

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Комин Андрей Эдуардович
Должность: ректор
Дата подписания: 11.09.2024 09:34:28
Уникальный программный ключ:
f6c6d686f0c899fd4e4e2b40952b6c5b0ca4d4e6c40c10b11e5a

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Приморский государственный аграрно-технологический университет»

Иностранный язык

Методические указания по выполнению самостоятельной работы для
обучающихся заочной формы обучения всех направлений бакалавриата и
специалитета, реализуемых ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ

Электронное издание

Уссурийск 2024

УДК 811.111

ББК 811.432.1

Санцевич Я.С. Иностранный язык: методические указания по выполнению контрольной работы для обучающихся заочной формы обучения всех направлений бакалавриата и специалитета, реализуемых ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ. [Электронный ресурс]: / сост. Я.С. Санцевич; ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ. – Электрон. текст. дан. – Уссурийск: ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ, 2024. – 48 с. – Режим доступа: www.de.primacad.ru

Методические указания составлены в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины (модуля).

Данные методические указания включают контрольные задания, состоящие из десяти вариантов.

Предназначены для обучающихся заочной формы обучения всех направлений подготовки.

Электронное издание

Рецензент: О.Н. Ивус, канд. филол. наук, доцент межинститутской кафедры естественно – научных и социально-гуманитарных дисциплин ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ

Издается по решению методического совета ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ

© Санцевич Я.С., 2024

© ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ, 2024

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ.....	4
УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ.....	5
МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ.....	6
КРАТКИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК	7
Вариант 1	12
Вариант 2.....	15
Вариант 3	18
Вариант 4.....	21
Вариант 5.....	24
Вариант 6.....	28
Вариант 7.....	32
Вариант 8.....	35
Вариант 9.....	39
Вариант 10.....	42
СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ	47

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящие методические указания содержат задания и рекомендации по выполнению и оформлению самостоятельной работы для обучающихся заочной формы обучения всех направлений бакалавриата и специалитета, реализуемых ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ. Данные методические указания направлены на то, чтобы помочь студенту – заочнику в его самостоятельной работе над развитием практических навыков чтения и перевода научно – популярной литературы на английском языке и приобретением умений понимать общее содержание текста.

Цель контрольных заданий – совершенствование знаний в области грамматики изучаемого языка, а также развитие навыков чтения текстов на английском языке.

Особенностью изучения иностранного языка в заочной системе обучения является необходимость прорабатывать теоретический материал и выполнять задания самостоятельно.

Прежде чем приступать к выполнению заданий, необходимо ознакомиться с правилами его оформления и соответствующими разделами грамматики английского языка.

УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

1. Данные методические указания содержат десять вариантов. Студент должен выполнить один из десяти вариантов в соответствии с последней цифрой шифра студенческого билета: если шифр оканчивается на 1, то студент выполняет вариант № 1; на 2 – № 2; на 3 – № 3; на 4 – № 4; на 5 – № 5; на 6 – № 6; на 7 – № 7; на 8 – № 8; на 9 – № 9; на 0 – №10.
2. Выполнять контрольную работу следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, имя, отчество (полностью), шифр студенческого билета, направление подготовки.
3. Контрольные работы должны быть написаны аккуратно, четким подчерком. В тетради в клетку пишите **через клетку**. Оставляйте на страницах поля для объяснений и методических указаний рецензента. Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

Первая страница тетради при этом остается пустой.

5. Неправильно и небрежно оформленные работы, и вариант которых не соответствует шифру, возвращаются студенту без проверки.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольного задания, вам необходимо повторить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованным учебникам:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания -s.

2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции.

3. Спряжение глаголов to be и to have и их функции в предложении (основная, вспомогательная, модальная).

4. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

5. Глагол. Видо – временные формы английского глагола в действительном и страдательном залогах.

КРАТКИЙ ГРАМАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания -s.

1. *The students attend lectures and seminars on special subjects.* Студенты посещают лекции и семинары по специальным предметам.

Students, lectures, seminars, subjects – множественное число от имен существительных **a student** (студент), **a lecture** (лекция), **a seminar** (семинар), **a subject** (предмет)

2. *My brother's son is an economist.* Сын моего брата – экономист.

brother's – форма притяжательного падежа имени существительного **a brother**.

3. *He studies at the Institute.* Он учится в институте.

studies – 3-е лицо единственного числа от глагола **to study** в **Present Simple (Indefinite)**.

2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции.

Положительная		Сравнительная	Превосходная
Односложные прилагательные (добавляется -er)	long	longer	the longest
	hot	hotter	the hottest
Два или более слога: (добавляется more-более или less – менее)	famous	more/less famous	the most famous
	interesting	more/less interesting	the most interesting
ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ			
Положительная		Сравнительная	Превосходная
good - хороший well - хорошо		better - лучше	the best – самый лучший

bad - плохой	worse - хуже	the worst – самый плохой
many (исч.) – много much (неисч.) – много	more - больше	the most - наибольший
little маленький little мало	less меньше	the least наименьший, меньше всего
old - старый	older – старше (о возрасте) elder – старше (в семье)	the oldest-самый старый the eldest-самый старший (в семье)
far далекий far далеко	farther дальше (по расстоянию), further более отдаленный (по времени)	the farthest самый дальний (по расстоянию), the furthest самый дальний (по времени)
near близкий	nearer ближе (по расстоянию)	the nearest самый близкий, ближайший the next следующий (по порядку)
late поздний	later более поздний, позже (по времени) latter последний из двух (по порядку)	the latest самый поздний (по времени) the last последний (по порядку)

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

as ... as	такой же ... как
not so ... as	не такой ... как
the..., the...	чем ..., тем...

3. Спряжение глаголов to be и to have и их функции в предложении (основная, вспомогательная, модальная).

глагол «to be» – “быть, являться, находиться”		
Present	Past	Future
am – I are – you, we, they is – he, she, it	was – I, he, she, it were – you, we, they	will be - I, he, she, it, you, we, they

Функции глагола to be

Глагол TO BE является многофункциональным. В предложении он может быть смысловым (главным), вспомогательным и модальным.

1. Как **смысловой глагол** TO BE имеет значение “находиться”.

The book is on the table.

*Книга **находится** на столе.*

2. Как **вспомогательный** глагол входит в состав длительных времён (Continuous) и пассивного залога, т.е. после своей формы в настоящем или прошедшем времени имеет или глагол с окончанием – ING (Continuous), или глагол в 3-ей форме (пассивный залог). Чаще не переводится.

*He is **writing** a composition.*

*Он **пишет** сочинение.*

*The composition is **written** with difficulty.*

*Сочинение **пишется** с трудом.*

3. Как **модальный глагол** TO BE является эквивалентом модального глагола must, если после любой из его форм (is, am, are, was, were) сразу же употребляется частичка TO.

*He is **to leave** on Friday.*

*Он **должен** уехать в пятницу.*

глагол «to have» – “иметь”		
Present	Past	Future
have – I, you, we, they has – he, she, it	had – I, he, she, it, you, we, they	will have - I, he, she, it, you, we, they

Функции глагола to have

Глагол TO HAVE является многофункциональным. В предложении он может быть смысловым (главным), вспомогательным и модальным.

1. Как **смысловой** глагол TO HAVE имеет значение “иметь, обладать”.

You have many friends.

У тебя есть много друзей. (Ты имеешь много друзей).

2. Как **вспомогательный глагол TO HAVE** входит в состав совершенных времён (PERFECT). На русский язык не переводится.

*They **have bought** new equipment. Они **купили** современное оборудование.*

3. Как **модальный глагол TO HAVE** является эквивалентом модального глагола **must**, если после любой из его форм (have, has, had) сразу же употребляется частичка **TO**. Переводится “ должен”.

*The University **has to** train skilled specialists. Университет **должен** готовить специалистов.*

4. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

модальный глагол	прошедшее время	эквивалент
can – мочь, уметь (умственная или физическая возможность совершения действия)	could	be able to
must - должен	-	have to / be to
may – может (разрешение)	might	be allowed to
should – следует (рекомендация)	-	-
ought to – следует (моральный долг)	-	-
need - нужно	-	-

5. Глагол. Видовременные формы английского глагола в действительном и страдательном залогах.

Таблица времен в действительном (активном) залоге

		Active	Активный залог
Present	Indefinite	He delivers the parcels.	Он доставляет посылки.
	Continuous	He is delivering the parcels.	Он доставляет посылки.
	Perfect	He has delivered the parcels.	Он доставил посылки.
Past	Indefinite	He delivered the parcels.	Он доставил посылки.
	Continuous	He was delivering the parcels.	Он доставлял посылки.

	Perfect	He had delivered the parcels.	Он доставил посылки.
Future	Indefinite	He will deliver the parcels.	Он доставит посылки.
	Continuous	He will be delivering the parcels at 8 o'clock tomorrow.	Завтра в 8 утра он будет доставлять посылки.
	Perfect	He will have delivered the parcels.	Он уже доставит посылки.

Таблица времен в страдательном (пассивном) залоге

		Passive	Пассивный залог
Present	Indefinite	The parcels are delivered .	Посылки доставляются.
	Continuous	The parcels are being delivered .	Посылки доставляются.
	Perfect	The parcels have been delivered .	Посылки были доставлены.
Past	Indefinite	The parcels were delivered .	Посылки были доставлены.
	Continuous	The parcels were being delivered .	Посылки доставлялись.
	Perfect	The parcels had been delivered .	Посылки были доставлены.
Future	Indefinite	The parcels will be delivered .	Посылки будут доставлены.
	Continuous	-	-
	Perfect	The parcels will have been delivered .	Посылки уже будут доставлены.

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Veterinarians are the specialists who develop livestock breeds.
2. Pesticides are defined as any chemicals used for killing weeds and insects.
3. Annual evaporation from the Earth's surface amounts to the colossal figure of over half a million cubic kilometres of water, while the atmospheric moisture is renewed every ten days on the average.
4. Ocean water evaporates into atmosphere leaving salts behind, and moves across the Earth as water vapour.
5. Beef, pork, lamb, poultry come from animals that eat plants or feed that come from plants.

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

1. The Baltic Sea is colder than the Black Sea.
2. I think football is less dangerous than boxing.
3. Kate is as lazy as her brother.
4. In the Eastern part of Britain most farms are arable.
5. The hotter is the weather in autumn the better is the harvest of vegetables.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. I have a very good English dictionary.
2. We were to meet on Sunday.
3. Have a look at this picture!
4. I have to write a letter to my parents today.
5. She is an experienced teacher.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He must be in a library now.
2. He may be busy.
3. We will be allowed to stay at home.
4. Who is to take care of the children?
5. She can translate this article without dictionary.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Plants grow everywhere in the world.
2. We had studied the material before we began to work in the laboratory.
3. They were reading journals on an interesting problem of genetics.
4. New robots will appear for work on fields.
5. Most cultivated plants originated from the wild ones.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He has not been asking us about it.
2. He had been reading the book for two hours when I came.
3. The steamer will have been unloaded when the agent arrives at the port.
4. The letter has just been printed.
5. Water is often called the “universal solvent” because it can easily dissolve most solids, liquids and gases.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the production of food and goods through farming. Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.

The word ager is a Latin word. It means a field. The word agriculture means the cultivation of fields and growing crops, it also means the use of land to breed animals. At present there are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The soil is the basis of agriculture. Enough food for all the people can be grown if there is sufficient good soil for crops to produce high yields.

Agriculture was the key development that led to the rise of human civilization, with the husbandry of domesticated animals and plants (i.e. crops) creating food surpluses that enabled the development of more densely populated and stratified societies. The study of agriculture is known as agricultural science. Agriculture encompasses a wide variety of specialties and techniques, including ways to expand the lands suitable for plant raising, by digging water-channels and other forms of irrigation. Cultivation of crops on arable land and the pastoral herding of livestock on rangeland remain at the foundation of agriculture. In the past century there has been increasing concern to identify and quantify various forms of agriculture. In the developed world the range usually extends between sustainable agriculture (organic agriculture) and intensive farming (industrial agriculture).

Modern agronomy, plant breeding, pesticides and fertilizers, and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation, and at the same time have caused widespread ecological damage and negative human health effects.

Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry such as intensive pig farming (and similar practices applied to the chicken) have similarly increased the output of meat, but have raised concerns about animal cruelty and the health effects of the antibiotics, growth hormones, and other chemicals commonly used in industrial meat production.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials. Specific foods include cereals, vegetables, fruits, and meat. Fibers include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. In 2010, about one third of

the world's workers were employed in agriculture. The services sector has overtaken agriculture as the economic sector employing the most people worldwide. Despite the size of its workforce, agricultural production accounts for less than five percent of the gross world product (an aggregate of all gross domestic products).

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Today, forests cover about one-third of the earth's surface.
2. At the end of each business year the Annual General Meeting decides how much of the profit should be distributed to the shareholders.
3. Every vegetable crop belongs to the definite group or a family, for example, beans and peas are pulse crops but cucumbers and pumpkin belong to the ground family.
4. Modern large agricultural implements, adapted to large-scale farming methods, are usually powered by diesel or petrol-fuelled internal combustion engines.
5. At the end of the season's work moldboards and disk coulters should be coated with an antirust preparation.

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

1. He speaks Italian better than English.
2. Your farm is not so big as our farm.
3. David is one inch taller than his mother.
4. The better the climate, the higher the crop yields.
5. It was the worst episode in his life.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. She has just read an interesting story.

2. Where are you going?
3. Were you in the south last summer?
4. Don't forget that we are to meet in the evening.
5. I have already seen this film.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Factories must not discharge their smoke into atmosphere and make it dirty.
2. Man will not be able to live without growing plants for himself and for feeding farm animals.
3. I have not written the composition. I shall have to write it on Sunday.
4. Don't ring him up. He must be sleeping.
5. He might do it yesterday.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This crop rotation includes a grain crop, a legume and a cultivated crop.
2. Some trees reach the height of 300 feet.
3. The scientist has visited our institute many times.
4. You will read this novel with great interest.
5. Our animal food comes from the soil.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Modern large agricultural implements, adapted to large-scale farming methods, are usually powered by diesel or petrol-fuelled internal combustion engines.
2. A new modern farm is being built not far from the village.
3. The building has just been renovated.
4. This poultry feed was bought at a local market last year.
5. When we arrived, the lawns were being watered.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

ECOLOGY

Ecology is a branch of science that studies the ways in which plants and animals interact with one another and with their surroundings. The origins of ecology lie in the natural history studies of the Greeks, particularly the philosopher and scientist Theophrastus.

Ernst Haeckel, a German zoologist, invented the word “ecology” in 1869. It comes from the Greek words *oikos*, which means “household”, and *logos*, which means “discourse” or “study”. In “The Riddle of the Universe”, Haeckel applied the term *oekologie* to the “relation of the animal both to its organic as well as its inorganic environment.”

For many years, ecology was an obscure branch of biology. In the late twentieth century, however, as environmentalism became a popular movement, ecology moved to the forefront of public opinion and also rose to prominence as a discipline. Some of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries’ thorniest problems — expanding populations, food scarcity, and environmental pollution — were and are essentially the problems of ecology.

Ecologists study organisms in various kinds of environments by looking for patterns of interaction. An organism’s environment includes both other organisms and physical surroundings. It involves relationships among individuals within a population and among individuals of different populations. These interactions among individuals, among populations, and between organisms and their environment form ecological systems, or ecosystems.

Closely related to ecology are conservation biology and environmental science. Ecology, the science, studies ecosystems at multiple levels and scales in space and time. Ecosystems have proved to be often quite complicated and resist analysis. Experiments in the field are difficult, and the systems may be partly chaotic.

In part because of such complication’s ecology has become the focus of a particular set of discussions related to science, technology, and ethics. The term

ecological ethics may, for instance, call for doing ethics in the light of what ecologists have found in their studies of the world. Perhaps it is appropriate, at times, for humans to imitate the way ecologies themselves function, or look toward ecosystems as fundamental goods to be appreciated and preserved. Given these associations, ecology can also be seen as a part of philosophy.

Theophrastus — Теофраст (Феофраст), древнегреческий философ (371 г. до н. э. — между 288 г. до н. э. и 285 г. до н. э.); разносторонний учёный; является наряду с Аристотелем основателем ботаники и географии растений

Ernst Haeckel — Эрнст Геккель (1834-1919), немецкий естествоиспытатель и философ “Riddle of the Universe” — нем. “Weltrathsel”, «Загадки мира» (1899) — один из главных научных трудов Геккеля.

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Scientists made many experiments with different cultivated and wild species of plants and systems of soil management.
2. To minimize releases to the environment these fluids should be drained and replaced in areas where there are no connects to storm drains or municipal sewers.
3. The manager’s secretary met Paul and accompanied him to the office.
4. Teaching brings many rewards and satisfactions, but it is a demanding, exhausting, and sometimes frustrating job.
5. The farmer who follows the most efficient practices gets high yields of crops.

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

1. A car is faster than a train.
2. He was the eldest in the family.
3. He spent most of his money on books.

4. The tallest trees in the world grow in California.

5. The nearer the spring the longer the days.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. He is in the library now.

2. They have an English lesson every day.

3. There will be an interesting concert next week.

4. We have breakfast in the morning.

5. He had to stay at home as it was raining hard.

IV. Перепишите предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It must be very difficult to learn German.

2. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? – Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister.

3. They will be able to fulfill this work.

4. It stopped raining and mother told us that we might go out to play in the yard.

5. All agronomists are to study environmental factors affecting the plant growing

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The postman brings us the newspapers in the morning.

2. When I entered the room, he was reading.

3. Where is Mike? He is sitting in his room and writing a letter.

4. They have just ploughed this field.

5. Economic growth of any country depends on the development of agriculture, which supplies people with food and clothing and industry with raw materials.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. These toxic metals are transported through the hydrologic subsystem of the watersheds and accumulate in the lakes.
2. The work was being done at 5 o'clock yesterday.
3. The life of each plant and animal species is closely connected with the life of plants or animals of other species.
4. Much had been learnt by the end of the term.
5. Potatoes have been grown and used in temperate climates along the Andes for at least 2000 years.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Environmental pollution is definitely a serious threat for the entire world in this age of development and industrialization. The pollution in developed cities is rising at a fast pace according to the reports of several environmental scientists. Environmental protection is the need of the hour, and countries across the world are working on developing technologies imposing certain restrictions to reduce or control environmental pollution. There have been many meetings on the international level between executives and ministers of different nations to curb environmental pollution. However, being aware of the different types of environmental pollution is essential before we adopt measures to deal with it. So, what are those?

Among the different types of environmental pollution, noise pollution is one of the major types. Any kind of undesirable and loud noise which can be disturbing for human beings and cause health hazards is known as noise pollution. Controlling noise pollution is totally in the hands of human beings because it is totally because of activities such as noise of airplanes, vehicle noise, machinery noise, noise due to different construction activities, noise of crowd, etc. Noise pollution can be especially dangerous for patients in critical conditions.

Silence zones at the right place and implementation of the set rules can help to lower the adverse effects of noise pollution greatly.

No less dangerous is soil pollution. Contamination of the soil or land because of improper or incorrect agricultural techniques, dumping of chemical wastes by factories and industries are responsible for soil pollution. Deforestation done in huge amounts is also equally responsible for soil pollution. Certain mining activities are also believed to cause land pollution. These environmental pollution facts must have helped you realize the real causes of different types of environmental pollution.

Thermal pollution is characterized by excessive heat and is mainly the result of deforestation and power plants. Scientists also speak about personal pollution, meaning the harmful effect of a bad and improper lifestyle on the human body which can lead to diseases and disorders. Smoking, drinking and irregular eating habits are the main causes of personal pollution.

Actually, any sphere of life can suffer from various types of pollution. But all living creatures on the earth are affected by air and water pollution, as well as by radioactive pollution and plastic pollution.

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Massachusetts is the leading shoe producer in the U.S and has been one of the leaders in the making of textiles since the beginning of American history.
2. Four-fifths of the flow runs into the seas and lakes in spring and summer.
3. An understanding of the students' emotional and educational needs in respect to their individual background and cultural heritage is also very important.
4. Students of agriculture study factors, which influence plant growth.
5. Documentary letters of credit are opened by the importer's bank with a bank in the exporter's country, usually the importing bank's correspondent in the exporting country.

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

1. The more experiments we make in our laboratory the better results we get.
2. My sister speaks English worse than I do.
3. The rivers in America are much bigger than those in England.
4. Today is much colder than yesterday.
5. The stronger and healthier the plants the better seeds they develop.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. He is reading up for his exams.
2. We have to translate all these texts.
3. They are to come in 20 minutes.
4. The man had his leg amputated.
5. They will have a new flat soon.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We can't wait for them any longer, we must bring them up and find out what has happened.
2. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday.
3. He was to wait for his friend at the station at 10 o'clock yesterday.
4. I was sure you could translate this text.
5. They must be talking about our trip.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Animal husbandry, a branch of agricultural production, includes the breeding of farm animals and their use.

2. We have completed this project already.
3. Well - planned rotations increase yields because of their conserving and improving the soil.
4. Now I am translating a very difficult article.
5. Every spring he plants a lot of flowers in his garden.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. New farms are being organized on irrigated lands.
2. A new dam will be constructed in this region and it will help to irrigate its fields.
3. With less protection from the plant cover, the soil is more readily washed away.
4. The problem of irrigation will be spoken about at the conference.
5. Gold is not affected by moisture.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

RUSSIA

Russia or the Russian Federation is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies more than one-ninth of the world's land area, which is over 17 ml sq km. It crosses 11 time zones from East to West.

Extending nearly halfway around the Northern Hemisphere and covering much of eastern and northeastern Europe as well as the whole of northern Asia, Russia has a maximum east-west extent, along the Arctic Circle, of some 7,700 km and a north-south width of about 2,500 km. Russia is washed by 3 oceans (the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific) and 12 seas. There are over two million rivers in Russia.

Russia is a huge country of large lowlands. There are several mountain chains in Russia: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The Urals separate Europe from Asia.

Several basic factors determinate the climates of the Russian Federation. The country's vast size and compact shape produce a dominance of continental climate. Within this vast landmass there are great climatic variations: from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

There is an enormous variety of landscapes in Russia, which occur mainly in a series of broad latitudinal belts. Arctic deserts lie in the extreme north, giving way southward to the tundra and then to the forest zones, which cover about half of the country and give it much of its character. South of the forest zone lie the wooded steppe and steppe, beyond which are small sections of semi desert along the northern shore of the Caspian Sea. Russia is rich in mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, gold, platinum, nickel, coal, etc. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests.

Russia is divided into 21 republics, 6 territories and 49 provinces, one autonomous province and 10 autonomous national territories. With a total population of about 150 ml, Russia ranks fifth in the world in population, after China, the USA, Indonesia, and Brazil. The great majority of the people are Russians, but there are also some 70 smaller national groups living within its borders.

Russia borders on many countries. Among them are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Korea, Mongolia and others.

Russia is an industrial and agricultural country, which has a very long and rich history. The country has always played one of the leading roles in the world's politics. Despite the difficult situation the Russian Federation faces now, it remains one of the leading countries of the world.

Вариант 5

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Tree farms or plantations often consist of fast-growing trees, such as pines or species of Eucalyptus, which can be harvested in shorter intervals than natural forests.
2. The cylinder block is the unit that supports and provides a tight enclosure for the internal working parts of the engine, and that anchors the engine to the tractor frame.
3. The rivers flowing through the arid parts of the Russian Federation are important for the country's economy, for most of the county's cotton and rice plantations are situated there, and their irrigation requires tremendous amounts of water.
4. The students of our faculty take part in different scientific conferences, read papers on genetics, soil science, botany, plant protection, etc.
5. When students achieve success, the teacher shares their joy.

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

1. The more we cultivate the soil the higher are the yields.
2. Most of the books have been published in Moscow.
3. My mother is the busiest member in our family.
4. The kitchen in my flat is as large as the bedroom.
5. Better late than never.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. Next week I shall have to return this textbook.
2. You were to tell us about it.
3. I am afraid of nothing.
4. I'll have the car brought round.
5. Why don't you have your hair waved?

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It must be very warm in April.
2. We could not meet them at the station.
3. This child must spend more time out in the open air.
4. He had to stay at home because he did not feel well.
5. I am sure you are able to translate this article.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Cotton requires higher temperature for its growth than wheat.
2. The mechanics have already shown us new machinery.
3. My friend's father was helping his son because he knows English well.
4. The fuel that warms our houses comes indirectly from the soil.
5. Our country has saved a number of valuable commercial species of fur animals.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. All these problems will have been discussed by the time you come.
2. This question was being discussed when I entered the room.
3. Much attention is now paid to lightning, ventilation, temperature, and humidity in animal buildings.
4. A new club is being built in the centre of our village.
5. Usually potatoes are planted in May.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

MOSCOW

Let us travel about our capital, which is the largest city in Russia. It was founded in the year 1147 by Russian Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. 4 April, 1147, when Yuri Dolgoruky received his brother, Prince Svyatoslav is the first record of

Moscow in Russian chronicles. At the beginning Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin. The little town grew rapidly because it was situated at the meeting point of the most important trade routes, and conveniently located in the very centre of Russia. Moscow was the capital of Russia until 1703, when Peter the Great moved his court to St. Petersburg. In 1918, Moscow again became the capital.

The Moscow Kremlin is the seat of the national government. Along one side of the Kremlin walls is Red Square. At the end of the 15th century Red Square was a commercial centre that was then known as the Great Marketplace (Veliky Torg). By the 17th century, the square had become the main square in the city, and people called it Krasnaya, which is the Russian word for «beautiful», although it has become to be known abroad as «Red Square», after the modern Russian word «krasnaya», meaning «red».

The Intercession Cathedral is the jewel of the Square, being a monument of Russian ancient architecture, built in 1555-1560 at the order of Ivan the Terrible in honor of the Russian victory over the Kazan Khanate in 1552. At the end of the 16th and 17th centuries chapels were added to the cathedral. It is from one of them, built on the spot where St. Basil the Blessed was buried, that the cathedral received its second name, St. Basil's Cathedral. St. Basil's Cathedral is a unique monument of Russian national architecture.

The Moscow Kremlin is located on the left high bank of the Moskva River in the very center of the capital. At the center of the Kremlin lies Cathedral Square whose architectural ensemble was completed in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The square contains the Assumption Cathedral, whose frescoes date from the 15th - 17th centuries, the main Russian Cathedral; the Annunciation Cathedral, the family church of the Russian czars with frescoes from 1508 and 1563; the Archangel Cathedral, which served until the early 18th century as the burial place of the grand princes and czars; and the Church of the Deposition of the Robe. The cathedrals contain unique monuments of Old Prussian art,

including icons by Theophanes the Greek, Andrei Rublyov, Simon Ushakov, and other famous craftsmen.

Next to Cathedral Square is St. Ivan's Square containing remarkable examples of Russian foundry craft: the 16th century Tsar Cannon and the 18th century Tsar Bell.

A number of other buildings were constructed within the Kremlin in the 18th and 19th centuries. They include the Senate Building, the Grand Kremlin Palace, and the State Armory. The State Armory, which is a museum today, contains original works of Russian and foreign applied art, including armor of Russian soldiers (13th - 17th centuries).

Other famous museums include the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, the Andrei Rublyov Museum of Old Russian Art, the Novodevichy Convent Museum, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc. The Tretyakov Gallery is one of the world's biggest art galleries, a treasure house of Russian and Soviet fine art. It has some 50 000 works of art, including paintings, graphics, and sculpture. It contains unique works of Andrei Rublyov, Simon Ushakov, Fyodor Rokotov, Dmitry Levitsky, and others.

Moscow is a modern and dynamic city. The number of new city districts and streets constantly increases. As the country in general, Moscow faces lots of problems now. But the reforms in the city are far ahead of the ones elsewhere.

Вариант 6

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. The increases in yield are obtained by the development of new high-yielding hybrids, by improved cultural practices and by application of proper amount of fertilizers.
2. Russia's coal reserves are estimated at about 200 billion tones, including both hard, and black coal and soft, or brown, coal; the country also has sizeable peat reserves.

3. Land is necessary to satisfy man's needs.
4. Soil's productivity is mainly due to the clays in the soils.
5. The major hazardous wastes from metal machining are waste cutting oils, spent machine coolant and degreasing solvents.

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

1. The more we know the more we forget.
2. Transition to new economic conditions affects all spheres including the financial one, which is the most important.
3. More than 300 rivers discharge their waters into the Lake Baikal and only one river flows out of it.
4. Your farm is not so big as our farm.
5. The greater the molecular velocity, the higher is the temperature of the body.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. To prevent injuries when repairing machines, we have to develop safe work areas, good habits and establish good housekeeping practices.
2. Six reverse speeds are also available.
3. All soils are the result of the weathering of rocks and dead plant material; yet soils have many different textures.
4. Why do you have to help your manager?
5. I had leaved in London for many years.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The same water can be utilized many times.
2. Juices can make you feel healthier.
3. We will be able to drain this field for potato.

4. Overpopulation may result in disease and parasite outbreaks that reduce the herd and damage the habitat.

5. Trees and shrubs should be planted at the same depth at which they were growing in the container or field nursery.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The plant gets the «raw materials» to make food from the soil and the air.

2. If we continue to pollute rivers with industrial wastes, we will have no pure water.

3. The discovery of a practical system of airless injection caused the rapid development of compression – ignition engines.

4. New farming technology has transformed the American agricultural sector by producing more food and fiber.

5. Beginning with the 1960-s the pollution problems have received great publicity.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Due to land improvement thousands of hectares of land have been put to agricultural use in the desert areas.

2. The article will have been translated by the time you return.

3. In Russia the first school of land use planning was founded in Moscow more than 200 years ago.

4. Various sprinkler installations are being successfully used in the central zone of Russia.

5. Consequently, these soils are well suited to agriculture and extensive areas have been cleared for growing food crops.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

Nowadays the humanity faces a great number of various problems. To begin with the scientific and technological progress has changed the life on our planet and as a result our natural resources are exhausted, the ecological balance of the planet is disturbed, many species of flora and fauna disappeared, pollution threatens everything alive.

But the environmental problems are not the only ones. Every year thousands of people die because of wars of annihilation, terrorism, different diseases, natural disasters, social problems and in different terrible accidents.

In recent years terrorism has become a serious issue. People always panic about the possibility of terrorists getting hold of nuclear weapons or they may blow up a nuclear power station instead. Another worry is about the possibility of our water supplies being poisoned. Lately other forms of terrorism such as “suicide terrorism” and bombing have become a real threat. Unfortunately, there is little we can do about it, except, place our faith in the government, and hope that measures taken to prevent terrorism are successful.

There are also diseases that still can't be cured. One of them is AIDS. This devastating disease strikes the body's immune system. Millions of people have already died of AIDS. To overcome this problem, we need further progress of science and personal responsibility. Other examples of incurable diseases are different forms of cancer and heart disorders.

They say that recent extreme weather is due to global warming. Bad weather threatens our homes and even our life. One of the worst weather hazards is the storm known as a hurricane or cyclone. Another terrible thing is a tornado. It's extremely difficult to forecast where they are likely to strike. People also suffer from earthquakes, floods, drought and avalanches.

Our environment is vitally connected with the problem of peace on our planet. The scientists consider that nuclear war could destroy mankind completely. It's true to say that nowadays great masses of chemical and bacteriological weapons have been stocked in the world. If any of these weapons is used, the casualties will run into tens of millions, because mankind has no

immunity against bacteriological weapons, and the use of chemical weapons will result in mass contamination of the area.

To sum up, I think that the most dangerous problem is natural disasters because we can't predict and avoid them in time.

As for the ecological situation in the world, we can say that it's getting worse. People cut down forests and rainforests, pollute air, water and soil. We have the time, the money and even the technology to repair the damage. We can prevent tragedies if only the government hires responsible specialists who don't overlook human or computer errors, look after the buildings, roads and transport, keep nature under a strong control and develop an ability to resist any terrorist activity.

Вариант 7

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Salt decreases the moisture in meats available to spoilage microorganisms.
2. Russia's natural gas reserves total some 50 million cubic meters of proven reserves, and another 212 trillion cubic meters of potential reserves.
3. The fuel injection system maintenance work covers three main sections – the supply system, the injection pump and injectors.
4. The people's needs can be satisfied only if we secure the best uses of land resources.
5. The plant uses sugars, starches, proteins, oils and fats to grow and reproduce itself.

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

1. Temperature is the most important factor influencing bacterial growth.
2. High-speed engines are noisier than slower running ones.
3. The potato is one of the most common sources of carbohydrate food.
4. This dam is as important for this river as that dyke for our region.
5. More than half of Turkmenian cotton grows there.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. Everything that has been done cannot compare with the great developments which are to be done in the near future.
2. My friend will be a land reclamation engineer in two years.
3. He had learnt to speak English by the end of the year.
4. The students have holidays twice a year.
5. The idea of recycling waste materials is not new.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Natural protective tissues (fat or skin) can prevent microbial contamination, dehydration, or other undesirable changes.
2. Compared to livestock, deer can go for extended periods without water, as long as succulent plants are available.
3. Vitamin B must be supplied all the time by some of the food we eat.
4. This view ought to be accepted.
5. Too many deer could seriously impact limited available habitat and prolong winter range rehabilitation efforts.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They sow some species of wheat in autumn.
2. He doesn't work at the English laboratory every day.
3. Culture has also played an important role in transmitting information about harmful plants.
4. The purpose of the method is determining system stability.
5. The farmers are organizing large farms on irrigated lands.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. An ideal soil is never water – logged in summer.
2. Many of our activities are devoted to getting the basic items of food, shelter and clothing.
3. It has been considered unprofitable to build large canals in the central zone of Russia.
4. Much more water will be supplied to pasture land in desert areas.
5. It is proved that glaciers are the slowest accumulators of moisture.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Higher education plays an important part in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly qualified specialists for future development and progress. It trains young people to become teachers, engineers, doctors and other specialist workers.

Young people in our country have every opportunity to study and to get a higher education. They have a wide choice of state-controlled and private education. The state education in Russia is free of charge.

Students are able to study in the evening and day-time departments or by correspondence. A student who does not work and attends a day-time department is called a full-time student. A student who combines work and studies and attends an evening department is called a part-time student.

The training of specialists at our institutes combines theoretical studies with practical work and industrial or educational training. At the end of each term students are to submit their course (term) papers or designs.

Students working for their first degree at university are called undergraduates. When they take their degree, we say that they graduate and then they are called graduates. If they continue studying at university after they have graduated, they are called post-graduates. In general, the first degree of Bachelor

is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study.

The academic year usually lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms (semesters). The first- and second-year students obtain thorough instructions in the fundamental sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology as well as computer engineering and a number of others. The curricula are enriched and broadened by instructions in such subjects as foreign languages, history, economics and physical education.

At the third-year students get more advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their special interests, so to say, their «major» subject and take many courses in this subject. Specialized study and courses will help students to become specialists and prepare them for their future work.

After four years students get a bachelor's degree. Then students may go on with their studies and in a year or two of further study and research get a master's degree. After graduating from the university, they may go on with their study and research and may get a still higher degree.

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

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed and information is exchanged. Education is the way to success.

Вариант 8

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Meat preservation helps to control spoilage by inhibiting the growth of microorganisms, slowing enzymatic activity, and preventing the oxidation of fatty acids that promote rancidity.
2. It is especially rich in mineral fuels, as the world's largest natural gas reserves, second-largest coal reserves, and eighth-largest oil reserves are situated on its territory.
3. The majority of workers saw the improvement of their living conditions in a general fall of prices.
4. Ground water (or underground water) occurs below the surface of the ground in a zone of saturation.
5. Once garlic was mainly grown and used in countries of the Mediterranean, where the local inhabitants had a long-standing appreciation of the garlic bulb as a pungent condiment useful for flavouring a wide variety of foods.

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

1. The Moon is much smaller than the Earth.
2. In winter we have the shortest days and the longest nights.
3. The deeper in the lake, the more water in it.
4. Chicago is the second largest city in the USA, it deals in wheat and other grains, cattle meat processing and manufacturing.
5. The greater the turbulence of the air into which the fuel is injected, the less time is necessary before combustion begins and the less fuel will be present in the chamber.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. Irrigation developments have changed many unused lands into valuable agricultural regions.
2. Removal of heat from outer cylinder surface is improved by finning.

3. Fins are variously shaped according to the requirements they have to fulfil and their method of production.

4. Russia is one of the world's leading producers of gold, which is mined in the Urals, in western and eastern Siberia.

5. Over the last hundred years water needs in the cities have grown dozens of times.

IV. Перепишите предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Before freezing you must sort vegetables according to size and maturity.

2. Bacteria can be destroyed by heat.

3. Nobody can grow high yield of any crop without proper cultivation.

4. Sugar and syrup may help fruit to retain its shape, colour and flavour.

5. You may cook a good dessert from fruit and berries.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. People have carried observations of the weather over a long period of time.

2. The automatic system for controlling the Moskva River's surface water will help answer the question.

3. It's only the middle of the month, and he has already spent most of his salary; he spent \$60 yesterday.

4. Scientists have compiled a plan for using the water.

5. Minerals and industrial waste pollute a great deal of water in and on the land.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A new experimental station will be built in our town.

2. New farms are being organized on irrigated lands.

3. The capacities for the recycling of water in industrial enterprises have been increased and closed recycling systems are introduced on a broader scale.
4. This question was being discussed when I entered the room.
5. The yields under irrigation will be made far larger and more stable than under natural precipitation.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the «Window to the West». Thousands of workmen were brought from all parts of Russia to build a new city on the swampy land at the mouth of the Neva River. Peter the Great was in a hurry. The work was fast and hard, and workmen dropped dead by the hundreds. But the work went on. St Petersburg, a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became the capital.

Under later rulers the new capital of the Russian Empire grew rapidly in wealth and beauty. Architects were brought from western Europe to lay out the city in harmonious squares. Buildings were constructed of grey and rose-coloured granite. The Hermitage Palace and the Winter Palace, the homes of the tsars, were equal to any in Europe.

When the first world war began in 1914, the German-sounding name, St Petersburg, was changed to Petrograd. After the Great October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenin.

During the Great Patriotic War, the city suffered a great deal. The German armies laid siege to it in 1941, and for the next year and a half it was cut off from the rest of the country. No food could be brought in, and people died of starvation. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city, thousands of people were killed. Rebuilding took years.

Now St. Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre. The population of the city is over 5 million.

St. Peterburg is indeed a wonderful city. At every turn there is something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world. The city is called Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.

Вариант 9

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Russia is one of the world's leading producers of gold, which is mined in the Urals, in western and eastern Siberia.
2. The world's oceans act as a reservoir with the capacity to absorb and retain carbon dioxide.
3. The exhaust starts when the piston uncovers slots in the cylinder wall or exhaust valves begin to open.
4. The last innovations have led to the development of enormous tractors usually having double tires on each wheel and enclosed, air-conditioned cabs – that can pull several gangs of plows.
5. Economic regulation protects small business from powerful companies and destructive competition with each other.

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

1. The more we read, the better we understand the subject.
2. Hydraulics is as important subject for our faculty as Hydrology.
3. The higher temperature of the unburned mixture and the longer the time it is held at high temperatures, the greater will be the detonation.

4. The results this time of our experiment were better than before, we got the best results this time.

5. High – speed engines are noisier than slower running ones.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. An irrigated region has certain advantages over a humid region.

2. The students were asked to help the collective farmers.

3. Mammals have several distinct characteristics that distinguish them from other animals.

4. Every country has its own array of trees and plants, which are peculiar to that part of the world.

5. The function of a diesel fuel filter is to retain solid contaminants, which would otherwise damage fuel – injection equipment.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Some foods, such as a rice, wheat and other cereals can be stored for years before they deteriorated.

2. Drying leathers should be brought inside at night.

3. We must know all methods of irrigation of field crops.

4. We can make marmalade using all those bits of peel that are usually thrown away.

5. Before having a meal we have to lay the table.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. When I worked with the contracts, I paid special attention to the terms of delivery.

2. He has read many journals on his speciality.
3. We can suppose that this beautiful lake will have disappeared by next year.
4. If you perceive the divine mystery in things, you will begin to comprehend the world better.
5. Forest plantations are man-made forests which are beginning to play a significant role in global forest economy.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Rivers, lakes and underground water have been successfully used for irrigation purpose.
2. At present irrigation work is being carried on in all arid regions.
3. The choice of narrow tractors for orchards, vineyards and hop gardens has been widened with the latest machine from Germany.
4. Irrigation was extensively practiced by the earliest civilization known.
5. Vertical knives from Class UK for direct cutting of oilseed rape are this year being changed to a more compact and easier to adjust design.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

Mikhail Lomonosov was one of the intellectual titans of the XVIII century. His interests ranged from history, linguistics and poetry to mechanics, astronomy, chemistry and mineralogy. Alexander Pushkin described him as a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind whose lifelong devotion was studying. Today Lomonosov is often called the Russian Leonardo da Vinci. He made major discoveries in physics and chemistry and founded the first Russian chemical laboratory at the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. Lomonosov authored many well-known pieces of poetry, gained fame as an inventor of optic devices, perfected glass-making technology, explained the development of icebergs, proved the law of mass conservation and the kinetic theory of gases.

Lomonosov's activity is a manifestation of the colossal potential of the Russian scientific community. After the reform of Peter I the country had a chance to reach the standard of the contemporary European powers in many spheres. Great importance was placed on education. It was Mikhail Vasilievich who was keen to improve its quality in Russia and suggested in his letter to Count Shuvalov the idea of establishing a university in Moscow accessible to all social groups. An influential courtier and the favourite of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, the patron of arts and science Count Ivan Shuvalov supported Lomonosov's plans for a new university and presented them to the Empress and the Senate.

In 1755, on the 25th of January (St. Tatiana's Day according to the Russian Orthodox calendar) the Empress signed a decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. The opening ceremony took place on the 26th of April when Elizaveta's coronation day was celebrated. Only one hundred students initially attended the university and its affiliated college. Since 1755 the 25th of January is celebrated as Students' Day in Russia and the 26th of April is also marked by special events and festivities at the Moscow State University (MSU).

Today the University bears Lomonosov's name and is considered one of the best universities in Russia. It has 40 Research Institutes and Centres. In total there are more than 40 thousand students, about 3 thousand students in overseas branches and about 6 thousand professors and teachers. There are 377 departments and about 1 million square metres of academic and research space at MSU.

Вариант 10

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Three-quarters of the United Kingdom's land is dedicated to agriculture and about two percent of the population of Great Britain are engaged in agriculture.
2. Major manufactures include motor vehicles, aerospace equipment, electronic data-processing and telecommunication equipment, metal goods, precision instruments, petrochemicals and other chemicals.

3. Documentary collection bills are presented to the importer's bank or its correspondent by the exporters together with all the shipping, insurance and other documents, specified in the contract.

4. Today's farmers try to farm in a way that reduces the amount of erosion and soil loss.

5. Before managers of teams of workers can produce anything they must be organized into business ventures.

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

1. In the second half of the 20th century, services have grown faster than any other sector of the US economy.

2. «The Wealth of Nations» written by Adam Smith is one of the most influential books of our time.

3. Our market must provide us with more and better goods and services, at the lowest prices.

4. Seed moisture content is apparently more important than the fumigation dosage.

5. The more sophisticated the engines become, the more critical they are, particularly in regard to fuel quality.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.

1. The delegation is to arrive in the evening.

2. You also have to keep feeding them until spring when they can be gradually transitioned back into natural forage.

3. Humans, like other animals, have a tendency to undergo exponential population growth.

4. Of particular significance is the rate of wear of the cylinders at low temperatures of the cylinder walls.

5. For many purposes an air – cooled engine has considerable advantage, particularly in the small sizes where portability is an important factor.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Man should improve it through good management and treatment so that in future farming could be more efficient than it is today.

2. We had to use blanching (бланшировка) of vegetables before their freezing.

3. Before having our meal, we must cook food.

4. If the weather hot and dry leathers (цукаты) should be dried in direct sunlight.

5. Canned fruits and vegetables are allowed to be kept in a cool, dry place.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения в действительном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They were looking through some catalogues when the head of the department came in.

2. He has written to them about his plans.

3. He is also planning to go to Manchester to see them.

4. The workers will have built the canal by the time, I come.

5. The water from the Dnieper will flow to the Donbas through four large – diameter pipes.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол - сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. New types of fertilizers are being applied by our farmers now.

2. This question hasn't been answered properly.

3. The surface of the earth is composed of land and water.

4. Drainage works were constructed together with irrigation development to discharge excess water and salts.

5. Today a map of natural pollution – free underground waters are being compiled in the Russian Federation, which will allow the creation of special scientific control and protection of the underground hydrosphere from the direct effect of man's economic activity.

VII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык:

NOVOSIBIRSK

Novosibirsk is situated on the great Siberian river Ob. Its foundation is associated with the name of the well-known Russian writer of the latter half of the 19th century N. Garin-Mikhailovsky. Engineering was his second profession. In 1891—1893 Garin-Mikhailovsky built the left-bank tracks of the Trans-Siberian Railway. That was the beginning of Novosibirsk's history. The residents of Novosibirsk called the railway square of the city by his name. Novosibirsk region is situated in West Siberia's southern part. There are 14 towns in the region.

Today Novosibirsk is a big industrial, scientific, cultural and educational centre. The city turns out machines, equipment. Generators produced by the Sibelectrotyazhmash plant are operating in Cuba, Poland, Yugoslavia, Syria. The Sibelectroterm plant produces the most up-to-date electric steel smelting furnaces, never heard of in Europe. They have been exported in all to 20 countries of the world. Other towns of Novosibirsk Region are growing rapidly. Thus, Berdsk has become a radio engineering centre producing high-fidelity radio sets. Iskitim has become one of Russian centers producing cement and other building materials.

Novosibirsk is the first populated center east of the Urals to have an underground railway of its own. There are many joint ventures in Novosibirsk. Novosibirsk has trade partners in many countries. Novosibirsk is a scientific and cultural centre. Akademgorodok, the township of the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of sciences is famous throughout the world. Novosibirsk is called a city of three Academies: the Siberian branch of the VASKHNIL, the Siberian branch of the Russian Medical Academy of Sciences and the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Akademgorodok is situated on the coast of the man-made Ob Sea. More than twenty research institutes, the University are situated there. Research work is being done on a very large-scale there.

Residents of Novosibirsk are proud of its State Academic Opera and Ballet House, one of the world's biggest, its Conservatoire of Music, the Operetta House and the Puppet Theater.

The Art Gallery in Novosibirsk is certainly the worth seeing! It contains works of Ivan Shishkin, Vasily Tropinin, Nikolai Rerickh, Arkhip Kuindzhi, Ilya Repin, Vasily Surikov, as well as contemporary artists. On the bank of the river Kamenka stands the tall building of the State Public Scientific and Technical Library. It has more than five million volumes on its shelves.

Novosibirsk is an educational centre as well. Every third resident of Novosibirsk is a student who can make his choice of colleges. The city is still growing and becoming more beautiful with every passing day.

СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. Иностранный язык (английский). Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению самостоятельной работы / сост. О.Н. Ивус, Т.В. Тимофеева; ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ, 2024. – 126 с.
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений. – 5-е изд. – СПб.: КАРО, 2006. – 544 с.

Санцевич Яна Сергеевна

Иностранный язык

Методические указания по выполнению самостоятельной работы для обучающихся заочной формы обучения всех направлений бакалавриата и специалитета, реализуемых ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ

ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ

Адрес: 692510, г. Уссурийск, пр-т Блюхера, 44