



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

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Методические указания
по дисциплине «Английский язык»

**«Обзорный курс
грамматики. Tenses»**

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Аннотация

Методические указания предназначены для аспирантов и соискателей всех специальностей и включают в себя две части. В каждой из частей представлены тексты с рядом грамматических и лексических заданий, которые позволяют сформировать умения правильного употребления грамматических структур и лексических единиц.

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PART I

ENGLISH TENSES. ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT FORMS.

Grammar Reference

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<p>V-s 3-е л. ед.ч Do, does (вспомогательные глаголы). Регулярное действие.</p> <p>He investigates the problem of building material insulation.</p>	<p>am, is, are + V-ing</p> <p>Длительное действие в момент речи.</p> <p>They are doing their research project at the moment.</p>	<p>have, has + V3 (V-ed)</p> <p>Результат действия к моменту речи.</p> <p>She has just done her report.</p>	<p>have, has +been+ V-ing</p> <p>длительное действие в момент речи, которое началось в прошлом.</p> <p>He has been making experiments for two years.</p>

Unit I.

Present Simple. Present Continuous.

1. Look through the text and find the sentences with present verb forms using the table above. Translate these sentences into Russian.

2. Read the text and translate it with a dictionary.

Ferrocement

The term ferrocement is most commonly applied to a mixture of [Portland cement](#) and sand reinforced with layers of woven steel mesh and closely-spaced small-diameter steel rods. It is normally used in the form of thin curved sheets to make hulls for boats, shell roofs, water tanks, etc. It has been used in a wide range of other applications including sculpture and prefabricated building components. The term has been applied by extension to other [composite materials](#) including some containing no cement and no ferrous material. These are better referred to by available terms

describing their actual contents.

Ferrocement has relatively good strength and resistance to impact. When used in house construction in developing countries, it can provide better resistance to fire, earthquake, and corrosion than traditional materials, such as wood, adobe and stone masonry. It has been popular in developed countries for yacht building because the technique can be learned relatively quickly, allowing people to cut costs by supplying their own labour.

Ferrocement uses less cement than in any other concrete application and the calculated energy consumption for ferrocement is extremely favourable in comparison with traditional brick and cement products.

The use of ferrocement technology for shelter applications in combination with mud technology is increasingly gaining acceptance and is definitely more economical than concrete roofs.

Ferrocement is a type of thin-wall concrete commonly constructed out of cement mortar, reinforced with closely spaced layers of continuous and relatively small diameter mesh. The mesh may be metallic or made of other suitable materials. Ferrocement is considered to be an extension of reinforced concrete technology. The uniform distribution of the reinforcement in the resulting composite, its different material performance, strength behaviour and potential application create the distinction between it and conventional reinforced concrete, enabling it to be classified as a separate material. Its main advantages are that it is light weight (less building materials, lighter supporting structure needed, prefab elements easier to handle); it has a higher ratio of labour/building material; it is normally water-proof (if properly done) and almost any shape is possible. Nowadays, many town-planners are increasingly using this material in their construction practice.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

1. _____ is a mixture of cement or lime or both with sand and water, used as a bond between bricks or stones or as a covering on a wall.

2. _____ is concrete with steel bars, mesh, etc., embedded in it to enable it to withstand tensile and shear stresses.

3. _____ are parts that have been prefabricated before construction.

4. Something that is _____ is not penetrable by water.

5. _____ are people involved in the comprehensive planning of the physical and social development of a town, including the construction of facilities.

6. _____ is a rectangular block of clay mixed with sand and fired in a kiln or baked by the sun, used in building construction.

4. Choose the correct verb form in *italics* to complete the sentences.

1. The Defence Department's share of the total federal budget usually *ranges/is ranging* between 25 and 30 per cent.

2. Something *is going/goes* wrong in the global financial system.

3. His resume *shows/is showing* rapid promotion and accompanying salary increases.

4. The use of computers as a management tool *is steadily increasing/increases steadily*.

5. The top three billionaires now *own/are owning* more wealth than the combined GDP's of the 48 poorest countries.

6. The authors of this project *are minimizing/minimize* the space for the communication system.

5. Complete the text with correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

We're all accountants and we (work) _____ for a telecommunications company in the finance department. We (sit) _____ at our PCs in the office every day and (check) _____ the invoices and payments. But this week is different: we (attend) _____ a training course. The company currently (change) _____ to a new accounting system, and this week, we (learn) _____ all about it. So at the moment, we (stay) _____ at a big hotel in the mountains. It's wonderful. When we are at home, we usually (spend) _____ the evenings cooking and cleaning for our families. But here, there's an excellent restaurant and we can relax and have a laugh together.

6. Translate the sentences into English using Present Simple and Present Continuous.

1. В настоящее время мы переживаем депрессию (спад).

2. Почему его резюме не содержит сведений о его первом месте работы?

3. Потребление чая в мире увеличивается от 1.5 до 2 процентов в год.

4. В данном проекте архитекторы используют игру контрастов.
5. Почему архитекторы используют игру контрастов в своей практике?
6. Внутренняя отделка сочетает много природных материалов.
7. В данный момент они проводят маркетинговое исследование для нового спортивного журнала.
8. Классические детали определяют стиль интерьера здания.

Unit II

Present Perfect. Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Look through the text and find the sentences with present forms using the table on p. 3. Translate these sentences into Russian.

2. Read the text and translate it with a dictionary.

Concrete Pavements

Concrete pavements have been a mainstay of America's infrastructure for more than 50 years. The country's first concrete street, built in Ohio, in 1891, is still in service today. Moreover, these long-lasting pavements are not confined to one region of North America, nor to a specific type of environment or climate.

While concrete pavements are best known as the riding surface for interstate highways, concrete is a durable, economical and sustainable solution for state highways, rural roadways, residential and city streets, intersections, airstrips, military bases, parking lots and more.

Regardless of the type of roadway or current pavement conditions, there is a concrete solution. Town developers have been using concrete for new pavements, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, or rehabilitation for years. Concrete pavements generally provide the longest life, least maintenance, and lowest life-cycle cost of all alternatives. Plus, due to higher oil prices, concrete has become the least expensive alternative for new construction on a first-cost basis.

There have always been two methods for paving with concrete – slipform and fixed form. In slipform paving, a machine rides on treads over the area to be paved – similar to a train moving on a set of tracks. In fixed-form paving, stationary metal forms are set aligned on a solid foundation and staked rigidly. Final preparation and shaping

of the subbase is completed after the forms have been set. Forms are cleaned and oiled first to ensure that they release from the concrete after the concrete hardens. Once concrete is deposited near its final position on the subgrade, spreading is completed by a mechanical spreader riding on top of the preset forms and the concrete. The spreading machine is followed by one or more machines that shape, consolidate, and float finish the concrete. After the concrete has reached a required strength, the forms are removed and curing of the edges begins immediately.

The first concrete street built in the United States was an 8 ft (2.4 m) wide strip of Main Street completed in 1891 in Bellefontaine, Ohio. Local residents were so pleased with the artificial stone road, scored to provide better footing for horses, that much of downtown of Bellefontaine was paved with concrete several years later.

Many municipalities today choose concrete pavement because of its reputation for long-term serviceability and a sense that it provides better value for the investment. Today, concrete has become the least expensive alternative for new construction on a first-cost basis on addition to maintenance costs being generally lower.

Concrete played a major role in the construction of the U.S. Interstate Highway System during the past fifty years. The national focus has shifted from building new highways to maintaining and repairing the existing highway network. Recent advances in concrete technology enable highway contractors to rehabilitate the nation's 160,000 mile (275,000 km) national highway system to extend its useful life with minimal disruption of traffic.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

1. _____ is a hard-surfaced path for pedestrians alongside and a little higher than a road.
2. _____ is a main road, especially one that connects towns or cities.
3. _____ is an area or building reserved for parking cars.
4. _____ is the act of reconstruction, as to a former or original condition, place, or state.
5. _____ is the base on which something is constructed.

4. Choose the correct verb form in *italics* to complete the sentences.

1. The situation is still much the same as it *has been/is* for

the past two hundred years or so.

2. For several weeks the media has *reported/has been reporting* on the decline of the dollar.

3. Tremendous changes *have taken/have been taking* place in this field of science during the past 30 years.

4. Many scientists and engineers *have been/are* aware of this idea for years but few can make it happen.

5. Recent job cuts *have caused/caused* staff to feel demotivated.

6. As a result of numerous experiments performed we *have obtained/obtained* sufficient data to prove our hypothesis.

5. Complete the text with the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous forms of the following verbs (positive or negative).

Be decide fall try rise see stay

The Channel Tunnel is an impressive example of modern technology, but it 1_____ so successful as a financial venture. Shareholders are unhappy about the latest reports, which show that the number of cars using the tunnel 2_____ by 8 per cent in the last twelve months. The number of trucks and commercial vehicles 3_____ at the same level for the last few years, but the company 4_____ an increase in its market share. Airline traffic between London and Paris 5_____ because of low cost airfares. Eurotunnel's directors 6_____ not to review their pricing strategy instead, they 7_____ to introduce a programme of cost-cutting in the hope of saving the company lately.

6. Translate the sentences into English using Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous.

1. В последнее время мы переживаем депрессию (спад).

2. Интерес к нано-технологиям значительно вырос за последние пять лет.

3. Я занимаюсь исследованием проблем в этой области науки уже два года.

4. Мы провели ряд экспериментов

5. Процентные ставки выросли за прошедший месяц.

6. Банки всегда были крупными потребителями информационных технологий.

7. Его бизнес вырос на 25 %.

8. Маленькие и большие города пользуются системой водоснабжения и канализации последние двести лет.

Unit III Past Forms

Grammar Reference

Past Simple	Past continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
V-ed / V2 Did (вспомогательный глагол) Факт действия в прошлом. He investigated the problem of building material insulation two years ago.	Was, were +Ving Длительное действие в определенный момент речи в прошлом. They were doing their research project the whole evening yesterday.	Had + V3 (-ed) Результат действия к моменту в прошлом. She had done her report by 5 o'clock yesterday.	Had been+Ving Длительное действие к моменту в прошлом. He had been making experiments for two years by 1999.

1. Look through the text and find the sentences with past verb forms using the table above. Translate these sentences into Russian.

2. Read the text and translate it with a dictionary.

Science and the Nazis

John Cornwell's account of the dilemmas faced by scientists and mathematicians after the rise of Hitler begins before the first world war, when German science was experiencing its peak. German speakers had won more than half of the Nobel prizes in science, while extensive collaboration with industry led to profitable development of soaps, fertilisers, pharmaceuticals, dyes and other products. The war had opened a period of difficulty for the scientific community, but in the late 1920s German science began to recover its prestige. This was destroyed by the rise of National Socialism.

After Hitler came to power in 1933, Jewish scientists were dismissed en masse from their jobs. Hitler cared little for the damage this would cause German science. "If science cannot do without Jews, then we will have to do without science for a few years," he told Max Planck, a physicist. Indeed, half of Germany's theoretical physicists had been losing their jobs during that time, to the immense benefit of

Britain and America, which gained a generation of talented minds.

Some scientists supported the Nazis or used the dismissals for personal advantage. Empty positions were filled by junior colleagues, usually without protest or delay. But could scientists opposed to Nazi policies retain their integrity and continue to work in Germany? Many scientists chose to stay, and hoped to preserve German science for better times. Among them was Max von Laue, another physicist, who had spoken bravely on Einstein's behalf in the early 1935 (and who is said to have developed a habit of carrying large parcels under each arm, to avoid having to give the Nazi salute).

Other cases are more debatable. Mr Cornwell devotes several chapters to Werner Heisenberg, whose wartime conversations with Niels Bohr have been famously dramatised in Michael Frayn's recent play, "Copenhagen". Despite ample opportunity to leave, Heisenberg chose to remain in Germany and ran the German atomic-bomb programme. He made a poor director, and some have suggested that he in effect sabotaged the programme. Mr Cornwell sees no evidence for this, arguing that Heisenberg was neither a hero nor a villain, but was instead "morally and politically obtuse".

Sanford Segal's book looks in depth at the fate of German mathematics under Hitler. Mathematicians, of course, were also faced with the wave of expulsions of Jews from the profession. For those who remained, Nazism quickly impinged on their lives.

Mathematicians were subject to repeated political evaluations. University employees had to swear oaths of loyalty to Hitler and greet their colleagues with the Nazi salute. Foreign contacts and travel were strictly limited, and research stagnated. Some mathematicians, such as Hermann Weyl, chose to leave, while many remained and kept a low profile. However, a few collaborated with enthusiasm. A particularly egregious example was Ludwig Bieberbach, a senior professor in Berlin and a leading mathematician of the period. Bieberbach was an enthusiastic proponent of Nazi ideology, publicly advancing a theory of racial and national differences in mathematical style. His theory divided mathematicians into two types: Jewish or French mathematicians (the "S-type") were pure theorists who imposed their ideas upon the world, while true German mathematicians (the "I-type") supposedly understood the world as it really was. Mr Segal's account of this episode is one of the most interesting parts of the book. While the maths may at times prove too technical for the lay reader, the strength of the book lies in its many individual stories and case histories. Mr Cornwell's work is more wide-ranging and accessible, and evokes the moral dilemmas of the period

very effectively. Both books offer disturbing and important accounts of the life of science and scientists under the Nazis.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text above.

1. The advertising campaign proved to be very _____.
2. The new credit cards will of great _____ to our customers.
3. Wilson was claiming compensation for unfair _____.
4. The oil spill is _____ problems for coastal fisheries.
5. She has _____ a reputation as a good communicator.

4. Complete the following sentences with the correct past form of the verbs in brackets.

1. For nearly 300 years Americans _____ (to use) increasingly sophisticated technology to exploit their resources.
2. The loss from discontinued operations _____ (to be) twice as high as the company _____ (to predict).
3. As a result of mergers and takeovers companies _____ (to get) larger day by day.
4. The full-year figures _____ (to show) a downturn.
5. When J.F. Smith _____ (to run) the company, he _____ (to lay) down some simple rules.
6. Until this year the firm _____ (to enjoy) 16 years of uninterrupted profit growth.
7. He _____ (to recruit) a staff of over 100 foreign specialists.
8. When F.D. Roosevelt _____ (to take) office in 1933 banks in many parts of the country _____ (to fail).
9. By 1940 the number of federal workers _____ (to double).
10. For years the proportion of Government investment in the manufacturing engineering industries _____ (to decline).
11. For many years scientists _____ (to study) nucleus before they _____ (to find) that it was possible to split it.

5. Translate the sentences into English using Past Simple, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Этот ученый внёс большой вклад в развитие отечественной и мировой экономики.
2. Количество этих корпораций сократилось за прошедший год.

3. К 1939 году количество госслужащих практически удвоилось.
4. Процентные ставки постоянно росли в прошлом году.
5. На протяжении более чем двух десятилетий эти страны конкурировали между собой.
6. Уровень производства в США вырос в два раза к 1990.
7. Эксперименты, которые мы провели, помогли нам получить существенные данные для нашей научной работы.
8. Вплоть до 30-х годов США имели несбалансированный федеральный бюджет.
9. Цена акций увеличилась на 20 % в прошлом году.
10. К концу прошлого года зарубежные компании инвестировали в Китай около 181 миллиарда долларов.

Unit IV Future Forms

Grammar Reference

Future Simple	Future continuous	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous
Will+V Незапланированное действие в будущем	Will be +Ving Процесс действия в определенный момент в будущем.	Will have + V3 (-ed) Результат действия к определенному моменту в будущем.	Will have +been+Ving Длительное действие к моменту в будущем.
I think he'll present his project next week.	He'll be making the experiments for the next two weeks.	He'll have written the article by the end of the week..	He'll have been doing his research for two years next year.

1. Look through the text and find the sentences with future verb forms using the table above. Translate these sentences into Russian.

2. Read the text and translate it with a dictionary.

Dinamo stadium delayed - and commercial development cuts the budget

Dinamo fans will have to wait until 2016 to see their team return to its Petrovsky Park home – and the concept for the stadium has changed significantly.

It is expected that refurbishing the crumbling concrete of Moscow's oldest football stadium will have taken by 2012.

But the future World Cup host venue, which will have 45,000 seats, is set to get a smaller slice of the projected \$1.5 billion investment, with more money now being spent on related residential and commercial developments.

The initial stadium design by famous Dutch architect Erick van Egeraat was selected by then last summer – and immediately ordered in for a refit to reduce the height of the structure.

And the new-look development, while retaining the top-level sports facilities for football, hockey and basketball in the design, will also boast a concert hall.

The scheme is largely bankrolled by VTB, Russia's second biggest bank and – since 2009 – owner of 75 per cent of the football club.

The bank will provide more than \$1 billion towards the cost and it will be guaranteeing loans taken out by the football club.

But the sports and entertainment strand of the development is now going to cost just \$500 million – one third of the total outlay.

The rest will go on a five-star hotel and an exclusive residential complex at the junction of Leningradsky Prospekt and the Third Transport Ring: projects where investors hope to see a swift return on their money.

And while work on the residential and commercial segment is due to start this autumn – pending the appointment of a contractor – there is little sign of progress at the stadium.

While some of the seating has been removed from the stands, the imposing floodlight pylons are still in place and little work has been possible during the wrangles over the final design.

If the venue is to host games in the 2018 World Cup as planned, it will have opened by 2016.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text above.

1. _____ is put off to a later time.
2. _____ is the total amount of money allocated for a specific purpose during a specified period.
3. _____ is making neat, clean, or complete, as by renovating, re-equipping, or restoring.
4. _____ is a repair or re-equipping.
5. _____ is an expenditure of money.

4. Complete the following sentences with the correct

future form of the verbs in brackets.

1. By the 1st of September this year he _____ (to work) for the company for three years.
2. Further the proportion of government investment in the manufacturing engineering industries _____ (to increase).
3. For the next five years executive salary _____ (to go up).
4. Within a few years al leading companies _____ (to double) their profit.
5. By the time she leaves next month she _____ (to be) with the firm for 22 years.
6. He expects that for the next two decades some \$4 bln _____ (to come) from completely new areas of business.
7. The authors of the project _____ (to minimize) the space for the communication system.
8. She thinks that the clients _____ (to appreciate) the idea.
9. By the end of the next year the architect _____ (to turn) an ancient building into an elegant modern house.
10. The town developers _____ (to construct) a seven-storied building here for two years.
11. The euro _____ (to get) stronger and stronger. It _____ (to be) worth as much as the pound soon.

5. Translate the sentences into English using the future verb forms.

1. Следующие 18 месяцев министерство по охране окружающей среды будет разрабатывать комплекс мер по контролю за сбросом вредных отходов.
2. Следуя классическим традициям, этот дом не будет выглядеть помпезным или как музей.
3. Они начнут строить этот комплекс через 6 месяцев.
4. С превращением недостатков в достоинства этот пол будет выглядеть потрясающе.
5. Проектировщики обсудят этот проект к концу следующей недели.
6. Дизайнер обещает, что там не будет бессмысленных предметов, перегружающих пространство.
7. Этому прибору потребуется усовершенствование.
8. Ученые завершат эксперимент к концу 2012 года.
9. Завод переведет производство всех новых машин в Китай в будущем году.

10. Ведущие компании не говорят о компьютерных преступлениях, так как опасаются, что публичность повредит их корпоративному доходу.

REVIEW

Complete the following sentences with a proper verb form in Active Voice. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. _____ you ever a report at the conference (to make)?
2. I _____ (to work) for the company for five years already but then I _____ (to decide) to change my job.
3. At present we _____ (to study) the problem of labour productivity.
4. Over the past few years the interest in the problem _____ (to increase) greatly.
5. Many aspects of the problem still _____ (to remain) unsolved.
6. The technique _____ (to make) it possible to intensify the production process.
7. The development of sanitary engineering _____ (to contribute) to the growth of cities.
8. The concentration of population in relatively small areas _____ (to make) the task of sanitary engineer more complex in early times.
9. In future the number of sky-scrapers in Hong Kong _____ (to continue) to increase due to a prolonged high-rise building boom and high demand for office and housing space in the area.
10. They _____ (to graduate) from the university by the end of June.
11. We _____ (to make) our experiments by the end of last year.
12. The printer _____ (to work) in an on-line mode for half an hour before he came.
13. Next week they _____ (to test) the new building system.
14. They _____ (to develop) a new electronic device when they received the experiment data.
15. In recent years the social security system _____ (to run) out of money to pay benefits to retired people.
16. The practice of architecture _____ (to involve) the planning, designing, and oversight of a building's construction by an architect.

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17. I _____ (to compile) the programme by tomorrow.

18. When _____ (to come) into the room, my colleague _____ (to compile) a programme.

19. Currently Public Health Service _____ (to conduct) research into the health effects of minute concentrations of various contaminants and _____ (to establish) water quality standards for public water supplies.

20. The first municipal sanitary improvement both in England and elsewhere _____ (to be) the construction of water supplies.

21. Road traffic safety _____ (to deal) exclusively with road traffic crashes.

22. The development of water supplies _____ (to play) a large part in the early use of plumbing system.

PART II

ENGLISH TENSES. PASSIVE VOICE.

Unit I

Present Forms.

Grammar Reference

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect
Am, is, are + V3 (-ed)	am, is, are+being + V3 (-ed)	have, has + been+V3 (-ed)
Регулярное косвенное действие.	Длительное косвенное действие в момент речи.	Результат косвенного действия к моменту речи.
The problem of building materials insulation is investigated by most researchers.	The research project is being discussed at the moment.	The report has already been done.

1. Look through the text and find the sentences with present passive verb forms using the table above. Translate these sentences into Russian.

2. Read the text and translate it with a dictionary.

Notes:

Laissez-faire – the principle that the government should allow the economy of private businesses to develop without any state control or influence.

Market and Planned Economies

A market economy is an economy based on the power of labour division in which the prices of goods and services are determined in a free price system set by supply and demand. This is often contrasted with a planned economy, in which a central government can distribute services using a fixed price system. Market economies are also contrasted with mixed economy where the price system is not entirely free but under some government control or heavily regulated, which is sometimes combined with state-led economic planning that is not extensive enough to constitute a planned economy.

In the real world, market economies are not being used in a pure form, as societies and governments regulate them to varying

degrees rather than allow self-regulation by market forces. The term *free-market economy* is sometimes used synonymously with market economy, but it was pointed out by Ludwig Erhard, this does not preclude an economy from having social attributes opposed to a *laissez-faire system*.

Different perspectives exist as to how strong a role the government should have in both guiding the market economy and addressing the inequalities the market produces. For example, there is no universal agreement on issues such as central banking and welfare.

The term *market economy* is not identical to capitalism where a corporation hires workers as a labour commodity to produce material wealth and boost shareholder profits. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as China, Yugoslavia, and even Cuba to a very limited extent.

Planned Economy (or command economy) is an economic system which the state directs the economy. It is an economic system in which the central government controls industry so that it makes major decisions regarding the production and distribution of goods and services. Its most extensive form is referred to as command economy, or centrally planned economy.

In such economies, central economic planning by the state or government controls all major sectors of the economy and formulates all decisions about the use of resources and the distribution of output. Planners decide what should be produced and direct lower-level enterprises to produce those goods in accordance with national and social objectives. A planned economy may consist of state-owned enterprises, private enterprises directed by the state, or a combination of both.

In the early 1980s and 1990s, many governments presiding over planned economies began deregulating and moving toward market-based economies by allowing the private sector to make the pricing, production and distribution decisions.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text above.

1. Food production is still increasing faster than _____.
2. The nation's fuel _____ will not last forever.
3. There will be tax increases on a wide range of _____ and services.
4. Our only concern is the children's _____.
5. _____ are people who own shares in a company or business.

6. Our daily _____ is usually around \$500.

4. Complete the following sentences with the correct present passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A claim _____ (to report) by the policyholder.
2. If the claim is suspicious, the policyholder _____ (to inform) and live telephone interview _____ (to arrange).
3. At the moment your claim _____ (to consider) and a decision will be taken shortly.
4. Since then, they _____ (to restructure) the company into five departments.
5. Currently a new head office for 2000 staff _____ (to build).
6. The experiment just _____ (to complete).
7. The computer's basic units _____ (to test) just now.
8. _____ the programme _____ (to load) at the moment?
9. The new department _____ (to open) yet.
10. Complex calculations _____ (to carry) out with the help of the computer now.
11. These digits _____ easily (to multiply).

5. Translate the sentences into English using the present passive verb forms.

1. Самое серьезное загрязнение среды осуществляют крупные промышленники.
2. Пособие по безработице выплачивается тем, кого увольняют.
3. Эта авиалиния находится в собственности консорциума США.
4. Все виды деятельности человека сопровождаются с какой-то долей риска.
5. Важный эксперимент проводится сейчас в нашей лаборатории.
6. Многие новые устройства ввода информации уже широко внедрены в практику учебного процесса.
7. Сегодня много говорят об инновационных технологиях.
8. Такие виды товаров приобретаются у поставщиков.
9. Цены на рыночные товары зависят от спроса и предложения.
10. Ввиду нехватки кадров, планы на строительство не были осуществлены.

Unit II

Past Forms. Passive.

Grammar Reference

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect
Was, were + V3 (-ed) Косвенное действие как факт в прошлом.	Was, were+being + V3 (-ed) длительное косвенное действие в определенный момент в прошлом.	had + been+V3 (-ed) результат косвенного действия к моменту в прошлом.
The problem of building materials insulation was investigated by most researchers last century.	The research project was being discussed at the conference.	The report had been done by the end of last month.

Future Forms. Passive.

Future Simple	Future Perfect
Will be + V3 (-ed) Косвенное действие как факт в будущем.	Will have been+V3 (-ed) Результат косвенного действия к моменту в будущем.
The problem of building materials insulation will be investigated by most researchers soon.	The report will have been done by the end of the month.

1. Look through the text and find the sentences with past and future passive verb forms using the tables above. Translate these sentences into Russian.

2. Read the text and translate it with a dictionary.

Notes:

Coercive – using threats or orders to make someone do something they do not want to do.

Laissez-Faire

According to historical legend, the phrase stems from a meeting in about 1680 between the powerful French finance minister [Jean-Baptiste Colbert](#) and a group of French businessmen led by a certain M. Le Gendre. When the eager [mercantilist](#) minister asked how the French state could be of service to the merchants and help promote their commerce, Le Gendre replied simply "*Laissez-nous faire*" ("Leave us be", lit. "Let us do"). [Adam Smith](#) first used the metaphor of an "[invisible hand](#)" in his book [The Theory of Moral Sentiments](#) to describe the unintentional effects of economic self organization from economic self interest. Some have characterized this metaphor as one for *laissez-faire*, but Smith never actually used the term himself.

Laissez-faire is synonymous with what was referred to as strict capitalist free market economy during the early and mid-19th century as an ideal to achieve. It was generally understood that the necessary components for the functioning of an idealized free market included the complete absence of government regulation, subsidies, artificial price pressures and government-granted monopolies (usually classified as coercive monopoly by free market advocates) and no taxes or tariffs other than what was necessary for the government to provide protection from coercion and theft and maintaining peace, and property rights.

Economic freedom was stated to be a necessary condition for the creation and sustainability of civil and political freedoms. Scientists believe that these economic freedom will be achieved only in a market-oriented economy, specifically a free market economy. They also suppose that sufficient economic freedom will be realized in economies with functioning markets through price mechanisms and private property rights. The more economic freedom available the more civil and political freedoms will be enjoyed by a society.

The Wall Street Journal state that there is a relationship between economic freedom and political and civil freedoms to the extent claimed by the German Economist Friedrich von Hayek. It is believed that those countries which restrict economic freedom ultimately restrict civil and political freedoms.

Generally market economies are bottom-up in decision-making as consumers convey information to producers through prices paid in market transactions. All states today have some form of control over the market that removes the free and unrestricted direction of resources from consumers and prices such as tariffs and corporate subsidies. Milton Friedman and many other microeconomists believe that these forms of intervention provide incentives for resources to be misused and wasted, producing products society may not value as

much as a product that is valued as a result of these restrictions.

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct past and future passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. When he was in charge of the project he _____ often (to ask) to report at the meetings.
2. Many books on history of architecture _____ (to translate) into Russian by the end of the last year.
3. The article _____ (to publish) in the journal "Construction Engineering" by next May.
4. The results of the experiment _____ (to check up) carefully the whole day yesterday.
5. The latest electronic memory device _____ (to speak) much about soon.
6. The experiment _____ (to carry) out when the delegation arrived.
7. The postgraduate students _____ (to offer) new themes for their research.
8. The house never _____ (to live) in before last year.
9. The research findings _____ (to put) into practice.
10. The patent for this device _____ (to register) before they applied for.
11. The development of water supplies _____ (to follow) with a greater use of plumbing system.

4. Translate the sentences into English using present passive verb forms.

1. Тоннель под проливом Ла Манш прокладывали в течение нескольких лет.
2. Особое внимание уделили искусству паркета, сочетающего различные породы дерева.
3. Будет этот проект рассмотрен на следующей неделе?
4. Идея этой конструкции впервые пришла сто лет назад.
5. Как только обеспечено финансирование, исследование началось.
6. Это предложение будет рассмотрено позднее.
7. Разнообразные виды кранов были использованы при строительстве небоскреба.
8. К тому времени эти услуги были полностью оплачены.
9. Эти системы создавались на протяжении многих лет.
10. Увольнения будут продолжаться до тех пор, пока не будут сокращены рабочие места.

REVIEW

Complete the following sentences with a proper verb form in the Passive Voice. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. This skyscraper _____ (to neighbour) by the 18th century church.
2. A brick as a building material _____ (to use) since the earliest times.
3. New methods in the design and construction of skyscrapers _____ (to relate) closely to the development of computers.
4. After the building site _____ (to clear, to level and to drain) of water, excavation (digging) begins.
5. Currently the USA _____ (to press) to take a great responsibility for free trade and international development assistance.
6. Many types of building sections _____ (to prefabricate) by the time the excavation works are completed.
7. The discovery _____ (to succeed) by many others.
8. Three quarters of all international investment _____ (to make) by just four countries – the USA, The UK, Germany, Japan.
9. Computers increasingly _____ (to use) to solve the complex mathematical problems involved in such construction projects.
10. I think this proposal _____ (to object) to.
11. Tunnels _____ (to dig) in various types of materials from soft clay to hard rock.
12. Architectural design _____ (to drive) by the creative manipulation of mass, space, volume, texture, light, shadow materials, programme and pragmatic elements.
13. Historical civilizations _____ (to know) through their architectural achievements.
14. Environmental engineers _____ (to engage) in pollution reduction, green engineering and industrial ecology.
15. Sorry for the delay, your insurance claim _____ (to deal) with as soon as possible.
16. The terms of insurance policies _____ (to change) by some insurance companies.
17. Each year over 300 homes _____ (to destroy) by hurricanes.
18. Your insurance claim _____ (to process) at the moment.
19. The medieval city _____ (to design) for pedestrians.
20. Certain urban lay-outs which _____ (to repeat) automatically _____ (still to look upon) as standard forms.

CONSOLIDATION

1. Complete the following sentences with a proper verb form in the Active or Passive Voice. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. After the survey _____ (to be) complete a forecast of future development _____ (to make) in the form of a map.

2. Until recent years town plans _____ always (to make) as inflexible patterns, but history _____ (to show) that a plan of this description breaks down in time.

3. Most town planners _____ (to accept) the traditional town pattern.

4. The plan _____ continually (to adapt) since it is never a complete thing.

5. The town _____ (to change) greatly since I _____ (to see) it last.

6. Before a plan _____ (to design) it is necessary to find out about the existing environment since a plan _____ (to absorb) or _____ (to modify) it.

7. Since the master plan _____ (to take) into consideration the existing topography, it _____ (to indicate) the areas for rest.

8. The pattern of the town _____ (to define) by the masterplan.

9. The ancient Egyptians _____ (to discover) how to cut stone for building purposes.

10. During the last hundred years many new methods of building _____ (to discover).

11. Currently the present-day municipal engineers and city planning authorities _____ (to deal) with the two-dimensional plan.

12. For the decades architects _____ (to design) monuments dedicated to the memory of important events and people.

13. The beauty of a city or town _____ largely (to determine) by the quality of its architecture.

14. As soon as the agreement _____ (to sign), the architect _____ (to design) a building for a client and _____ (to consider) the client's wishes and needs.

15. Architecture _____ (to date) from prehistoric times and _____ (to found) in almost all societies.

16. The construction of the homes and buildings _____ (to be) a major industry ever since early human beings first _____ (to make) huts of sticks, mud, or rocks.

17. For the last ten years in some regions town developers

_____ (to construct) buildings to withstand storms and earthquake shocks.

18. Most skyscrapers _____ (to support) by rock foundations.

19. The slabs _____ (to form) with concrete at ground level before they _____ (to lift) into place using hydraulic jacks.

20. Since the eruption _____ (to break), all the villages on the slopes of the volcano _____ (to evacuate).

21. I _____ (to attend) a committee meeting since 1986, so I _____ (not to want) to miss the one today.

22. We _____ (to pay) \$200 on food this month already.

23. Just as I _____ (to leave) the building, the fire alarm _____ (to go off).

24. The plane _____ (to travel) at twice the speed of sound when it _____ (to pass) overhead.

25. At 5 pm tomorrow professor White _____ (to give) his first presentation at the conference.

26. By the time the software _____ (to go) on sale, the company _____ (to spend) \$5 mln on developing the software.

2. Complete the following text with a proper verb form in the Active or Passive Voice. Use the verbs in brackets.

Arabia's Field of Dreams

One of the most successful business ventures in a small city-state that learnt lessons from Singapore and Hong Kong.

A tropical sun 1 sets (to set) behind the palm trees and white sand of Jumeirah beach. Here, machines 2 _____ (to build) houses on one of the world's largest man-made islands, designed in the shape of a palm tree. England's soccer stars, led by David Beckham, 3 _____ (to be) among the early buyers when the 2,000 villas 4 _____ (to sell) out in a week.

Dubai 5 _____ (to expect) its oil reserves to run out in a about ten years. But the city-state 6 _____ (to use) its oil income to invest in a different sort of future, replacing oil with people.

Today Dubai 7 _____ (to have) 272 hotels with 30,000 rooms and almost 5 million foreign visitors a year. In the desert, Dubailand 8 _____ (to build) – a \$19-billion theme park twice the size of Disneyland in Florida.

The city-state 9 _____ (to build) huge tax-free shopping malls and 10 _____ (to launch) sporting events, such as the Desert classic golf tournament and the Dubai World Cup horse race, and so it 11 _____ (to become) a holiday destination, offering attractions

such as desert safaris and boat cruises.

Dubai's easy-going style 12 _____ (to make) it a positive place to live and work.

In Dubai's free-trade zones, no local partner is required. These zones 13 _____ (to attract) the service sector, by setting up developments for multi-national companies specializing in similar activities. For example, Internet City 14 _____ (to house) regional offices of Microsoft, Siemens and IBM. There 15 _____ (to be) plans for a Knowledge Village, which 16 _____ (to attract) foreign colleges.

Dubai 17 _____ (to intend) to establish itself as the leading capital market for its region. The Dubai International Finance Centre 18 _____ (to take) shape, and the world's leading investment banks 19 _____ (to wait) to move in. The new city of skyscrapers 20 _____ (to include) Burj Dubai, an office block that 21 _____ (to be) the tallest building in the world when completed in a few years.

If it 22 _____ (to succeed), by the end of the decade Dubai 23 _____ (not only to become) a tourist resort but an important business centre.

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