

МИНОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИИ  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«Тверской государственный технический университет»  
(ТВГТУ)

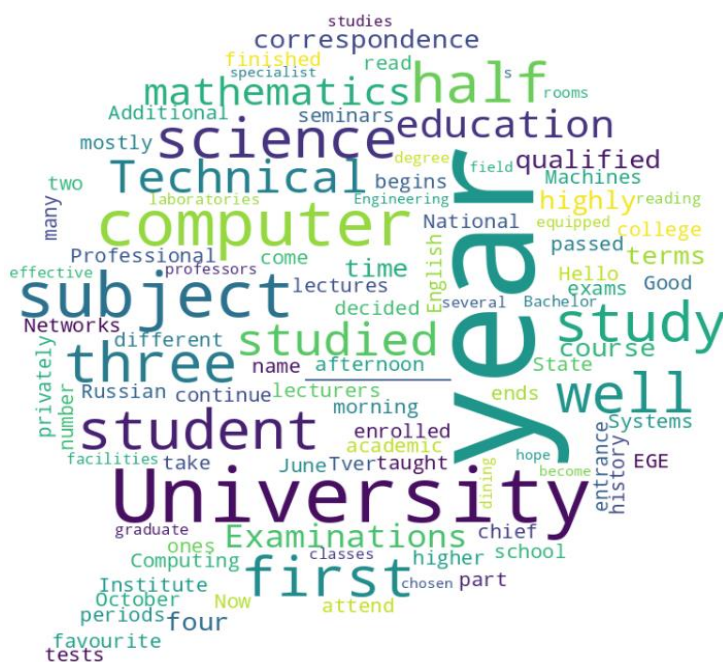
Кафедра иностранных языков

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**КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ**  
**по английскому языку № 1, 2, 3**

Методические указания и задания для студентов 1–2-х курсов  
всех направлений подготовки заочной формы обучения

*Издание 2-е, переработанное*



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Состоят из серии заданий, выполнение которых поможет студентам систематизировать полученные знания. Содержание соответствует программным требованиям ГОС ВО по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» и учебному плану Тверского государственного технического университета.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Целями изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в ТвГТУ являются повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и достижение студентами необходимого и достаточного уровня владения языком для осуществления деловой коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке, а также способности воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом контексте.

Особенностью заочного обучения является то, что объем самостоятельной работы студента по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем, поэтому для того, чтобы добиться успеха, необходимы систематические самостоятельные занятия.

### **ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

1. Студент, изучающий английский язык, должен выполнить в каждом семестре контрольную работу № 1, 2 или 3 в соответствии с номером семестра и учебным планом дисциплины.

2. Контрольные работы выполняются по вариантам 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 в соответствии с последней цифрой зачетной книжки (студенческого билета): вариант 1 – последняя цифра зачетной книжки 1–2, вариант 2 – 3–4, вариант 3 – 5–6, вариант 4 – 7–8, вариант 5 – 9–0. В каждом упражнении номер задания соответствует номеру варианта (например, Контрольная работа №1, упражнение 2.1, студенты с последней цифрой зачетной книжки 1-2 выполняют задание 1).

3. Контрольные работы следует выполнять от руки в отдельной тетради (в клетку). Работы должны быть написаны аккуратно, четким почерком через строку.

На первой странице должен быть оформлен титульный лист с указанием фамилии, инициалов, номера зачетной книжки (студенческого билета), полного названия группы (например, Б.ПИ.ПИЭ.22.11), а также номер контрольной работы и вариант (см. прилож.).

Формулировка упражнения переписывается полностью, далее следует писать выполненное задание по вариантам (вставьте, определите, найдите и т.п.) и перевод на русский язык, если требуется. Если задание – это текст, то каждый абзац текста должен начинаться с красной строки.

4. Выполненные контрольные задания направляются в университет в установленные сроки для проверки и рецензирования (по требованию преподавателя).

5. Во время практических занятий на сессии студенты выполняют устную защиту контрольной работы, т.е. устно сдают указанные преподавателем задания «с листа». Для подготовки к такой форме защиты следует распечатать исходный вариант контрольной работы (без выполненных заданий) и составить

словарь-гlossарий, куда нужно выписать незнакомые слова в соответствии с требованиями (два/три столбика, слова в начальной форме). Глоссарием, не соответствующим требованиям, студент не может пользоваться при устной защите.

**Для получения зачета** студент должен:

а) уметь правильно читать и понимать без словаря учебные тексты, изученные в течение данного семестра обучения, а также тексты выполненных контрольных работ;

б) уметь прочитать и перевести со словарем текст объемом 800 печатных знаков для устного перевода или 600 печатных знаков для письменного перевода;

в) уметь говорить и отвечать на вопросы преподавателя по теме, изученной в течение данного семестра обучения.

К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, сдавшие зачеты за все предшествующие экзамену курсы.

**Для сдачи экзамена** студент должен:

а) уметь правильно читать и понимать без словаря учебные тексты, изученные в течение данного года обучения, а также тексты выполненных контрольных работ;

б) уметь правильно читать и переводить с помощью словаря текст средней трудности по специальности широкого профиля. Норма чтения и перевода – 1000–1200 печатных знаков для письменного перевода в час (академический час = 45 мин);

в) уметь определять тип делового письма;

г) уметь говорить и отвечать на вопросы преподавателя по темам, изученным в течение всего периода обучения.

## **КАК ВЫПИСЫВАТЬ СЛОВА В СЛОВАРЬ-ГЛОССАРИЙ**

Для перевода любого текста, а также при устной защите КР на сессии необходимо выписать все незнакомые слова в словарь (три столбика: слово (в начальной/исходной форме: существительное – в общем падеже, глагол, причастие, герундий – в инфинитиве, прилагательное и наречие – в положительной степени) – транскрипция – перевод (одно конкретное значение)). Принимается только устная защита заданий. Чтение задания, выполненного письменно, не допускается.

Выписывать слово рекомендуется с транскрипцией, особенно если оно читается не по правилу. Обязательно отмечайте ударение, помня, что в английском языке знак ударения ставится перед ударным слогом, например: *below* [br'lou].

Прежде чем приступить к поиску неизвестных слов, следует определить область знаний, к которой относится переводимый текст, так как одно и то же слово может иметь различные значения в зависимости от содержания текста (контекста), например: *product* n – 1) продукция, продукт, изделие; 2) мат. произведение; *plant* n – 1) растение; 2) завод.

Далее необходимо определить часть речи слова, после чего выписать то его значение, которое ближе всего подходит по контексту (сочетается с рядом стоящими словами), например:

*They finish the walls with a synthetic film.*

Анализ: слово *finish* стоит после личного местоимения, значит, это глагол-сказуемое. Находим в словаре слово *finish* с обозначением *v* (глагол) и выбираем значение 2) отделявать, так как оно сочетается со словом *the walls* (отделять стены). Первое значение этого глагола 1) кончать, заканчивать в данном случае не подходит. Далее выписываем значение существительного *film*, подходящее по контексту значение – пленка.

Таким образом переводим все предложение: Они отделяют стены синтетической пленкой.

Значение устойчивых выражений (фразеологизмов или идиом) следует искать в словаре по знаменательным словам, а не по служебным (предлогам, союзам, частицам), например: значение оборота *on the other hand* (с другой стороны) следует искать по слову *hand*.

Значение сложных предлогов, союзов и союзных слов обычно дается по основному слову, например: перевод *in spite of, owing to, as long as* находим по словам *spite, owing, long*.

### КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1 (1-й семестр, зачет)

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы № 1 необходимо усвоить следующие разделы английской грамматики:

1. Простое распространённое предложение. Прямой порядок слов в утвердительном и отрицательном предложении. Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении. Оборот *there be*.

2. Имя существительное. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Множественное число. Выражение падежных отношений с помощью предлогов и окончания *-s*.

3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.

4. Местоимение.

5. Спряжение глаголов *to be, to have*.

6. Видовременные формы глагола. Активный залог.

7. Словообразование.

**1.** Изучите (прочтите и устно переведите) следующий текст. Выполните задания после текста и подготовьтесь рассказать о себе как студенте ТвГТУ. Слова, выделенные курсивом, являются вариантом и при ответе должны быть заменены.

I AM A STUDENT OF TVER STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Good morning (afternoon) / Hello. My name is *Alexander Ivanov*. I am 21. I am a first-year student of Tver State Technical University. I finished *school / college* in 2022. I studied many subjects there, but my favourite ones were *mathematics and*

*computer science*. As I studied well, I decided to continue my education at Tver State Technical University. I passed *some entrance exams / the EGE (Russian National Examinations)* and was enrolled in the correspondence / part-time course of the Institute of Additional Professional Education. Now I am in the first year. My chief subject is *Computing Machines, Systems and Networks*.

The academic year begins in October and ends in June. There are two terms in it. The correspondence students come to the university to attend lectures and seminars three times a year. We take tests and examinations during these periods. During the terms, we mostly read privately.

The University has *a three and a half / a four / a four and a half* -year course of study. The first year students study different subjects: *higher mathematics, English, history, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, computer sciences* and a number of other subjects. We are taught by highly qualified lecturers and professors. The University has all the facilities for effective studies: several computer classes, well-equipped laboratories, as well as reading and dining rooms.

In *three and a half* years, I shall graduate from the University with a Bachelor's degree in *Computer Science and Engineering*. I like to study, so I hope to become a highly qualified specialist in a chosen field.

**1.1.** Выпишите из текста английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний, запишите в тетради в два столбика (выражение на русском языке – эквивалент на английском). Выучите наизусть.

Продолжать образование, изучать (разные) предметы, сдавать экзамены, сдать (вступительные) экзамены, быть зачисленными в университет, получить высшее образование (закончить университет), учиться на первом курсе, быть студентом первого курса, направление подготовки (= будущая специальность), учебный год, посещать лекции и семинары, в течение семестров, заниматься самостоятельно, четырехлетний курс обучения, нас учат, иметь все возможности для успешной учебы, читальный зал (библиотеки), степень бакалавра по..., высококвалифицированный специалист.

**1.2.** Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту (вопросы можно использовать в качестве плана ответа). Вопросы и ответы переведите письменно.

- a. What is your full name (your first name and your surname)? How old are you?
- b. What do you do? Are you a student?
- c. Why did you decide to continue your education at the University?
- d. What course are you taking?
- e. What is your chief subject?
- f. How is your academic year organized? How many terms are there in it?
- g. What do you have to do during the terms?
- h. What is the duration of your course?
- i. What subjects do you study?
- j. What facilities does the University have?
- k. Why is it so important for you to get a degree in a chosen field?

## 2. Порядок слов в английском предложении.

### 2.1. Перестройте и запишите русские предложения в соответствии с правилом порядка слов в английском предложении.

1. Для меня очень трудны эти упражнения. Завтра на научной студенческой конференции доклад будет делать мой друг. Этого человека я очень хорошо знаю.
2. Над английским он должен много работать. Эту статью она вчера начала переводить на английский язык. В этом доме живут несколько сот человек.
3. Экзамены студенты сдают в конце каждого семестра. Этот фильм мне очень нравится. Я не очень хорошо знаю этого человека.
4. Получить высшее образование в России имеют право российские и иностранные студенты. Я ничего не знаю по этой теме. В нашем университете учатся несколько тысяч студентов.
5. С октября начинается учебный год у студентов-заочников. Мы должны очень много читать. Я очень хорошо знаю, как правильно написать эту работу.

### 2.2. Составьте английские предложения из следующих слов в соответствии с правилом порядка слов. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите письменно.

1. year / in / the / I / am / now / first  
my / many / I / but / was / studied / favourite / computer / subjects / one / science  
my / technical / at / to / decided / I / continue / education / university  
some / the / exams / pass / entrance / enrollees
2. the / in / October / June / academic / begins / and / ends / in / year  
am / year / in / the / I / first / now  
three / students / to / come / the / correspondence / university / times / a year  
during / tests / and / periods / examinations / these / we / take
3. the / are / in / there / academic / two / terms / year  
we / mostly / during / privately / terms / read / the  
all / studies / for / the / facilities / university / has / the / effective  
graduated / with / the / university / my / degree / from / Bachelor's / friend
4. to / in / a / chosen / hope / we / qualified / a / field / highly / become / specialist  
and / to / come / university / examinations / to / take / we / tests / the  
year / in / the / I / now / first / am  
students / to / come / to attend / lectures / and seminars / correspondence / university
5. graduate / will / with / the / university / I / degree / from / Bachelor's  
am / now / first / year / in / the / I  
privately / the / mostly / we / terms / read / during  
to / hope / highly / become / I / a / specialist / qualified

### 3. Закончите предложения, выбрав there's (= there is) или it's (= it is). Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. ... a boring book.  
... a wonderful park in this city.  
... cold outside.
2. ... a lot of work to do for us.  
...much snow in winter.  
... a wonderful life.
3. ... a good idea!  
... no lift in our house.  
... a chance of getting tickets for this concert.
4. ... only one theatre in our town.  
Look! ... our theatre.  
... only one excuse for his being late.
5. ... little milk in the bottle.  
... very useful to read the guidelines.  
... very warm here in summer.

4. Закончите предложения: а) выбрав словосочетание; б) составив словосочетание с существительными из скобок, используя форму притяжательного падежа -'s или предлог *of*. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. а) Is this ... (your brother James' dictionary / the dictionary of your brother James)?  
The dealer wanted to learn more about the ... (price of the cottage / cottage's price).  
б) What is ... (the name / this man)?  
... is very light (the room / my sister).  
Do you like ... (the taste / this ice-cream)?
2. а) Were you present at ... (Professor Hall's lecture / the lecture of Professor Hall).  
What is ... (your house's number / the number of your house)?  
б) Look at the number at ... (the bottom / the page).  
What is ... (this man / the profession)?  
... is near the market (the house / my parents).
3. а) The data to consider is in ... (the file of your colleague / your colleague's file).  
For me summer is ... (the best time of the year / the year's best time).  
б) ... is very good (the work / Mary).  
... is yellow (the colour / wall).  
The post-office is at ... (the end / the street).
4. а) When is ... (the birthday of your mother / your mother's birthday)?  
He made a report on ... (the Britain's economy / the economy of Britain).  
б) I think, this is ... (the dictionary / your brother).  
... is very high (the price / the house).  
Do you happen to know who were ... (Prince James / grandparents)?
5. а) What is ... (the address of Mike / Mike's address)?



... is very old, it was built in 1078 (London's Tower / the Tower of London).

б) ... has become a famous artist (the cousin / my friend).

The building is officially registered as ... (an old monument / Russian architecture).

Let me show you ... (the main building / our university).

5. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных. Полученные формы запишите.

1. a horse, a woman, a potato, sky, a table
2. a chair, a child, a photo, a fly, a play
3. a hero, a half, a difficulty, a man, a bench
4. a party, a day, a radio, a tooth, a church
5. a tomato, a country, a key, a goose, a voice

6. а) Закончите предложения, заполнив пропуски местоимениями из скобок;  
б) замените выделенные курсивом слова личными местоимениями. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. а) ... (*We, Our, Us*) all went with ... (*their, they, them*) to the dean's office.

They invited me to ... (*their, they, them*) party.

I came to the institute with Michael and .... (*her, it, she*).

б) *The teacher* helped his students to translate the *text*.

*Mother* asked Mary to wash the *plates*.

2. а) Where is the dictionary? ... (*He, We, It*) is in ... (*his, our, its*) place on the table.

Lisa enjoys playing the piano. It's ... (*her, hers, him*) hobby.

My friend came to see ... (*I, me, my*) last night.

б) My *colleague* writes a letter to his *wife*.

*Jane* took *three books* from the library.

3. а) ... (*We, Ours, Our*) relatives live in a neighbouring town.

Follow ... (*mine, me, I*). I'll show you the way.

... (*Mine, Me, I*) have got a lot of questions to you. I'd like you to answer ... (*they, their, them*).

б) His *cousins* live in the capital.

This *time* is not suitable for our *appointments*.

4. а) Where is your phone? Can you lend ... (*his, him, it*)?

The delegation will arrive tomorrow. Is everything ready to meet ... (*her, she, it*)?

Ms. Jackson came yesterday. Did you have the chance to see ... (*her, she, it*)?

б) *Mary* works in a shop.

*Helen* worked hard at *history*.

5. а) My colleagues are busy. I don't want to disturb ... (*them, theirs, their*).

... (*Them, Their, They*) have chosen a nice place to stay in summer.

Where's ... (*me, my, mine*) key? I can see ... (*them, it, its*) nowhere.

б) The *man* gave the books to *the boy*.

*My friend Lily* is going to write a message to *my friend's* sister.

7. Закончите предложения: а) выбрав прилагательное в скобках в соответствующей степени сравнения; б) поставив прилагательное в скобках в соответствующую степень сравнения. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. а) Sweden is the fifth (*large, larger, largest*) country in Europe.  
In the past we needed (*little, less, the least*) mathematics than today.  
The (*long, longer, longest*) he waited, the (*impatient, more impatient, most impatient*) he became.  
His laptop is not as (*powerful, more powerful, the most powerful*) as mine.  
б) You look much (*good*) today.  
Mayakovsky is one of (*talented*) Russian poets.
2. а) Who is that boy in the (*far, further, furthest*) corner of the room?  
He thought he was (*happy, happier, the happiest*) man in the world.  
The (*soon, sooner, soonest*) they finish the construction of the plant, the (*good, better, best*).  
The book is not so (*interesting, more interesting, the most interesting*) as you think.  
б) This road is (*bad*) I've ever travelled over.  
The new car is (*comfortable*) than the previous one.
3. а) This is the (*hot, hotter, hottest*) day we have had for several weeks.  
The Neva is (*wider, wider, the widest*) and (*deep, deeper, the deepest*) than the Moskva River.  
It was not so (*cold, colder, the coldest*) as it is today.  
The (*much, more, most*) time you spend in the open air, the (*soon, sooner, soonest*) you will recover after your illness.  
б) Last year he spent (*little*) time on English than this year.  
Mike is (*intelligent*) of the three men.
4. а) I don't get so (*early, earlier, the earliest*) on Sunday as on weekdays.  
Smiles is the (*long, longer, longest*) word in the English language because there is a mile between two 's'.  
Yesterday was (*hot, hotter, the hottest*) than any other day we had this summer.  
The (*much, more, most*) you study, the (*high, higher, highest*) your grades.  
б) This is (*easy*) work I've done.  
He has (*much*) free time than I have.
5. а) Do you think people used to read (*many, more, the most*) books twenty years ago than they do today?  
Chemistry is not so (*interesting/ more interesting, the most interesting*) to him as mathematics.  
The (*loud, louder, loudest*) the music, the (*excited, more excited, most excited*) the crowd became.  
Russia is (*large, larger, the largest*) country in the world.  
б) Tennis and football are the (*good*) games to my mind.  
The match was (*important*) for the team than any previous ones.

8. Перепишите следующий текст, вставив требуемую форму глаголов *to be* или *to have* (утвердительную, отрицательную, вопросительную). Переведите на русский язык.

1. Hello! I ... John and I ... a student. My days ... very busy as we ... a lot of lectures and seminars. Now we ... reading for exams. Though I ... much difficulty with my studies, I ... a little nervous. Last week we ... an exam in history. It ... a test. I got a good mark. This week we ... a Maths exam. I ... interested in computers and science, but Maths ... my best subject. My best friend Sarah ... a genius at maths, she promised to help me. Mathematics ... important for computers and she likes computer programming. She ... three computers at home. At college, we ... a computer room and a college website. The room ... twenty computers, but it ... computer games. Sarah and the computer studies teacher ... in the computer room every lunch break. Last month they ... a task to upgrade the college network, therefore they ... spare time.
2. Helen ... twenty-two. She ... at a very successful company. She ... interested in her work and she ... much difficulty with it. There ... only some moments that she doesn't like, and she ... got lots of friends among her colleagues. (However, a year ago she ... at a different company; the job ... very easy, and she ... many friends, so she ... very happy.) The company ... far from Helen's house, so she gets up early. She ... a quick wash and then she ... breakfast – some cheese sandwiches and a cup of coffee, as a rule. There ... a service bus, but if it ... very cold, her brother takes her by car. In the evening, she ... free and sometimes see her friends. Then they ... dinner. At eleven o'clock, she ... a bath and goes to bed. Next Sunday she ... a training, so she will get up at 10:00, ... a quick lunch and will go straight to the gym.
3. Ronald Frank ... a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. His company ... rather successful and he ... much work to do. Unfortunately, he ... much time to spend with his family because he ... always on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London. Last week he ... in Chicago. Next week he ... in New Orleans. At the moment, he ... in Amsterdam. He ... many appointments there, so in two hours he ... in The Hague. Three days ago, he ... an important meeting in Paris. At the end of his trip he ... usually very tired but happy. Soon he ... with his family. His sons ... so much excited. They ... new toys from their father. Everybody in the family ... always very glad to see him at home again. Though they ... much time together, they ... sorry about that.
4. Hi! I ... George and I ... a university student. Our university ... old. It ... a great history. At the beginning it ... a small school, but now there ... 18 scientific and educational divisions in it. I ... interested in civil engineering and ... much difficulty with mathematics and hard sciences. As for humanities, I ... good at them. Last week we ... an exam in history. It ... a test and it ... a nightmare. I ... much time to get ready for the exam, so I got a poor mark. Now I ... in the library reading for History resit. Next week there ... my second try and I hope for the

best. My friend Jessica promises to help me. She ... a genius and a very organized person. In high school, she ... a winner of numerous prizes. Soon we ... a student conference where she will present her ecological project.

5. Lisa Scott ... a Sales Manager of a big trade company. Her company ... very prosperous and she ... much work to do. Fortunately, she ... always on a business trip, so she ... some time to spend with her family. But now she ... an appointment with an important client. They ... very busy. Yesterday they ... busy too. Tomorrow they ... a final meeting. Next week there ... a meeting with their bosses and everything ... ready. They ... glad to come to an agreement because their companies ... an argument over the delivery terms. Lisa ... tired and wish to spend some days at home. Soon she ... with her family. She ... going to stay at home and ... a rest. Though she ... a big collection of old movies, she ... a wish to watch them. Last time, when she ... many days-off, she ... long walks. It ... the best solution.

9. а) Выберите правильный вариант ответа, объясните свой выбор (устно);  
б) поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп Simple (Indefinite) или Continuous. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. а) Look! Thomas *is bringing* / *brings* his little sister to class.

My older sister *is often listening* / *often listens* to pop music.

б) Water (*boil*) at 100 degrees Celsius.

Listen to those people. What language they (*speak*)?

Julia is very good at languages. She (*speak*) four languages very well.

2. а) We *are writing* / *write* an exercise now.

Maria *is drinking* / *drinks* coffee every morning.

б) He usually (*come*) to his office on time.

“Hurry up! It’s time to leave.” – “OK, I (*come*).”

Where is Helen? – She (*read for*) an exam in the library.

3. а) Our teacher *is giving* / *gives* us a test every month.

Listen! Professor *is reading* / *reads* a lecture.

б) The number of people without jobs (*increase*).

Jim (*play*) tennis every Saturday.

Let’s keep silence. Jill (*play*) the piano.

4. а) Mr. Michael usually *is growing* / *grows* roses in his garden.

They *are building* / *build* a new house on the hill now.

б) I (*not / know*) your telephone number.

Hush, keep silence! The students (*write*) the final test paper.

The students sometimes (*write*) their papers with stupid errors.

5. а) Look! Nick *is running* / *runs* down the hill.

What you usually (*do*) at weekends?

б) Ron is in London at the moment. He (*stay*) at the Hilton Hotel.

The River Volga (*flow*) from the Valdai Hills to the Caspian Sea.

The river (*flow*) very fast today – much faster than usual.

**10.** Закончите предложения подходящими по смыслу глаголами из списка, употребив их в Past Simple (Indefinite) в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1.     \**have*     \**be*     \**do*     \**fail*     \**stop*     \**go*     \**call*  
Yesterday, he ... breakfast at 8 o'clock. It was too late for him.  
... you ... on holiday last year?  
She ... her homework yesterday, so today she ... the test.  
The men ... working at exactly one o'clock.  
... you at home when the bank manager ... you?
2.     \**enter*     \**watch*     \**be*     \**fail*     \**go*     \**be*     \**teach*  
I ... hungry, so I ... to the cafe.  
Tom's father ... him how to drive when he ... 17.  
They ... the University two years ago.  
... she ... her English exam yesterday?  
I ... the late film on TV last night because of the broken TV.
3.     \**sell*     \**like*     \**defend*     \**play*     \**be*     \**hurt*     \**fall*  
Don ... down the stairs this morning but, luckily, ... his leg.  
We needed some money so we ... our car.  
... he ... his thesis for a degree last month?  
Yesterday evening, I ... tennis with a friend.  
When I ... at school, I ... history.
4.     \**be*     \**study*     \**throw*     \**go*     \**buy*     \**cost*     \**catch*  
Yesterday Ann ... a dress which ... \$100.  
Jim ... the ball to Sue who ... it.  
... they ... English at university?  
Yesterday I was busy so I ... to the cinema with a friend.  
Last night, the concert ... at midnight.
5.     \**leave*     \**finish*     \**arrive*     \**be*     \**start*     \**buy*     \**do*  
... Julie ... a lot of English exercises last week?  
I ... at the office this morning before my colleagues.  
The train ... at 8 p.m. so I ... home at 7 p.m.  
Last Sunday ... my mother's birthday, but I ... a present for her.  
I ... to play tennis five years ago.

**11.** Закончите предложения, поставив глагол в форму Past Simple или Present Perfect. Объясните свой выбор (устно). Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. Somebody (*eat*) all my porridge. The plate is empty.  
I (*buy*) the tickets for this concert two weeks ago.  
I (*live*) here since childhood.  
I (*know*) her for six years.  
I (*know*) him when I was at school.

2. I (*come*) just from London.  
John (*play*) a game of tennis. He is tired.  
The Bank (*open*) a branch in the new shopping centre last month.  
He (*live*) in Paris from 1997 to 2000.  
He (*live*) in New York since 2001.
3. The teacher (*speak*) English at the previous lesson.  
In your life, how many countries you (*visit*)?  
Before his trip John (*buy*) a book to read.  
Where's Pete? I (*not see*) him for ages.  
I (*not see*) Pete last night.
4. Don't wait for Mr. Green, he (*go*) away.  
Since the beginning of this exercise, I (*learn*) several new words in English.  
We (*be*) at primary school from 1993 to 1998.  
We (*be*) in this class since September.  
Yan (*write*) a letter to Nick two days ago.
5. Tom (*go*) to the cinema yesterday.  
I (*not watch*) this video yet.  
I (*not watch*) a video at the weekend.  
Caroline (*work*) here between 1997 and 1999.  
I (*never / be*) to the USA. I (*want*) to go there last summer, but I couldn't.

**12.** Прочитайте текст, выпишите все глаголы и письменно определите их форму (время, вид, залог). Переведите текст на русский язык.

1. Studying at university is a lot different from that at school. I study by reading a lot more than I've ever had and I listen in class to make sure I remember what's been talked about in the lectures. It is strange, but I find that I am studying less now than I used to study in high school or college, but I am studying the more important stuff. I have figured out which information is important in a textbook, and which information is just a waste of space in my memory.
2. University is different to studying at school and it is difficult for many people to adjust to the new learning environment. The good news, however, is that university study is actually better since it offers you more freedom than school learning does. The majority of students will be living at university while studying there and, unless you've previously lived away for education, this will be a new experience. Nobody is going to get you up for your lectures in time so university is a great place for students to become more self-sufficient and responsible.
3. My first year of computer science was one of the most eye-opening years I have had while being in education. I came to university at the age of 19. I always had a lot of excitement towards the course and always looked forward to learning more and more. I don't know how many times I've mentioned that I love my course, but I absolutely adore it. I've found that university is indeed the place for me. Sometimes it can be hard being away from home, but having a course you love really helps!

4. Many educators say that when a student has trouble learning a subject like math or history, the problem lies in neither the teacher's ability nor the student's I.Q. Instead, it's often simple because the student has never been taught how to learn. Learning strategies are all about helping you learn how to be a more effective learner and develop the research skills that will help you now and in the future. If you're an independent learner, it's the most important quality for you now. Self-management and reflection will also help you to become a successful learner.
5. I've entered the university and become a student. It means that I had good grades at school and did well enough in the university entrance exams. Unfortunately, students do not have much free time, as they are studying in the library in most of their spare time. Yes, that's sadly true that if you want to have good knowledge with high achievements, you can't lie on your bed and watch Netflix! I do go to the library every single day. Sometimes, I stay and study for just a few hours, sometimes, I can stay the whole day and night.

**13.** Выпишите выделенное слово и определите часть речи. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. The *aim* of this project is to give support to young architects.  
We *aim* at reducing expenses to the minimum.  
On exhibition are the original prints of modern *masters*.  
You should *master* the art of communication.
2. The roofs of the houses *rise* above the trees.  
They could see a car coming over the top of the *rise*.  
*Measures* to keep the air clean are important components of our ecological programme.  
A thermometer is a device that *measures* temperature.
3. Television has a great number of *uses* nowadays.  
This car *uses* a new sensor mechanism.  
Computers can do many things, they can *control* machines in factories, cars on roads, play chess, and so on.  
Today dirigibles are equipped with electronic *controls*.
4. A. Bell wanted to build a mechanism that people could *use* to talk to one another over long distances.  
The new material can be applied in manufacturing components much smaller than those *in use* today.  
He does more than his *share* of the work.  
They always *share* the money equally between three men.
5. The Library of Congress serves not only Members of the Congress, but researchers and scientists who *use* it.  
In Russian universities, there is no charge for the *use* of reading rooms, laboratories and libraries.  
The device controls the air *flow*.  
The two rivers *flow* between the high banks.

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2 (2-й семестр, зачет)

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

1. Неопределенные местоимения.
  2. Видовременные формы глагола. Активный и пассивный залог.
  3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
  4. Причастия I и II.
  5. Герундий.
- \*Деловое письмо. Оформление конверта.

1. Изучите (прочтите и устно переведите) следующий текст. Выполните задания после текста и подготовьтесь рассказать о Соединенном Королевстве и его столице.

### THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS CAPITAL

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated to the northwest of Europe on the British Isles. The North Sea, the Celtic Sea, and the English Channel separate them from the continent. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 240,000 square kilometres.

The surface of the British Isles varies much. There are mountains on the north and west. The centre and southeast is a vast plain. There are many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and most important one. The mountains, the warm waters of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate. It is mild the whole year round.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The capital of the United Kingdom is London, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is a global city and the largest city in the UK. Its population is more than *10 million*. Traditionally, London is divided into the City and Greater London with 32 boroughs.

The City is a heart of London, its financial and business centre. Westminster is its historical and governmental part. Trafalgar Square is an official centre of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory (Britain over France) in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London, while the East End is an industrial one, famous for its markets, docks and immigrant communities.

The UK is the fifth-largest economy in the world and the second largest in Europe (after Germany). The chief industries are service, manufacturing (automotive and aerospace) and pharmaceutical. One of the world's most famous securities markets is the London Stock Exchange, the largest and oldest exchange in Europe.

The United Kingdom is a unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is a monarch. Now it is *Charles III (the third)*. In practice, its



parliamentary government with the Prime Minister at the head rules the country. The Prime Minister is ...

The United Kingdom is a member of many international organizations and one of the most influential countries in the world.

**1.1.** Выпишите из текста английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний, запишите в тетради в два столбика (выражение на русском языке – эквивалент на английском). Выучите наизусть.

Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Европа, Британские острова, Кельтское море, пролив Ла-Манш, Вестминстер, Трафальгарская площадь, пять тысяч маленьких островов, самая глубокая и самая важная река, влиять на климат, мягкий климат круглый год, торговый центр, историческая часть Лондона, быть знаменитым рынками и доками, пятая по величине экономика в мире, рынок ценных бумаг, унитарная парламентская конституционная монархия, по закону, на практике, правительство, одна из самых влиятельных стран.

**1.2.** Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту (вопросы можно использовать в качестве плана ответа). Вопросы и ответы переведите письменно.

- a. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
- b. What is the surface of the British Isles?
- c. What countries does the UK consist of?
- d. What is the capital of the United Kingdom?
- e. What parts is London divided into?
- f. What is the City?
- g. What is the richest and most attractive part of London?
- h. What is an industrial area of London?
- i. What are the chief industries of Britain?
- j. What is the political structure of the United Kingdom?

## **2. Местоимения.**

**2.1.** Выпишите неопределенные местоимения и объясните их использование (устно). Предложения перепишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. There is some clean water in the bottle.  
Are there any rivers in the area?  
There are not any modern conveniences in their house.  
You can find any book in our library.  
Can I ask you some questions?
2. The young engineer had no experience in such work.  
I don't need any help.  
I'm thirsty. Can I have some water, please?  
Are there any good museums in this city?  
Any vegetable is useful for your health.
3. They didn't make any mistakes.

There is some coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.

Any of you can do this.

Can I have some coffee, please?

Are there any seats available for the concert?

4. Do you have any suggestions for the menu?

Would you like some sugar in your tea?

You can catch any of these buses.

There is some tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.

There aren't any good movies playing tonight.

5. Are there any good museums in this city?

Could you bring some napkins, please?

Any person wants to be happy.

He doesn't have any spare time this week.

There is no fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.

**2.2.** Закончите предложения, употребив местоимения *something / somebody / anything / anybody / nothing / nobody*. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. She said ... to me but I didn't understand it.

... has broken the window. I don't know whom.

There is ... in the bag. It's empty.

I'm looking for my keys. Has ... seen them?

2. Would you like ... to drink?

There is hardly ... to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.

I saw ... yesterday, I was at home alone.

Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost ...?

3. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you.

... in the house is clean and good.

Is there ... interesting in the program of the concert?

I didn't take any money with me so I couldn't buy ...

4. If there is ... else you want, please let me know.

He can do the job alone. He doesn't need ... else's help.

Is ... coming to see us today?

Give me ... to drink.

5. I know ... about your town.

Is there ... in your group who lives in the hostel?

I didn't see ... yesterday, I was at home.

I could see ...: it was quite dark.

**2.3.** Закончите предложения, заполнив пропуски и объяснив свой выбор (устно). Полученные предложения перепишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. There isn't ... (*many, much, a lot of*) snow on the ground. – No. The sun has melted it.

Sandra is fluent in Italian, French and Spanish. It's quite rare, ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) people can speak several foreign languages.

Is there ... (*many, much*) tea in the cup? No, not ... (*many, much*)

I hope you've almost finished. There is very ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) time left.

2. Are there ... (*many, much, a lot of*) cinemas in this town? – No, there is only one.  
Do you need ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) more days to think about my proposal?  
She didn't do ... (*many, much*) exercises yesterday, she didn't have ... (*many, much*) time.

If you want to make pancakes, you need ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) eggs and ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) flour.

3. There are ... (*many, much, a lot of*) flowers in the garden. – Yes, they're beautiful, aren't they?

We must go shopping. There is very ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) food in the fridge.

You have wasted ... (*many, much*) time for preparing dinner. But we haven't got... (*many, much*) butter in the house.

The trains are on strike. Very ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) people came to work.

4. There isn't ... (*many, much, a lot of*) water in that vase. The flowers will die. – I'll put some more in.

I don't eat ... (*many, much*) apples, but I eat ... (*many, much*) fish.

I hope there are ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) people I know at the party.

Could I have ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) milk in my cup, please?

5. Helen is always alone. – No, she isn't. She's got ... (*many, much, a lot of*) friends.

I'm sorry. I'll be ... (*few, a few, little, a little*). late. We've had ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) problems at work.

Shall I make ... (*few, a few, little, a little*) cakes for tea on Sunday?

Are there ... (*many, much*) flowers in front of the house? Do they need ... (*many, much*) water?

**3. Запишите словосочетания на русском языке и их английские эквиваленты, выбрав правильный модальный глагол.**

1. можно вычислить – (*must, can, should*) calculate;  
быть в состоянии выполнить – (*have to, be able to, be allowed to*) carry out;  
нельзя рисовать – (*can't, needn't, be not able to*) draw;  
должны приехать в 10 – (*have to, may, be to*) come at 2 p.m.;  
следует знать – (*should, may, need*) know;  
не нужно удерживать – (*may not, needn't, should not*) hold;  
необходимо создать – (*must, be allowed, may*) create;  
упорно не желать стрелять – (*needn't, wouldn't, mustn't*) shoot;  
можно отдать эту книгу – (*must, can, may*) give this book.
2. следует забыть – (*should, may, need*) forget;  
должны начаться в 10 – (*have to, may, be to*) begin at 6 p.m.;

не нужно создавать – (*may not, needn't, should not*) create;  
необходимо использовать – (*must, be allowed, may*) use;  
можно почитать – (*must, can, should*) read;  
быть в состоянии поймать – (*have to, be able to, be allowed to*) catch;  
нельзя предсказать – (*can't, needn't, be not able to*) predict;  
можно взять эту книгу – (*must, can, may*) take this book;  
упорно не желать показывать – (*needn't, wouldn't, mustn't*) show.

3. не нужно давать займы – (*may not, needn't, should not*) lend;  
быть в состоянии выбрать – (*have to, be able to, be allowed to*) choose;  
необходимо встретить – (*must, be allowed, may*) meet;  
можно положить эту книгу – (*must, can, may*) put this book;  
упорно не желать закрывать – (*needn't, wouldn't, mustn't*) shut;  
должны прилететь в 10 – (*have to, may, be to*) arrive at 8;  
можно сломать – (*must, can, should*) break;  
следует простить – (*should, may, need*) forgive;  
нельзя подвозить – (*can't, needn't, be not able to*) drive.
4. упорно не желать спать – (*needn't, wouldn't, mustn't*) sleep;  
можно принести – (*must, can, should*) bring;  
нельзя кормить – (*can't, needn't, be not able to*) feed;  
быть в состоянии разрезать – (*have to, be able to, be allowed to*) cut;  
необходимо прочитать – (*must, be allowed, may*) read;  
должны улететь в 10 – (*have to, may, be to*) depart at 10;  
следует получить – (*should, may, need*) get;  
можно купить эту книгу – (*must, can, may*) buy this book;  
не нужно позволять – (*may not, needn't, should not*) let.
5. упорно не желать сделать – (*needn't, wouldn't, mustn't*) do;  
нельзя воевать – (*can't, needn't, be not able to*) fight;  
можно продать эту книгу – (*must, can, may*) sell this book;  
должны уехать в 10 – (*have to, may, be to*) leave at 11;  
не нужно зажигать – (*may not, needn't, should not*) light;  
следует спрятать – (*should, may, need*) hide;  
необходимо разыскать – (*must, be allowed, may*) seek;  
быть в состоянии выкопать – (*have to, be able to, be allowed to*) dig up;  
можно купить – (*must, can, should*) buy.

4. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения а) с английского языка на русский и б) с русского языка на английский. Выпишите английские модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.

1. а) I hope they will be able to reach the destination on time.

People should understand that the world is changing.

You may go away now the lesson is over.

б) Теперь студенты могут войти в аудиторию.

Он может читать и писать по-английски.

Я должен пойти в библиотеку и взять книги.

2. a) All Scottish were allowed to participate in the election process.  
I must get up early if I want to succeed.  
Everybody can translate this sentence.
- б) Она должна сделать эту работу в конце месяца.  
Он может заниматься здесь.  
Вы должны быть осторожны на улице.
3. a) This area may experience intense volcanism.  
On the high mountaintops, you could see some rare species of animals and birds.  
We will have to develop renewable energy sources.
- б) Он должен прочесть эту статью.  
Можно мне взять ваш учебник?  
Она сможет вовремя добраться до аэропорта.
4. a) We must take things as they are.  
They may go to the cinema.  
Marie hopes she can find the job she's looking for.
- б) Можно мне поехать с вами?  
Вы должны вернуть книгу завтра.  
В прошлом году я умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею.
5. a) Children should listen to their parent's advice.  
Sue had to stay at home, because she did not feel well.  
I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday, I had to work late.
- б) Все умеют это делать.  
Мы можем поехать за город в воскресенье.  
Тебе следует записаться на прием к доктору.

5. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения. а) Выпишите из каждого предложения глагол, определите его форму (залог, время, вид); б) запишите два первых предложения в отрицательной форме; в) письменно задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. He told them *an interesting story*. – He was told an interesting story.  
His children will take care of their grandmother. –  
His children will be taken care of. The British Museum was opened *in 1753*.  
The new engine is being tested in the laboratory in Oxford.  
For centuries, people have migrated to the British Isles from many parts of the world.  
I made up some essential conclusions while I was doing this research.
2. He always waits for me in the park. – He is always waited for.  
He listened to *the tune* with great attention. – He was listened to with great attention.  
King Street in London has been widened.  
Most of Britain was inhabited by the Celts in the 6th century.  
New Zealand is developing *at an amazing pace*.  
The name 'England' is derived from the Angles.

3. She visited her friends. – She was visited by her friends.  
 The teacher asks *the students* a lot of questions. – The students are asked a lot of questions.  
*Next Monday* we'll only be working five hours.  
 By that time, the story had been long forgotten even by the storyteller himself.  
 The greater part of Scotland is surrounded by sea.  
 The temperature on the British Isles varies with the seasons seldom dropping below 0 °C.
4. The documents were sent for a week ago. – She sent the documents a week ago.  
 The rector will receive you at 3 o'clock. – You will be received on Wednesday.  
 This airplane crosses *the Atlantic* in about 10 hours.  
 He decided to become a writer when his first story had been published.  
*In 1800*, the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was signed.  
 When I come home, the family will be watching the TV programme.
5. The picture was attentively looked at. – He looked at the picture attentively.  
 They will show us a new film tomorrow. – They will be shown a new film tomorrow.  
 I hope they will never deal with this matter again.  
 We are asked to introduce ourselves *in turn*.  
 Most of the population of Scotland is concentrated *in the Lowlands*.  
 No one came in since we have been here.

## 6. Причастия (Participle I и Participle II).

**6.1.** Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие словосочетания с причастиями.

1. a developing industry – a developed industry  
 a reducing noise – a reduced noise  
 a disappointing answer – a disappointed teacher  
 a passing bus – a passed law  
 a falling leaf – a fallen leaf
2. changing distances – changed distances  
 a moving object – a moved object  
 a losing team – a lost ring  
 a translating student – a translated text
3. a controlling device – a controlled device  
 heating parts – heated parts  
 a playing man – a played match  
 a growing population – a grown plant  
 a leaving colleague – a left bag
4. an increasing speed – an increased speed  
 a sinking ship – a sunk ship  
 an asking girl – an asked question  
 frightening changes – a frightened face woman

5. a transmitting signal – a transmitted signal  
 a burning house – a burnt house  
 boiling water – boiled water  
 worrying telephone calls – a worried look

**6.2.** Закончите предложения, выбрав правильную форму причастия. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. *Когда его спросили* he refused to answer. (*asking / having asked / being asked*)  
*Walking home*, I met an old friend of mine. (*идуций / идя / когда пришел*)  
*Speaking / Having spoken* English, pay attention to the word order.  
*Speaking / Having spoken* to her tutor, she went home.
2. *Having been built* 200 years ago, this house needs repairing. (*построив / который строят / так как его построили*)  
 The trees looked dark in the rays of the *заходящего* sun. (*set / setting / having set*)  
 The students *studying / studied* at the university take exams twice a year.  
 The subjects *studying / studied* in the first two year are very important for future engineers.
3. The tests *being conducted* in the laboratory will give interesting results. (*проводя / когда их проводят / которые проводят*)  
*Не зная* her address, I could not write her a letter. (*not knowing / knowing not / not known*)  
 An article *discussing / discussed* the new system of school education appeared in all newspapers.  
 The results of the experiments *discussing / discussed* yesterday will be published.
4. *Having translated* the text, he returned the dictionary. (*будучи переведенным / переводя / сделав перевод*)  
*Катаясь на коньках* yesterday he fell and hurt himself. (*being skated / having skated / skating*)  
*Sending / Having sent* the telegram, she forgot to write her name.  
*Sending / Having sent* the telegram she left the post-office.
5. The problem *которую обсуждают* is of great significance. (*discussing / being discussed / having discussed*)  
*Having waited* for 5 minutes, she left. (*ожидая / ожидающая / прождав*)  
 The attention *paying / paid* to the study of fundamental subjects is great.  
 The students *paying / paid* attention to fundamental subjects took part in the scientific conference.

**6.3.** Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения. Выпишите английские причастия и определите их функции, т.е. укажите, является ли причастие определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

1. Wales had few factories producing finished goods.  
 Published in 1687, Newton's laws of motion are still the basis for research.  
 The National flag of Canada was officially adopted in the year 1965.

The road being built between the two towns will connect them.

2. Having graduated from Cambridge, Newton worked there as a tutor.  
Canada is a North American country consisting of ten provinces and three territories.  
The measures adopted by the US and Canada are a start.  
Water was coming out of the damaged pipe.
  3. Built in the middle of the last century, the British Museum is situated in central London.  
The Houses of Parliament built in Westminster is twelve-storey high.  
The major advanced and developing countries restore their economic performance.  
The huge crisis now hitting the European Union must be considered.
  4. Canada occupies much of the continent of North America, sharing land borders with the United States.  
Towards the end of the 4th century, Europe was invaded by barbaric tribes.  
The British Isles have a rich history going back thousands of years.  
Having invaded Britain, the Romans brought a stone-built urban environment.
  5. Having returned from the expedition round New Zealand, he made a very interesting report.  
Over the centuries, these settlers developed a distinct culture now known as Māori.  
The image of a wet, foggy Britain was created by the invading Romans two thousand years ago.  
That man buying products at the Harrods department store seemed familiar.
7. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения. Выпишите герундий и определите его форму (вид и залог).
1. Moving to the suburbs to avoid the city noise and smoke was their joint decision.  
They insisted on the resolution being reconsidered.  
I am against offering him a new position.  
I am against being offered a new position.  
Mr. Smith mentioned having been invited to the exhibition.
  2. They objected to the money being paid before the survey was completed.  
He mentioned giving good education to his children.  
He mentioned having been given good education.  
Your telling a lie was surprising.  
There are different ways of reducing traffic in cities.
  3. Having more chances to be employed is one of the advantages of cities.  
We want to have a greater range of jobs by moving to the city.  
Phillip mentioned having been told about the cost of living there.  
They are against convincing her to move to the suburbs.  
They are against being convinced to move to the suburbs.



4. She was congratulated on having won the prize.  
Nevertheless, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city.  
His having built this house surprised everybody.  
I don't feel like seeing him.  
I don't feel like being seen by him.
5. After completing the outside structure, the workers began installing elevators.  
Architects are proud of having designed a skyscraper.  
We insist on the inside work being finished on time.  
Architects like being praised by others.  
Architects hate praising others.

**8.** Выпишите из текста предложения с причастиями, причастие подчеркните. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык. Устно переведите весь текст.

### 1. CANADA

Canada is a country in the northern part of North America. Its ten provinces and three territories extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward into the Arctic Ocean, covering 9.98 million square kilometres, making it the world's second-largest country by total area and the fourth-largest country by land area. Canada's southern border with the United States is the world's longest bi-national land border.

Canada is a developed country and the tenth-highest ranking in the Human Development Index. It ranks among the highest in international measurements of government transparency, civil liberties, quality of life, economic freedom, and education.

### 2. AUSTRALIA

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a sovereign country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous smaller islands. It is the largest country in Oceania and the world's sixth-largest country by total area. The neighbouring countries are Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and East Timor to the north and New Zealand to the southeast. Australia's capital is Canberra, and its largest urban area being Sydney.

The population of 25 million is highly urbanized and heavily concentrated on the eastern seaboard. Australia has the world's ninth largest immigrant population, where immigrants account for 26% of the population.

### 3. NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is a developed country and ranks highly in international comparisons of national performance, such as health, education, economic freedom and quality of life. Since the 1980s, New Zealand has transformed from an agrarian, regulated economy to a market economy.

Queen Elizabeth II being the country's head of state and is represented by a governor-general. New Zealand is organized into 11 regional councils and 67

territorial authorities for local government purposes. New Zealand is a member of the United Nations, Commonwealth of Nations, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

#### 4. SCOTLAND

Scotland is a country that is a part of the United Kingdom and covers the northern third of the island of Great Britain. Emerging an independent sovereign state in the Early Middle Ages, the Kingdom of Scotland continued to exist until 1707.

In 1997 a Scottish Parliament was reestablished in the form of a devolved unicameral legislature comprising 129 members, having authority over many areas of domestic policy. Scotland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament by 59 members and in the European by six members. In September 2014, Scotland had the referendum for independence. The majority voted against the proposition, preferring to remain a unit of the UK.

#### 5. The USA

The United States, abbreviated U.S. or U.S.A., is a federal republic of 50 states. The United States is the fourth largest country in the world in area (after Russia, Canada, and China). Created in 1790, the national capital is Washington. The United States is relatively young by world standards, being less than 250 years old.

Having achieved its current size only in the mid-20th century, the United States is the world's greatest economic power, measured in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). The nation's wealth is partly attributed to its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output, but it owes more to the country's highly developed industry.

#### 9. Деловое письмо. Оформление конверта.

**9.1.** Изучите пример оформления конверта. Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером (1) – (5) на конверте с тем, что она обозначает (a) – (n), ответ запишите.

- (a) the sender
- (b) the sender's company name
- (c) the addressee
- (d) the addressee's company name
- (e) the house number in the return address
- (f) the addressee's house number
- (g) the ZIP code in the return address
- (h) the ZIP code in the mailing address
- (i) the country the letter comes from
- (j) the street name in the mailing address
- (k) the street name in the return address
- (l) the town the letter comes from
- (m) the town the letter is sent to
- (n) the country the letter is sent to

1.

(1) Horizons Books, Inc.  
(2) 24 Harrison Road  
Cleveland Ohio 36879  
(3) Canada

(4) Victor Sharp  
Personnel Manager  
Ernst & Young  
(5) 23 Rachele Avenue  
Dallas Texas (6) 14336  
USA

2.

(1) McGiven Publishing Company  
29 (2) New York Ave.  
New York, NY (3) 10022  
USA

Steve Laing  
444 (4) Madison St.  
(5) Livingston, NJ 07039  
USA

3.

(1) Rocky Flats Physics Facility  
2367 Central Avenue  
(2) Albuquerque, NM (3) 87106  
USA

Joseph P. Harlow,  
The Marketing Manager  
784 Trinity Dr.  
Los Alamos, NM (4) 87544  
(5) USA

4.

(1) A.B. White&Co. Ltd.  
567 Queen St.  
(2) London EC4 8YH  
(3) UK

WAVERLEY HOTEL  
360 South Dearborn  
(4) Chicago, IL 60604  
(5) USA

5.

(1) Lakeland Insurance  
7779 23rd St. East  
Camden NJ 08610  
(2) USA

(3) Wu's Gardens  
(4) 558 Magnolia  
Garden City, NJ (5) 08638  
USA

**9.2.** Оформите конверт по образцу упражнения 9.1. В графе отправитель напишите свой собственный адрес на английском языке, а в графе получатель – адрес работодателя.

### **КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3 (3-й семестр, экзамен)**

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы № 3 необходимо усвоить следующие разделы английской грамматики:

1. Многочисленные слова.
2. Имя существительное в функции определения.
3. Видовременные формы глагола. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
4. Инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты.
5. –Ing формы.
6. Обороты, равнозначные придаточным предложениям: объектный инфинитивный оборот (Сложное дополнение / Complex Object); субъектный инфинитивный оборот (Сложное подлежащее / Complex Subject); независимый (самостоятельный) причастный оборот.
7. Особенности стиля научно-технической литературы. Особенности перевода специального (научно-технического) текста.

\* Типы делового письма.

**1.** Изучите (прочтите и устно переведите) подготовительный текст о ТвГТУ. Выполните задания после текста и подготовьтесь рассказать о нашем

университете и своей будущей специальности (полный текст темы выдает преподаватель).

## OUR UNIVERSITY

Tver Technical University is one of the old and big higher schools in our country. It was established in 1922 as Moscow Peat Institute. In 1958, it was transferred to Kalinin. Peat Institute was reorganized into polytechnic in 1965. Later, in 1994, it was restructured and became Tver State Technical University.

More than 5,000 students study at the university. The university consists of six studying buildings and several dormitories. The classrooms and lecture halls, laboratories, and workshops are equipped with up-to-date instruments, computers, machine tools, audiovisual resources, and other training appliances. There is a rich library, four reading-rooms, dining halls, and a sports complex at our disposal. Thus, the university has all the facilities necessary for our successful studies and rest.

Education at the university is organized in three modes: full-time, part-time, and correspondence. I am taking a correspondence Bachelor's course at the Institute of Additional Professional Education of the university. My chief subject is ...

I enjoy my studies and hope that a degree will help me in my career development.

**1.1.** Выпишите из текста английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний, запишите в тетради в два столбика (выражение на русском языке – эквивалент на английском). Выучите наизусть.

Высшее учебное заведение (вуз), основать, Московский торфяной институт, в 1922 году, в 1994 году, более 5000 студентов, состоять из..., шесть учебных корпусов, нескольких общежитий, лаборатории и мастерские, оснащать современными приборами, станки, тренажер, иметь в распоряжении, читальный зал, столовая, необходимые условия, для успешной учебы, ИДПО, учиться на заочном курсе, мое направление подготовки, будущая специальность, карьерный рост.

**1.2.** Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы и используйте их в качестве плана устного ответа. Вопросы и ответы переведите письменно.

- a. What is your name? What course are you taking at the university?
- b. Is our university one of the old and big higher schools in Russia?
- c. When was Tver State Technical University established?
- d. What is its history?
- e. How many students study at the university?
- f. What does the university consist of?
- g. Does the university have all the facilities necessary for our successful studies?
- h. How is education at the university organized?
- i. What is your chief subject?
- j. What is your future speciality connected with?
- k. What subjects do you study?
- l. Where can you work after graduation?

m. Why did you choose this course?

2. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, выделенные многозначные слова выпишите и определите часть речи.

1. The Reading Room of the Library of Congress *houses* a great collection of reference books.

The *Houses* of Parliament are situated in the centre of London on the banks of the Thames.

*Since* 1770, there were many brilliant inventions in the automobile industry.

The production of motor cars in Great Britain was stopped *since* there were severe speed limits.

The Earth is the *only* planet having liquid water.

It is useful to remember that the industrial revolution began *only* at the end of the 18th century.

The centre of the city is called downtown. *It* consists of stores, banks, government buildings and cultural attractions.

–What is *it*? – *It*'s our new residential area.

*It* was at the end of the 18th century when our town was planned and redesigned.

*One* can find a lot of sights and places of interest in Tver.

– Where is *that* place? – Which *one*? – The *one* we talked about yesterday.

*That* suburbs are the places pleasant to live in is a controversial idea.

2. When we *heat* water, it turns into steam.

*Heat* energy may be of a kinetic form.

In early days, many of the cars broke *since* transmissions were still unreliable and often went out of operation.

*Since* the French engineer Cugnot invented the first self-propelled vehicle in 1770, the automobile industry developed very rapidly.

The *only* way to achieve good results is to apply one's knowledge to practical work.

The revolution in science and technology affects not *only* economically developed countries, but also developing countries.

Modern cities face the same problems. *One* of them is poor housing.

Urban garbage is ugly. *It* makes the city look dirty, and *it* spoils the view.

*It* is traffic jams *that* made the London authorities prohibit free drive in the city centre.

*One* never knows how much city population will grow in future.

Social problems *that* face today's cities are crime, alcoholism, and unemployment.

*That* pollution is the greatest disadvantage of the city life of today is not news.

3. A new computerized system *monitors* the production processes of this plant.

This plant is equipped with video and television *monitors*.

*Since* conventional headlights are not very effective, a new system has to be developed.

The number of chemical elements known to science has grown considerably *since* Mendeleev created his Periodic Table in 1871.

Weightlessness can be created on Earth, but *only* for a few seconds.  
The *only* requirement for plastic steel is that it must be rich in carbon.  
Life is not quiet here; *it* causes stresses and heart disease.  
*It* is convenient to live in a big city and enjoy its pleasures.  
People in Europe and America try to live in non-industrial cities. *Those* in Asia, vice versa.  
*That* the cost of living is very high in cities is a proven fact.  
*One* should care about their health.  
There are many objections to city living. The most convincing *ones* are traffic jams and noise.

4. Timber has gone up in *value*.

I *value* your opinion very highly.

This process was developed twenty years ago, *since* then it has been used in many countries.

*Since* this problem is very complicated, it hasn't been solved yet.

*Only* two other sites could be regarded as possible alternatives.

It is the *only* daily paper which can be relied on

People were divided into classes. Soldiers belonged to the upper *one*.

*One* should know their history.

*It* is indeed not difficult to explain the role of church in the Middle Ages.

*It* was 5,000 years ago when the first real cities emerged in Mesopotamia.

*That* craftworkers and merchants were organized in guilds explains *that* trade started to become important again.

I know *that* man with a large black bag. He is our boss.

5. A special electronic device *signals* the engine to stop.

Now it is possible to send *signals* over long distances.

The burning of fuel is a chemical process, *since* it changes the fuel into heat, light, gases and ashes.

*Since* the war, the strength of the monopolies has grown.

These are *only* a few of the questions left to be discussed.

The *only* items remaining on the agenda were the ones listed in the Journal for 16 February.

*It* is the Burj Dubai. Today, *it* is the tallest skyscraper in the world.

*It* was at the end of the 19th century when the first skyscrapers appeared.

Steel and concrete beams and columns *that* carry the weight of the superstructure are placed into the foundation.

*That* people can get to all parts of a city with the help of public transport is a great achievement of city authorities.

He was the *one* to build a first skyscraper.

Skyscrapers are the world's tallest buildings. They are also the most comfortable *ones*.

3. Существительное в функции определения (словосочетания с существительными). Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие словосочетания.

1. a sugar cane – a cane sugar  
a bank credit – a credit bank  
a garden flower – a flower garden  
a quality standard – standard quality  
the Tver Technical University student, the Tver Technical University Student Conference, the Tver Technical University Student Conference agenda
2. call program – program call  
a construction firm – firm construction  
a stone wall – a wall stone  
the traffic speed – the high-speed traffic  
a road accident, a road accident research centre, a road accident research centre renovation
3. character identification – identification character  
consumption fund – fund consumption  
a horse race – a race horse,  
sales discount – discount sales  
an aviation business centre, an aviation business centre reconstruction, an aviation business centre reconstruction failure
4. data group – group data  
a law firm – firm law  
construction scale – scale construction,  
household goods – a household goods store,  
a city centre reconstruction, a city centre reconstruction project, a city centre reconstruction project committee
5. library (sub)program – (sub)program library  
business world – world business  
world market – market world  
equipment safety – safety equipment  
a water pollution problem, the water pollution problem solution, a water pollution problem solution project

4. Выберите верный вариант глагола. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. Yesterday Nick *say / says / said* that he *reads / had read / was read* much during his winter holidays.  
Hello! Where ... you *do go/ are going / does go?* – Nowhere in particular. I just *take / took/ am taking* a walk.  
You can't come in here – the room *is cleaning / is being cleaned / is clean*.  
She *can / may / should* speak French well.  
*May / Can / Must* I come in?  
We *must / had to / could* take the exam last week.
2. At the age of twenty, my father *combine / combined / has combined* work and study.



A great number of students *study/ studied / were studying* in the reading-room when I *enter / entered / was entering* it last night.

A new hospital *will build / will built / will be built* in the town centre.

Students *have to / can / may* take exams in January.

She *can / will be able to / should* speak French soon.

We *should / could / may* know this rule.

3. The storm *raged / was raging / was raged* the whole night, and the sailors *try / tried / were trying* to do their best to save the ship.

Mike's friends could hardly recognize him as he *changes / was changed / had changed* greatly after his expedition to the Antarctic.

We *have been invited / have invited / invited* to John's party tonight.

Everyone *may / should / need* know a foreign language.

We *may / should / were able to* find the book at last.

She *cannot / shouldn't / may not* do this work in time.

4. When I *enter / was entered / entered* the hall, the students *listen / were listening / listened* to a very interesting lecture on history.

I *know / have known / knew* my best friend since 1975.

The newspapers *bring / is bringing / are brought* in the morning.

It's not far. You *may / should / can* go on foot there.

The room has been aired. Now the students *may / could / must* enter it.

She *needn't / shouldn't / may not* come here tomorrow, everything is ready.

5. The expedition *has covered / cover / was covered* hundreds of kilometers, but they still *is / are / will be* far from their destination.

You *go / goes / will go* to Great Britain next year?

The new equipment *was testing / was tested / tested* last Monday.

*May / Must / Can* I go with you?

You *may / should / can* read the book until tomorrow's exam.

He *should / may / will be able to* skate in winter.

5. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, выпишите инфинитив или инфинитивный оборот.

1. Skyscrapers are convenient and comfortable buildings to live and work in.

To travel long distances to the centre is always a challenge because of the traffic concentration.

To travel long distances to the centre they take turns driving each other to work.

We know the Empire State Building in New York to have been the world's highest structure for 40 years from 1932.

A skyscraper is assumed to be the symbol of wealth and power.

The noise and chaos of downtowns make people move to the suburbs.

2. The central part of the city included a temple or a place to pray.

To show that religion was very important the most expensive building in the city was a church.

To accept the importance of religion in Middle Ages is to understand its influence on the peoples' daily lives.

Ancient governments made newcomers live outside the city.  
We know diseases in medieval cities to spread quickly.  
Rome was considered to be a modern city with streets, market places, arenas, parks and even a sewage system.

3. Cities offer high concentration of good things to make use of and enjoy.  
To make friends and never be cut off from them by weather conditions is the preference of the city life  
Never to be cut off from friends by weather conditions he downloaded and enjoyed Skype.  
We know the objections to city living to be not convincing enough.  
Many people are known to love a busy city life.  
They say a person to be born for countryside.
4. Urban garbage makes modern cities an unhealthy place to live in.  
To build modern apartment houses governments must have the money.  
To build modern apartment houses is a new governor's election pledge.  
Cars and industries are sure to pollute city air more and more.  
Crime, alcoholism and drug addiction are said to be especially high in cities.  
We know the local government to have tried some measures to avoid traffic jams.
5. Cities have become very attractive places to live in.  
To live in cities is convenient, but sometimes not very comfortable.  
To live in the city they had to sell their farm and borrow some money from a bank.  
The city council is unlikely to authorize a new parking construction.  
We know the department store to have been built one and a half years ago.  
In spite of the community's opinion the city council made the company continue demolishing the building.

6. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Выпишите *-ing* формы. Определите, какой частью речи являются выписанные слова.

1. The designing of the new furniture took all his energy and time.  
They were working slowly.  
To write quickly is tiring.  
We know of his beginning this work.
2. According to him, he returned to the camp at ten minutes to six.  
He failed designing comfortable furniture.  
He is working overtime now to save up for a car.  
The painting of the house lasted the whole week.
3. The house needs painting.  
During your absence, certain changes have taken place in the country.  
He was writing quickly.  
The firing of the gas mixture in the combustion chamber is called ignition.
4. He is reading a newspaper in the library.  
He took part in the sittings of the committee.

There is no sense in going there today.  
We will have an interesting conversation tomorrow.

5. Walking across the square I met an old friend of mine.  
He is painting the picture.  
The beginning of the work was difficult.  
Then something unexpected happened.

7. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения. Подчеркните в английском предложении обороты с неличными формами английского глагола (инфинитив, причастие, герундий). Английские обороты, как правило, соответствуют русским придаточным предложениям.

1. Experts expect the new submersible craft to move round the ocean floor like a sports car.

The new submersible craft is expected to move round the ocean floor like a sports car.

At the Paris Exhibition people watched the Ruslan airplane carry a great amount of cargo.

Very high temperatures often cause certain materials to break.

By 1960, the number of cars in the world had reached 60 million, no other industry having ever developed so quickly.

Cars with internal combustion engines having appeared, the automobile industry began to develop rapidly.

2. Designers report a new manned craft to be able to submerge to the depth of 21,000 feet.

A new manned craft is reported to be able to submerge to the depth of 21,000 feet.

Making experiments with electric telegraph Morse noticed a pencil make a wavy line when connected to an electric wire.

Bad weather conditions make pilots switch over to automatic control.

Numerous experiments having been carried out at the orbital stations, it became possible to develop new methods of industrial production of new materials.

The cars at that time were very small, the engine being placed under the seat.

3. We know radio navigation stations to be located at different places around the world to guide the pilots.

Radio navigation stations are known to be located all over the world to guide the pilots.

Hundreds of radio navigation stations watch the aeroplanes find their destination and land safely.

A force applied to a body causes it to move in a straight line.

President Jefferson having offered his personal library, the foundation of the Library of Congress was laid.

Anthony Panizzi designed the Reading Room of the British Museum, the Reading Room being a perfect circle.

4. People considered dirigibles to be too slow and unreliable, that is why they were not used for a long time.

Dirigibles were considered to be slow and unreliable.

Twice a year, people see birds fly south and north, but we don't know how they find their way.

The unsatisfactory results of Bell's experiments forced him to change the method of testing.

The steam engine having been invented, a self-propelled vehicle was built.

Two metallurgists produced a new superplastic metal, the new steel showing properties identical to Damascus steel.

5. Scientists in many countries consider propeller engines to be much more economical.

Propeller engines are considered to be much more economical.

When you stand near a working engine, you feel it vibrate.

The excellent properties of Damascus steel made metallurgists of the whole world look for the lost secret of the steel.

Brakes having become more efficient, cars achieved greater reliability.

Many scientists worked in the field of mechanics before Newton, the most outstanding being Galileo.

8. Определите тип (1–4) следующих деловых писем (а–с). Ответы запишите, например: 1b, 2a и т.п. Выпишите ключевые слова, подтверждающие Ваш выбор. Один вариант типа письма лишний.

(1) Offer Letter    (2) Inquiry Letter    (3) Order Letter    (4) Letter of Complaint

1. (a) I am writing to complain about ineffective work of your book service centre. On February 3, I ordered from you one copy of Dandelion Wine by Ray Bradbury. The book arrived by mail and I found that some of the pages were transposed so that the book was not usable. As a result, I was left without a needed book. I hope it would be possible for you to replace it as soon as possible. I look forward to your answer.

(b) I'd like to book a single room in your hotel from August 1 till August 10. Could you please tell me the price per night including breakfast and dinner if possible? Do you have airport transfer and car rent service?

(c) Your company has been our customer for a long time. We appreciate your loyalty and thus would like to offer you our new product – electronic paper shredder. It is very easy to use and would become a very useful device in your office! If you place an order before the end of this month, you may get it with a 50% discount.

2. (a) I saw your commercial on TV about weekend tours to Disneyland, Orlando, Florida. I would like to reserve a tour for my family. Could you please send me the details and additional information such as price per person (adult / child), accommodation, meals, and so on? Thank you for your quick reply.

(b) Would you like to organize a day off for your employees within corporate culture? Our company may help you to increase the engagement of the staff by creating a simple family day-off! Competitions, contests, quizzes – all sorts of stuff for good time-spending with families and colleagues! Call us right now to reserve a date – 678-702.

(c) In response to your letter of 14-th February, we thank you for sending us your catalogues and of men's shoes. We are sure there will be a great demand for them in Russia. We accept your offer, and we have pleasure in placing an order with you for men's shoes. We are enclosing our Order No. 14.

3. (a) I booked a room in your hotel last week. My booking is for the period of September 16 to October 1. Could you please send me confirmation of this reservation? I need it to be provided to get my visa. I am looking forward to your reply.

(b) I am writing to express my dismay at the service at your Eden Hill branch on Saturday, 14 January. I often collect prescriptions from the pharmacy on behalf of my grandmother, Mrs. Elaine Bingham. On this occasion, there were two prescriptions: one for 10 x 50 mg Kendomol and one for 50 x 100 mg Leoprone. As I was leaving, I saw that I had been given 500 mg tablets of Kendomol. This is ten times stronger than the prescription called for. If I hadn't noticed the difference between the prescription and the actual tablets, my grandmother could have taken a dangerous overdose of Kendomol. I hope you can take steps to make sure this mistake does not happen again.

(c) I came to know from some trusted sources of your possession of some high quality (machinery) and would very much like to learn more about it. I would appreciate if you can send any information that could help me in my selection process. Please elaborate on the various options along with the different prices, discounts, and availability. I also need to know if you offer extended warranty. Please call me if you have any questions or need to know more about our requirements.

4. (a) I am writing to inform you that yesterday I got my new TV set, which was delivered by your delivery service. The package was undamaged, so I signed all documents and paid the rest of the sum. However, when I unpacked it, I found several scratches on the front panel. I would like you to replace the item or give me back my money. Please let me know your decision within 2 days.

(b) Our company Soft Plus is quite new in the region, it was established last year, but in spite of this, we have already proved to be professionals and have a number of good reviews. We offer qualified services in software maintenance at reasonable prices. This month we have a special offer for you and your office equipment with a good discount. For more information, you may call 555-55-55.

(c) Mr. James who recently visited St. Petersburg has given us your address. We would appreciate any information on your activities. Our firm is a joint-stock company. Leading industrial enterprises are among its founders. We are strongly

interested in buying consumer goods including foodstuffs on a barter basis. Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.

5. (a) Thank you for sending your catalogue so promptly. It arrived within a few days of my request. Please send me the following items by parcel post: 1 copy of Emmet and Mullen, \$7.50; 1 High School Algebra, \$7.50; 25 copies of Plane Geometry \$218.75. I am enclosing a money order for 233.75. If there are additional charges, please let me know. Please mail the books to the address given above.

(b) We are an advertising and public relations firm and would require a laptop with graphic features. The fifteen laptops' budget is seven lakhs. We would need laptops that are easy to carry, portable, have a perfect RAM size, and, most importantly, meet our budget. I would like to know about the varieties of laptops that fit the needs I have mentioned above. If another brand matches the requirements, I am okay with that too.

(c) Our company Soft Plus is quite new in the region, it was established last year, but in spite of this, we have already proved to be professionals and have a number of good reviews. We offer qualified services in software maintenance at reasonable prices. This month we have a special offer for you and your office equipment with a good discount. For more information you may call 555-55-55.

9. Переведите (устно) текст по специальности (по вариантам в соответствии с последней цифрой зачетной книжки). Текст выдает преподаватель.

## **СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЙ И РЕКОМЕНДОВАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

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4. Камянова Т. English. Практический курс английского языка: учеб. пособие. М.: Дом славянской книги, 2012. 383 с.
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## **ОНЛАЙН-СЛОВАРИ И ДРУГИЕ РЕСУРСЫ**

1. АКАДЕМИК. URL: <https://translate.academic.ru/Англо-русский%20словарь/en/ru/>
2. ABBY Lingvo. URL: <https://www.lingvolive.com/ru-ru>
3. ГРАММАТИКА онлайн. URL: <https://study-english.info/grammar.php>
4. Онлайн-озвучка текста. URL: <https://apihost.ru/voice-en-us>
5. Bab.la. Онлайн-словарь (+ грамматика). URL: <https://www.babla.ru/английский-русский/>

Образец титульного листа контрольной работы

**МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ**  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«Тверской государственной технический университет»  
(ТвГТУ)

Кафедра иностранных языков

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № \_\_\_\_\_**  
по иностранному (английскому) языку

**Выполнил:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Ф.И.О. студента)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(полное название группы)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(№ зачетной книжки)

**Проверил:** \_\_\_\_\_  
« \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.

Тверь 20\_\_

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