



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Лингвистика и иностранные языки»

**Методические указания
и контрольные задания
по дисциплине**

«Иностранный язык»

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Ростов-на-Дону, 2018

Аннотация

Практикум предназначен для студентов заочной формы обучения по направлениям 23.03.01 «Технология транспортных процессов», 23.03.03, 23.03.03S «Эксплуатация транспортно-технологических машин и комплексов», 37.03.01 «Психология», 39.03.02, 39.03.02S «Социальная работа», 46.03.02, 46.03.02S «Документоведение и архивоведение», 49.03.01, 49.03.01S «Физическая культура», 11.03.01, 11.03.01S «Радиотехника», 11.03.02, 11.03.02 S «Инфокоммуникационные технологии и системы связи», 13.03.02, 13.03.02S «Электроэнергетика и электротехника», 15.03.05, 15.03.05S «Конструкторско-технологическое обеспечение машиностроительных производств», 16.03.03 «Холодильная, криогенная техника в системе жизнеобеспечения»

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ОБЩИЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ 2-Х КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Памятка студенту
Контрольные работы предназначены для студентов заочной формы обучения по направлениям:

09.03.02 - Информационные системы и технологии
15.03.02 - Технологические машины и оборудование
15.03.04 - Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Контрольное задание предлагается в четырех вариантах. Номер варианта определяется по последней цифре номера зачетной книжки студента:

- 1, 2, 3 – 1-й вариант;
- 4, 5, 6 – 2-й вариант;
- 7, 8 – 3-й вариант;
- 9, 0 – 4-й вариант.

Контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради необходимо указать следующие данные: факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, дату, номер контрольного задания и вариант.

Первую страницу необходимо оставить чистой для замечаний и рецензии преподавателя.

Все предлагаемые к выполнению задания (включая текст заданий на английском языке) переписываются на левой стороне разворота тетради, а выполняются на правой.

Контрольные работы должны быть написаны четким подчерком, для замечаний преподавателя следует оставить поля.

Контрольные работы, выполненные не полностью или не отвечающие вышеприведенным требованиям, не проверяются и не засчитываются.

Проверенные контрольные работы должны быть переработаны студентом (та часть, где содержатся ошибки и неточности перевода или неправильное выполнение заданий) в соответствии с замечаниями и методическими указаниями преподавателя. В той же тетради следует выполнить «Работу над ошибками», представив ее на защите контрольных работ. Четыре варианта контроль-

ных работ имеют одинаковую структуру. Все задания должны быть выполнены в письменной форме.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1.

Вариант I

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the origin of its name?
2. Why is there so little pollution?
3. What living creatures are there in the seas around?
4. Why is the area special from a scientific point of view?
5. What do these people think of the rest of the world?

Antarctica

1. Antarctica is the fifth largest of the earth's seven continents. During the winter it doubles in size because of the large amount of sea ice that forms at its edges. The names Arctic and Antarctica come from *arktos* – Greek for 'bear'. This refers to the constellation 'The Great Bear', which can always be seen in the north.

2. Antarctica is more than 95% covered in ice, and it contains about 90% of the world's fresh water. Because of its thick ice cover, it is the highest of all continents. The snow and ice of Antarctica are the purest in the world. The general isolation from the remainder of the world has allowed it to avoid the industrial pollution that is common to the other continents.

3. Antarctica is the coldest continent. The lowest temperature ever recorded anywhere on earth, -88.3°C, was in 1960, at the Soviet Union's Vostok Station.

4. Antarctica can be classified as a true desert, as the equivalent of just 7cm of water falls annually. It hasn't rained at the South Pole since the end of the Pleistocene era, 1,000,000 years ago. The interior has almost continuous daylight during the summer and continuous darkness during the winter.

5. It has only two species of flowering plants, and virtually no flying insects. The surrounding ocean, however, abounds in living creatures. Large numbers of whales feed on the rich marine life. Seals and birds live and breed, but the most prominent inhabitant of the

Antarctic is the penguin, of which there are over twelve million.

6. Today, around a thousand people call Antarctica home for several years at a time. Braving winds that freeze the flesh, the constant threat of snow blindness, and the intense, unremitting cold, they are there for the extraordinary scientific treasures that await discovery. The ice retains ancient atmospheric samples and meteorites; the skies offer a direct line to space. This is the one place still untouched by man, that is a barometer for the potentially ruinous impact our species is having on the planet.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4, 6 .

3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a wolf. 4. That is a cartoon. 5. This is a star. 6. This child's foot is sore. 7. That girl is my niece. 8. There is no piano in the (bush). 9. These (potato) weigh five (kilo). 10. Put this knife on that table.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими объективными местоимениями.

1. They seem to be good guys. What do you have against ...? 2. This information is top secret. So, naturally, everybody is interested in 3. John! Where are you? I can't see 4. Our friends are taking a serious exam tomorrow. We wish ... luck. 5. My mum loves my brother and me. She loves

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями.

1. There were a lot of people coming back from ... work. 2. Every season is beautiful in ... own way. 3. He was very happy because we invited him to stay with us in ... house. 4. May I introduce to you one of ... colleagues? 5. My husband never wears ... glasses. 6. How about riding with us in ... new car?

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. He always looks through his papers ... the taxi. 2. The train

arrives ... London at 10.37. 3. I began writing my composition ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight. 4. Did you see him ... the swimming pool yesterday? 5. I have been working here ...1990. 6. He got this information ... the Internet. 7. I didn't see you ... party ... Saturday. 8. Meet me ...the bus stop ... the end of Regent Street. 9. When we were ... the south we stayed ... a small hotel ... the coast.10. The exhibition ... the Museum of Modern Art finished ... Saturday.

7. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Hard beds are (healthy) than soft ones. 2. This is his (good) novel. The other novels are much (bad) than this one. 3. He did very badly in the exam – (bad) than expected. 4. That's (exciting) story I've ever heard. 5. (great) national day in our country is Victory Day. 6. Tokyo is Japan's (large) city. 7. Russia is ... (large) and ... (rich) in minerals country.

8. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You ... consult the dictionary to translate this word. 2. You will ... speak English better if you communicate with Englishmen more often. 3. ... you help me with my homework? 4. Do you ... clean the house every day or every week? 5. Where have you been, ... I ask? 6. You ... stop smoking! If you don't, you're going to have serious problems with your lungs some day. 7. You ... speak to your mother like that. 8. I don't feel well today. ... I leave a bit earlier? 9. ... you travel abroad in your job? 10. There's nothing I ... do about it.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Carol and I are old friends. I (to know) her since we studied in high school together. 2. Is it true that you (to try) to find me all day long? 3. People (to run) towards the exit, when I saw him there among the crowd. 4. Jim (to crash) into another car because he had not noticed the red traffic light.5. Don't make so much noise. I (try) to work. 6. It was dark and cold. At one moment he thought that he (to lose) his way.

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Где Мери? — Она в библиотеке, она готовится к тесту. Она уже работает три часа. 2. Он любит школьные каникулы, особенно летние. 3. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 4. Что делает твой брат? — Он работает в институте. 5. Когда он пришел домой, мы уже ушли в кино.

Вариант II**1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Why must body cells have just the right amount of salt?
2. Can too little salt be dangerous for our body? Why?
3. When and why was salt used as money?
4. Where is salt taken from nowadays?
5. What are the ways of using salt in the modern world?

You can't live without it

1. It is in our bodies. It is in living things around us. It is used in some church services and in social customs. We have superstitions and sayings about it. It has thousands of uses in the world today. One of these is to flavour the egg you have for breakfast. Can you guess what it is? Common table salt.

2. Salt is necessary for the life and health of people, plants and animals. Blood, sweat and tears are all salt. Body cells must have just the right amount of salt to function properly. Too much salt can be dangerous for your heart and blood vessels. But if you work or play hard enough to respire heavily, you must replace the salt lost from your system or you could suffer from heat exhaustion.

3. Salt is made up of two elements, sodium and chlorine, its chemical name is "sodium chloride". Ordinarily these two work together in proper balance in the body.

4. Today we take salt for granted, but many years ago salt was scarce, it was used as money. African traders exchanged it for twice its weight in gold. The soldiers in Julius Caesar's army received common salt, called *solarium*, as part of their pay. From this came the

word *salary*.

5. From the earliest times, salt has been a symbol of lasting friendship and honor. When the Arabs say, "There is salt between us," they mean, "We have eaten together and are friends."

6. When salt was scarce, it was considered bad luck to spill any of it. Many people still believe this. To prevent bad luck, they say, you must take a pinch of the spilled salt between the thumb and first finger of your right hand and throw it over left shoulder.

7. Today, almost 40 000 000 tons of salt are produced in the United States alone, taken from mines, wells, and the sea. Some salt deposits are thousands of years. In Poland, 900 feet underground, miners have cut out whole rooms and have carved statues out of pure salt crystals. In another old mine in Columbia, 345 feet down, there is an excavation large enough to hold 10 000 people.

8. Only a small amount of all the salt produced seasons our food. The rest of it is used in other ways – to preserve food, to cool refrigerated railroad cars, to cure animal hides, to melt winter snow and ice. Chemical compounds made from table salt are also used in manufactured things like glass, soap, paper, and rayon, in heat-treating, smelting, and refining metals, and in water-softening. Common table salt is necessary in many ways we take for granted – our very lives depend upon it.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 4, 6, 8 .

3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a boy. 2. This is a baby. 3. That is a plate. 4. That is a flower. 5. That is a bookshelf. 6. That woman is my sister. 7. That goose is big. 8. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural (phenomenon). 9. What do you need these (box) for? 10. This strawberry is still green.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими объективными местоимениями.

1. She's my friend. I really enjoy being with 2. You had to give this piece of cake to him but you were greedy and ate ... alone. 3. This law was taken by ... but they themselves ignore it. 4. I didn't know who was guilty, but something whispered to ... that it was him. 5. My pupils are so noisy, that I have to keep an eye on

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями.

1. They would like a house of ... own. 2. She took out ... purse and gave it to me. 3. Do you think that most people are happy in ... jobs? 4. I often see that man but I don't know ... name. 5. Oxford is famous for ... University. 6. Jack always helps ... wife to look after ... children.

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. English people read newspapers everywhere, even on ... the bus. 2. ... the twenty-fifth of December people celebrate Christmas. 3. They returned from the wood ... sunset. 4. It's the fifteenth ... March. 5. I'm just going out to do some shopping. I'll be back ... half an hour. 6. Our car has broken down ... the Princes Highway. 7. It can be dangerous when children play ... the street. 8. There is a public telephone ... the corner of the street. 9. I haven't seen Kate for some time. I last saw her ... Dave's wedding. 10. Tom is ill. He wasn't ... work today. He was ... home ... bed.

7. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. When I passed my driving test, it was (happy) day of my life. 2. Lying down in bed is (comfortable) than sitting on a hard chair. 3. I could hardly keep awake – it was (boring) film I've ever seen. 4. Jane is (young) of the three sisters. 5. It is ... (easy) to swim in the sea than in the river. 6. Kilimanjaro is (high) mountain of Africa. 7. Many people fill (bad) than usually when the weather changes.

8. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The passengers ... come in time not to miss the plane. 2. ... you read people's thoughts? 3. You ... not cross the street when the light is red. 4. You ... not tell him about it. It's a secret. 5. You ... not give the child everything he wants. 6. That ... be true! It's absolutely impossible. 7. Nurses ... know how to give people injections. 8. I'm

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afraid I ... come to the party on Friday. 9. You ... not wear your seat-belt during the whole of the flight. 10. You ... not talk during the test.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. I (not to see) Mario for some time since he left Milan a few years ago. 2. The professor speaks foreign languages. Right now he (to speak) Dutch. 3. In 1912 the Titanic (to hit) an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it (to sink) four hours later. 4. Robert didn't answer the phone when Mary called. He (to take) a shower and (not to hear) the phone ring. 5. Team work (to mean) working well with others. 6. It was my first flight. I (to fly) before.

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Когда я проснулся, мама уже встала и готовила чай. 2. Я ишу тебя весь вечер. 3. Они живут в этом доме уже пять лет. 4. Концерт еще не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы. 5. Вечером он посещает курсы английского языка.

Вариант III

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the origin of cowboys?
2. How many cowboys are still working?
3. What is cowboys' life like?
4. Why did Pat Crisswell give up his job and leave for Texas?
5. Why do the brothers prefer the traditional cowboy culture?

Cowboys

1. Cowboys have always had a romantic image. When people first watched Hollywood films, being a cowboy wasn't a job. It was a life of adventure, freedom, horses. It was a classic symbol of the United States of America. In reality, the real American cowboys have lived and worked here in the west and south-west of the United States for over three centuries, long before Hollywood. The adventure

and romance have disappeared but the hard work and long hours are the same as they've always been.

2. No one knows how many cowboys are still working. Maybe between ten and fifty thousand. It's also difficult to define a twenty-first century cowboy. Surely it can't be the big cattle owners who do business with a seventy-billion dollar beef industry? These modern ranches use the latest technology and employ accountants. But even some of the old traditional cattle ranches make more money nowadays by offering holidays to tourists; people come and stay for a holiday and live the cowboy's life (or a Hollywood version of it).

3. But even with technology and Hollywood romance, real cowboys still do the same job they have done for years. The cattle still need to walk across huge plains and eat grass many miles from the ranch. And so cowboys ride on horses to bring them home. Cowboys work in the middle of nowhere, in a place where you can't make a phone call because mobile phones don't work. Like the cowboys of the past, twenty-first century cowboys still get up early on freezing cold mornings and make breakfast over an open fire. There is no Monday to Friday, weekends off or paid holidays.

4. So why do men – because it is usually men – choose this life? Pat Crisswell had a good job with the government. He made good money but he didn't like the city. He wanted to do something different. So one day, he gave up his job and moved to a ranch in Texas, earning much less as a cowboy. He remembers his work colleagues in the city on the day he left. They all thought Pat was crazy. But he wanted job satisfaction more than money.

5. Two brothers – Tyrel and Blaine Tucker – have lived on ranches and worked with cows since they were children. Their mother had a ranch in Wyoming. Last winter, they looked after 2,300 cows. Every day from December until April, they rode across nearly 100,000 acres of land with only the cattle, the horses, and each other for company. Eighteen-year-old Tyrel Tucker says, 'It was fun. You get to be by yourself.'

6. Blaine has a large moustache and Tyrel is growing his. They wear traditional cowboy clothes with the famous hat and boots. You could do the same job in a baseball cap and a truck but Tyrel and Blaine prefer the traditional cowboy culture: 'It's a real life about you, your horse and the open country.'

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 3, 5 .

3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множе-

ственное число.

1. Is this a sofa? 2. That isn't a goose. 3. This mouse is white. 4. Is this a man? 5. Is that a ball? 6. This isn't a mouse. 7. That is not a queen. 8. The leaf has fallen to the ground. 9. If you need your (eye) testing or need new (glass) make an appointment to see an optician. 10. We met a lady, a gentleman, a boy, and a girl in the street.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими объективными местоимениями.

1. These knives are very sharp. Be careful with 2. The thief came into the house but nobody noticed 3. We got lost. We need someone to help 4. Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to 5. Her boyfriend gave ... flowers for Valentine's day.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями.

1. What city is famous for ... fogs? 2. Do ... husband's parents like ... daughter-in-law? 3. What colour is the car? – It is quite far, I can't see ... colour. 4. We should always remember ... heroes. 5. He cut ... finger this evening. 6. They have two children but I don't remember ... names.

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. He was already ...the train when I arrived. 2. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 3. Tom doesn't see his parents very often – usually only ... the New Year and sometimes ... the summer for a few days.4. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country. 5. The ministers are meeting tomorrow ... Downing Street.6. Who is this boy...that photo? 7. I don't know where my umbrella is. Perhaps I left it ... the chair. 8. We arrived at the airport ... time.9. His signature was ... back of this photo.10. Meet me ... entrance to the supermarket ... Oxford Street.

7. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. This is (bad) restaurant in town; I'll never come here again.

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2. This cartoon is (funny) than that one. 3. This is (tasty) meal I've ever eaten. 4. Children nowadays seem to be much (noisy) than they used to be. 5. These people are ... (nice) and ... (polite) than those. 6. Concord was ... (fast) plane in the world. 7. Eight o'clock is (convenient) than ten o'clock for me.

8. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Weather in England ... very quickly. 2. Don't go to the wood alone: you ... lose your way. 3. She ... stop eating much and she ... lose weight. 4. Mike is a teacher. He ... teach different kinds of students. 5. You look tired. You ... go to bed now. 6. ... you help me with this task? 7. It's raining. You ... take an umbrella. 8. "Oh, Auntie," he answered, "you ... not talk like that." 9. You ... use my dictionary as long as you like. 10. I think Patrick ... be more polite to his sister!

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Kate has sent me two letters; neither of which (to arrive). 2. Why you (not to hurry)? I (to wait) for you. 3. While the gentlemen (to discuss) the recent events, the ladies (to talk) about the weather. 4. Margaret didn't wear her shoes; she was barefoot. She (to step) on a piece of broken glass and (to cut) her foot. 5. More than 25 countries (to use) dollars as their currency – including Canada and New Zealand. 6. Before I went to bed I decided to check the front door. I was sure my sister (to lock) it. And I was right!

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Стив всегда приходит на работу вовремя. 2. Я только что была у зубного врача и чувствую себя намного лучше. 3. Я принял душ, позвонил своей маме и лег спать. 4. Еще идет дождь? Дождь льет с вчерашнего утра. 5. Мы ее давно не видели.

Вариант IV

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What does Ellie think is a good thing to do in June?
2. Where did she start shopping?
3. How did Ellie feel about the Champs-Élysées?
4. Where did Ellie find the flea markets?
5. Why didn't she start shopping early in the mornings?

The best shopping cities

1. Which are the best cities to shop in? Writer, Ellie Clare, has been to five cities around the world to find out. This week, she writes about Paris.

2. I went to Paris in June. It's a lovely city for sightseeing at that time of year, but it's also a great place to find high-quality fashion. I started in the boutiques and visited all the top names, including Cartier, Chanel, Christian Dior, and Yves Saint Laurent. I've never seen such beautiful things, but they are, of course, expensive.

I bought some perfume and moved on to the huge department stores of Paris. Two of the most famous are Printemps and Galeries Lafayette and they are definitely good places to visit. One place I found disappointing was The Champs-Élysées. In the old days, it was a great place for fashion, but now there are too many fast-food restaurants, banks, airline offices, shopping centres, and cinemas aimed at tourists.

Don't waste your time there!

3. After the shops, I tried the markets. One of the most famous places to find treasures in Paris is the flea market. There are three main flea markets and they are situated around the old gates of the city. I spent hours walking around these fascinating places and while I was there, I discovered the meaning of the name flea market. Hundreds of years ago, the royal family gave away their old clothes, but they were full of little insects – fleas, of course! One stall holder told me that the best time to find treasures at the market is before the crowds arrive, usually between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.

4. But that was a bit early for me. I was enjoying Paris night life too much! There are also open-air markets all around the city where you can buy flowers, clothes, pets, food, and many other things. And if you want to buy a book, visit the rows of bookstalls along the River Seine. You can find some great bargains there, or you can spend

hours just looking.

5. If you want to buy half of Paris or if you just want to walk around and look, you'll love the experience. Paris is a great place to shop!

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4, 6.

3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. Is that a plane? 2. That woman is my cousin. 3. This man is an engineer. 4. This man is a doctor. 5. That is not a king. 6. This child is my son. 7. This isn't a mountain. 8. Those were the happiest days of our (life). 9. Our two (baby) are crying all the time. 10. In the farmyard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow, and a goose.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими объективными местоимениями.

1. Sam and Rick are reliable men; you can trust 2. If the news is bad, I don't want hear ... right now. 3. I didn't see ____ for ages! I hope he became a brave one. 4. In what direction do you usually hitch-hike? – Western Europe. Join 5. What's the matter with ...? You look bad.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями.

1. The cat is eating ... food with pleasure. 2. Our neighbours are still arguing how they should spend ... holiday. 3. ... favourite sport is tennis. She plays a lot in summer. 4. He sent the invitation to John and ... sister. 5. I love Croatia with ... crystal-clear sea and wonderful white sand. 6. 3. I'll try ... best.

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. I have just moved to my new flat ... 37 East Side Road. 2. We went... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 3. Lev Tolstoy liked to get up ... sunrise. 4. He was studying at university ... three years. 5. I'm just going out to do some shopping. I'll be back ... half an hour. 6. It was very cold outside, so I decided to wait for him ... the station. 7. It was a very slow train. It stopped ... every station. 8.

Brighton is ... the south coast of England. I like swimming ... the sea.
9. The bus was full. There were too many people ... it. 10. Tom is ...
work. He works ... Cambridge ... the University.

7. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. She was (boring) person at the party and I sat next to her all evening. It was awful. 2. The exam was quite difficult – (difficult) than we expected. 3. It was an awful day. It was (bad) day of my life. 4. He is obviously (interested) in sport than I am. 5. Which is ... country in the UK? 6. What is (near) way to the Don State Technical University? 7. You are (lucky) person that I know.

8. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Mary ... read English books without a dictionary. 2. Don't give the vase to the child: he ... break it. 3. She ... hear you well enough. You ... shout. 4. You ... drive carefully on a busy road. 5. Peter and Mike ... work overtime this month. 6. He ignores me. What ... I do? 7. Don't tell anybody what I said. You ... keep it secret. 8. Mind, you ... not spend all the money. 9. "... I see your passport, please?" 10. Schools ... teach children the difference between right and wrong.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Everybody was laughing merrily while Harris (to tell) them a funny story. 2. My nephew (to look) for another job these days. He wants to work at night. 3. Willy (not to hear) from his Uncle Alex since the latter immigrated to Canada. 4. Many students (to learn) a second foreign language, such as German, French. 5. As the President (to enter) the hall, all the guests (to rise) to their feet to welcome him. 6. I found the way to her house quite easily because Nora (to describe) it to me very well.

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Почему он не обедает? — Он все еще разговаривает со своим другом по телефону. 2. Когда он жил в Китае, он не ел острую еду. 3. Мы всегда собираемся вместе на рождественские праздники. 4. Они играли в футбол на площадке, когда начался дождь. 5. Он не делал ничего особенного вчера в 8 часов.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How did Milton and Hetty become so wealthy?
2. What was the meanest thing Hetty did?
3. Why did Milton like making a lot of money?
4. Who had the happier life? Milton or Hetty?

1. Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.

2. The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or fireman injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in the fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. "The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help."

3. Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$ 150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of poverty of his early years. His family were poor but kindhearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't ever give a parking ticket.

4. Henrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoilt, only child. She

was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspaper and she opened her own bank account.

5. Her father died when she was 21 and inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called "The Witch of Wall Street". At 33 she married Edward Green, a multimillionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

6. Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits), which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

7. When she died in 1916 she left her children \$ 100 million (worth \$ 9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 3, 6.

3. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be, to have.

1. That pen ... black. 2. ... this book good? 3. There ... three cups on the table. 4. There ... a desk, a sofa, a wardrobe and two armchairs in my room. 5. We usually ... got much work to do. 6. Jane ... got a lot of children.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. Please, take that thick book ... the table, Kate. 2. Fred is ... home now. 3. Open your book ... page 20, please. 4. Tom is ... the blackboard. 5. Please, don't go ... there. 6. Whose exercise- books are ... the table? 7. Please, go ... the desk, Nick, and sit 8. Where is Jack? – He is over there. He`s looking ... the statue. 9. Mary, write

the new words ... the blackboard, please. 10. The chairs are ... the table.

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Your room is (cold) than mine. 2. Their flat is (expensive) than ours. 3. His article is (good) in our class. 4. English grammar is (easy) than Russian grammar. 5. Peter is (tall) boy in our class. 6. Which of you is (short)? 7. Are the streets in Moscow (clean) now than they were a few years ago?

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Nina is ill. She ... stay in bed. 2. Drivers ... stop when they see the red light. 3. Betty asked: "... I open the window?" 4. Mary is free tonight. She ... go to the disco. 5. You ... read the text again. 6. Who ... translate this sentence? 7. You ... go to Moscow by train or by plane. 8. Don't wait for him. He ... be late. 9. My mother is out. I ... to stay at home with my little brother. 10. He ... to see us tomorrow.

7. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. The students were in the Russian Museum.
2. I am still working at my report.
3. I have known him for three years.
4. Last summer we lived in the country.
5. He writes letters every day.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. When morning came, the storm already (to stop), but the snow still (to fall). 2. Yesterday by eight o'clock he (to finish) all his homework. 3. When I (to come) to his place at nine, he (to read). 4. I (to wait) for permission to go abroad for already three weeks, but I (not to receive) the visa yet. 5. Everybody (to be) at the door of the museum, but my friend (not yet to come).

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. I get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven. 2. ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock or half past nine. 3. But last Sunday I slept very long and got up only ... noon. 4. He was an excellent pupil, and the teacher never complained ... him. 5. The school year begins ... the first of September. 6. I like to go to the park ... autumn.

10. Переведите на английский язык.

- a. в пять часов
- b. в воскресенье
- c. на этой неделе
- d. весной
- e. с 1998 года
- f. через час

11. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Я сижу в парке на скамейке и кормлю птиц. 2. Если её не будет завтра дома, оставьте ей записку. 3. Я уже сделал свои уроки. 4. Они играют в волейбол с трёх часов. 5. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года. 6. Мы очень рады вас видеть. Мы вас ждали целый месяц.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- 1. Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Swiat?
- 2. Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 3. What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 4. What is expensive? What isn't expensive?

- 1. A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street

in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Swiat (pronounced /novi sviət/), which means New World. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

2. It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafes, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

3. There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

4. It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

5. Nowy Swiat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

6. If you want an exquisite handmade suit, Nowy Swiat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to 1,000 pounds. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to Petit Bateau. You will pay 50 pounds for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about 90 pounds. At Desa, a famous antique shop, a desk costs 5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is 200 pounds.

7. Not everything is expensive. At the shop Pantera you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. Cepelia specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

8. If you are tired, stop at Café Blikle. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

9. It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Swiat.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1, 4, 7.

3. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be, to have.

1. This ... a nice school. 2. ... that your exercise book? 3. There ... twenty students in our group. 4. There ... a balcony in my flat. 5. Do your children often ... colds? 6. They ... their English in the morning.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предлогами по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. The door ... our room is white. 2. Peter is sitting ... the window. 3. Let`s go ... the disco. 4. May I come ...? 4. The blackboard is ... the wall ... our classroom. 5. They are looking ... him. 6. Give me a piece ... chalk, please. 7. Don`t go ... there. 8. He usually goes ... home after his classes. 9. She comes ... home always in time. 10. Could you tell me how to get ... the Trafalgar Square?

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Is Moscow (large) than London or (small)? 2. My friend is (old) than me. 3. Which is the (short) month of the year? 4. This work is (important) than that work. 5. My suitcase is (heavy) than yours. 6. This is a lovely dress, but it`s (expensive) than that one. 7. It`s (bad) day of my life.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Betty asked her father: "... I go to the concert tonight?" 2. Alec is a good student. He ... speak English well. 3. There is no ink in my pen. ... I write with a pencil. 4. You ... do what your doctor says. 5. She ... study much if she wants to pass her English exam well. 6. He ... to stay at home because his mother is ill. 7. "... I come in?" 8. You ... read the article. It`s very interesting. 9. "... I take your book". "No, you ... not. I need it." 10. I don`t remember this book. I ... to reread it.

7. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. Timothy is feeding his dog.

Иностранный язык

2. I have already been working at my report for three hours.
3. I have always wanted to go to London.
4. Last summer we went to the river every day.
5. He was writing a letter at 5 o'clock yesterday.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. We (to drink) tea when the telephone (to ring). 2. John noticed that everybody (to look) at him, and he (to feel) shy. 3. Light (to travel) more quickly than sound. 4. When I (to come) to Pete's house last Sunday, he (to read) a new book. 5. When will he come? We (to wait) for him for already half an hour.

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предлогами по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. ... Wednesday I usually have a lot of homework. 2. Lev Tolstoy liked to get up ... sunrise. 3. Our lessons are usually over ... twenty minutes to two. 4. They returned from the wood ... sunset. 5. I began writing my composition ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight. 6. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.

10. Переведите на английский язык.

- a. в полдень
- b. в марте
- c. пятого марта
- d. на прошлой неделе
- e. с весны
- f. объясните мне

11. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Мама сидит на диване в гостиной и смотрит телевизор. 2. Если он не пойдёт в библиотеку, он будет дома. 3. Мы ещё не позавтракали. 4. Моя сестра спит с пяти часов. 5. Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык. 6. Моя сестра пьёт кофе с молоком, а я всегда предпочитал чёрный кофе.

Вариант 3

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Which plant was known as white gold? Why?
2. Which plant has caused the death of many people?
3. Which of the three plants has most changed history? Why?
4. Which plant has done the greatest good? Which has done the greatest harm?

Tobacco.

1. For thousands of years tobacco was used by the American Indians with no ill-effect. In the 16th century it was brought to Europe. This early tobacco was mixed with soil and rather dirty. It was chewed or smoked in pipes only by men – women thought it smelly and disgusting.

2. It was first grown commercially in America in the 17th century on slave plantations. In the 18th century new technology refined tobacco and the first cigarettes were produced. By the 1880s huge factories were producing cigarettes which were clean and easy to smoke. Chain-smoking and inhaling became possible and by the middle of the 20th century tobacco addicts, both men and women, were dying of lung cancer in great numbers.

3. Nowadays cigarette smoking is banned in many places, especially in the USA. But until 1820 tobacco was America's main export, and still today their tobacco industry makes over 4.2 billion a year.

Sugar.

4. Sugar cane was grown in India thousands of years ago. In Roman times it was known in Europe as a great luxury, and it was rare and expensive for many centuries after that. In 1493 Columbus took a sugar plant with him to the West Indies, where it grew so well that huge plantations were started by Europeans and worked on by slaves. The slaves were shipped across the Atlantic from Africa, packed sometimes one on top of the other in chains, on a journey that took six weeks. Many died. The empty ships then carried the sugar back to Europe. So much money was made that sugar was known as "white gold".

5. Sugar is use to sweeten food and make sweets and chocolate. It is addictive but unnecessary. By the 16th century the English

were the greatest sugar-eaters in history. Elizabeth I lost all her teeth because she ate so much of it.

Cotton.

6. Cotton has been grown for over five thousand years in places as far apart as Mexico, China, Egypt, and India. It was first planted in America in 1607. Before 1800 cotton was a great luxury, more expensive than silk, because so many workers were needed to pick it. However, a huge increase in the number of slaves in the American South resulted in much greater cotton production and a fall in the price. This, and the new technology of the industrial revolution, made cotton the cheapest fabric in history. By 1820 cotton was making more money for the USA than tobacco, and more money worldwide than sugar.

7. The American Civil War of 1861- 1865 was fought because the Southern States wanted to form a separate country, so that they could continue to keep slaves on their cotton plantations. Slavery was banned in the Northern States in 1808. 500,000 soldiers were killed in the war.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4, 6.

3. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be, to have.

1. This boy ... my brother. 2. ... this their office? 3. There ... a lot of toys under the table. 4. There ... two chairs and a table in his study. 5. When do you usually ... dinner. 6. She ... a lot of work to do last week.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. How did you get ... there? 2. Don't go ... that room, please. 3. Go ... the blackboard, please. 4. When does your son come ... home? 5. He is going ... write ... me ... a week. 6. When do you usually get ... the office? 7. They often give ... me books to read. 8. Mary, give these books ... Jack, please. 9. They returned ... home in the evening. 10. I lived near my office last year. I always walked ... there.

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Is it (dark) in our room than in theirs? 2. February is (short)

month of the year. 3. That book is difficult for you. Take this one. It's (easy). 4. Are you (young) than your sister? 5. This is (interesting) film I have ever seen. 6. It was (good) day of my life. 7. What is (short) way to Westminster Abbey?

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You ... not smoke in the dining- room. 2. Little children ... go to bed early. 3. Mary ... to make a very important decision. 4. ... you come to my place tomorrow. 5. If you are ill, you ... consult a doctor. 6. They ... learn the new words regularly. 7. I don't know exactly if we ... come at 6 o'clock.

8. Children ... to play in the garden tomorrow. 9. You ... open the window, it's hot here. 10. ... you speak English five years ago?

7. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. My aunt was very depressed last Sunday.
2. I have been living in St. Petersburg since childhood.
3. She has been ill for two weeks.
4. My sister spent a lot of money yesterday.
5. He had written a letter by 5 o'clock yesterday.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. We already (to cover) about ten miles when Peter suddenly exclaimed: "Here is the station!" 2. He (to be) here five minutes ago, but you (to be) out. 3. We could not go out because it (to rain) hard since early morning. 4. She (to teach) at our school for twenty years now. 5. Ring me up as soon as (to come) home.

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. London is the capital ... Great Britain. 2. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 3. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 4. My birthday is ... the ninth of July. 5. He was devoted ... his friend. 6. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ...

the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him.

10. Переведите на английский язык.

- a. ножка стола
- b. ножом
- c. нарисовано моим братом
- d. слушайте меня
- e. через час
- f. по улице

11. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Рабочий день моего дяди начинается рано утром. 2. Если я не помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу завтра. 3. Я только что была у зубного врача и чувствую себя намного лучше. 4. Моя бабушка готовит обед с двух часов. 5. Где Нина? – Она уже два часа дома. 6. Они уже десять лет живут в Нью-Йорке.

Вариант 4

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- 1. Who earns the most?
- 2. Why do Tesco's employ older people?
- 3. How long has Cathy been flying balloons?
- 4. What is Terry's philosophy on life?

1. Tom Hopperton is one of 1,200 over-65s working for the supermarket, Tesco. He's been working there for fifteen months. Before that he was a plumber for thirty years.

2. Tom skates about five miles a day around the store fetching things for customers who realize that they've forgotten something only when they've reached the checkout till. He earns 4.50 pounds an hour.

3. " I just love the job. I help the customers, so they're usually very nice to me. I've always liked meeting people. And it keeps me fit. I can't sit at home doing nothing. I'd just die. I have to keep busy.

Time goes really quickly. Every day is different. "

4. Tesco's made the decision to employ people of all ages. It sees the advantages of older workers who are more calm authoritative when they are dealing with customers.

5. "When I saw this job advertised, I didn't believe they'd give it to me, " says Tom. " I went in to see them because I thought they would be put off by my age if I just phoned. I wanted them to see that I am very lively for my age."

6. For 25 years Terry Cemm was a policeman, but for the last seventeen years he has been walking up and down five miles of beach every day, looking for things that might be useful to someone. Terry's a beachcomber.

7. Nearly everything in his cottage has come from the sea – chairs, tables, even tins of food. What's the most unusual thing he has ever found? "A barrel of beer just before Christmas. That was nice, "he remembers. He finds lots of bottles with messages in them, mainly from children. They all get a reply if there is an address in the bottle. Shoes? "If you find one, you'll find the other the next week," he says.

8. But does he really make a living? "Half a living," he replies. I barter with a lot of things I find, and I have my police pension. But I don't actually need money. My life is rich in variety."

9. Terry seems to be a very happy man. "You have to find a way to live a simple, honest life. People spend all their lives chasing things they don't really need. There's so much waste."

10. "Some people say I'm mad," says Terry. "But there are a lot more who'd like to do what I do." Look at me. I've got everything that I could possibly want."

11. Cathy Moorhead has only ever had one job. She has never wanted to do anything but be in a hot air balloon, going where the wind takes her, listening to the birds, and watching deer and small animals below her.

12. And she gets paid for it, about 25,000 pounds a year. "I've been flying balloons since I was 10, and I have done it professionally for twelve years. I fly between 10 and 20 passengers in different balloons." The flights usually last an hour, and they go early in the morning or just before sunset. "The trips are always mystery tours," she says. "I never know where we're going to land."

13. She starts work about 6 a.m., and works anything from 15 hours a day to nothing, if the weather is bad. "We can't fly if it's too windy, if visibility is poor, or if it's raining. The balloon gets too heavy and the passengers get wet." What's the best thing about the job?

"The job itself. I love being out in the countryside and I hate routines. So this is heaven for me."

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 7, 12 .

3. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be, to have.

1. Those doors ... black. 2. ... these their children? 3. There ... a mistake in my test. 4. There ... three pens, two pencils and a book on her desk. 5. I ... free time today. Let's go to the park. 6. They ... a dictation yesterday.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. Where are you going ...? 2. Please, come 3. Who do you usually go ... home ...? 4. A lot ... students go ... college every year. 5. Peter is going ... hospital ... two days. 6. My friend wrote ... me very often last year. 7. The students usually go ... home ... classes. 8. How often do you go ... the theatre? 9. The Browns often go ... the country ... the week- end. 10. I prefer to live ... the country in summer.

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Which of you is (good) at playing chess? 2. His English is (bad) than mine. 3. She is (clever) girl in our class. 4. Which month(s) are (long) than April? 5. It was (difficult) work I have ever done. 6. Her house is (old) than ours. 7. Tell me (funny) story you know.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя модальные глаголы can, must, may, should, have to и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The girl ... read now, but she ... not write. 2. ... you help me, please. 3. ... you ... to walk 50 kilometres a day? 4. Have you finished the work yet? ... I have a look at it? 5. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... to revise grammar rules and the words for the test. 6. All of us ... be in time for classes. 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. ... he ... to read this book by Monday. 9. ... I take your pen for a minute? 10. I think you ... go out for a walk every evening.

7. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. My sister usually has a rest after school.
2. She has been doing her homework since morning.
3. He has always preferred classical music.
4. She has lost the key to the front door.
5. He will have written a letter by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. He (to begin) to write his composition at three o'clock. 2. It's already eleven, and he still (to write) the letter. 3. We (to help) our librarian to put the books in the right order for already three days, but we (to arrange) only half the books. 4. What you (to do) when I came in? 5. When I (to leave) home, the snow already (to stop).

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями по смыслу, где это необходимо.

1. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister. 2. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates. 3. The roof ... the house is very old. 4. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts. 5. We tried to speak ... him, but he didn't want to listen ... us. 6. ... the twenty – fifth of December people celebrate Christmas.

10. Переведите на английский язык:

- a. в полночь
- b. на закате
- c. с трёх часов
- d. зимой
- e. к завтрашнему дню
- g. через год

11. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. После завтрака он обычно идёт на работу. 2. Он сделает

Иностранный язык

упражнения по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 3. Концерт ещё не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы. 4. Мой папа работает в институте с 1995 года. 5. Где дети? – Они всё ещё играют во дворе. 6. Ваш папа уже вернулся с севера? – Да, он уже две недели дома.