot veto a bill, but they can delay it for a maximum of one year. Financial bills cannot be delayed by the House of Lords.

[3] The executive power of the Crown is exercised by the Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister. Prime Minister, normally the head of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, is appointed by the Sovereign. Prime Minister appoints the rest of the Cabinet. All ministers must be members of one or the other houses of the Parliament. They are individually and collectively responsible to the Crown and the Parliament.

[4] The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges business of the Parliament. Government in Britain since 1945 has alternated between only two political parties, the Conservatives (the Tory) and the Labour Party. No other party has been in office at all since 1945 and there have been no coalitions.

TEXT 14. US GOVERNMENT

[1] The legislative branch of the US Government, or the Congress, represents all of the American states. It consists of two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each state has two senators, who are elected every 6 years. The job of the Congress is to make laws. The Congress can pass the law anyway if it gets a two-thirds majority vote. The Congress can also declare war. The House of Representatives can also impeach the President. This means that the House can charge the President with a crime. The Senate votes to approve the justices that the President appoints to the Supreme Court.

[2] The executive branch of the government puts the country's laws into effect. The President of the United States is a member of the executive branch. The President must be at least 35 years old, and be a natural citizen of the USA. The President is elected every four years and cannot serve more than two terms. The President can veto a bill. The Vice-President of the USA is president of the Senate.

[3] When the President receives a bill from the Congress, he must sign it, and then the bill becomes a law. However, if he disagrees with the law, he can veto it. The President can also ask the Congress to declare war. He also appoints the justices to the Supreme Court. He must do his job according to the Constitution, or he may be impeached. The judicial branch of the government is the system of courts in the United States. Its job is to enforce laws.

[4] The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. It consists of 9 justices: one Chief Justice and 8 associate justices. The President appoints the justices, but the Senate must approve them. The justices are appointed for life. The Supreme Court makes sure that people obey the laws. The Supreme Court can also decide if a law is constitutional, that is, if it is in agreement with the Constitution. The judicial branch works together with the legislative and executive branches to protect the Constitution and the rights of people.

TEXT 15. CANADA

[1] Canada forms the main part of the North American continent and covers some 10 million square kilometers. The country is bounded by three oceans: the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arctic. From Newfoundland to the east to British Columbia in the west, it covers six time zones. In addition, Canada enjoys a happy variety of climates and landscapes. In the south, the subsoil is never frozen. In the north, there are places where it is permanently frozen.

[2] The animal world has adapted itself to the various conditions of climate. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 different species of animals in Canada. Among others, there are such as musk-ox and polar bear, the forest caribou and the tundra caribou, the bison and the grey seal, the grizzly bear and the mountain goat, the timber wolf and the cougar, and many other interesting species. The lands of Canada store a wealth of valuable minerals. Oil, copper, iron, nickel, zinc, natural gas, and asbestos are among the most important.

[3] Canada is the nation with two official languages – English and French. The population numbers 23 million people. It is composed of two predominant linguistic and cultural groups: English and French. To these two main groups, and to the small native population of Indians and Eskimos have been added over last hundred years many thousands of immigrants representing the major European countries. The native population of Canada is Indians and Eskimos. There are now 230,000 Indian people living in the reserves isolated from much Canadian life.

[4] There is the most characteristic feature of the Canadian economy. It has a highly developed industry and agriculture, but both industry and agriculture are dependent on the US capital and this dependence is growing. Canada and the US are largest trading partners. The most developed industries in Canada are the following: metallurgy, machine-building, wood and paper, chemical, power-engineering, food etc.

**ПРИМЕР ЗАЧЕТНОГО ТЕКСТА:
СЕМЕСТР 3**

The British Government

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy with the Queen or the King at the head of the government who has no political power. Laws are made by Parliament. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which has little power. There are two main political parties: the Labour and the Conservative Party.

The British Government consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The Parliamentary regime of Great Britain is sometimes referred to as a system of Cabinet Government. The Ministers who compose the Cabinet are members of one or the other House of Parliament, and the Cabinet must be supported by a majority in, at least, the House of Commons.

The Cabinet meets at No 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet usually meets once a week but sometimes more often. The Cabinet and its committees work in great secrecy. The Members of the Cabinet introduce legislation, control finance, arrange the time-table of the Houses of Parliament, conduct foreign affairs, dispose military forces and exercise control over every department of administration.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольное задание № 4, необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованной литературе:

1. Сложные инфинитивные обороты: объектный инфинитивный оборот, инфинитивный оборот с предлогом *for*, субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Их структура и функции в предложении.

(стр. 331–334)

2. Независимый причастный оборот. Его структура и функции в предложении.

(стр. 338–340)

3. Сложные герундиальные обороты. Их структура и функции в предложении.

(стр. 342–343)

4. Сложные предложения. Сочинительные и подчинительные союзы. Типы придаточных предложений. Бессоюзные придаточные предложения.

(стр. 354–358)

5. Условные предложения. Типы условных предложений.

(стр. 358–359)

Рекомендуемая литература:

Андрианова, Л. Н. Курс английского языка для вечерних и заочных технических вузов : учебник / Л. Н. Андрианова, Н. Ю. Багрова, Э. В. Ершова. – 8-е изд., стер.. – М. : Высш. шк., 2010. – 457 с.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ВАРИАНТ № 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный инфинитивный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и инфинитив). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They are unlikely to complete the experiment tomorrow.
2. I expected my friend to write a report in time.
3. The engineer was expected to come in time.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них независимый причастный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и причастие). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The train being late, they will not be able to come in time.
2. All the students are studying grammar, Pete translating the text.
3. There being two ways to get there, we took the shorter one.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный герундиальный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Her being able to write good programs was taken into consideration.
2. I heard of her having been helped by the friends.
3. On the lecturer's appearing in the hall the students greeted him.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите и подчеркните главные члены предложения (подлежащее и сказуемое) в каждой из его частей. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We know Lomonosov was the founder of the Academy of Sciences.
2. The atom's weight is the number of protons and neutrons it contains.
3. The plant grows where the others couldn't.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; определите тип условного придаточного предложения (I, II или III). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The canal would not have been opened in time unless the builders had worked hard.
2. If you helped me, I should repair the engine.
3. We won't go out unless it stops raining.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

[1] MIT is an independent university located in Boston area. It was founded in 1861 by William Barton Rogers, a distinguished natural scientist, who thought that professional competence to be best fostered by the combining of teaching, research, and the application of knowledge to real-world problems. MIT held its first classes in 1865 after having delayed opening because of the Civil War. There were approximately 15 students enrolled at that time.

[2] Today MIT has about 9,700 students, and several thousand research staff. The total teaching staff numbers more than 1,800. The institute is organized into five academic Schools – Architecture and Planning, Engineering, Humanities and Social Science, Management and Science – and a large number

of interdisciplinary programs, laboratories, and centers, including the Whitaker College of Health Science, Technology and Management.

[3] Most academic activities take place in a group of interconnected buildings designed to permit easy communication among the Schools and their 22 departments. Across the street from this set of buildings there are athletic fields, the student center, and many of the dormitories.

[4] The main purpose of the academic program at MIT is to give students a sound command of basic principles, the habit of continued learning and the confidence that comes from a thorough and systematic approach to learning. This results in continued professional and personal growth, especially in today's rapidly changing world.

[5] The two main parts of all MIT educational programs are teaching and research. Both of these activities carried on together have greater potential than either performed alone. They provide experience in theory and experiment for both students and teaching staff.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ВАРИАНТ № 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный инфинитивный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и инфинитив). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The teacher made the students read the text again.
2. This event is said to have taken place recently.
3. He supposed the device to operate well.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них независимый причастный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и причастие). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The film being interesting, we'll go to see it.
2. The students translated the text, the teacher helping them.
3. There being an exam that day, the students came to the University.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный герундиальный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. His exploring this phenomenon made his name world-known.
2. We are surprised of his work being criticized.
3. Before my leaving for Moscow I'll visit you.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите и подчеркните главные члены предложения (подлежащее и сказуемое) в каждой из его частей. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I think we'll go to the conference on Monday.
2. The phenomenon Roentgen discovered is widely used in medicine.
3. As it was raining, we stayed at home.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; определите тип условного придаточного предложения (I, II или III). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If I were there I should speak to him.
2. If the students had been more careful, they would not have broken the new apparatus.
3. If you press the button, the device will start working.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

California Polytechnic State University

[1] Cal Poly's College of Engineering is oriented toward preparing students for immediate entry into professional practice upon graduation from one of its bachelor's degree programs.

[2] The Bachelor of Science degree in General Engineering is designed to allow students the latitude in course selection required to educate themselves either in the classical study of engineering or in new and evolving interdisciplinary technologies such as bioengineering and mechatronics.

[3] The curriculum builds a sound foundation in the fundamental principles of engineering and engineering systems during the early years of study. During their final quarters of study, students customize their study plan with the help of a faculty adviser and are given the opportunity to focus their

education while still at the undergraduate level. The B.S. degree in General Engineering is, therefore, a direct path to employment in a classic engineering field or in an area of emerging technology. It is also a natural step toward a professional or a graduate degree.

[4] All practitioners of engineering must have an understanding of the physical sciences and mathematics. Further, they must have a firm grasp of engineering sciences. The basic engineering sciences are: mechanics of solids and fluids, electrical science, thermodynamics and statistical mechanics, materials science, information transmission, logic and computing devices, systems analysis, and transfer and rate processes.

[5] The general engineering curriculum provides the framework for this matrix of understanding, upon which the practitioner may begin to develop a unique area of expertise.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ВАРИАНТ № 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный инфинитивный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и инфинитив). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The book seems to have been translated into many languages.
2. The professor is supposed to deliver a lecture tomorrow.
3. We supposed the research to have been completed.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них независимый причастный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и причастие). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The work having been finished, we went home.
2. The text has been translated, the teacher analyzing the translation later.
3. There being no bus for a long time, we decided to take a taxi.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный герундиальный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There is no hope of our getting a letter from him soon.
2. I remember your having objected to this schedule.
3. On my making the homework my sister tried to cook dinner.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите и подчеркните главные члены предложения (подлежащее и сказуемое) в каждой из его частей. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We know Lomonosov's ideas are being accomplished now.
2. Einstein gave quite a new idea of the world we live in.
3. Though he was very young, he was a good worker.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; определите тип условного придаточного предложения (I, II или III). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If we go at such a speed, we'll arrive at the village before night.
2. If she were here, she would help us.
3. If they had determined this substance before the reaction, the results would have been quite different.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Cranfield University

[1] Cranfield is a national centre of post-graduate studies and research in technology and management. In December 1969 a Royal Charter created the Cranfield Institute of Technology with power to award its own degrees. It is the University now. The educational activity of the University is at the post-graduate level, with full-time courses of instruction and research leading to higher degrees.

[2] The School of Mechanical Engineering of the University is a graduate school composed of a central unit and three academic departments. The department of Automotive, Combustion and Energy Engineering is one of them. The aim of the Department is to give the student a thorough understanding of

fundamental techniques and advanced concepts to equip him for his future career and to enable him to exploit fully the benefits of advanced technology.

[3] Teaching activities comprise full-time courses leading to higher degrees and short courses which are designed as refresher or specialization courses for practicing engineers in industry. Full-time study consists of an MSc course, MSc by Research and PhD by Research.

[4] Research interests in Automotive Engineering include such problems as laser ignition systems, fuel injection, vehicle performance prediction, advanced suspension systems, etc. The students are required to complete a research project and to achieve a considerable level of analytical ability.

[5] A wide range of degree, postgraduate, diploma and professional courses are offered at the Schools of the University. The topics for the research projects are normally associated with research being carried out at the Department by a team of engineers and psychologists.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ВАРИАНТ № 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный инфинитивный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и инфинитив). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We saw the taxi stop near the University.
2. I didn't know him to have returned from his business trip.
3. The conference is sure to have opened.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них независимый причастный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и причастие). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The text having been translated, the students began doing exercises.
2. The engineer designed a new device, new materials being widely used.
3. There being no dictionaries, we could not translate this text in time.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный герундиальный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There is a possibility of your being asked at every English lesson.
2. I know of his having been sent to Kiev.
3. After his having finished school his family moved to another town.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите и подчеркните главные члены предложения (подлежащее и сказуемое) в каждой из его частей. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My boss said I could have a day-off.
2. The problem we are dealing with is important.
3. I stayed there till she came.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; определите тип условного придаточного предложения (I, II или III). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Provided I can get a good dictionary, I'll translate this article.
2. The project would have been ready by the end of the year provided they had supplied us with all the necessary data.
3. Were it warm today, we should go to the country.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

The University of Wolverhampton

[1] The University of Wolverhampton is a large institution in the West Midlands which provides higher education for thousands of students from the United Kingdom and beyond. The University was one of the first polytechnics to be designated among the thirty polytechnics in England and Wales.

[2] The Polytechnic was originally created in 1969 by uniting the College of Art with the College of Technology. In 1987 the Dudley College of Education, the Wolverhampton Teachers' College for Day Students and the Wolverhampton Technical Teachers' College merged to form a Faculty of Education within the Polytechnic. In 1989 it was joined by the West Midlands College of Higher Education. In 1992 the Polytechnic achieved University status, becoming the University of Wolverhampton.

[3] The University thus is made up of eleven academic schools, among them are the School of Applied Sciences, the School of Art and Design, the School of Engineering and the Built Environment, the Business School, the School of Legal Studies, etc.

[4] All Schools undertake research and all are served by the University library and two new Learning Centres. Students are on courses for three or four years, ranging from engineering and computer studies to social work courses. These courses are full-time, part-time and sandwich.

[5] The teaching on the courses is partly by lectures but much of time is spent in smaller group work, in seminars and tutorials. In addition to the higher degrees of MPhil (Master of Philosophy), PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) and MSc (Master of Science) the courses lead to a wide range of first degrees and diplomas.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ВАРИАНТ № 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный инфинитивный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и инфинитив). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The teacher wanted the rule to be remembered.
2. The device proved to be of a new type.
3. He heard me speak over the phone.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них независимый причастный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и причастие). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Everything being done yesterday, we could have a rest.
2. He had made many experiments, the results being good.
3. There being no help, we could not do this work.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите в каждом из них сложный герундиальный оборот и подчеркните его две основные части (именная часть и герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We discussed different methods of our students' studying English.
2. The teacher insisted on the student's going on with this exercise.
3. In spite of their having worked hard the results of their test were poor.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения; найдите и подчеркните главные члены предложения (подлежащее и сказуемое) в каждой из его частей. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We heard you saw this famous picture in the gallery.
2. The problem we have spent much time on is not easily solved.
3. I was absent because I was ill.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения; определите тип условного придаточного предложения (I, II или III). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If you go to the library, you will find there all the books you need.
2. They would have been able to carry out their experiment provided they had received all the necessary equipment.
3. If he were a good student, he would pass all the exams successfully.

6. Письменно переведите следующий текст.

Birmingham University

[1] The University of Birmingham was founded in 1900. At present it has more than 20,000 students. An emphasis upon research in all schools is one of the characteristics of the University.

[2] Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering is one of five Schools of Engineering at the University of Birmingham. Its other Schools are Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electronic and Electrical Engineering and Metallurgy and Materials.

[3] The courses given in the School are designed primarily to provide a broad education in the fundamental mechanical engineering sciences and in economics and business studies. The advanced courses in the School of Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering lead to careers in the fields of

design, research, development and production in industry; the government service; the national research laboratories and higher learning institutions; and to those in some branches of teaching.

[4] One group of courses serves the Industrial Engineering stream and the other serves the Engineering Science stream. The former is intended for students whose interests lie mainly in the design and production side of engineering, the latter is meant for those who are analytically-minded and who wish to study in depth the theoretical techniques used by engineers.

[5] After following a common first year and before entering the second year, students are divided into two streams on the basis of their own choice. The courses of study include production, engineering, mathematics and economics. They are supported by laboratory and drawing office exercises. Students are engaged in practical work with engineering firms during the summer vacation.

ПРИМЕР ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО ТЕКСТА:

СЕМЕСТР 4

Distance Learning Technologies

The mission of IIT (Illinois Institute of Technology) is to educate people from all countries for complex professional roles in a changing technological world and to advance knowledge through research and scholarship. IIT's Distance Learning Technologies (DLT) will play an important role in achieving that mission. Specifically, DLT will be a national leader in the provision and delivery of effective educational programs to meet the needs of off-campus students – particularly working professionals in business, industry, and government. The DLT group will collaborate with the university's teaching faculty in the development, design, and implementation of courses, seminars, continuing education programs, and degree programs that meet emerging and continuing needs of IIT's many constituencies.

Since 1976, IIT has offered distance learning programs and courses via microwave through the Interactive Instructional Television Network, known as IITV. Today there are over 150 IITV courses offered each semester via microwave transmission in upper-division under-graduate and graduate courses in computer science, biological, physical, and chemical sciences, chemical engineering, electrical and computer engineering, environmental engineering, materials, mechanical and aerospace engineering and others.

In 1996, IIT began offering courses via videoconferencing. IIT now offers programs and courses via the Internet and other PC-based technologies.

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