

## ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам и запишите, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием *-s*, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

1. Water boils at 100\_degrees Celsius.
2. I stayed at my sister's house.
3. Rice grows in warm countries.

II. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них волнистой линией определения, выраженные именем существительным. Запишите перевод предложений на русский язык.

1. There was an iron bridge over that river.
2. They-will give you a twenty-pound note.
3. Life insurance is important for your job.

III. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них разные формы степеней сравнения, если они имеются. Переведите предложения и письменно поясните, какой степенью сравнения является найденная вами форма.

1. This house isn't very modern. I prefer more modern houses.
2. I have less time than he does.
3. He is the youngest of my friends.

IV. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них неопределённые и отрицательные местоимения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Give me something to read.
2. We have heard nothing about it.
3. Did you see anybody in that building?

V. Перепишите следующие предложения подчеркните в них все глаголы-сказуемые. Определите видовременную форму и укажите инфинитив этих глаголов. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I feel tired. I didn't sleep well last night.
2. She'll probably be on the beach.
3. My car is clean. I have just washed it.
4. It was raining, so we didn't go out.
5. Excuse me, but you are sitting in my place.

VI. Прочтите и устно переведите весь текст. Подготовьтесь к контрольному чтению вслух 1, 2 абзацев. Перепишите 3, 4 абзацы и запишите их перевод.

## WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1. William Shakespeare is considered the greatest writer in the English language, perhaps in any language. Though he lived more than 400 years ago,

his plays are still performed and loved throughout the world and in many languages.

2. Shakespeare wrote more than 30 plays covering a variety of subjects and genres - tragedies, comedies, and histories. His plays are remembered mainly for three things - the beauty of the words he wrote, the excellence of his storytelling, and his inventiveness with words. He used a vocabulary of more than 20,000 different words (the King James Bible, in contrast, uses less than 10,000 different words), many of which he invented himself and which are still in use today.

3. There have been many arguments about whether Shakespeare really wrote the plays that are attributed to him. It has been argued that he did not have enough education or the background to use language the way he did or to have the insight into human nature, history, and the various issues that he treats in his plays. It has been proposed that another person or persons actually wrote the plays, using Shakespeare as a «front». This person might have been a member of the nobility who did not want to be openly associated with the theatre. However, these theories did not surface until long after Shakespeare's death. The written record indicates that Shakespeare's friends and contemporaries certainly accepted him as the author of the plays attributed to him. It seems unlikely that such a secret could have been kept by so many people, and in the absence of convincing evidence that he did not write the plays, or that someone else did, it is generally accepted now that Shakespeare wrote the plays attributed to him.

4. Shakespeare's influence continues until this day. His plays are still staged all over the world, and they continue to influence playwrights, directors, theatre designers, and actors.

### **VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы письменно и будьте готовы к устной беседе с преподавателем о Вас, Вашей семье и работе.**

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from? / Where do you live?
3. When do you celebrate your birthday?
4. What are you? / What is your profession?
5. When did you make your professional choice?
6. What sports do you like?
7. Do you study by correspondence?
8. What do you need the university education for?
9. Is it easy for you to combine work with studies?
10. Have you got a family of your own? Describe your family.

## ВАРИАНТ 2

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам и запишите, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:**

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite (Simple);
  - б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
  - в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.
1. He knows Pete very well.
  2. Why did you ignore Mr. Brown's proposals?
  3. The conclusion of the experts leaves him no chance.

**II. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них волнистой линией определения, выраженные именем существительным. Запишите перевод предложений на русский язык.**

1. She has been to the tourist camp several times.
2. My friend is a law faculty student.
3. Our government pays much attention to the defence programmes.

**III. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них разные формы степеней сравнения, если они имеются. Переведите предложения и письменно поясните, какой степенью сравнения является найденная вами форма.**

1. February is the shortest month of the year.
2. You should spend more time on English.
3. The weather today is the worst in winter.

**IV. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них неопределённые и отрицательные местоимения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. There hasn't been any rain for many days.
2. Somebody came in while you were out.
3. Nobody expected him to behave rudely.

**V. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них все глаголы-сказуемые. Определите видовременную форму и укажите инфинитив этих глаголов. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Both my sisters are doctors.
2. He seldom comes here now as he is working at his new invention.
3. I think the next mail will bring us some news from Timothy.
4. My grandparents were living abroad when the war began.
5. We have just packed all our things,

**VI. Прочтите и устно переведите весь текст. Подготовьтесь к контрольному чтению вслух 1, 5, 6 абзацев. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3 абзацы.**

## A.S. POPOV - INVENTOR OF THE RADIO

- <sup>1</sup>The wireless receiving set or radio is one of the greatest achievements of human genius. Priority in the invention of radio belongs to the Russian scientist Popov. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of May we celebrate Radio Day because on that day in 1895 the Russian scientist Alexander Popov demonstrated his first radio set to a meeting of the Russian Physical and Chemical Society.
- A.S. Popov was born in 1859 in the Urals. While at school he spent all his free time on physics and mathematics. He studied at St. Petersburg University and graduated from it with honours, but was not satisfied with the conditions of the laboratories of the University and accepted the post of a teacher in the Mining School<sup>1</sup> in Kronstadt. There he began his research in electrical engineering.
- The greater part of his life he devoted to the problem of the application of electromagnetic waves to wireless communication.
- Popov worked on a sensitive receiving set which could pick up<sup>2</sup> even the weakest radio waves. The year 1895 is considered to be<sup>3</sup> the date of the invention of the radio when Popov demonstrated his radio receiving set in operation. By the end of the year he improved his apparatus. It was the first radio receiving set in the world.
- Since then, the art of radio communication has progressed a great deal. Many scientists and inventors made their contributions.
- The radio has brought great changes to our life. At present our country produces equipment for powerful broadcasting and television centres, and for radio-relay stations, electronic computers, radar stations, telecontrol and telemetric systems, and other purposes.

### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> the Mining School - минная школа

<sup>2</sup> pick up— ловить

<sup>3</sup> is considered to be - считается

<sup>4</sup> a great deal - много, значительно, сильно

### VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы письменно и будьте готовы к устной беседе с преподавателем о Вас, Вашей семье и работе.

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from? / Where do you live?
3. When do you celebrate your birthday?
4. What are you? / What is your profession?
5. When did you make your professional choice?
6. What sports do you like?
7. Do you study by correspondence?
8. What do you need the university education for?
9. Is it easy for you to combine work with studies?
10. Have you got a family of your own? Describe your family.

### ВАРИАНТ 3

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам и запишите, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:**

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinit (Simple);
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- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. When is your brother's birthday?
2. Sue drinks tea but she dislikes coffee.
3. Would you like some apples?

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**II. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них волнистой линией определения, выраженные именем существительным. Запишите перевод предложений на русский язык.**

1. The partners signed a payment agreement.
2. The bus stop isn't very far from the museum.
3. My niece is a twelve-year old girl.

**III. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них разные формы степеней сравнения, если они имеются. Переведите предложения и письменно поясните, какой степенью сравнения является найденная вами форма.**

1. The twenty-second of December is the shortest day of the year.
2. This exercise is better than the first one.
3. His plan is the most practical of all.

\*

**IV. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них неопределённые и отрицательные местоимения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I saw somebody at the window.
2. He hasn't told them anything.
3. Nobody knew their address.

**V. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них все глаголы-сказуемые. Определите видовременную форму и укажите инфинитив этих глаголов. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I don't know the man who is speaking to the director.
2. Tom found this letter last Wednesday.
3. The telegram arrived when I was leaving home.
4. I think Sam will win the competition.
5. I don't know the time as my watch has stopped.

**V. Прочтите и устно переведите весь текст. Подготовьтесь к контрольному чтению вслух 3 абзаца. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2, 3, 4 абзацы.**

## ROBERT BURNS

1. Robert was born on 25 January 1759 in Alloway, Scotland, the eldest of seven children.
2. Robert got very little education, since he so often had to help with the heavy Work of farming, but he read a great deal. He wrote his first poem, «O Once I Loved,» in 1774, and after that there was no-stopping him.
3. Once he met a sailor named Richard Brown who read Robert's poetry and encouraged him to publish it. Robert agreed, mainly because he had hopes that the royalties would pay his way to Jamaica, where he hoped to make his fortune. The book, printed in 1786, was so successful that Robert decided he could make his fortune right where he was. This book, known as the Kilmarnock Edition, featured mainly satiric and moral poems, not the lyrics he is most known for, but they were both vivid and innovative.
4. He pioneered a new form of satire, combining a traditional Scottish verse form with the contrasting images and ironic rhymes used by the English satirist Alexander Pope.
5. Over the next few years, Robert turned his attention to gathering and writing of Scottish songs. He'd often put his own poems to music he composed, or to traditional Scottish airs, and at this point in time, there was quite a market for that. He edited and contributed to several volumes. He finally hit financial security around 1790, and it was about this time that he started writing what many call his greatest poem, Tam O'Shanter. But just two years later, his health, which had never been great, began to decline further. The fits of depression which had plagued him most of his life got worse. His really good poems became few. He finally died on 21 July 1796 at Dumfries.

### **VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы письменно и будьте готовы к устной беседе с преподавателем о Вас, Вашей семье и работе.**

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from? Where do you live?
3. When do you celebrate your birthday?
4. What are you? / What is your profession?
5. When did you make your professional choice?
6. What sports do you like?
7. Do you study by correspondence?
8. What do you need the university education for?
9. Is it easy for you to combine work with studies?
10. Have you got a family of your own? Describe your family.

## ВАРИАНТ 4

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам и запишите, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:**

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б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. You must follow the doctor's prescription.
2. He reads English books without a dictionary.
3. She left the keys on the table.

**II. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них волнистой линией определения, выраженные именем существительным. Запишите перевод предложений на русский язык.**

1. Who is responsible for the trade talks?
2. This year we observe the meat price decrease.
3. The professor is speaking about the post Second-World-War situation.

**III. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них разные формы степеней сравнения, если они имеются. Переведите предложения и письменно поясните, какой степенью сравнения является найденная вами форма.**

1. She is the most experienced teacher in our school.
2. The Earth is larger than the Moon.
3. They feel worse today.

**IV. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них неопределённые и отрицательные местоимения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I didn't meet anybody in the library.
2. He wrote nothing about this accident.
3. Someone left the door open.

**V. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них все глаголы-сказуемые. Определите видовременную форму и укажите инфинитив этих глаголов. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. He doesn't see if I am looking at him.
2. I think he'll take part in this work.
3. They were having dinner when she rang up.
4. Last year I often went to the theatre.
5. I have already told you about it twice.

**VI. Прочтите и устно переведите весь текст, Подготовьтесь к контрольному чтению вслух 2, 3, 5 абзацев. Перепишите и письменно переведите 4, 5, 6, 7 абзацы.**

## GREAT SCHOLAR OF THE RENAISSANCE

1. Galileo Galilei lived at a time of Renaissance, an outstanding period in mankind's history, which at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century extended to the sphere of the natural sciences. The Renaissance gave the world many courageous fighters for knowledge and new outlook on the world.
2. Galilei was not only a scientist, professor of physics and mathematics at Pisa University and Padua University, but also a critic of official views in science.
3. He discovered the basic laws of complex forms of motion. Galilei is famous not only for his establishment of fundamental conceptions of kinematics and dynamics such as speed and acceleration but also for the establishment of general principles of classical mechanics.
4. Real world-fame came to Galileo only in 1610 when he constructed the first telescope in the world. With this instrument, he discovered satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus and the spots in the Sun. He measured the height of the mountains on the Moon with great accuracy and proved that the Milky Way was not milk split by the Madonna but a gigantic conglomeration of stars.
5. Galileo followed the great Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno, who died at the hands of the Inquisition, and defended the idea of an infinite Universe with multitude of inhabited worlds.
6. In 1633, as a sick, 70-year-old man, Galilei was interrogated by the Inquisition, found guilty and was sentenced to spend the rest of his life under the surveillance of the Inquisition.
7. We know Galilei as the founder of the map of the world, a map that is constantly growing and becoming more accurate. We see him as a philosopher who struggled against the dogma of religion, as a real revolutionary in science.

### **VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы письменно и будьте готовы к устной беседе с преподавателем о Вас, Вашей семье и работе.**

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from? / Where do you live?
3. When do you celebrate your birthday?
4. What are you? / What is your profession?
5. When did you make your professional choice?
6. What sports do you like?
7. Do you study by correspondence?
8. What do you need the university education for?
9. Is it easy for you to combine work with studies?
10. Have you got a family of your own? Describe your family.

## ВАРИАНТ 5

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам и запишите, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:**

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. It is a luxury hotel and it costs much to stay here.

2. Have you ever met Mr. Kelly's wife?

3. George has got some German dictionaries at home.

**II. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них волнистой линией определения, выраженные именем существительным. Запишите перевод предложений на русский язык.**

1. The transport infrastructure of Belarus includes a developed network of automobile, rail, air and pipe communications.

2. Our consumer goods are of a high quality.

3. He has made a report on the world market conditions.

**III. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них разные формы степеней сравнения, если они имеются. Переведите предложения и письменно поясните, какой степенью сравнения является найденная вами форма.**

1. Mary wants to buy a bigger car.

2. Don't send a letter. It is easier to phone me.

3. Money is important but it isn't the most expensive thing in life.

**IV. Перепишите предложения и подчеркните в них неопределённые и отрицательные местоимения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I went to the post-office to buy some stamps.

2. He won't give that book to anybody else.

2. There was nobody at home when I came back.

**V. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них все глаголы-сказуемые. Определите видовременную форму и укажите инфинитив этих глаголов. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Listen! The telephone is ringing.

2. I was listening hard but I didn't hear anything.

3. His mother has had no news from him since he left home.

4. If we see her tomorrow, we'll tell her about your idea.

5. The man near the window is our Geodesy lecturer.

**VI. Прочтите и устно переведите весь текст. Подготовьтесь к контрольному чтению вслух 1-го абзаца. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2 и 3 абзацы.**

## MARIE CURIE AND RADIUM

1. A French physicist, Henri Becquerel discovered that a metal called uranium gave off a kind of radiation, which later Marie Curie called radioactivity. But where did this radiation come from and what was it like? Here was a secret of nature which she decided to discover. She made experiments again and again. There was failure, success, more failure, a little success, a little more success. All proved that in the mineral, which she was examining, there was some form of radiation which man knew nothing about. Life was rather hard. Marie wrote: «Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves.»

2. At this time her husband Piere Curie left his own laboratory work, in which he was successful, and joined her in her search for this unknown radiation. In 1898 they declared that they believed there was something in nature that gave out radioactivity. To this something, still "unseen, they gave the name radium. All this was very interesting, but it was against the beliefs of some of the scientists of that day. The common feeling among them was: «Show us some radium, and we will believe you».

3. There was an old building at the back of the school where Piere Curie had worked, with walls and the roof made of wood and glass. The Curies moved in and set up their laboratory and workshops. Here for four very difficult years they worked. In spite of all the discomforts, the Curies worked on. For them these were the four happiest years of their lives. One evening in 1902 they went to their laboratory again. They opened the door. «Don't light the lamps», said Marie. «Look! Look!»

4. And there, glowing with faint blue light in the glass test-tubes on the tables, was the mysterious something which was so hard to find: Radium.

### **VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы письменно и будьте готовы к устной беседе с преподавателем о Вас, Вашей семье и работе.**

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from? / Where do you live?
3. When do you celebrate your birthday?
4. What are you? / What is your profession?
5. When did you make your professional choice?
6. What sports do you like?
7. Do you study by correspondence?
8. What do you need the university education for?
9. Is it easy for you to combine work with studies?
10. Have you got a family of your own? Describe your family.