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УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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В Г. ТУАПСЕ КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

по выполнению контрольных работ

по дисциплине

«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»

для студентов 1-2 курсов заочного отделения.

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Составитель:

И.П. Приходько, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры гуманитарных и естественнонаучных дисциплин Филиала ФГБОУ ВПО РГГМУ в г. Туапсе

Рецензенты:

А.В. Вандышева, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры делового английского языка ФГОУ ВПО КубГТУ

О.А. Витрук, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры гуманитарных и экономических дисциплин Филиала ФГБОУ ВПО РГУПС в г. Туапсе

Методические указания составлены в соответствии с государственными требованиями к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников по направлениям: «Прикладная информатика», «Экология и природопользование», «Прикладная гидрометеорология», «Экономика», «Менеджмент». Представлены контрольные работы и задания для самостоятельной работы студентов заочной формы обучения всех направлений подготовки по дисциплине. Учебное пособие может быть использовано также в процессе самостоятельной работы студентов по овладению рядом общекультурных, профессиональных и коммуникативно-ориентированных компетенций.

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КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

Общие указания

1. Выполнение контрольных работ и их оформление

1. Студенты 1 курса обучения выполняют контрольную работу №1, 2 курса - контрольную работу №2, студенты сокращённой формы обучения выполняют 2 контрольные работы - №1 и №2.

2. Контрольное задание №1 (за 1 курс) в данном пособии предлагается в десяти вариантах. Студенты 1 курса всех специальностей выполняют вариант в соответствии с последними цифрами шифра зачетной книжки: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1, выполняют вариант № 1; на 2 - № 2; на 3 - № 3; на 4 - № 4; на 5 - № 5, на 6 - №6, на 7 - №7, на 8 - №8, на 9 - №9, на 0 - №10.

3. Каждое контрольное задание №2 (за 2 курс) предлагается в пяти вариантах. Студенты выполняют один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами шифра зачетной книжки: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 6, выполняют вариант № 1; на 2 или 7 - № 2; на 3 или 8 - № 3; на 4 или 9 - № 4; на 5 или 0 - № 5.

4. Выполнять письменную работу следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради пишется фамилия, инициалы, шифр, адрес, вариант контрольной работы. В конце работы необходимо указать список использованной литературы.

5. Контрольная работа должна быть написана самостоятельно, аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы необходимо оставлять в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

6. Преподаватель, принимающий зачёт (экзамен), оставляет за собой право задать дополнительные или уточняющие вопросы по заданиям, выполненным не в полном объёме или с ошибками.

7. Материал контрольной работы располагается по следующему образцу.

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

8. Выполненные контрольные работы сдаются для проверки и рецензирования в университет в установленные сроки.

9. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

Примечание. Незачтенные работы возвращаются студенту для полной или частичной переработки.

2. Исправление контрольных работ на основе рецензий

Рецензия должна быть подписана преподавателем-рецензентом и датирована.

1. При получении незачтенной контрольной работы проанализируйте все ошибки, внимательно изучите замечания рецензента.

2. Проработайте еще раз грамматический материал контрольной работы и приступайте к исправлению ошибок в этой же тетради.

3. Все предложения, в которых были допущены орфографические или грамматические ошибки, перепишите заново в исправленном виде.

4. Получив рецензии на заченную контрольную работу, внимательно изучите советы и замечания рецензента, а затем приступайте к выполнению очередной контрольной работы.

5. Помните, что во время зачета или экзамена проверяется, как усвоен материал, вошедший в контрольные работы.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Вариант 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The "Big Ben" clock weighs 13.5 tons.

2. Most of London's places of interest are situated to the north of the river Thames.

3. Hyde Park covers 360 acres.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. The bus stop is not far from here.

2. Several Moscow University physicists work at this problem.

3. There are only daylight lamps in this room.

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

1. One of the most famous buildings in England is St. Paul's Cathedral.

2. This room is smaller than that one.

3. The longer is the night, the shorter is the day.

4. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений:

1. At some of the London Underground stations there are lifts, other have escalators.

2. Any student of our group can speak on the history of London.

3. No park in London is as popular as Hyde Park.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временную форму глагола и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. This student first came to Moscow in 1999.

2. The Port of London is to the east of the City.

3. In a few days she will leave for London.

6. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 7-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3, 6 и 7-й абзацы.

LONDON

1. London is the capital of Great Britain. It lies in the South East of England on both banks of the river Thames. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest port and industrial town in England. London is more than twenty centuries old.

2. The heart of the capital is the City. The territory of the City is only about one square mile, but it is the financial and business centre of the country. It contains almost all important English banks and offices.

3. The West End of London is famous for its beautiful monuments and palaces, fine parks, fashionable shops and big hotels. The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, plants and docks. The narrow streets and poor houses of the East End present a contrast to the homes of the rich people in the West End.

4. There are many places of interest in London. One of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson monument 185 feet high. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It contains the memorials of many famous citizens of Britain.

5. Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government.

6. The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places in London. It was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum.

7. London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is the greatest park in London as well.

8. London is the centre of the country's cultural life. There are many picture galleries and museums there. The National Gallery houses a priceless collection of paintings. The famous British Museum is one of the best museums in the world. In the library of the British Museum many famous people worked and gathered the material for their works.

7. Прочитайте 8-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Какой из вариантов ответа соответствует по содержанию одному из предложений текста?

Who worked in the library of the British Museum?

1. Prominent scientists worked there.

2. A number of writers gathered materials for their works there.

3. Many famous people worked and gathered the material in the library of that museum.

Вариант 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Now Moscow's boundaries expanded considerably.
2. There are many new industries in Moscow now.
3. Moscow exports a great variety of goods.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец 2).

1. The students of our group will go to the state History Museum tomorrow.

2. There are many stadiums and sport halls in Moscow.

3. Moscow plants produce such goods as lorries, passenger vehicles, sea and river vessels, diesel locomotives etc.

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

1. Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world.

2. The more I thought of that plan, the less I like it.

3. Your translation is better than mine.

4. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. The city has some fifty theatres, many concert halls and numerous cinemas.

2. Does he know any foreign language?

3. Any exhibit of this museum is valuable.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Today the population of Moscow is more than 8 million people.

2. The town developed quickly due to its favourable geographical position.

3. In two years my brother will become an engineer.

6. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3 и 4-й абзацы текста:

MOSCOW

1. Moscow was founded in 1147. The town developed quickly due to its favourable geographical position. In the 13-th century Moscow was ruined by the Tatar invaders and for many years payed tribute to the Tatar khans, but at the end of the 14-th century the Russian people rose against the invaders and defeated them.

2. In the 16-th century Moscow was an administrative and trade centre of the country and it became the capital of Russia.

3. At the beginning of the 18-th century the capital was moved from Moscow to St. Petersburg, but Moscow continued to grow as a trading centre. With the invasion of Napoleon in, 1812 Moscow was destroyed by fire, but soon it was rebuilt. In 1918 Moscow became the capital of the country again. Now it is a great political, economic and cultural centre of Russia. The heart of the city is the Kremlin and Red Square. Moscow is a great industrial centre. More than 1.500 factories and plants are situated in the city.

4. Today the population of the city is over 9 million people. It is one of the largest cities in Europe, Every day Moscow is visited by more than one million people.

5. Moscow is a great cultural centre. There are more than 80 institutes and colleges, 4000 libraries, about 315clubs more than 60 theatres and over one hundred museums in Moscow. Moscow is famous for its historical monuments, beautiful parks and also its metro. Moscow metro was built in 1935. It has over one hundred stations. The metro lines are 200 km long. Every day more than 5 million passengers are carried by underground trains. There are a lot of sport facilities in Moscow.

7. Прочитайте 5-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите предложение, содержащее правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос:

How many people visit Moscow every day?

1. Moscow is visited by 5 million people every day.
2. Moscow is visited by more than one million people every day.
3. Moscow is visited by many people every day.

Вариант 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The lecturer gave several examples of the Sevastopol scientists' international ties.

2. The foundation of Sevastopol dates back to 1783.

3. The author mentions this phenomenon in his article.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (см. образец 2).

1. His father was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during World War II.

2. The reporter spoke about the peace programme in the world.

3. Not long ago our family moved into a large three-room flat.

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

1. The more I studied the English language, the more I liked it.

2. My friend is one of the best students of our group.

3. This room is smaller than that one.

4. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. No student of that group studies Spanish.

2. Some five hundred people were present at the meeting.

3. Have you any books on chemistry?

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временную форму глагола и укажите его инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. The dean will come here later.

2. The student made no mistakes in his translation.

3. Plasma is the fourth state of matter.

6. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите их.

SEVASTOPOL

1. In translation from the Greek Sevastopol means "a magnificent city", "a city of glory". That is really so. Sevastopol's history has many glorious chapters. Everybody knows about the defence of Sevastopol during the Crimean war (1853-1856). The sailors, soldiers and the entire population fought against the enemy. Lev Tolstoy wrote about it in his "Sevastopol Sketches".

2. We know and remember the defence of Sevastopol in the Great Patriotic War. It continued for 250 days and cost the Nazi invaders 300,000 officers and men.

3. After the fascist invasion Sevastopol was in ruins. There were only a few buildings in the centre of the city. Today Sevastopol stretches for dozens of kilometres.

4. Sevastopol is a naval city. Its yards (верфи) build passenger ships and repair merchant vessels. They build powerful floating cranes as well.

5. Sevastopol is also a research centre. Scientists of the country's oldest Institute of Biology of Southern Seas investigate the World Ocean. They have modern expeditionary ships at their disposal.

6. A museum-city is yet another name of Sevastopol. Monuments of culture, memorials, obelisks and sculptural groups form an organic part of its image.

7. There is an entry in the visitors' book of the Panorama of the 1854-1855 defence of Sevastopol: "Malakhov Hill" is a small hill, but what a good view opens from it of Russia, the entire history of its people and their historic exploit.

7. Прочитайте 7-й абзац текста и письменно ответьте на вопрос:

What is the entry in the visitors' book of the Panorama of the 1854-1855 defence of Sevastopol?

Вариант 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глаголов в

Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения I).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The first mention of the city on the Volga dates back to 1589.

2. The doors of the Volgograd Young People's Theatre are always open to children of school age.

3. Both Russian and foreign artists take part in the performances of the Volgograd circus.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным (образец 2).

1. During its four-century-old history the city experienced several dramatic events.

2. Volgograd is now a five-sea port.

3. The 40-meter-high arch which is the entrance to the Volga-Don Navigation Canal rises in the south of Volgograd.

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

1. The Volga Hydro-Electric Power Station is the biggest in Europe.
2. The more experiments we carry out, the more data we obtain.
3. Volgograd is one of the most beautiful cities in Russia.

4. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Any monument in Volgograd has its own history.
2. Nobody knew anything about this experiment.
3. The names of some streets and squares are living history of the heroic city.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Volgograd rose from its ashes more beautiful than before.
2. The entire country took part in the restoration of the hero-city.
3. The beautiful modern city of Volgograd is the best monument to the heroes who defended the city on the Volga during the Great Patriotic War.

6. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 4-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2, 3 и 4-й абзацы.

VOLGOGRAD

1. Volgograd stands on the beautiful Volga. The city is more than four hundred years old. The rapid development of industry and trade, river and railway transport, in the 19th century led to the intensive growth of the city. The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 earned the city the immortal glory of a hero-city.

2. The entire country participated in the restoration of the hero-city. The heroic labour of millions of people helped the city to rise from its ashes. And the best monument to the heroes who defended the city on the Volga is the beautiful modern city, wide squares and prospects, its parks and gardens. The city grows from year to year.

3. Today Volgograd is one of the biggest industrial centres: many industrial enterprises, large and small, function here. An endless stream of steel, aluminium, oil and steel cables, tractors, medical equipment and building materials, river boats and chemical products flows day and night from the ports and railway terminals of Volgograd to all corners of our country and abroad.

4. The Volga Hydro-Electric Power Station is the biggest in Europe. The total capacity of its aggregates exceeds 2.5 mln kilowatts. The opening of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal meant the realization of an age-long dream of the people to join

two great rivers - the Volga and the Don. Volgograd is now a port of five seas.

5. Volgograd is also a cultural centre. There are higher secondary educational institutions, a lot of vocational schools and schools of general education there. Many foreign students from the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America live and study in Volgograd. There are some theatres, a circus and a planetarium in the city.

7. Прочитайте 5-й абзац текста и письменно ответьте на вопрос:
Who studies in educational institutions of Volgograd?

Вариант 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в present

Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения I).

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In Washington the streets that go from east to west are named after letters of the alphabet.

2. A well-known scientist works at this plant.

3. The worker's hostel is within 20 minutes' walk from the plant.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными (образец 2).

1. There are many government offices in Washington.

2. We have a large State library in our city.

3. The scientists developed new synthetic rubber products.

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

1. The White House is maybe one of the most beautiful places in Washington.

2. The longest and the biggest streets in Washington are named after American States.

3. Automatic devices make labour safer and easier.

4. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. We saw no skyscrapers in Washington.

2. Almost any building of Washington is attractive.

3. There are some museums in Washington.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Washington is very green and peaceful city.

2. G. Washington led the American army in many battles during the War for the American Independence.

3. Many places in Washington will tell you about the history of the city.

6. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3 и 5 абзацы.

WASHINGTON

1. Washington, the District of Columbia (D.C.), does not, belong to a state. It is a city and the District of Columbia. It is located on the East Coast. It was chosen by George Washington as the permanent site for nation's capital on December 1, 1800. Washington was the first person to be elected the President of the USA. He was born in Virginia, just south of Washington, D.C.

2. In Washington the streets that go from east to west are named after letters of the alphabet. The streets that go north and south are numbered. The longest and the biggest streets are named after American states. The city is very green and peaceful. There are a lot of beautiful places where you can relax and enjoy yourself.

3. Washington is a special city. Most of the people in Washington work for the government and there are many government offices there.

4. Washington is full of places where you think about history. In its museums and the Capitol you can learn a lot about the first settlements in New England. You will learn about Christopher Columbus and his sailors and about America's fight for independence. Washington is a busy city. The streets are never empty.

5. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. He was the third President of the USA. There are the Jefferson Memorial built in honour of T. Jefferson. You can see the Lincoln Memorial. He became the sixteenth President

of the USA in 1861. Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the blacks in the South from slavery. Inside the memorial is a huge statue of the former president.

6. There is the National Air and Space Museum. Here you can see the history of flight, from the first plane flown by the Wright brothers to the Apollo spaceship. The majestic building is the Supreme Court.

7. Прочитайте 6-й абзац текста и письменно ответьте на вопрос:

What can you see in the National Air and Space Museum?

Вариант 6

Задание 1. Переведите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием:
entrance, department, religious, privately, residential, preparatory, education, responsible, construction, mostly.

Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, к какой части речи относятся выделенные слова с суффиксом –s, определите функцию данного окончания:

- а) показатель множественного числа имени существительного;
- б) показатель притяжательного падежа существительного;
- в) показатель 3-его лица ед.ч. глагола в Present Indefinite.

1. An English child begins to go to school at the age of five.
2. Children's lessons at this age consist of drawing pictures, singing songs, etc.
3. Pupils have many interesting subjects at school.

Задание 3. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих имен прилагательных и наречий:

important, good, various, far, clever, convenient, late, little, bad, funny.

Задание 4. Перепишите, переведите предложения и заполните пропуски соответствующими по смыслу местоимениями (личными, притяжательными или указательными):

1. If pupils go to grammar schools, ... will have a good theoretical secondary education.
2. There are some private schools in England. Boys and girls didn't study together at ... schools.
3. The sons of the aristocracy go to public schools and ... parents pay much money for

Задание 5. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" во временах Present, Past, Future Indefinite:

1. After finishing grammar schools pupils ... good knowledge.
2. Children's uniform ... usually dark.
3. Students ... lectures in Philosophy next year.
4. Monasteries ... cultural and educational centres many centuries ago.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму, определите форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. A boy's uniform (to consist) of a school cap, a tie and a blazer?
2. Only the sons of nobles (to attend) the first Egyptian schools.
3. People hope education (to become) better in future.
4. Poor people (not to teach) their children in grammar schools in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Задание 7. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2, 4 и 6 абзацы.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

1. In England, the Department of Education and Science is responsible for all levels of education. Universities, however, are self-governing and depend on the central government only for financial grants.

2. Education is compulsory between the ages of five and sixteen. About one-third of primary and secondary schools in England are administered by Anglican or Roman Catholic voluntary organizations. More than 90 per cent of the secondary-school population (children aged eleven through eighteen) attend state-funded comprehensive schools, in which admission is not based on aptitude, and the remainder attend either grammar or secondary modern schools.

3. Tertiary colleges offer a full range of vocational and academic courses to students aged sixteen and older. Independent schools provide both primary and secondary education but charge tuition. In large cities, a number of independent schools are run by various ethnic and religious communities.

4. So-called public schools, which actually are private, are often categorized as independent schools. Most public schools are residential and privately financed, and provide education to children aged eleven through nineteen. Important public schools for boys include Eton (the oldest; established in 1440-41), Harrow, Winchester and Westminster. Famous public schools for girls include Cheltenham, Roedean and Wycombe Abbey. There are also private, mostly residential, preparatory schools, which prepare students aged seven through thirteen for the Common Entrance Examination required to enter senior secondary schools. At the completion of secondary education, students receive the General Certificate of Secondary Education.

5. More than a third of England's young adults receive some form of postsecondary or higher education through colleges, polytechnics and universities. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the 12th and 13th centuries, and both have university presses that are among the oldest printing and publishing houses in the world.

6. There are about 35 universities in England, some of which are referred to as "red brick" universities. These universities were founded in the late 19th or early 20th century in the industrial cities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham,

Sheffield and Bristol and were constructed of red brick, as contrasted with the stone construction of the buildings of Oxford and Cambridge.

7. A continuing education program through the Open University (1969), in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire offers education through correspondence courses and the electronic media.

Задание 8. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the Department of Education and Science responsible for?
2. Which schools does the secondary-school population attend?
3. What can independent schools provide?
4. What public schools for boys do you know?
5. Where can English children continue their education after secondary school?
6. What are “red brick” universities famous for?
7. How is education in the Open University carried out?

Вариант 7

Задание 1. Переведите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием: traditionally, academic, vocational, authority, recently, knowledge, consequently, identity, distinction, engineer.

Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, к какой части речи относятся выделенные слова с суффиксом –s, определите функцию данного окончания:

- а) показатель множественного числа имени существительного;
- б) показатель притяжательного падежа существительного;
- в) показатель 3-его лица ед.ч. глагола в Present Indefinite.

1. A university graduate may continue studying to take the Master’s Degree and then the Doctor’s Degree.
2. A lecturer tends to guide students towards knowledge, suggesting different topics.
3. Higher education colleges also run courses leading to vocational and professional qualifications.

Задание 3. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих имен прилагательных и наречий:

high, qualified, good, difficult, early, comfortable, bad, little, expensive, late.

Задание 4. Перепишите, переведите предложения и заполните пропуски соответствующими по смыслу местоимениями (личными, притяжательными или указательными):

1. The first Russian University was founded in Moscow. ... was constructed on the initiative of M.V. Lomonosov and in accordance with ... plans.
2. There were also schools for nobles only. Entrance to ... schools was limited.
3. I'm not good at English and he always helps... in ... homework.

Задание 5. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" во временах Present, Past, Future Indefinite:

1. In the nineteenth century illiteracy among common people ... very high.
2. Our lecturers and professors ... very high-qualified specialists.
3. He ... a Master's Degree now and he wants to continue his research to get a Candidate's Degree.
4. This clever girl ... the monitor of our group since next week.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму, определите форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The students always (to repeat) new words before the lesson?
2. She (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
3. The Russian government completely (to change) the system of higher education in the nearest future.
4. I (not to make) any mistakes in my dictation because I prepared well for it.

Задание 7. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3 и 5 абзацы.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

1. In Great Britain universities have traditionally been regarded as centres of academic learning, in contrast to polytechnics, which have focused on vocational education. However, this distinction has gradually disappeared with both types of education now running a similar wide range of high-quality courses. Consequently, polytechnics have recently been awarded university-status – and most have now changed their name accordingly.

2. You can also study at degree and postgraduate level at colleges of higher education. These institutions are generally smaller than universities, and tend to con-

concentrate on more specialized fields of study, such as education, art and design, music and drama. Higher education colleges also run courses leading to vocational and professional qualifications.

3. Like educational institutions across the world, each UK university and college has its own identity and traditions. Some are huge, others are not. There may be campus and non-campus universities. In a campus university all the academic and social amenities are concentrated in one area of the town or city. At a non-campus university or college, the departments and facilities are spread out across a wider area.

4. Good A-level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews. For all British citizens a place at a university brings with it a grant from their local educational authority.

5. For many new students the style of teaching at university level may be unfamiliar. Lecturers and professors tend to guide students towards knowledge, suggesting topics and reading matter for private study and research. In general, students are in contrast with their tutors and professors during lectures, seminars and tutorials. Once or twice a term, students will have a tutorial. This means that they see a tutor alone to discuss their work and their progress. In Oxford and Cambridge and some other universities, the study system is based entirely round such tutorials which take place once a week.

6. Traditionally, the UK academic year is split into three terms – autumn (early October to mid December), spring (January – to late March/ early April) and summer (April to mid July). However, an increasing number of universities and colleges are adopting a semester system, dividing a year into 15-week periods of study.

7. After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take the Master's Degree and then the Doctor's Degree. Research is an important feature of university work.

Задание 8. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is distinction between universities and polytechnics?
2. What is the aim of higher education colleges?
3. How do universities differ from each other?
4. What are conditions to enter the university?
5. What is a tutorial?
6. How many terms is the academic year split into?
7. What degrees can be received by the student in the UK?

Вариант 8

Задание 1. Переведите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием:

Slavonic, foundation, entirely, European, favorable, variety, narrowly, conventional, different, rarely.

Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, к какой части речи относятся выделенные слова с суффиксом –s, определите функцию данного окончания:

- а) показатель множественного числа имени существительного;
- б) показатель притяжательного падежа существительного;
- в) показатель 3-его лица ед.ч. глагола в Present Indefinite.

1. English universities differ from each other.
2. The Courtauld Institute specializes in the history of art.
3. Adults are always concerned about their children's education.

Задание 3. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих имен прилагательных и наречий:

close, easy, essential, hard, little, considerable, interesting, far, narrow, young.

Задание 4. Перепишите, переведите предложения и заполните пропуски соответствующими по смыслу местоимениями (личными, притяжательными или указательными):

1. ... subject is very interesting. I always attend lectures and seminars of
2. All students take exams in winter. ... prepare to pass ... successfully for a long time.
3. He knows English better than you. But ... know Maths very well.

Задание 5. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами to be, to have во временах Present, Past, Future Indefinite:

1. They usually ... lunch at 12.30 in the canteen.
2. He ... good at Maths when he studied at school.
3. I ... an engineer when I graduate from the university.
4. When I was a child, I ... many fairy-tales.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму, определите форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. In 1991 the changes in political, economic and social conditions (to require) changes in the system of education.

2. Universities (not to choose) their students only according to good A-level results in exams.
3. Next year young people from abroad (to come) to our university to study.
4. The Open University (provide) extra-mural courses?

Задание 7. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2, 4 и 6 абзацы.

FAMOUS BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

1. English universities differ from each other in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, and way of student life. The universities, which were founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University, are known as redbrick universities. They were called so because that was the favourable building material of the time, though they are rarely referred to as “redbrick” today.

2. The University of London is by far the largest university, with about 39000 full-time students. It was established by the union of two colleges: University College (1827) and King’s College (1831). Later many other colleges, schools and institutes were added, and it also could be called a kind of federation of colleges, but the system is entirely different. The largest of the London colleges are like universities in themselves, having many different faculties and departments. Others specialize in certain subjects, like the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the School of Architecture.

3. There are also institutes attached to London University as well as to other universities. Whereas colleges within a university teach all subjects, and schools – a group of subjects, these institutes specialize more narrowly, and are often more occupied with research than teaching undergraduates. In London University, for example, there are the Institute of Archeology, the Courtauld Institute (specializing in the history of art) and some others.

4. Most of the redbrick universities founded in the nineteenth century are scattered throughout the country and are to be found in Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton and some others.

5. The redbrick universities organize their academic work in a variety of ways. Subjects are taught in individual departments which are in turn grouped into faculties covering the main subject grouping, like arts, science, engineering, social science.

6. The “new universities” were all founded after the Second World War. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses. The first of this group was Keele University (in Staffordshire), founded 20

in 1948. In 1961 seven new universities were approved: the universities of East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Lancaster, Sussex, Warwick, York. The traditional faculty structure in these universities has been avoided in an attempt to prevent overspecialization. One form of organization (at Sussex) is school, which embraces a range of related subjects. York and Warwick have structures which are closer to older universities.

Задание 8. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What universities are called “redbrick” and why?
2. What educational establishments does the University of London include?
3. What is the difference between colleges and institutes within a university?
4. Where can most of the redbrick universities be found?
5. How do the redbrick universities organize their academic work?
6. What universities refer to the group of “new” ones?

Вариант 9

Задание 1. Переведите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием: scientific, steadily, environment, attractively, planner, magnificent, naturally, technology, principal, exclusively.

Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, к какой части речи относятся выделенные слова с суффиксом –s, определите функцию данного окончания:

- а) показатель множественного числа имени существительного;
- б) показатель притяжательного падежа существительного;
- в) показатель 3-его лица ед.ч. глагола в Present Indefinite.

1. Cambridge can be found in most tourists’ lists of places to visit.
2. The most popular is probably King’s, because of its magnificent chapel.
3. Its choir includes boys and undergraduates.

Задание 3. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих имен прилагательных и наречий: large, much/many, attentive, good, popular, long, modern, old, new, lazy.

Задание 4. Перепишите, переведите предложения и заполните пропуски соответствующими по смыслу местоимениями (личными, притяжательными или указательными):

1. Ancient Rus was one of the early feudal states. ... was a state of high culture and knowledge.
2. He wants to know something about ... groupmates. Practically all of ... live with ... in the same hostel.
3. Students find ... University to be very beautiful.

Задание 5. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами 'to be' 'to have' во временах Present, Past, Future Indefinite:

1. She ... a very good education, she graduated from Oxford.
2. The lectures ... over at 5 yesterday.
3. They ... a party tomorrow. All guests have already been invited.
4. English ... the easiest subject for me.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму, определите форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. He (to go) to the Institute by metro.
2. Your friend (to take) books from the library last year?
3. Some students (to fail) their entrance exams.
4. I (not to go for a walk) with you tomorrow, because I must prepare for my exam.

Задание 7. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 4 и 5 абзацы.

CAMBRIDGE

1. The university is like a federation of colleges. It arranges the courses, the lectures and the examinations, and awards the degrees. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge each have over 10000 full-time students. Oxford is older than Cambridge, more philosophical, classical and theological. Cambridge, on the other hand, is more scientifically biased. But in many respects (especially their prestige and wealth) they look very alike, therefore they are often referred to collectively for convenience as Oxbridge. They are sometimes called "two intellectual eyes of Britain". Admission to the universities is based on the old tribal patterns which guide boys from traditional schools to traditional universities. Candidates to Oxford and Cambridge are largely self-selected, much influenced by parents, school friends and family backgrounds.

2. Cambridge started during the 13th century and grew steadily, until today there are more than twenty colleges. Most of them allow visitors to enter the grounds and courtyards. The most popular place from which to view them is from the Backs, where the college grounds go down to the River Cam.

3. The oldest college is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most popular is probably King's, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also very well known.

4. The University was exclusively for men until 1871 when the first women's college was opened. Another was opened two years later and a third in 1954. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Almost all the colleges are now mixed, but it will be many years before there are equal numbers of both sexes.

Every year, thousands of students come to Cambridge from overseas to study English.

5. To the North of this ancient city is the modern face of the University – the Cambridge Science Park, which has developed in response to the need for universities to increase their contact with high technology industry. It was established in 1970 by Trinity College, which has a long scientific tradition going back to Sir Isaac Newton. It is now home to more than sixty companies and research institutes.

6. The ideas of "science" and "parks" may not seem to go together naturally, but the whole area is in fact very attractively designed, with a lot of space between each building. The planners thought that it was important for people to have a pleasant, park-like environment in which to work.

Задание 8. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How does Oxford differ from Cambridge? What is common?
2. What is the most popular place to view the grounds and courtyards?
3. How is the oldest college called?
4. Why is King's the most popular college?
5. When did colleges become mixed for men and women?
6. Why is the Cambridge Science Park so important?
7. What does the Park contain now?

Вариант 10

Задание 1. Переведите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием: closely, admission, specific, majority, usually, recommendation, technical, commonly, applicant, secondary.

Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, к какой части речи относятся выделенные слова с суффиксом –s, определите функцию данного окончания:

- а) показатель множественного числа имени существительного;
- б) показатель притяжательного падежа существительного;

в) показатель 3-его лица ед.ч. глагола в Present Indefinite.

1. The American system of education differs from the systems of other countries.
2. New World's education is closely connected with the specific conditions of American life.
3. The federal government supports school lunch program.

Задание 3. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих имен прилагательных и наречий:

professional, busy, bad, careful, nice, necessary, low, bright, active, far.

Задание 4. Перепишите, переведите предложения и заполните пропуски соответствующими по смыслу местоимениями (личными, притяжательными или указательными):

1. The junior high school is a sort of half-way between elementary and secondary school. ... continues some elementary school subjects.
2. Many systems provide nursery schools where the age group is commonly four of five. ... preschool programs aim to give children useful experience and to prepare ... for elementary school.
3. A child's introduction to formal education is usually in kindergarten classes where ... begins to prepare for ... new school life and learns to read, write and count.

Задание 5. Перепишите, переведите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами "to be", "to have" в Present, Past, Future Indefinite:

1. Higher education ... very important for young people nowadays.
2. Next time the students ... free to participate in sports of all kinds during the University competition if they ... necessary abilities.
3. This University ... many applicants to enter last year.
4. My father ... fond of collecting stamps in his childhood.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму, определите форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The high school (to prepare) young people either for work or for more advanced study in a college or university.
2. My son (to try) to enter the Rostov State Transport University after finishing high school.
3. I (not to miss) my classes when I studied at school.
4. The Ivy League Universities (to be) famous for their graduate schools?

Задание 7. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3 и 5 абзацы.

EDUCATION IN THE USA

1. The American system of education differs from the systems of other countries. It has certain peculiarities of its own which are closely connected with the specific conditions of life in the New World. The interplay of local, state, and national programs and policies is particularly evident in the field of education. Historically, education has been considered the province of the state and local governments. The federal government supports school lunch programs, administers Indian education, makes research grants to universities, underwrites loans to college students, and finances education for veterans.

2. In the USA there are free, state-supported, public schools which the majority of American children attend. There are also a number of private schools where a fee is charged for admission and children are accepted or rejected on the basis of an examination. These include many church-supported schools, usually Catholic, which also charge a fee.

3. Education is compulsory for every child from the age of 6 up to the age of 16 except in some states where it is compulsory to the age of 17 or 18. The school year is usually 9 months, from early September to mid June. Elementary (primary) and secondary (high) schools are organized on one of two bases: eight years of elementary school and four years of secondary school, or six years of elementary school, three years of junior high school and three years of senior high school.

4. Out of more than three million students who graduate from high school each year, about one million go on higher education. Successful applicants at colleges of a leading university are usually chosen on the basis of their high school records, recommendations from their high school teachers, their scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SATs).

5. The system of higher education in the United States comprises three categories of institutions: 1) the university, which may contain several colleges for undergraduates seeking a bachelor's (four-year) degree and one or more graduate schools for those continuing in specialized studies beyond the bachelor's degree to obtain a master's or a doctoral degree; 2) the technical training institutions at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to four years in duration and learn a variety of technical skills; 3) the two-year, or community college, from which students may enter many professions or may transfer to four-year colleges.

6. The old private north-eastern universities, commonly known as the Ivy League, include Harvard Radcliff, Yale University, Columbia College, Princeton University, Brown University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania. With their traditions and long established reputations they occupy a

position in American university life like Oxford and Cambridge in England, particularly Harvard and Yale.

Задание 8. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What educational spheres does the federal government support?
2. What kinds of school are there in the USA?
3. How are elementary and secondary schools organized?
4. What is the basis for entrance to colleges of a leading university?
5. What categories of institutions does the system of higher education in the United States comprise?
6. What universities are known as the Ivy League?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2
Специальность «Прикладная информатика»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Students of our department study Information science in the first course.
2. This engineer works at the physical laboratory.
3. There are some computers at the University's library.

Задание 2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов “to be”, “to have”.

1. We are students of the Information Science and Computer Machines department.
2. There is modern office equipment in their laboratory.
3. Students of our department have good knowledge of algorithmic languages.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами “to be”, “to have” в Present, Past, Future Simple Active и переведите их на русский язык:

1. Extra-mural students _____ general technical subjects in the first year (to have).
2. The Dean of our department _____ at the computer centre last week (to be).
3. There _____ local and global networks at all higher educational establishments (to be).

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In the modern world even children play electronic games on computers or play stations.
2. Many corporations and companies introduced local computer networks and information systems into their business, production, service and management.
3. Soon portable computers will provide continuous access to information in all areas.

4. A young statistician Hollerith invented a means of coding data by punching holes into cards.

Задание 5. Перепишите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием.

1. Stationary; 2. conventional; 3. logical; 4. definition; 5. development; 6. capability; 7. arithmetic; 8. instructional; 9. addressable; 10. interchangeably.

Задание 6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

FROM THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

Computer systems have been classed into three generations. The first generation consisted of vacuum-tube-based machines. They used magnetic drums for internal storage and magnetic tape for external storage. These computers were slow compared to modern ones (and required data to be brought to them).

Second generation computers using transistors began to appear in 1959. The internal storage used magnetic cores. This form of storage represented a tremendous increase of speed and reduction of bulk over previous storage methods. The external storage of second generation computers used magnetic discs. This form of storage also added increased speed and greater "online" capability as compared to magnetic tape systems.

Third generation computers began to emerge in 1964. These computers used integrated circuits. It increased their capability and decreased size. Integrated technology also provided improved internal storage capability. Solid-state memory greatly increased the speed and capacity of the external memory while decreasing its cost and complexity.

Later model computers have the capability of handling numerous input devices directly. Modern computers are so fast in their operation that they can handle many users without users being aware that others are on the system.

Задание 7. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Millions of people use computers all over the world.
2. A computer processes the increasing data according to external procedures.
3. Our University's library is operated electronically.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов “to be”, “to have”:

1. Modern computers have a tremendous operating capability.
2. Computer memory is directly addressable and may contain both data and instructional words.
3. The engineers had to replace a faulty device of the computer system.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами “to be”, “to have” в Present, Past, Future Simple Active и переведите их на русский язык:

1. A silicon chip _____ a member of the family of large scale integrated circuits (to be).
2. A typical microprocessor _____ half a centimeter on a side (to have).
3. Many ideas of the English mathematician Ch. Babbage _____ the basis for building today's computers (to be).

Задание 5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Microprocessor systems incorporate modules, small computer systems and full development systems.
2. My friend wants to become a specialist in information technology.
3. The Russian government will provide all schools of the country with the Internet.
4. He developed the idea of keeping instructions for the computer inside the computer's memory.

Задание 6. Перепишите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием.

1. Capability; 2. computer; 3. introduction; 4. available; 5. peripheral; 6. different; 7. digital; 8. development; 9. installation; 10. directly.

Задание 7. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

COMPUTERS IN OUR LIFE

More and more people begin using computers in their work. Some of them cannot imagine their life without this invention of the 20-th century. Children find computer games very interesting. Modern aircraft depends on computers for navigation, communication, passenger comfort and safety. Computers are also used for engine control and control of aerodynamic surfaces. Automobiles include computers for emission control and for optimizing engine to improve gasoline mileage. In business offices the first applications of computers will involve the distribution and control of information. In industry microprocessors are now used for such tasks as machine tool control and remote monitoring of oil fields.

Computers form a part of many military systems including communication and control. They are applied for automatic piloting and automatic navigation. Space exploration depends on computers for guidance, on-board environment and research.

Computers will be increasingly used in temperature controls, refrigerators, telephones, solar energy systems, fire and burglary-alarm systems, etc.

Задание 8. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Computers are one of the greatest inventions of mankind.
2. My friend studies a special subject – Computer science- learning to use computers properly.
3. Charles Babbage's invention of computers is a well-known fact.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов “to be”, “to have”:

1. Today’s schoolchildren have the advantage that they can use computers in their study.
2. Some people think that computers are dangerous for their health.
3. Their aim was to install computers in all the laboratories.

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами “to be”, “to have” в Present, Past, Future Simple Active и переведите их на русский язык.

1. This unit developed in 1975 _____ a third generation computer (to be).
2. Microprocessors _____ many advantages over conventional computer systems (to have).
3. Soon all classrooms _____ provided with computers (to be).

Задание 5. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Computers make calculations and other things which are not interesting or complicated for people to do.
2. The first generation computers comprised vacuum tubes.
3. This engineer will work with computer systems of the last generation.
4. A computer requires appropriate input-output devices.

Задание 6. Перепишите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием.

1. Generation; 2. various; 3. conventional; 4. special; 5. dangerous; 6. invention; 7. development; 8. popular; 9. fully; 10. different.

Задание 7. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

MY FUTURE SPECIALITY

I’m going to become a computer engineer. I’m looking forward with pride and confidence in my future profession. I’m sure that I have all the reasons to feel so because nowadays our world is measured, controlled and managed by computers. A great deal of the work force of most countries is engaged in creating, processing, storing, communicating and just working with information. There are laptops, notebooks, personal digital assistants and stationary computers or desk tops everywhere. They are used not only in banks and offices, government and business institutions. Now they are widely used in schools and private houses. In the modern world even children play electronic games on computers or play-stations.

Many corporations, companies and institutions have introduced local computer networks and information systems. They use them in their business, production, service and management. A computer is becoming an indispensable “must have” not only in business but in our everyday life. Moreover, computers and Internet enable us to pick up knowledge and to maintain a remote control at a great distance away.

Many new uses of computers that we cannot imagine at present will become commonplace in our information society.

Задание 8. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Charles Babbage’s invention of computers was one of the greatest contributions to modern technology.
2. The name “computer” covers many different types of machines.
3. All computers have three basic capabilities.

Задание 2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов “to be”, “to have”:

1. Systems software are the programmes designed to control the operation of a computer system.
2. Modern computers have many additional ways of processing various data.
3. Our aim was to integrate both input and output devices into one terminal.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами “to be”, “to have” в Present, Past, Future Simple Active и переведите их на русский язык:

1. All computers _____ basically the same (to be).
2. Computers _____ circuits for performing arithmetic operations (to have).
3. Soon all schools of the country _____ provided with Internet systems (to be).

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The second generation computers comprised magnetic cores and magnetic discs.

2. Those specialists will work with computer systems of the last generation.

3. A programmer gives instructions and data to the computer.

4. Computers became valuable medical diagnostic tools.

Задание 5. Перепишите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием.

1. Centimeter; 2. instruction; 3. programmer; 4. typical; 5. contribution; 6. technology; 7. specialist; 8. magnetic; 9. basic; 10. gradually.

Задание 6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

COMPUERS IN OUR HOUSES

A computer is becoming an indispensable “must have” not only in business but in our everyday life too. Virtually every facet of our lives has some computerized component. Moreover, computers and the Internet are gradually transforming into extension of our brain and hands. They enable us to pick up knowledge and to maintain a remote control at a great distance away.

Portable computers provide cautious access to information in all areas and to various navigation and communication systems. Using them you can order different goods and services, pay for them and check your accounts on line whenever you want. You can computerize your own house installing all necessary electronic devices with supporting technologies and software. As a result, your place will be changed into the so-called “smart” house with full automatic control and supply. They will include air-conditioning, Temperature, dust and humidity monitoring, gate opening with face control.

At present the scientists and engineers are developing new applications of computers at our houses. Now to enter your own home you may only have to say “open door”. The computer will automatically scan your voice and unlock the door and let you in. In the kitchen computers tell you how your food is doing while it is cooking in the microwave and then tell you when it is done.

Задание 7. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Von Neumann's creation of a special type of machine instruction was the next step in the development of computers.
2. The engineer wants to work out a fully programmable system.
3. First electronic computers appeared during the Second World War.

Задание 2. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов “to be”, “to have”:

1. Modern computers are very fast in their operation.
2. These computers had magnetic disks for external storage and magnetic cores for internal one.
3. Automatic train control is impossible without computer application.

Задание 3. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски глаголами “to be”, “to have” в Present, Past, Future Simple Active и переведите их на русский язык:

1. Extra-mural students _____ a special subject – computer science – last year (to have).
2. The engineers of our department _____ at the computer center next week (to be).
3. Microprocessors _____ many advantages over conventional computer systems (to have).

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The first generation computers comprised vacuum tubes.
2. A programmer gives instructions and data to the computer.
3. These multitask computers will process the incoming data according to internal procedures.
4. Modern computers perform optical scanning and image processing.

Задание 5. Перепишите слова и по суффиксу определите, какой частью речи они являются: существительным, прилагательным, наречием.

1. Extra-mural; 2. department; 3. generation; 4. incoming; 5. numerous; 6. fully; 7. programmable; 8. creation; 9. electronic; 10. business.

Задание 6. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

I'm planning to become an information technologies engineer. Experts on information technologies (IT) are in great demand in many industries and business. Nowadays ITs are essential for almost all fields of human activities. Information technology is a general term that describes any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and/or disseminate information.

About twenty years ago information systems in this country were applied only in the sphere of high technologies in science, design work, research and development. Now information technologies are introduced in all institutions of Russia's government. Many corporations, banks and numerous companies have local networks and information systems. They facilitate management, accounting, inventorying and information flows.

Information technologies are widely used in transportation industry too. There are computerized systems of selling tickets, passenger and freight control, logistic monitoring, rollick stock operations, personnel management and accounting reports. The underground and rapid transit systems are also controlled with computerized technologies.

It's improve productivity and customer services, stimulates cost savings, etc. It is known that ITs are paying off handsomely.

Задание 7. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Специальности: «Экология природопользования»
«Прикладная гидрометеорология»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Сделать письменный перевод текста.

FORCES GOVERNING WINDS

Horizontal air movement or wind occurs on many scales, from small eddies to major circum – planetary wind systems. The basic impulsion to air movement is provided by the inequalities in the atmospheric energy budget. Variable heating sets up variations in pressure, and this becomes one of the basic forces governing air movement. Once air is in motion, factors come into play, including Coriolis force, the deflection caused by the Earth's rotation; centripetal force, which acts around circulatory pressure systems; and the frictional force exerted by the Earth's surface.

Pressure is normally measured in millibars, spatial variations of pressure being depicted on maps by isobars, lines connecting places having the same barometric pressure. The gradual change of pressure between areas is known as the barometric slope or the pressure gradient. The pressure gradient force always acts down the pressure gradient, attempting to cause the general movement of air from high - pressure towards low – pressure areas.

Coriolis force is named after the French physicist Coriolis, who in the 19th century formalized the concept of the Earth's deflecting force. This causes a deflection of moving air to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern, whatever the original direction. The phenomenon affects all freely moving objects, including ocean currents and projectiles. To the observer on the ground, the deflecting force varies with the speed of the moving air and with latitude: the faster the wind, the more ground it covers in a given time, and the greater the effect of rotation can be. Near the equator the Coriolis force is very slight, but it has marked effects in higher latitudes.

In the atmosphere, above the level of flow affected by surface topography, the flow of wind parallel to the isobars indicates that the two forces are exactly balanced. This sort of air motion is known as the geostrophic wind. A qualitative expression of the geostrophic situation is Buys Ballot's Law, which states that if one stands with one's back to the wind, then in the Northern Hemisphere low pressure always lies to the left, and high pressure to the right. The reverse applies in the Southern Hemisphere.

Centripetal force applies to winds when the isobaric pattern is markedly curved. Wind which is in balance with these three forces is known as the gradient wind. Mo-

tion around a low – pressure area, anticlockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, is termed cyclonic, and in this case the result of the centripetal force is to make the Coriolis force weaker than the pressure gradient force: the wind is subgeostrophic. The anticyclonic flow in the high – pressure case is supergeostrophic, since the Coriolis force exceeds the pressure gradient force. Frictional forces will apply in both these cases if the winds are near the surface.

Задание 2. В двух первых абзацах текста найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

1. движение воздуха
2. небольшие вихри
3. ветровые системы
4. энергетический баланс
5. изменения давления
6. находиться в движении
7. отклонение
8. вращение Земли
9. центроостремительная сила
10. сила трения
11. пространственные изменения
12. давление
13. постепенное изменение
14. наклон изобарических поверхностей
15. сила барического градиента
16. область высокого давления

Задание 3. Найдите в правой колонке английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний, содержащихся в последнем абзаце текста.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. изобарическая модель | 1. inthiscase |
| 2. изогнутый (криволинейный) | 2. near the surface |
| 3. градиентный ветер | 3. toexceed |
| 4. северное полушарие | 4. frictionalforce. |
| 5. в этом случае | 5. cyclonicmotion |
| 6. сила барического градиента | 6. isobaricpattern |
| 7. циклоническое движение | 7. curved |
| 8. превышать | 8. gradientwind |
| 9. сила трения | 9. Northern Hemisphere |
| 10. вблизи поверхности | 10. pressure gradient force |

Задание 4. Заполните графы приводимой ниже таблицы существительными и прилагательными из текста относящимися к следующим понятиям:

Wind	Pressure	Force

Задание 5. Составить 5-6 вопросов по тексту (используя все типы вопросов).

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Сделать письменный перевод текста.

FOG.

A cloud with its base at the ground or very close to it is called FOG. Fog interferes with all modes of transportation. Persistent thick fog, reducing to a crawl for many hours is notorious in the interior valleys of California. Some super-highways in the Eastern United States and elsewhere have been built without concern for fog dangers. Almost every winter the headlines report chain-reaction accidents involving cars or more in fog on crowded high-speed arteries.

In spite of many control devices, low clouds and fog remain a primary obstacle for air traffic: even when traffic is not shut down entirely, it is greatly slowed down because landings must be carried out with great care. Fog may be light, restricting visibility to perhaps one or two miles; or it may be thick to very thick, with visibility only a few hundred feet or less. The infamous London pea-soup fog was the prime example of thick yellow fog that could shut down one of the world's largest cities. This fog no longer exists. Produced in part by heavy contribution from city pollution sources it disappeared when London successfully introduced stringent pollution-control measures.

Most fog formation involves actual withdrawal of heat from the air, mainly through radiation cooling and movement of air over colder ground. The temperature is cooling to the dew point along the ground when saturation is reached. In contrast we have seen that stratus and cumulus clouds form when air is lifted the condensation level.

Задание 2. Укажите английский эквивалент приведенных глаголов.

влиять	становиться
prevent	penetrate
protect	become
affect	come
supply	encourage
препятствовать	возникать (из)
pretend	ensure
obstruct	encounter
apply	inhibit
support	arise from
заставлять	оказывать (влияние)
impose	interfere
interfere	impose
cause	form
expand	mark

Задание 3. Из правой колонки подберите антонимы к следующим словам:

1.difference	1. high
2.heating	2. encourage
3.strong	3. stand
4.low	4. plain
5.contract	5. cooling
6.prevent	6. expand
7.mountair	7. similarity
8.uniform	8. horizontally
9.vertically	9. weak
10.move	10. irregular

Задание 4. Составить 10 вопросов по тексту.

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Сделать письменный перевод текста.

AVERAGE VERTICAL STRUCTURE

The layer between 10 and 50 km (on the average) is called the stratosphere, and the surface separating troposphere and stratosphere is the troposphere. More precisely, the height of the troposphere varies from about 9 km at the poles to 16 km at the equator. In the lower stratosphere, the temperature is essentially constant with, near the stratosphere, where it immediately increases upward. Higher up, the temperature generally increases with height. The stratosphere, is hydrostatically stable, and there-

fore poorly mixed and the variables in it tend to tend to be stratified. Also, the stratosphere, contains about 97% of ozone in the atmosphere.

The stratosphere, at about 50km height, separates the stratosphere from the mesosphere, a region where the temperature again falls with height. Here, the lapse rate is positive. This is a region of strong winds, steady from the east in the summer and variable from the west in winter. Also, in this region, ionization is strong enough to reflect very long radiowaves sent up from the surface.

At the top of mesosphere lies the mesopause, the coldest layer of the atmosphere. Here, also, clouds (called noctilucent clouds) are sometimes seen in arctic and antarctic summers. The reason is that the temperature is so low that even the small amount of water there will sometimes freeze.

In the temperature, above the mesopause, the temperature again increases upward, eventually reaching 1,000° and more above 100 km. In the older references, this region is also called the ionosphere because ionization increases to a peak at about 250 km. This region has long been explored by radiowaves. It is controlled by solar activity. When the sun is active, auroras are produced here, as well as disturbances in the electric characteristics of the thermosphere, which are responsible for magnetic storms and difficulties with broadcasting.

Задание 2. В первой колонке найдите русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. windbelt | 1.зависеть от чего-либо |
| 2. trade winds | 2.опоясывать |
| 3. high pressure zone | 3.поясветров |
| 4. to have a bearing on | 4.постоянствоветров |
| 5. constancyofwinds | 5.зона высокого давления |
| 6. equatorialtroigh | 6.западный перенос в средних широтах |
| 7. mid-litudewesterlies | 7.экваториальная зависимость (ложбина) |
| 8. incontrast | 8.крупномасштабная конвергенция |
| 9. netconvergence | 9.иметь отношение к чему-либо |
| 10. encircle | 10.в отличии от |
| 11. dependon | 11.струйное течение |
| 12. jetstream | 12.пассаты |

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты приведенных слов:

Движение

так-как

однако

поэтому

сила

вероятно

следовательно

соответственно

отклонять

но

затем

так-как

взаимообмен

в направлении к

по отношению к

в связи с

пассаты

иногда

всегда

никогда

происходить

несколько

этот же самый

некоторый

Задание 4. Составить 5 вопросов по тексту.

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Сделать письменный перевод текста.

Rainfall

Rain is formed when air is cooled beyond its saturation point and the cooling continues. The cooling causes the water vapour in the air to condense - usually around dust particles floating in the air - and form droplets of water.

The droplets undergo a process of accretion and enlargement until they become big enough to fall as rain.

Rainfall is produced in three main ways, corresponding to three different origins of rain-producing clouds:

a) convectional or instability rain. This type, as the name implies, is produced by convection currents. Whenever the land is intensely heated, the hot air near the surface rises vertically. If the relative humidity of this air is high, as often is, and if it ascends rapidly, it is likely to give rise to thunderstorms when carried aloft and cooled. Equatorial regions experience convection rains. Summer thunderstorm rain, as sometimes occurs in Britain, is also of this kind.

b) orographic or relief rain. This type of rainfall is produced when moisture-laden air is compelled to rise when it meets a relief barrier. The consequent ascent, expansion and cooling of the air leads to condensation of the water vapour in the air and its precipitation. The leeward sides of mountain barriers, where the air is descending, undergoing compression and is being warmed, are much drier than the windward slopes and are said to be in the rain-shadow.

c) cyclonic, frontal or convergence rain. This results from the meeting and ascension of warm, moist air with and over colder, denser air producing condensation.

It is not always possible to define which factor is the cause local precipitation, e.g. in Britain, cyclonic and relief rain are closely connected; in India the monsoon rainfall may be convectional, orographic or convergent in form.

In considering the rainfall of any place it is necessary to know the following:

- a) the total annual amount;
- b) the seasonal distribution;
- c) the variability of the rainfall;
- d) the reliability of the rainfall;
- e) the nature of the rainfall, e.g. torrential, gentle, etc.
- f) the evaporation rate.

Выполнить задания по тексту.

Задание 2. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What information is necessary to know about the rainfall of any place?
2. May there be any local factor of precipitation?
3. Where does the water vapour usually condense in the air?
4. What kind of rains is typical of equatorial regions?
5. What factors are necessary to know when considering the rainfall of any place?

Задание 3. В правой колонке найдите русские соответствия английских слов и словосочетаний.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. saturation point | а) осадки |
| 2. cooling | б) гроза |
| 3. droplets of water | в) конвективный поток |
| 4. rain-producing cloud | г) относительная влажность |
| 5. convection current | д) точка насыщения |
| 6. relative humidity | е) наветренная сторона |

7. orographicrainfall	ж) подветренная сторона
8. precipitation	з) циклонический дождь
9. thunderstorm	и) охлаждение
10. leewardside (slope)	к) дождевое облако
11. windwardslope	л) орографические осадки
12. cyclonicrain	м) капли воды

Задание 4. Закончите следующие предложения, выбрав подходящий по смыслу вариант.

1. Rain is formed when air is.....

- cooled
- heated
- polluted

2. Rainfall is produced in three main ways, corresponding to three different origins of.....

- rain-producing clouds
- the evaporation rate
- the saturation rate

3. Convective rain is produced by-

- convection currents
- moisture-laden air
- relief barrier

4. Orographic or relief rain is produced when.....

- moisture-laden air rises
- moisture-laden air descend
- warmer air rises

5. The leeward sides of mountain barriers are.....

- much damper
- much drier
- much colder

6. Cyclonic rain results from the meeting and ascension of warm moist air with and over

- colder mountain
- warmer water
- colder, denser air

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из списка.

1. When air is cooled beyond its saturation point... is formed.

2. The cooling causes the water vapour to... and form... of water.

3. Equatorial regions experience... rains.

4. The expansion and cooling of the air leads to condensation of the water vapour in the air and its...

5. The leeward sides of mountains, where the air is... are much drier than the windward slopes.

condense, rain, precipitation, droplets, descending, convection, clouds.

Задание 6. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания:

- 1) необходимо знать следующее;
- 2) не всегда возможно определить;
- 3) могут влиять на погоду Земли;
- 4) измерить давление и температуру воздуха;
- 5) принимать во внимание;
- 6) действовать во всех направлениях;
- 7) влиять на радио волны;
- 8) требовать точную информацию;
- 9) зависеть от ряда факторов;
- 10) уменьшаться (увеличиваться) с высотой.

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Сделать письменный перевод текста.

Air and air temperature.

Air has weight, and because of the height of the atmosphere its weight exerts a pressure of 0.9 kg per square centimetre upon all surfaces. Since air is fluid, this pressure acts not only downwards but in all directions. Air pressure is measured by means of a barometer. Normal barometric pressure at sea-level is 760 mm. or 29.9 inches or 1,013 millibars, but pressure decreases with height.

Pressure is not uniform over the Earth's surface but varies considerably from region to region. These differences result from:

- a) variations in air temperature; and
- b) variations in water-vapour content of the air.

Any increase in temperature causes air to expand, this, in turn, causes the air to rise, a process known as convection. Air containing water-vapour is lighter than dry air because water-vapour is lighter than dry air.

Resulting from these variations is a movement of air from cooler, drier areas, with high pressure, to warmer, damper areas, with low pressure.

Apart from a small amount of terrestrial heat - heat released from the centre of Earth - the sun is the sole source of heat, and the radiant energy received is termed

insolation. The amount of solar energy received depends upon a number of factors or conditions:

1. The sun's output of radiation, which fluctuates slightly.
2. The Earth's distance from the sun, which varies seasonally.
3. The obliquity of the sun's rays, which varies seasonally.
4. The diurnal sun-period, which varies with latitude and the season.
5. The transmission, reflection and absorption of the atmosphere.

The solar energy which reaches the Earth's surface warms the land and water surfaces which, in turn, radiate energy back into the air, a process known as radiation. Land and water undergo differential heating. Land warms up 'more rapidly and intensely than water .because:

- a) land has a lower specific heat;
- b) there is no transmission to depth (as in translucent water);
- c) there is no distribution of heat (as in mobile water);
- d) there is less evaporation and therefore less loss of heat.

Trie air is warmed mainly by:

- a) conduction, i.e. contact with the surface;
- b) radiation from the Earth;
- c) convection, i.e. the ascension of warm air.

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа. Подведите свой выбор информацией из текста.

1. What is the air mainly warmed by?
 - a) by conduction, transmission and radiation;
 - b) by radiation, evaporation and conduction;
 - c) by convection, conduction and radiation.
2. What is insolation?
 - a) It is the radiant energy received.
 - b) It is the solar energy which is emitted back by the land.
 - c) It is the ability of the sun to emit energy.
3. What characteristics of the atmosphere influence the amount of insolation?
 - a) transmission, humidity and the level of transparency;
 - b) reflection, transmission and absorption;
 - c) reflection, pressure and humidity.
4. What factors controlling the amount of solar energy received vary seasonally?
 - a) the sun's output radiation;
 - b) the Earth's distance from the Sun;
 - c) the transmission of the atmosphere.
5. What instrument is used to measure pressure?
 - a) thermometer;
 - b) barometer;
 - c) wind vane.

6. In what directions does air pressure act? a) downwards;
- b) in an directions;
- c) upwards.

Задание 2. Исправьте предложения, опираясь на содержание текста.

1. Pressure is uniform over the Earth's surface.
2. Air pressure acts only downward.
3. Any increase in temperature causes air to sink.
4. Air containing water-vapour is heavier than dry air.
5. The solar energy which reaches the Earth's surface cools the land and water surfaces.
6. Water warms up more rapidly and intensely than land.

Задание 3. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. Since air is (fluid / solid) pressure acts in all directions.
2. Pressure (decreases / increases) with height.
3. Air pressure is (measured / calculated) by means of a barometer
4. Any increase in temperature causes air to (contract / expand).
5. Land (warms up / cools) more rapidly and intensely than water.
6. The solar energy which (reaches /leaves) the Earth's surface ...

Задание 4. В правой колонке найдите перевод английских слов и словосочетаний.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) source of heat | а) водяной пар |
| 2) to fluctuate | б) распределение |
| 3) solar energy | в) широта |
| 4) transmission | г) источник тепла |
| 5) reflection | д) солнечная энергия |
| 6) absorption | е) отражение |
| 7) specific heat | ж) колеблется |
| 8) conduction | з) проводимость |
| 9) distribution | н) поглощение |
| 10) evaporation | к) удельная теплота |
| 11) water vapour | л) испарение |
| 12) convection | м) пропускание (света) |
| 13) latitude | н) конвекция |
| 14) diurnal period | о) суточный период |
| 15) radiation | п) излучение (радиации) |

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими предлогами.

1. Mesoscale wind information is required... estimation... concentration of pollutants, (for, of)

2. Attempts have been made to investigate changes... global... circulation... nature... man-produced. (both... and, in)

3. The great difference... the continental and the maritime climates... middle and high latitudes is mainly... ... the fact that the solid earth, in contrast... the ocean, does not store any appreciable amount... heat. (due to, of, between, to, of)

4. The water vapour the air has a profound effect... the temperature... of the atmosphere. (on, in, of)

5. The coast of the Black Sea... the mouth of Dniester and the Crimea has... 12 inches of rain. (about, between)

6. The space... the universe is inhabited... stars which are similar... our sun. (by, throughout).

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2 Специальность «Менеджмент»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

OUTSTAFFING

Outstaffing market nowadays is one of the most dynamically developing: the average annual demand increment comprises 30-35 per cent. What is the reason for that? First of all, companies want to balance their budget. The availability of these or those 'established posts' in accounting controls obliges too much. A staff member has a full right for different social packs: benefits, additional payments, the preservation of a part of salary in case of illness, vacation bonus etc. Medium and big companies face the following problem: a big number of employees are hired temporarily. For example, students during summer vacations find a job of delivery persons. Temporary jobs are usually offered to junior staff. Besides, the work with such employees encroaches a big amount of time upon the personnel department, the majority of season employees later lay claim to be transferred to permanent staff that leads to labor disputes.

Besides, the Russian law regulates minimal terms of making temporary labor agreements. If the project is quite lengthy it will automatically mean that the invited employees will have to be hired permanently. This arouses problems connected with the situation when the employees will learn that their position is subject to reduction because of the project completion. Another aspect influencing the relationships between the employee and the employer is staff reduction. The Russian labor code stipulates payments of substantial indemnities.

And, at last, tax payments: the bigger is the company the more substantial are sums transferred to the state or a federal entity budget.

Outstaffing lets solve most problems. The main advantages of outstaffing are:

- Reduction of employees number in the staff list;
- Reduction of administrative and financial load preserving the ultimate direction of employees;
- Relief of the company of employment agreement obligations;
- Maximal flexibility in personnel management and adequacy of manpower amount to a real volume of work;
- The possibility of remaining within the allotted budget with an increased number of employees.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый абзац текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the reasons for dynamic development of outstaffing market nowadays?
2. Is it problematic for season employees to be transferred to permanent staff? Why?
3. Does the Russian law regulate all the terms of personnel employment? What are the gaps?
4. Why does outstaffing give a company flexibility in personnel management?

Задание 4. Определите время и залог сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Headhunters often attend trade shows and other meetings nationally or even internationally that may be attended by potential candidates and hiring managers.
2. Headhunters are often used to recruit very specialized individuals.
3. How do you have to develop the potentials of the employees in order to ensure that your company stays successful?
4. No wonder, it is the big companies who are lobbying for pro-outsourcing.
5. Introduce yourself and explain that you have been chosen to be interviewed for a position in their company and would like some information.

Задание 5. Найдите в предложениях неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I, II, герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Today's recruitment industry is fairly competitive, therefore agencies have sought out ways to differentiate themselves and add value by focusing on some area of the recruitment life cycle.
2. A large employer may choose to outsource all or some of its recruitment process.
3. The proper start to a recruitment effort is to perform a job analysis, to document the actual or intended requirement of the job to be performed.
4. Online recruitment websites can be very helpful to find candidates that are very actively looking for work and post their resumes online.
5. To avoid being fired as a cost-cutting measure, an employee may agree to take time off without pay.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

STAFFLEASING

Leasing service let the client involve the personnel selected in accordance with all requirements for the work on temporary projects out of the actual staff of the company.

When you need personnel leasing:

- The company needs additional employees for temporary projects but has no resources for high quality search and evaluation of the specialists;
- Company needs additional employees because of the season grow of work volume;
- For the period of long-term absence of indispensable specialists (maternity leaves etc.);
- Performing of the new projects not connected with the main profile of the company;
- Staff quantity and salary budget limits;
- The client wants to transfer obligations and risks concerned with personnel to the qualified provider.

Obligations of the staffing agency on the project:

- Search, selection and recruitment of the personnel in accordance with the client's requirements;
- Registration of legal relations with the employees selected by the client;
- Performing all procedures in the field of personnel in accordance with the RF Labor Code;
- Calculation and providing an employee with a salary, calculation and transferring taxes and payments stated by the RF Labor Code;
- Resolution of questions and conflicts with the employees;
- RF norms and laws observance.

Staff exchange in case of preliminary valid requirements of the client:

Service advantages:

- Saving the time on the search and evaluation of the personnel;
- HR service is released from the administrative tasks connected with employees' registration;
- Reduction of the personnel paperwork volume;
- Exclude expenses connected with calculation of salary;
- Reducing expenses for all kinds of compensation packages (they are either not presupposed or are minimal for temporary employees);
- Reducing of legal risks and obligations out of labor relations with temporary staff;

- Opportunity to exchange the employees in case they do not satisfy the requirements for some reasons;
- Replacing the employees for the period of illness or vacation;
- Exclude the costs on personnel recruitment in case the client wants to transfer the employee he likes to the permanent staff after the year of his work in the company.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый, 2-ой абзацы текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Is personnel leasing obligatory for a company?
2. Can you suppose at least a couple of negative points for a company concerning personnel leasing? What are they?
3. Are there any benefits for employees in case they are leased?

Задание 4. Определите время и залог сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In spite of the absence of specific legal regulations, staff leasing is not prohibited by the law.
2. In almost all fields of activities of the financial services industry, there is fierce competition for qualified staff.
3. What is the future of personnel outsourcing? Will it be banned by law or is it there to grow in the coming years?
4. How would you rate the level of support you received to perform your job duties?
5. An employer who accommodates the need to make time during the business day for employees' medical emergencies or school functions will be rewarded with more productive, loyal and happy employees.

Задание 5. Найдите в предложениях неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I, II, герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Recruitment refers to the process of attracting, screening, and selecting qualified people for a job at an organization or firm.
2. Headhunters may use advanced sales techniques, such as initially posing as clients to gather employee contacts, as well as visiting candidate offices.
3. In some countries, employers are legally mandated to provide equal opportunity in hiring.
4. Fast-growing high tech companies were hard-pressed to locate and hire the technical specialists they required, and so had little choice but to pay large fees to highly specialized external recruiters in order to staff their projects.

5. Unjust firings may result from a workplace manager or supervisor wanting to retaliate against an employee.

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT

Personnel evaluation is the basis for professional human resources management in any organization

Goals and objectives of Personnel Assessment. It is aimed at examining of the psychological potential and professional skills of an employee that are necessary for them to perform the duties that they are assigned. Personnel evaluation is the basis for making the right decision in many fields of activities that are connected to human resources:

- Recruiting new personnel;
- Organizational work with the personnel;
- Personnel training;
- Organizational and human resources planning;
- Concluding compensation and benefits agreements;
- Providing bonuses for the employees.

Selection of a specific method depends on the specific needs of the company; no matter what, it should be aimed at solving a definite problem, getting the desired measurable result; the method chosen should be adapted to the actual needs of the company, the specific character of its activity, its organizational structure and competitive environment.

Express diagnostics. General evaluation of the personality structure that helps determine the aptitude of a person to certain activities, predict his or her successfulness and evaluate individual personality features. Interviewing also includes the candidate's professional background evaluation.

Psychological testing. Personality analysis is carried out with a view to determine the behavior model, emotional intelligence and general intellectual abilities of a candidate and their suitability for effective execution of a specific role in their present or new position

Professional testing. Evaluation of professional skills and knowledge of the candidate in the selected field is carried out with the use of specially developed tests and interviews with an expert in the given field.

Assessment center. The evaluation tasks offered within the frame of such examination enable the company to receive comprehensive and reliable information that helps anticipate and prevent unwanted situations with the employee. They also help anticipate his or her specific behavior in situations that are of vital importance to the

company. These tasks also help the company reach conclusions about the abilities and individual/personal characteristics of this employee. This method makes it possible to identify, analyze and evaluate the degree of manifestation of professional qualities and competencies of the candidate with the help of specifically modeled situations, typical for the field of activity being examined.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый, 2-ой, 3-ий абзацы текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What are the aims of employers and employees in personnel assessment process?
2. What's important for choosing a personnel evaluation method?
3. What personnel assessment methods are mentioned in the text? Do you know any other?

Задание 4. Определите время и залог сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The new person you've just hired had an impressive resume.
2. Many candidates are also very well educated about what type of salary they can expect, as a good deal of information is available from governmental and online publications.
3. The more you know about what's happening across the company, the better you'll be at making strategic suggestions and decisions.
4. The Trainer concern is to ensure that the training that has been provided is effective or not.
5. The actual act to source candidates can usually be split out into two clearly defined techniques: primary sourcing and secondary sourcing.

Задание 5. Найдите в предложениях неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I, II, герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The recruitment industry is based on the goal of providing a candidate to a client for a price.
2. Due to their higher costs, headhunters are usually employed to fill senior management and executive level roles.
3. Niche firms tend to be more focused on building ongoing relationships with their candidates as it is very common the same candidates are placed many times throughout their careers.
4. Job descriptions need to be reviewed or updated prior to a recruitment effort to reflect present day requirements.
5. The employer and employee make a joint decision to end employment.

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

PROS AND CONS OF EXIT INTERVIEWS

Exit interviews with departing employees are often conducted in a perfunctory, haphazard manner. But these workers' last words can provide valuable insights into corporate culture, dysfunctions and opportunities to do better at retaining top talent. It's important to listen carefully during an exit interview; but more important is to act on the information you receive.

Some HR experts think the exit interview serves no purpose, coming far too late in the employment relationship to be useful. Regardless of your track record as a manager, however, take your exit interviews seriously and try to learn from what your employees have to say. In addition, use interviews as an opportunity to convince a valuable employee to stay.

Exit interviews provide a unique chance to get candid feedback from employees, which can be very helpful for identifying ways in which HR management could improve. Departing employees have nothing to lose by being totally honest about their reasons for leaving, their experiences with co-workers or their opinions of company policy.

One thing a leaving worker does have to worry about, however, is damaging relationships that extend beyond the term of employment. The employee may be less frank about management's shortcomings due to fear of a bad job reference. Some staff may plan to stay in touch with former co-workers and don't want to burn bridges. Others simply don't feel comfortable bad-mouthing the people they will leave behind.

Feedback, though illuminating, is not useful from just one exit interview. Only speaking with all departing employees will allow you to identify trends that point to chronic or systemic weaknesses in the company's retention management. For this reason, it is important to design effective exit-interview protocols and administer them consistently.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый, 2-ой, 3-ий абзацы текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. In what case can an exit interview be conducted? Is it always possible?
2. What is important to do while you are exit interviewed?
3. Why can an exit interview be life guided for both employer and employee?
4. What opportunities does exit interview give for the company?

Задание 4. Определите время и залог сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Flexible hours, or flextime as it's commonly called, have been hailed by some as a revolution in the way that employees work because it allows them to strike a work-life balance that just isn't possible under a rigid schedule.

2. Which staff competences are required for the tasks to be accomplished within the enterprise?

3. It should also be noted that even in slower economic times or higher unemployment, recruitment process outsourcing is still considered by companies to assist in an increasing need to screen through a larger candidate pool.

4. Candidates who don't meet the requirements will be discouraged from applying, while qualified candidates will recognize that you're serious about looking for experienced candidates.

5. One of the main problems with the outstaffing business in Russia is that it does not have a special legal framework that regulates the rights and duties of the client company, outstaffing provider and the outsourced personnel.

Задание 5. Найдите в предложениях неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I, II, герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Larger employers tend to undertake their own in-house recruitment, using their human resources department, front-line hiring managers and recruitment personnel who handle targeted functions and populations.

2. Business management software is used by many recruitment agencies to automate the testing process.

3. Many companies have onboarding campaigns in hopes to retain top talent that is new to the company.

4. To allow the dismissed employee to 'save face' in a more 'graceful' exit, the employer will often ask the employee to resign 'voluntarily' from their position.

5. The candidate submittal service will often vet, edit or enhance the job seeker's application before passing it on to the employer.

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING

When organization has invested in some training, how do we know if it has a success? Our gut feeling might be that skills and practice have improved. But in

what ways and by how much has it improved, and did organization get value of money? Answer of these questions can be given by doing evaluation.

The evaluation of training forms is the remaining part of the training cycle which starts with the identification of training needs, establishing objectives and continues through to the design and delivery of the training course itself.

It is the function of evaluation to assess whether the learning objectives originally identified have been satisfied and any deficiency rectified. Evaluation is the analysis and comparison of actual progress versus prior plans, oriented toward improving plans for future implementation. It is part of a continuing management process consisting of planning, implementation and evaluation; ideally with each following the other in a continuous cycle until successful completion of the activity. Evaluation process must start before training has begun and continue throughout the whole learning process.

Functions of evaluation: There are basically two functions of evaluation,

- Qualitative evaluation is an assessment process 'How well did we do'?
- Quantitative evaluation is an assessment process that answers the question 'How much did we do'?

Principles of Training Evaluation:

- Training need should be identified and reviewed concurrently with the business and personal development plan process.
- There should be correlation to the needs of the business and the individual.
- Organizational, group and individual level training need should be identified and evaluated.
- Techniques of evaluation should be appropriate.
- The evaluation function should be in place before the training takes place.
- The outcome of evaluation should be used to inform the business and training process.

Why Training Evaluation: Training cost can be significant in any business. Most organizations are prepared to incur these cost because they expect that their business to benefit from employees development and progress. Whether business has benefited can be assessed by evaluation training.

There are basically four parties involved in evaluating the result of any training: Trainer, Trainee, Training and Development (T&D) department and Line Manager. The Trainee wants to confirm that the course has met personal expectations and satisfied any learning objectives set by the T&D department at the beginning of the program. The Trainer concern is to ensure that the training that has been provided is effective or not. Training and Development want to know whether the course has made the best use of the resources available. The Line manager will be seeking reassurance that the time hat trainee has spent in attending training results in to value and how deficiency in knowledge and skill redressed.

The problem for many organizations is not so much why training should be evaluated but how. Most of the organizations overlook evaluation because financial benefits are difficult to describe in concrete terms.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый, 2-ой, 3-ий абзацы текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the first main steps in the employee training cycle?
2. When the evaluation of the effectiveness of training should be started?
3. What training evaluation should be done for?
4. How many parties are involved in evaluating the results of any training?
5. Do you know any methods of training evaluation?

Задание 4. Определите время и залог сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Bringing in an employee with an M.B.A. is sometimes perceived as a sign that 'ordinary' employees are not good enough to get the job done.

2. The opportunity to meet you and become acquainted first hand with the fine work you and your team have been doing, has strengthened my interest in working for Sealico.

3. Corporate incentive systems are considered the most effective method for motivating employees to work harder.

4. For more than a century, most workers have been tied to a nine-to-five schedule that they planned their lives around.

5. Specify whether the person is expected to work odd hours, be on-call or work in sensitive environments.

Задание 5. Найдите в предложениях неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I, II, герундий). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. With conduct problems, the firing is frequently (but not always) part of a 'progressive step' process, meaning the employee will have been warned and given an opportunity to improve before more severe measures are taken.

2. An employee getting charged with a crime will affect the employer's ability to trust the employee.

3. The employee is sometimes offered some extended pay or benefits and a glowing reference in exchange for departure. In turn, the ex-employee agrees not to sue, file for unemployment, or take any other action that would hurt the employer.

4. In some cases, when an employee departed on good terms, they may be given special priority by the employer when seeking rehire.

5. Companies will generally employ a number of different methods to fill their recruitment needs including employee referral, company websites, recruitment agencies and job boards.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2
Специальность: «Экономика»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

BASIC INGREDIENTS OF THE U.S. ECONOMY

The first ingredient of a nation's economic system is its natural resources. The United States is rich in mineral resources and fertile farm soil, and it is blessed with a moderate climate. It also has extensive coastlines on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as well as on the Gulf of Mexico. Rivers flow from far within the continent and the Great Lakes- five large, inland lakes along the U.S. border with Canada- provide additional shipping access. These extensive waterways have helped shape the country's economic growth over the years and helped bind America's 50 individual states together in a single economic unit.

The second ingredient is labor, which converts natural resources into goods.

Labor mobility has likewise been important to the capacity of the American economy to adapt to changing conditions. When immigrants flooded labor markets on the East Coast, many workers moved inland, often to farmland waiting to be tilled. Similarly, economic opportunities in industrial, northern cities attracted back Americans from southern farms in the first half of the 20th century.

But natural resources and labor account for only part of an economic system. These resources must be organized and directed as efficiently as possible. In the American economy, managers, responding to signals from markets, perform this function. The traditional managerial structure in America is based on a top-down chain of command: authority flows from the chief executive in the boardroom, who makes sure that the entire business runs smoothly and efficiently, through various lower levels of management responsible for coordinating different parts of enterprise, down to the foreman on the shop floor. Numerous tasks are divided among different divisions and workers. In early 20th-century America, this specialization, or division of labor, was said to reflect "scientific management" based on systematic analysis. Many enterprises continue to operate with this traditional structure, but others have taken changing views on management.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый абзац текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the first ingredient of any economic system?
2. What is the traditional managerial structure in America?

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They had finished painting the ceiling by two o'clock.
2. Sometimes he publishes his articles in the Financial Times.
3. The firm didn't reduce their prices because their goods were in demand.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. He is much (good) now than yesterday.
2. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
3. She is (old) than her best friend.

Задание 6. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя пассив.

1. Many people send greeting cards on holidays.
2. Are people making changes in your city now?
3. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

THE MANAGER: ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Managers are coordinators of economic activities in business organizations. Coordination of group efforts is an essential function in a company, and whoever acts as a coordinator is a manager.

Managers do not perform physical tasks which are necessary to produce and sell goods and services that are the output of the company. All this is done by workers and employees. On the other hand, the latter would be unable to achieve the goal of the organization without the guiding hand of management.

There are literally thousands of decisions in a company about what is to be done, who is to do it and how it is to be done. It is managers who make these decisions and see that they are implemented.

The duties of a manager include: the determination of the best form of organization, development of a control system, budgeting and forecasting, marketing and sales policies, effective performance of the sales staff, development of improved methods for planning and control of ordering, handling and sorting out of the material and supplies, determination of wages and salaries, the establishment of incentives for good performance.

The work of managers is, by no means, confined to manufacturing industries. It is indispensable in offices, banks, insurance agencies and other similar activities.

Speaking about personnel qualities it should be noted that he/she needs energy, good judgment, a sense of reality and social responsibility.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый и 2-ой абзац текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Why are managers considered to be coordinators?
2. What are the decisions which are made in any company about?
3. What do the duties of a manager include?
4. In what fields must a manager be knowledgeable?

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The student made no mistakes in his translation.
2. Yesterday evening Tom was watching an interesting film when the telephone rang.
3. The car has just stopped because there isn't any petrol in the tank.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. This book is (interesting) of all I have ever read this year.
2. What is your height? You are (tall) than me.
3. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.

Задание 6. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя пассив.

1. We discussed the matter some days ago.
2. Americans have eaten turkey on Thanksgiving Day since the nation was young.
3. She promised an interesting entertainment.

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

ADVERTISING IN THE USA

The influence of advertising in the mass media market has both advantages and disadvantages. On the plus side is the fact that people get an incredible variety of information, entertainment and culture at minimal cost. The disadvantage is that nearly all of America's mass communications are heavily overloaded with commercial or persuasive messages.

All advertising contains both information and persuasion. The classified advertisements in the daily newspapers are almost pure information. So are most of the supermarkets specials.

In Latin *ad vertere* means “to turn the mind towards something”. The American Marketing Association (AMA) point out that advertising is a tool of marketing along with the product price, distribution and personnel selling. It also reminds us that advertising can be used to promote ideologies and services. This kind of promotion is “non-personal” – it is directed “to whom it may concern” – and therefore it is effective because the audience is very receptive to it.

The first function of advertising is to distinguish among identical products. This attempt was exercised at the end of the 19th century by means of brand identification. It seemed that the brand name would become synonymous with the product or its quality. The next technique applied to advertising was brand image. Its aim was to create an image for a product that puts it a little above the competition and hence makes it a little more desirable. Since the late 1960s, a new concept has come to national advertising called positioning. Positioning consist of segmenting a market by persuading the customer that the new product will meet the needs of a selective group. Positioning recognized the differences in people as individuals and the impossibility of any product capturing the entire potential market.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый и 2-ой абзацы текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the advantages of advertising in the mass media?
2. What does the AMA recommend to do to make advertising effective?
3. What is the main function of advertising?

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They told us that they had spent all the money.
2. We were discussing the prices when you telephoned us.
3. All the newspapers will publish this information tomorrow.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer.
3. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

Задание 6. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя пассив.

1. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention.
2. They are building a new concert hall in our district.
3. They will translate this article tomorrow.

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

ACCOUNTING

If one wants to the financial picture of a company, one has to deal with accounting, the latter being the best way of analyzing the business activities of the company. It is the accounting department that keeps the necessary records and gives an assessment to the business activities of the company. The department systematically reports on the financial results of the deals struck and their impact on the company's financial condition.

Accounting records offer very significant information which is used by banks and governmental offices, stockholders and creditors, managers, and independent analysts.

In most cases business organizations prepare two kinds of records: income statement and balance sheet. These documents show how money was obtained and used by the company.

The analysis of accounting record is carried out with the help of a ratio analysis. A ratio analysis is the relationship of two figures. In finance we operate with three main categories of ratios. One of them deals with profitability. It is used as a measure of a company's operating efficiency.

The other group of ratios treats of assets and liabilities. It helps a company to assess its current financial situation. The third group of ratios has to do with the overall financial structure of the company. It gives a profound analysis of the property value of the company.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 1-ый и 2-ой абзацы текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What role does the accounting department play?
2. What types of documents do business organizations prepare?
3. What is a ratio analysis?
4. What does the first group of ratios deal with?

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They have recently built a new plant in our town.
2. We have been looking for you the whole evening.
3. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
2. It is (easy) to swim in the sea than in the river.
3. He is one of the (dangerous) criminals in the world.

Задание 6. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя пассив.

1. What holidays do people celebrate in your country?
2. They are repairing his car at the moment.
3. They were building this bridge when I was here last year.

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст:

INTEREST RATES

The Bank's influence on short term interest rates arises from its role in the domestic money markets. As bankers to the government and to the banks, the Bank is able to forecast fairly accurately the pattern of flows between the government's accounts on the one hand, and by commercial banks on the other, and acts on a daily basis to smooth out the imbalances which arise. When more money flows from the bank to the government than vice versa, the bank's holdings of liquid assets are run down and the money market finds itself short of funds. When more money flows the other way, the market can be in cash surplus, but the pattern of government and bank operations usually results in a shortage of cash in the market each day – a shortage which the Bank then relieves. Because the Bank is thus, on a day – to – day basis, the final provider of liquidity to the system, it can choose the interest rate at which it will provide funds each day.

Rather than deal directly with every individual bank, the Banks uses the *discount houses* as an intermediary. These are highly-specialized dealers who hold large stocks of commercial bills and with whom the major banks place their surplus cash. The discount houses have borrowing facilities at the Bank. The Bank may provide cash either by purchasing securities from the houses, or by lending to them direct. The rates at which the Bank deals with the discount houses are quickly passed on through the financial system, influencing interest rates for the whole economy.

When the Bank changes its dealing rate, the commercial banks promptly change their own base rates from which deposit and lending rates are calculated.

Задание 2. Письменно переведите на русский язык 2-ой абзац текста.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the reasons for the shortage of funds on the money market?
2. When can the market be in cash surplus?
3. When does the market find itself short of funds?
4. What is an interest rates?

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The written test had just begun and the students were writing their names at the top of their papers.
2. By this time next year I will have saved \$ 1000.
3. Five years ago this company manufactured only this equipment.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. He is one of the (experienced) economists in our firm.
2. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California.
3. My sister speaks English (good) than I do.

Задание 6. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя пассив.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
2. They will sign this contract in a month.
3. They serve breakfast from eight to eleven at this hotel.

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