

БПОУ ВО «ГРЯЗОВЕЦКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»

РАССМОТРЕНЫ

на заседании цикловой комиссии
общеобразовательных, общегуманитарных
и социально-экономических дисциплин

Протокол № 1

от « 30 » 08 2018 г.

Председатель ЦК

 Е.В. Зиновьева

СОГЛАСОВАНЫ

Зам директора по ОМР

 Е.А. Ткаченко

« 30 » 08 2018 г.

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ
ПО ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

Специальность: 35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства

Форма обучения - заочная

**Грязовец
2018**

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации по выполнению самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы по дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык** предназначены для студентов заочного отделения специальности 35.02.07 «Механизация сельского хозяйства». В пособие включены задания для самостоятельной работы по каждой теме, цель, методические указания и рекомендации по выполнению различных видов заданий для СР, формы контроля и критерии оценки выполненного задания.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа проводится с целью:

- систематизации и закрепления полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений студентов;
- углубления и расширения теоретических знаний;
- формирования умений использовать нормативную, правовую, справочную документацию и специальную литературу;
- развития познавательных способностей и активности студентов: творческой инициативы, самостоятельности, ответственности, организованности;
- формирование самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, совершенствованию и самоорганизации;
- формирования общих и профессиональных компетенций
- развитию исследовательских умений.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется студентом по заданию преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия. По дисциплине «Иностранный язык» используются следующие формы и виды заданий для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы:

1. Чтение основной и дополнительной литературы. Самостоятельное изучение материала по литературным источникам.
2. Работа с библиотечным каталогом, самостоятельный подбор необходимой литературы.
3. Работа со словарем, справочником.
4. Поиск необходимой информации в сети Интернет.
5. Составление и разработка словаря.
6. Составление таблицы, схемы.
7. Прослушивание учебных аудиозаписей, просмотр видеоматериала.
8. Подготовка к различным формам промежуточной аттестации (зачету, дифференцированному зачёту).
9. Выполнение домашних упражнений.
10. Самостоятельное выполнение практических заданий репродуктивного типа (ответы на вопросы, тренировочные упражнения, тесты).

- 11.Выполнение творческих заданий. Создание презентаций
- 12.Написание реферата. Подготовка к представлению реферата на занятии
- 13.Подготовка устного сообщения для выступления на занятии
- 14.Подготовка доклада.

Перед выполнением студентами внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы преподаватель проводит инструктаж по выполнению задания, который включает цель задания, его содержание, сроки выполнения, ориентировочный объем работы, основные требования к результатам работы, критерии оценки. В процессе инструктажа преподаватель предупреждает студентов о возможных типичных ошибках, встречающихся при выполнении задания.

Контроль результатов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы осуществляется в пределах времени, отведенного на аудиторные занятия и консультации. В качестве форм и методов контроля используются:

1. Просмотр и проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы преподавателем.
2. Организация самопроверки, взаимопроверки выполненного задания в группе.
3. Обсуждение результатов выполненной работы на занятии.
4. Проведение письменного опроса в виде теста, контрольной работы.
5. Проведение устного опроса.
6. Представление и защита творческих проектов, рефератов.
7. Организация творческих конкурсов.
8. Проведение олимпиады

Критериями оценки результатов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающихся являются:

- уровень освоения учебного материала;
- уровень умения использовать теоретические знания при выполнении практических задач;
- уровень сформированности общеучебных умений;
- уровень умения активно использовать электронные образовательные ресурсы, находить требующуюся информацию, изучать ее и применять на практике;
- обоснованность и четкость изложения материала;
- оформление материала в соответствии с требованиями стандарта предприятия;
- уровень умения ориентироваться в потоке информации, выделять главное;
- уровень умения четко сформулировать проблему, предложив ее решение, критически оценить решение и его последствия;
- уровень умения определить, проанализировать альтернативные возможности, варианты действий;

- уровень умения сформулировать собственную позицию, оценку и аргументировать ее.

Задания для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы рассчитаны на 207 час.

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ (ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ) РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

Наименование разделов и тем	Кол-во часов на самостоятельную работу	Вид самостоятельной работы	Формы контроля
1КУРС -104 часа			
Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №1	10	Выполнение заданий контрольной работы	Проверка выполнения в письменной форме
Тема 2. Экология и защита окружающей среды	24	Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов	Устный опрос
Тема 3. Чтение периодических изданий работа с газетой	20	Составление словаря Написание резюме статьи Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов	Письменный опрос Проверка преподавателем
Тема 4. Животноводство	20	Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов Перевод текста, заполнение таблицы	Фронтальный опрос

Тема 5. <i>Механизация и электрификация сельского хозяйства</i>	16	Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов Подготовка монологического высказывания	Письменный опрос
Тема 6. <i>Экономика сельского хозяйства</i>	14	Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов Выполнение упражнений на повторение	Фронтальный опрос
2 КУРС -103 часа			
Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №2	13	Выполнение заданий контрольной работы	Проверка выполнения в письменной форме
Тема 2. <i>Перевод профессионально-ориентированных текстов по специальности</i>	60	Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов	Письменный опрос Проверка преподавателем
Тема 3. <i>Формы делового общения</i>	30	Изучение лексического и грамматического материала, Перевод текстов, составление резюме	Письменный опрос Проверка преподавателем
Итого:	207		

**Учебно-методическое пособие по выполнению
домашних контрольных работ по дисциплине**

«Иностранный язык (английский)»

**для студентов I-II курсов заочного отделения по
специальности 35.02.07 «Механизация сельского
хозяйства»**

Составитель: Е.В. Зиновьева

Пояснительная записка

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов заочного отделения. Представленный материал подобран с учетом требований программы для студентов-заочников средних учебных заведений которая, в основном, предусматривает самостоятельные занятия студентов.

Цель пособия - контроль знания материала по предмету, пройденного за 1 - 2 курс обучения.

Задачи, которые решает автор пособия, заключаются в следующем: 1) контроль лексико-грамматических навыков; 2) контроль навыков чтения, понимания и перевода иноязычных текстов.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из двух контрольных работ, по одной для каждого года обучения. Перед контрольной работой дается перечень грамматического материала, который должен быть усвоен студентом-заочником, а также приводится список литературы, необходимой при выполнении контрольной работы. Контрольная работа включает лексико-грамматические упражнения, текст на английском языке для чтения и перевода на русский язык и задания к нему.

Каждая контрольная работа имеет 10 вариантов, студент выполняет контрольную работу в соответствии с последней цифрой шифра (например: Шифр 6923, вариант контрольной работы - №3)

Методические рекомендации для студентов

Перед выполнением контрольной работы студенту необходимо подробно изучить грамматический материал, для чего даётся список рекомендуемой литературы по грамматике английского языка. При переводе текстов следует использовать англо-русский словарь.

Работы студентов должны отвечать следующим требованиям:

Контрольная работа может быть выполнена как в рукописном, так и в печатном варианте. Контрольная работа выполняется на формате бумаги А4 или в тетради. Титульный лист контрольной работы должен содержать наименования учебного заведения, слова «контрольная работа по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (Английский)», вариант контрольной работы, Ф.И.О, группа студента, шифр и Ф.И.О. преподавателя.

При выполнении работы следует сначала указывать задания контрольной работы, а затем само выполнение задания.

Дается общая оценка «зачтена» или «не зачтена». Если работа не зачтена, в нее необходимо внести соответствующие исправления с учетом сделанных замечаний. Повторная проверка работы осуществляется, как правило, тем же преподавателем, который рецензировал ее в первый раз. Студенты, не выполнившие контрольную работу или не получившие зачета по ней, к зачетам не допускаются.

Требования к оформлению и выполнению контрольных работ.

1. Контрольные задания составлены в 10 вариантах. Номер варианта следует выбирать в соответствии с последней цифрой шифра.

2. Контрольная работа должна иметь титульный лист, список использованной литературы и в конце работы дату её выполнения и личную подпись обучающегося.

3. Контрольная работа должна быть либо напечатана, либо написана чётким, понятным почерком, без исправлений. На страницах работы следует оставить поля (3см) для пометок и замечаний проверяющего преподавателя.

4. Необходимо указать вариант контрольной работы.

5. Текст с переводом следует располагать по следующему образцу:

Английский текст	Русский перевод

6. Все задания и упражнения должны быть переписаны, подстановочные элементы следует выделить цветом (но не красным) или подчеркнуть.

7. Контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящем пособии.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольное задание №1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; чтение и правописание окончаний. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. Употребление слов *many, much, a lot of, little, a little, few, a few* с существительными.

Артикль. Артикли определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Чтение артиклей.

Употребление артикля в устойчивых выражениях, с географическими названиями, в предложениях с оборотом *there+ to be*.

Имя прилагательное. Образование степеней сравнения и их правописание.

Сравнительные слова и обороты *than, as . . . as, not so . . . as*.

Наречие. Образование степеней сравнения. Наречия, обозначающие количество, место, направление.

Предлог. Предлоги времени, места, направления и др.

Местоимение. Местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, отрицательные, возвратные, взаимные, относительные, вопросительные.

Имя числительное. Числительные количественные и порядковые. Дроби. Обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов. Арифметические действия и вычисления.

Глагол. Глаголы *to be, to have, to do*, их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных. Глаголы правильные и неправильные. Видовременные формы глагола, их образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге. Чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени.

Вопросительные предложения. Специальные вопросы. Вопросительные предложения — формулы вежливости (*Could you, please . . . ?, Would you like . . . ?, Shall I . . . ?* и др.).

Основные источники

- 1.Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А., Лаврик Г.В.Planet of English. Учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2015.
2. Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English. Английский язык. Практикум для профессий и специальностей СПО. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2015
- 3.Агабекян И.П. Английский язык. Учебное пособие. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016.

Дополнительные источники

- 1.Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык. Учебник. - Ростов н/Д.: Феникс, 2016.
- 2.Голубев А.П., Коржавый А.П., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык для технических специальностей. English for Technical Colleges. Учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. — 4-е изд., стер. — М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014.
- 3.Spotlight. Английский язык 10 – 11 класс. Учебник для общеобразовательных организаций. Базовый уровень. – М.: «Просвещение», 2014.
- 4.Фишман Л.М. Professional English: Учебное пособие. - М.: ИНФРА-М, 2016.

Словари

Большой англо-русский и русско-английский словарь. - М.: Эксмо, 2015.

Интернет-ресурсы

1. www.macmillanenglish.com

**Домашняя контрольная работа №1
ВАРИАНТ 1**

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

About Myself.

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Taras. I am seventeen years old. I am at 11th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me – my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Marija. Oleg is twenty-one, he attends a University, he will be a dentist. Marija is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favorite poodle Tim.

My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I am doing quite well at school. My parents are very proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter.

My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries and raspberries.

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. How old is Taras?
 2. Has he got a sister or a brother?
 3. How old is his sister?
 4. What is Taras's father?
 5. Taras is doing well at school, isn't he?
 6. What sport does Taras go in for?
 7. What does he want to be after school?
- He wants to be a military interpreter.

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о себе (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

John visited me in the hospital yesterday.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a boy	a watch
a book	a fish
a city	a king
a chef	a man
a sofa	a knife

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. The name of my friend
2. The hobbies of my parents
3. The roof of the house needs painting

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. There is ___ new shopping centre in ___ city.
2. ___ Antarctic is ___ home for penguins, dolphins and whales.
3. ___ sun's rays pass through ___ atmosphere to warm the surface of ___ Earth.
4. ___ spring is ___ best time to start a new life.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
2. What is the name of the (big) port in the USA?
3. Russia is a very (large) country.
4. Mike is (tall) than Peter.
5. St.Peterburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.

ВАРИАНТ 2.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

My Biography.

My name is Petrova Alla. I am Russian. I was born on May 5, 1977 in the village of Barkino, Tver region. Two years ago our family moved to Tver where I live now together with my parents. My father is a doctor, he works at a hospital. My mother is a housewife. She has much work to do about the house. We are five in the family. I have a younger sister and a brother. They are both pupils. Lusy is in the fifth form and Boris is a pupil of the ninth form. Our family is very united. I finished school No 42 in Tver. I always did well at school and studied with great interest. I also took an active part in social life, attended sport section and subject circles. My favorite subject at school was Literature. This year I have left school and become an applicant for entry to the Petersburg University, Philological Department. I hope my dream will come true. If I fail in my exams I'll be very upset, but next year I'll try to enter the University again. You see, my biography isn't long. I can only add that I am fond of reading about history and I am fond of sports. I've got the first category in volleyball and have many friends among sportsman.

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was Alla born?
2. Where does she live?
3. Where does her father work?
4. Has Alla got a brother or a sister?
5. Boris is a pupil of the fifth form, isn't he?
6. Did Alla finish school in Tver or in the village of Barkino?
7. What was her favorite subject at school?

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о себе (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные к следующему предложению:

My friend studied in Sorbonne when he was young.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

Car, dish, life, city, pair, deer, to, wolf, window, room

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. The flat of Lena
2. A poem by Keats –
3. The dresses of the girls were wonderful.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. There is __ island in __ ocean.
2. __ highest peak in __ North America is __ Mount McKinley.
3. __ Walt Disney, __ famous film animator and producer, created Disneyland in 1955.
4. They gave __ party last month. We enjoyed __ party.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one.
2. Asia is (large) than Australia.
3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
4. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
5. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: my mother, my father, my brother and my sister and our cat. My Mum is forty-one; she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter and he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University and she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny; I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in our family is my best friend.

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many are there in this family?
2. How old is Mum?
3. Does his father work for a design company?
4. Does Natasha want to be a teacher or a painter?
5. What does Igor like to do?
6. Igor goes to the kindergarten, doesn't he?
7. What are the grandparents?

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о своей семье (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

A yellow bird fell on the roof of his "Pontiac"

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a toy, a pen, a piano, a German, a door, a child, a fox, a table, a sheep, a roof

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. Speech of the leader
2. A show of actors –
3. The dress of the girl was made by her mother.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. There is ___good advice the lawyer would like to give you.
2. She was sent to ___Persian Gulf as a war correspondent.
3. There are wonders from all over ___globe in this museum.
4. His watch said it was nearly four o'clock in ___morning.
5. He read the letter slowly, ___ line by ___ line.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Kate is (young) than Mary.
2. John is the (clever) boy in the class.
3. This sentence is (difficult) than the first one.
4. My dog is as (good) as yours.
5. I think I am the (bad)dancer in the world!

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

My Family

Let me introduce myself. My name is Irena, Ira for short. On the tenth of September I'll be seventeen. I think I'll invite my classmates to the birthday party and we'll have a good time.

My family is not very large: my father, my mother and myself. My mother's name is Marina Pavlovna. She is forty. My mother is a good-natured and cheerful. She teaches French. She's devoted to her work. My mother also keeps house for us. Even though we all try to help her, she has a lot of work to do about the house.

My father's name is Pyotr Andreevich. He is a strong handsome man of middle age. My father is an architect; he works hard at his office. At home he helps my mother. He also takes care of his elderly parents. I love my parents and grandparents very much; we are on friendly terms.

We live in a town not far from Moscow. Some of our relatives live close by, including my grandparents, who are on pension now, my aunt and my uncle and their children, my cousins.

We try to spend Sundays together as a family day. Our relatives often join us for tea or sometimes for dinner. At the week-end we go to the cinema. In summer we like to travel.

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. How old is Ira now?
2. How many are they in the family?
3. What is Ira's mother?
4. Ira's father is an architect, isn't he?
5. Is her mother a teacher or a doctor?
6. Do they live in a town not far from Moscow?
7. What does Ira's family like to do at the week-end?

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о своей семье (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

The clock stopped an hour ago.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a room	a Frenchman
a boy	a lady
a glass	a tree
a woman	a house
a leaf	an apple

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. A novel by Sheldon
2. The climate of England
3. The sound of the car made me stop writing.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. There was __fantastic dress in __ window-shop.
2. If you want to see __Lake Victoria and __Mount Kilimanjaro, go to __Kenya.
3. __Avocado is__ most caloric fruit eaten by humans.
4. After dinner sit __while, after supper walk__ while.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. The weather is (dull) today than it was yesterday.
2. London is one of the (big) cities in the world.
3. His dog is (good) than yours.
4. This is the (wonderful)film I have ever seen.
5. This piece of homework is as (bad) as your last one.

ВАРИАНТ 6

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

The Flat We Live in.

Recently our family moved into a new flat. It is in a block of flats not far from the centre of the town. Next to the block of flats there is a post-office, the Puppet theatre, a number of small shops. My flat is on the second floor. It has all modern conveniences such as central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot running water, a telephone and a chute to carry rubbish down. There is also a lift in the building. In front of the house there is a small garden with a few trees in it.

The flat is not very large but it is comfortable and well-planned. We have two rooms, a large kitchen and a bathroom in our flat. The living-room is the largest and the most comfortable room in the flat. In the left-hand corner there is a little table with a TV-set on it. Near the TV-set there are two arm-chairs. A sofa and a bookcase are on the right-hand side.

In the kitchen there is a gas-stove to cook the meals, a sink with taps for cold and hot water to wash the dishes, a refrigerator to keep food. On the wall above the table we hung three kitchen cabinets to keep plates and cups. To the right of the table we placed a new cupboard. In the middle of the kitchen we have a table with several stools around it/

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where is this block of flats situated?
2. What modern conveniences are there in the flat?
3. What is there in front of the house?
4. The flat is not very large, is it?
5. How many rooms have they?
6. Is there a TV-set in the left-hand corner or in the right-hand corner?
7. Is there a table in the middle of the kitchen?

III. Используя текст задания 1, опишите свою комнату, квартиру или дом (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

He decided to go to the theatre.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a coat	a wife
a piano	a picture
a person	a wall
an ox	a chair
a table	a child

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. The toys of my baby;
2. The history of Russia;
3. The problems of the company are very serious.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. There is _ cold milk in ___jug.
2. _ New York is situated at the mouth of ___ Hudson River.
3. Go to __ bed when you have had supper.
4. ___ apple ___ day keeps wrinkles away.
5. ___ friend in need is___ friend indeed.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Their new car is (economical) than the old one.
2. Boys are always (noisy) than girls.
3. Summer is the (warm) of the four seasons.
4. What (good) present is there than a box of cigarettes?
5. This wonderful hotel is as (expensive) as the Ritz.

ВАРИАНТ 8

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

My Friend.

I have many friends, but my best friend is Nick. Nick is twenty-two. In appearance he is an impressive figure, about 183cm high, well-built and strong. He has an oval face, straight nose, thick hair, blue eyes and an attractive smile. So people find him good-looking.

Nick is particularly known for his warm and friendly character. Whenever a friend is in trouble he never fails to help. He is always open-minded and interested in other people. The only thing I don't like about Nick is that he smokes. But he is a person of strong character and I'm sure he will get rid of this bad habit.

We made friends with Nick when his family moved to our house. Nick was a school-boy then. He was interested in computers and dreamt to enter the University of Electronics.

In general my friend is an interesting person. He is well-read. He is fond of modern pop and rock music. His favorite singers are Andrei Makarevich and Yuri Shecchuk. Nick goes in for sports with great enthusiasm. He plays basket-ball and football well. My friend is single and is not going marry yet. Nick has got a great sense of humor and I like to spend time with him.

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. How old is Nick?
2. How does Nick look like?
3. What bad habit has Nick got?
4. Nick is a person of strong character, isn't he?
5. Is he fond of modern music?
6. Does Nick play football or tennis?
7. Is Nick married?

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о своем друге (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

He couldn't reach the hummer which lay on the shelf.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a stamp	a star
a hero	a pen
a mouse	a man
a dog	a goose
a half	a sofa

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. The books of her son
2. A break of ten minutes
3. Pamela spends her weekends at the house of her aunt.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. Is there --- any cheese left
2. ___ Colorado River flows through the Grand Canyon.
3. Father has bought a watch for me. Look at it!
4. We don't have to go to ---- school today, and we are over ___ moon with joy.
5. They stayed at ___ Grand Hotel.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Summer is (warm) than winter.
2. Robert and Paul are the (noisy) boys that I know.
3. These are the (bad) cigarettes I have ever smoked.
4. A train goes faster than a ship but not as (fast) as an airplane.
5. Chris is (serious) than his younger brother

ВАРИАНТ 9

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст

My Friend.

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former school-mates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is sixteen. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred and kind.

She is fond of reading plain books and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes.

Lena goes in for sports. She plays basket-ball very well. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world.

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. How old is Lena?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. What books is she fond of reading?
4. Does Lena go in for sports?
5. Does she play tennis or basket-ball?
6. It is a pleasure to watch Lena's playing basket-ball, isn't it?
7. Who is the most amusing person in the world?

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о своем друге (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

Nick likes his tea with cream.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a hat, a story, a tooth
a piano, a chair

an ox, a lady, a carpet
a car, a lamp

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. The boy-friend of Bess
2. The progress of the world
3. Brian studies the history of the English languages.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. Many centuries ago ____ Vesuvius destroyed ____ Pompeii.
2. There is ____ money in the purse, but not much.
3. ____ equator is an imaginary line round the Earth.
4. Most people spend their holidays in ____ summer.
5. This song is a great hit.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Tom is (tall) than Richard.
2. Athens is (far) from London than Rome is.
3. Our neighbors have more hens than we have, but they get (few) eggs.
4. Russian is (difficult) than Chinese.
5. He is not as (clever) as you think.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

My Friend.

I would like to tell you about my friend. I have a lot of friends, but my close friend is Marina. She is seventeen years old. We have nothing common in appearance. Marina is pretty in her own way. She is thin and slender, not very tall. Her hair is red and straight, her face is oval and her forehead is high. She has a turn-up nose and beautiful green eyes with bushy eyelashes.

Marina is as good as gold. She is warm-hearted and gentle, quiet and well-bred. Everyone loves her. She is always well dressed and neat. She is always ready to help people, when they are in need.

Marina is the only daughter of her parents and they adore her. Nevertheless she is not selfish.

I like to be around her, because she knows a lot of interesting stories, funny jokes. She is fond of reading. Marina also goes in for sports. She plays tennis and swims.

We always meet at the weekends. We discuss books, listen to the music or visit our friends. I always enjoy the time spent together

II. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. How old is Marina?
2. How does Marina look like?
3. Does everyone love her?
4. Marina is always ready to help people, isn't she?
5. Has Marina got a brother or a sister?
6. Who is fond of reading?
7. What sports does Marina go in for?

III. Используя текст задания 1, напишите короткий рассказ о своем друге (не менее 10 предложений).

IV. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующему предложению:

Despite the stormy weather he was able to swim to the shore.

V. Дайте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

a book	a goose
a cherry	a key
a foot	a man
a hat	a knife
a table	a glass

VI. Замените фразы с предлогом of на существительные в притяжательном падеже.

1. The life of a student.
2. The news of today.
3. The voices of the children woke up the dog.

VII. Вставьте артикль, где это необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. ___rose was approved by the Congress of ___USA as ___National Flower.
2. She felt herself to be in the middle of ___world.
3. ___cat was first domesticated by ancient ___Egyptians.
4. How much did you pay for ___ dinner?
5. ___man is known by ___company he keeps.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. The cat is (happy) in her new home.
2. This mountain is the (high) in Europe.
3. This piece of homework is (bad) than your last one.
4. Richard is not as (tall) as Tom.
5. It is the (important) question today.

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольное задание №2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; чтение и правописание окончаний. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. Употребление слов many, much, a lot of, little, a little, few, a few с существительными.

Наречие. Образование степеней сравнения. Наречия, обозначающие количество, место, направление.

Глагол. Глаголы to be, to have, to do, их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных. Глаголы правильные и неправильные. Видовременные формы глагола, их образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге. Чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени.

Слова — маркеры времени. Обороты to be going to и there + to be в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени. Модальные глаголы и глаголы, выполняющие роль модальных. Модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах и официальной речи (Can/may I help you?, Should you have any questions . . . , Should you need any further information . . . и др.). Инфинитив, его формы. Герундий. Сочетания некоторых глаголов с инфинитивом и герундием (like, love, hate, enjoy и др.). Причастия I и II.

Сослагательное наклонение.

Вопросительные предложения. Специальные вопросы. Вопросительные предложения — формулы вежливости (Could you, please . . . ?, Would you like . . . ?, Shall I . . . ? и др.).

Условные предложения. Условные предложения I, II и III типов. Условные предложения в официальной речи (It would be highly appreciated if you could/can . . . и др.).

Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь.

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Интернет-ресурсы

1. www.macmillanenglish.com

Вариант 1

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

The Russian Federation.

Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highland and desert in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga- flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena- flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 meters) is Lake Baikal. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. Russia is very rich in oil, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources too.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

In spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
5. How many rivers are there in Russia?
6. Which is the longest river in Europe?
7. What mineral resources is the Russian Federation rich in?
8. Do you know what strait separates Russia from America?
9. What do you know about Lake Baikal?
10. What great Russians do you know?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. I shall be able to pass my examinations.
2. I have to come in time.
3. May I go to the cinema?
4. We don't have to go away just yet; our train doesn't leave for a half an hour yet.
5. She can sing quite well

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to ask в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect- progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

- 1. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday.
- 2. Bessie’s father gave her a complete set of Walter Scott’s works.
- 3. Mr. Wilson will teach English.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

- 1. I know my husband will come home tomorrow.
- 2. He is sure I have never been to London.
- 3. He says he was glad to see me.
- 4. I know you are able to make this work in time.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

- 1. When will be the market day?
- 2. If he asks me I will help him.
- 3. Give me, please, a cup of water.

Вариант 2

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

Moscow

Москва

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united states. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid-19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometers (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 8 million people.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Palace of Congresses, the Tsar-Cannon and the Tsar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kasan. There is a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

There are more than 80 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in it, including several universities. Among them Moscow University is the most famous university of Russia. This university has given the world many men of letters. Among its graduates were Griboedov, Lermontov, Pirogov, Sechenov and many others.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. When did Moscow become the capital?
3. In 1712 the capital was moved to St. Petersburg, wasn't it?
4. When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. What is the total area of modern Moscow?
6. What is the population of the city?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St. Basil's Cathedral?
9. What are the most famous Moscow museums?
10. What theatres in Moscow do you know?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. You can leave your dog with us if you don't want to take him with you. -
2. He couldn't explain anything.

3. They must go there tomorrow.
4. They were able to do this work in time.
5. I have to get up early tomorrow, so I must go to bed.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to receive в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.
2. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying.
3. A marble pavilion protects the house.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. We understand that this control work is very difficult.
2. I know that you have already read this book.
3. My friend says he will go to Washington in two days.
4. She says that she left her notebook at home.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. Will you go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables?
2. Look! There is a land!
3. He painted a picture yesterday. Have you seen it?

Вариант 3

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

Great Britain.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish sea.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highland, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest – east, centre and south-east – is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries. Its population is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen or the King. In practice, The Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labor, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What oceans and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
6. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?
7. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in ?
8. What is the population of the UK?
9. What city is the capital of the UK?
- 10 What kind of state is the United Kingdom?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. Would you tell me the way to the station?

2. They should visit her, she is in the hospital.
3. We are to take exams in June.
4. I'm sure he'll write to me as soon as he knows my new address.
5. A man must help his parents when they become old.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to answer в страдательном залоге.

	Past		Present		Future
Simple					
Progressive					
Perfect					
Perfect- progressive					

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. The neighbor asked for the telegram.
2. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields.
3. The waves carried the boat away.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. I think that I shall be in time.
2. He says he worked at school two years ago.
3. She says his son has received an excellent mark at school and she is very pleased.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. You should work hard to get good results.
2. In what firm do you work?
3. If it is hot I wear a paper hat.

Вариант 4

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million people. London is situated upon both banks of the River Thames. Traditionally it is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other and seem to belong to different towns and epochs.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. Perhaps the most striking of them is St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison. Now it is a museum.

The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner is also here. Among other parks are Kensington Garden and St. James's Park. Westminster is also here. It is the historic and governmental part of London.

Westminster Abbey has more historic associations than any other building in Britain. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned here. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Kipling etc. Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace which is the seat of Parliament. The Clock Tower of the House of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It's the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs and theatres are situated there.

The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important government offices, Downing Street, the residence of Prime Minister, Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices. Trafalgar Square is also here. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. On the north side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery.

On the contrary the East End is the poorest district of London. There are a lot of factories, workshops and docks here. The streets are narrow, the buildings are unimpressive. The East End is densely populated by working class families.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. What is the population of London?
3. How many parts does London consist of?
4. What do you know about the City?
5. Who was St. Paul's Cathedral built by?

6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?
7. What is the historic, the governmental part of London?
8. What is Big Ben?
9. Can you describe Trafalgar Square?
10. Where do the working people live?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. Are you able to drive a car?
2. The train is to come soon.
3. There are no buses or taxis, so we have to walk.
4. Man can't live by bread alone.
5. You must not drive a car at night without lights

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to take в страдательном залоге.

	Past		Present		Future
Simple					
Progressive					
Perfect					
Perfect-progressive					

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. The young mothers looked after their babies with great care.
2. Irena's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the South.
3. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. He says that he will go to the Black Sea coast.
2. She says she began working at eight o'clock.
3. The student says that the teacher has just gone out and he will come back soon.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. May is the third spring month.
2. When will be the market day?
3. We need to paper our flat this year.

Вариант 5

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

The United States of America.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world. It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about 9.5 million square kilometers. It has also a sea-boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highland regions are the Appalachian mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains are the central lowlands which are called the prairie and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley.

The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the longest river in the world (7,330km) and the Hudson River. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA. In the west there is another lake called the Great Salt Lake.

The climate of the USA differs greatly from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the northern part, where there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperature as high as 49 degrees in summer.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, DC. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What countries does the USA border on?
4. How many states does the USA consist of?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. What is the population of the United States?
7. What mountains in the USA do you know?
8. What are the largest rivers of the country?
9. What is the political structure in the country?
10. What are the main political parties in the USA?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. You should have shown your notes to the teacher.
2. Your son can do this work himself.

3. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
4. You needn't say anything. Just nod your head and he will understand.
5. I must read to the end of the story, because I want to see who gets the treasure.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to invite в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. They looked for the newspaper everywhere.
2. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures.
3. They will send us a box of fruits.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. He says he is playing the computer.
2. They say that they have lost their way in the dark.
3. I am sure that I posted the letter yesterday.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. Copy this document for tomorrow, please.
2. Let's meet at 7 p.m. at the cross-roads.
3. Water the flowers, please. It's very hot today.

Вариант 6.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

Washington, DC

Washington is the capital of the USA. It was created to be the seat of government of the country. Washington is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a place of land which does not belong to any one state but to all the states. The district is named in honor of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. It is very interesting that Americans never say simply "Washington". They always add "D.C." as the indication of the location. It is important because there are many towns with the same name all over the country and even one large state in far north-west.

The capital was named after the first US president George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city. Washington's street plan seems at first to be furiously complicated, but it is not so bad. In fact, it is quite orderly and logical. The Capitol Building is the city's central point. From this centre the city is divided into four sections: North West, North East, South West and South East. The Capitol is also the point from which the city's streets are numbered or lettered. This simple plan is made somewhat more complicated by a handful of broad avenues, all named after the original thirteen American states, that fan out through the city.

The Capitol is the seat of the US Congress. This very beautiful building consists of central building crowed by a great dome and connected at each end by galleries with a large wing, one of which contains the Senate and the over- the House of Representatives. Beneath the dome is a monumental hall adorned with works of Art relating to American history Washington is generally rather flat, but the Capitol sits on a modest hill, that's why it's the tallest building in the city. There is a low against building structure higher than the capitol. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress. It holds about 13 million books.

The White House, the residence of the US President is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. It was built in 1799. It is a two storied white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington monument, which looks like a big pencil. It rises 160 meters and it is empty inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds, from where they can enjoy the view of the city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third president of the USA Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth president of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

Washington, D.C. is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900,000 people. It is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. What state does the District of Columbia belong to?
3. What do you know about the street plan of Washington?
4. How does the Capitol look like?
5. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?
6. Where does the US President live?
7. What is the nickname of the Washington memorial?
8. What is the design of the Lincoln Memorial?

9. What is the population of Washington?
10. Are there any skyscrapers in Washington?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. Nobody could translate this text.
2. He ought to do this task at once.
3. You needn't come so early.
4. May I use your phone? – You needn't ask for permission, you can use it whenever you like.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to build в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. The doctor will operate on him in a week.
2. Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence.
3. Five or six small children followed them.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus.
2. She says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach.
3. He says he will bring and show us the photographs.
4. He says he has a good camera.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. He springs to his feet and runs away.
2. I have lost the button of my shirt.
3. Don't speak in a firm voice to me!

Вариант 7

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

New York

New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the biggest seaport. It's the financial capital of the country. It is the business centre of the United States. As you walk about New York, you will get much additional information about the history, economic geography, literature, art and music of the country as a whole.

The New York Bay at the mouth of the Hudson River was first seen by an Italian navigator in 1525, and later, in 1609 it was explored by Captain Henry Hudson, who discovered the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. In 1626 two ship-loads of Dutch colonists arrived and set up their first settlement, named New Amsterdam. Their leader bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for 24 dollars and a barrel of rum. The Americans say that it was the best business deal ever made in New York. In 1664 the colony was captured by the British fleet under Duke of York and renamed New York. During the war of Independence New York was an important political centre, and for 5 years the first capital of the USA. It is a multi-national city; the people that live in it speak 75 different languages. It is a city of immigrants.

New York is situated on several islands and it consists of 5 boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Richmond. There are 60 bridges and 4 tunnels in the city, most of which connect the boroughs to each other.

The heart of the city is Manhattan. It is an island just 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. Manhattan is divided into three parts: downtown, midtown and uptown. The Fifth Avenue divides Manhattan streets into east and west. Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the most important banking centre in the world. The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are both in the Wall Street area. So are many stock brokers, investment banks and headquarters of many large corporations.

The downtown is an area in which immigrants settle. There are two famous neighborhoods there. The Italian restaurants of Little Italy remain popular to tourists and Italians alike. Today Chinatown is the only immigrant community. Chinatown has seven newspapers of its own. It also has nearly 200 restaurants.

Many of New York's offices and jobs are in midtown. So are many of its famous skyscrapers. The Empire State Building is the third tallest building in the world. It has become not only a symbol of New York but also of its history. The United Nations Building is also situated here. Harlem covering the north part of Manhattan is almost a city within a city. The blacks form a majority of the population in Harlem.

New York is famous for the Statue of Liberty, the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island. It was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. What is the largest city in the USA?
2. Where is New York situated?
3. Who was the first settlers on the Hudson River?
4. What was the price of Manhattan Island in 1626?

5. People of how many nationalities live in the city?
6. How many districts are there in New York?
7. What is Manhattan today?
8. What are the world-famous streets and areas in New York?
9. What is the symbol of New York?
10. What is New York famous for?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. Who can answer my question?
2. We have to stay at home.
3. He was allowed to take this book.
4. The doctor said, "The child is very ill. He must be taken to the hospital at once".
5. The matter is to be discussed in tomorrow's debate.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to translate в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. We thought about our friend all the time.
2. A marble pavilion protects the house.
3. The boys will paint the roof of the house.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. My uncle says he has just come from the Caucasus.
2. He says it did him a lot of good.
3. He says he feels better now.
4. He says he will come to see us next Sunday.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. Do you like spring?
2. Where are we going to land?
3. I need paint brushes to make a picture

Вариант 8.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America and it has an area of nearly ten million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and the eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. There are many islands in the north of Canada.

Canada has mountains, high plains and low plains. The Rocky Mountains run parallel to the Pacific coast. East of these mountains are the high plains. The low plains lie in the region of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. There are also mountains which run parallel to Canada's east coast, in Labrador and Baffin Island.

Canada is a country of lakes. Besides the Great Lakes there are many other very large lakes, for example, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg. Canada has also large rivers: the Mackenzie flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Arctic Ocean, the Yukon rises in Canada and flows into the Pacific, the Saint Lawrence River flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The Niagara falls are one of the most splendid sights in the world.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the centre. The north of the country near the Arctic is tundra with great forests to the south. The central plains form the prairies.

Canada is rich in metal ores, oil and gas, machine-building, motor-car and ship-building industries are highly developed. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, with their great forests, produce wood for paper-making and building.

About 28 million people live in Canada. But about 80 per cent of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions. Canada's people are varied. About 57 per cent of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 per cent have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. Native people – American Indians and Eskimos – make up about 2 per cent of the country's population. 77 per cent of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Canada is a federal state and a member of the Commonwealth. It consists of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Formally the Head of the State is the Queen of England, represented by the Governor-General. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What is the climate of Canada like?
3. What mineral resources is Canada rich in?
4. What provinces produce wood?
5. How many people live in Canada?
6. What are the official languages in Canada?
7. What people live in Canada?
8. What is the capital of the country?
9. What kind of state is Canada?
10. Who is the head of State in Canada?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
2. She should be more attentive at the lessons.
3. Am I allowed to visit you?
4. They were able to do this work in time.
5. You can't sit there in your wet clothes; you will catch cold if you do.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to give в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. Senior students laughed at the freshman.
2. We shall do the translation in the evening.
3. You promised me these books long ago.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. He says they will take them to the theatre on Sunday.
2. Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides.
3. He says they have made good progress in English.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. Turn left then cross the road and the museum will be right there.
2. The king always has a crown on his head.
3. We have a lot of work to do before the lunch.

Вариант 9

1. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст.

Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state within the Commonwealth. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands. It has an area of about eight million square kilometers.

The continent of Australia is mostly a great plain with mountains in the east and south-east. The western part of the continent forms a plateau which occupies half of the continent. The Central Lowlands, a great part of which is very dry, lie between the Western Australian plateau and the Eastern Highland. Through the eastern part of this Central Lowland run Australia's greatest rivers, the Murray and the Darling. A number of short rivers flow from the Australian Alps and the Blue Mountains into the Pacific Ocean.

Australia has several different climatic regions, from warm to subtropical and tropical. There are tropical forests in the north-east, but the climate in the west is very dry. There are two hot deserts and savanna or grassland, too. On the sides of the mountains there are forests of eucalyptus and other evergreen trees. Air above the forests contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue. There are many wild animals in Australia. Some of them, such as the kangaroo, the dingo, or wild dog, and the koala are not found in any other country in the world.

Australia is sometimes called "the lucky country". One reason is the wonderful riches under the earth: gold, silver, iron, coal and many precious metals. The Bass Strait of the coast of Victoria has been one of the country's biggest oil fields for many years. There are two kinds of gold in Western Australia. First, there is real kind – the kind that comes out of the ground. And the other gold is wheat. Big farms grow millions of tons of wheat every year, and wheat has become Australia's second biggest export. Australia is also famous for its sheep. The great sheep-farms are found in many parts of the country.

Today there are about fifteen million people in Australia; most of them are of British origin. There are now only 40,000 full aborigines and 39,000 part aborigines who live mainly in the tropical and desert areas.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of the state is the King or the Queen of England, represented by the Governor-General. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, the Federal Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Capital Territory is the land around the Federal Capital, Canberra.

2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What is the area of the country?
3. How many states does Australia consist of?
4. What is the capital of Australia?
5. What climatic regions are there in Australia?
6. Why are the mountains in New South Wales called the Blue Mountains?
7. What is Australia famous for?
8. What is the population of Australia?
9. What is the political structure in the country?
10. Who is the head of the country?

3. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. Who is able to do this work?
2. He had to leave for Moscow earlier.
3. The train is to come soon.
4. Everybody can learn one foreign language.
5. If you don't know the meaning of a word you may use a dictionary.

4. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to plant в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

5. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice, обращая внимание на употребление предлогов.

1. Everybody listened to the lecture with great attention.
2. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest.
3. They water the flowers regularly.

6. В чем заключается правило согласования времен.

7. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного предложения от времени главного.

1. I know that you work at school.
2. He says he took many photographs while traveling in the Caucasus.
3. They say that our teacher will come to see them.
4. The pupil says that he has done his homework.

8. Определите, какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. Can you give me a help?
2. May flowers are very beautiful. I like them.
2. He painted a picture yesterday. Have you seen it?

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и дайте литературный перевод текста.

New Zealand

New Zealand, an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth, is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of three large islands, called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island, and also many small islands.

New Zealand is a mountainous country. The mountains run from south-west to north-east throughout both the larger islands. The Southern Alps, the highest New Zealand mountains, lie near the west coast of South Island. The mountains in North Island are not so high and are mostly forest-covered. The central part of North Island is a high volcanic plateau. There are many lakes in this part of the Island. New Zealand's rivers are short.

The climate in New Zealand is warm and the greater part of the country is well watered. New Zealand has very few native animals. The kiwi, a bird which lives in the forest and does not fly, is found nowhere else in the world. The kiwi is the national emblem of New Zealand.

New Zealand's natural resources are not rich – timber, coal, natural gas, iron ore, building materials and fast rivers on which hydro-electric stations have been built. The country produces goods of different kinds both for own needs and for export.

The population of New Zealand is over three million people. The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown-skinned people called Maoris. They come from Polynesian islands. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12 per cent of the population.

New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth. The Governor-General represents the King or Queen of England. The parliament of the country consists of one house only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister heads the cabinet.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

New Zealand has one of the highest standards of living in the world. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70 per cent of the population own their houses with refrigerators, wash machines and other modern electrical appliances. Almost every family has a car.

II. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What city is the capital of the country?
3. Is New Zealand a mountainous country?
4. What is the climate of New Zealand?
5. What is the national emblem of New Zealand?
6. What is the population of the country?
7. Who is New Zealand's head of State?
8. Who were the first people to live in New Zealand?
9. What do you know about the constitution of New Zealand?
10. What do you know about "New Zealand Way of Life"?

III. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях и переведите их.

1. **Must** I attend the meeting?
2. Last summer we **would** often go to the country.
3. She will **be allowed** to watch TV.
4. We **can't** live without food and water. We have to eat and drink.
5. You **may** do whatever you like.

IV. Заполните таблицу видовременными формами глагола to write в страдательном залоге.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple			
Progressive			
Perfect			
Perfect-progressive			

V. Передайте следующие предложения в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice), обращая внимание на употребление предлогов и переведите их.

1. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents.
2. A boy showed her the way.
3. Our mother tells us children stories every evening.

VI. В чём заключается правило согласования времён английского языка? В каких случаях оно применяется? Приведите примеры.

VII. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. They say they will bring us all the necessary books.
2. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street.
3. She says Boris told her a lot of interesting things.
4. I know that he is very clever man.

VIII. Определите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова и переведите предложения.

1. Can you button your skirt yourself?
2. Where did you put the copy of the certificate?
1. Charles is a Crown Prince of Wales.

Приложение

Тексты для чтения

Construction of an Automobile: Carburetion

Air is mixed with the vapour of the petrol in the carburettor. To prevent the air and the carburetor from becoming too cold for successful evaporation of the fuel, the air for the carburetor is usually taken from a point close to a heated part of the engine. Modern carburetors are fitted with a so-called float-feed chamber and a mixing or spraying chamber. The first is a small chamber in which a small supply of petrol is maintained at a constant level. The petrol is pumped from the main tank to this chamber, the float rising as the petrol flows in until the desired level is reached, when the inlet closes. The carburetor is equipped with such devices as accelerating pumps and economizer valves, which automatically control the mixture ratio for efficient operation under varying conditions. Level-road driving at constant speed requires a lower ratio of petrol to air than that needed for climbing hills, for acceleration, or for starting the engine in cold weather. When a mixture extremely rich in petrol is necessary, a valve known as the choke cuts down the air intake, permitting large quantities of unvaporized fuel to enter the cylinder.

2

Construction of an Automobile: Ignition

The mixture of air and petrol vapour delivered to the cylinder from the carburettor is compressed by the first upstroke of the piston. This heats the gas, and higher temperature and pressure facilitate ignition and quick combustion. The next operation is that of igniting the charge by a spark plug. One electrode is insulated by porcelain or mica; the other is grounded through the metal of the plug, and both form part of the secondary circuit of an induction system.

The principal type of ignition now commonly used is the battery-and-coil system/ the current from the battery flows through the coil and magnetizes the iron core. When this circuit is interrupted at the distributor points by the interrupter cam, a current is produced in the primary coil with the assistance of the condenser. This induces a high-voltage current in the secondary winding. This secondary high voltage is needed to cause the spark to jump the gap in the spark plug. The spark is directed to the proper cylinder by the distributor, which connects the secondary coil to the spark plugs in the several cylinders in their proper firing sequence. The

interrupter cam and distributor are driven from the same shaft, the number of breaking points on the interrupter cam being the same as the number of cylinders.

The electrical equipment controls the starting of the engine, its ignition system, and the lighting of the car. It consists of the battery, a starter and the necessary wiring. Electricity also operates various automatic devices and accessories, including windscreen wipers, directional signals, heating and air conditioning, cigarette lighters, powered windows and audio equipment.

3

Construction of an Automobile: The Engine

The greatest number of cars use piston engines. The four-cycle piston engine requires four strokes of the piston per cycle. The first downstroke draws in the petrol mixture. The first upstroke compresses it. The second downstroke – the power stroke – following the combustion of the fuel, supplies the power, and the second upstroke evacuates the burned gases. Intake and exhaust valves in the cylinder control the intake of fuel and the release of burned gases. At the end of the power stroke the pressure of the burned gases in the cylinder is 2.8 to 3.5 kg/sq cm. These gases escape with the sudden opening of the exhaust valve. They rush to a silencer (muffler), an enlarged section of piping containing expanding ducts and perforated plates through which the gases expand and are released into the atmosphere.

Greater smoothness of operation of the four-cycle engine were provided by the development of the four-cylinder engine, which supplies power from one or another of the cylinders on each stroke of the cycle. A further increase in power and smoothness is obtained in engine of 6,12, and 16 cylinders, which are arranged in either a straight line or two banks assembled in the form of a V.

4

Machine-tools: Shapers, Planers and Grinders

The shaper is used mainly to produce different flat surfaces. The tool slides against the stationary workpiece and cuts on one stroke, returns to its starting position, and then cuts the next stroke after a slight lateral displacement. In general, the shaper can make any surface having straight-line elements. It uses only one cutting-tool and relatively slow, because the return stroke is idle. That is why the shaper is seldom found on a mass production line. It is, however, valuable for tool production and for workshops where flexibility is important and relative slowness is unimportant.

The planer is the largest of the reciprocating machine tools. It differs from the shaper, which moves a tool past a fixed workpiece because the planer moves the workpiece to expose a new section to the tool. Like the shaper, the planer is intended to produce vertical, horizontal, or diagonal cuts. It is also possible to mount several tools at one time in any or all tool holders of a planer to execute multiple simultaneous cuts.

Grinders remove metal by a rotating abrasive wheel. The wheel is composed of many small grains of abrasive, bounded together, with each grain acting as a miniature cutting tool. The process gives very smooth and accurate finishes. Only a small amount of material is removed at each pass of the wheel, so grinding machines require fine wheel regulation. The pressure of the wheel against the workpiece is usually very light, so that grinding can be carried out on fragile materials that cannot be machined by other conventional devices.

5

Machine-tools: Milling, Drilling and Boring Machines

Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven.

Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools: they were an important element in the development of mass-production processes, as they allowed individual parts to be made in large numbers so as to be interchangeable.

In a milling machine the cutter is a circular device with a series of cutting edges on its circumference. The workpiece is held on a table that controls the feed against the cutter. The table has three possible movements: longitudinal, horizontal and vertical; in some cases it can also rotate. Milling machines are the most versatile of all machine tools. Flat or contoured surfaces may be machined with excellent finish and accuracy. Angles, slots, gear teeth and cuts can be made by using various shapes of cutters.

To drill a hole usually hole-making machine-tools are used. They can drill a hole according to some specification, they can enlarge it, or they can cut threads for a screw or to create an accurate size or a smooth finish of a hole.

Drilling machines are different in size and function, from portable drills to radial drilling machines, multispindle units, automatic production machines and deep-hole-drilling machines.

Boring is a process that enlarges holes previously drilled, usually with a rotating single-point cutter held on a boring bar and fed against a stationary workpiece.

6

Machine-tools: Lathe

Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven.

Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools: they were an important element in the development of mass-production processes, as they allowed individual parts to be made in large numbers so as to be interchangeable.

All machine-tools have facilities for holding both the workpiece and the tool, and for accurately controlling the movement of the cutting tool relative to the workpiece. Most machining operations generate large amounts of heat, and use cooling fluids (usually a mixture of water and oil) for cooling and lubrication.

Lathe is still the most important machine-tool. It produces parts of circular cross-section by turning the workpiece on its axis and cutting its surface with a sharp stationary tool. The tool may be moved sideways to produce a cylindrical part and moved towards the workpiece to control the depth of cut. Nowadays all lathes are power-driven by electric motors. That allows continuous rotation of the workpiece at a variety of speeds. The modern lathe is driven by means of a headstock supporting a hollow spindle on accurate bearings and carrying either a chuck or a faceplate, to which the workpiece is clamped. The movement of the tool, both along the lathe bed and at right angle to it, can be accurately controlled, so enabling a part to be machined to close tolerances. Modern lathes are often under numerical control.

7

Welding: Gas Welding, Arc Welding and Resistance Welding.

Gas welding is a non-pressured process using heat from a gas flame. The flame applied directly to the metal edges to be joined and simultaneously to a filler metal in the form of wire or rod, called the welding rod, which is melted to the joint. Gas welding has the advantage of using equipment that is portable and does not require an electric power source. The surfaces to be welded and the welding rod are coated with flux, a fusible material that shields the material from air, which would result in a defective weld.

Arc Welding is the most important welding process for joining steels. It requires a continuous supply of either direct or alternating electrical current. This current is used to create an electric arc, which generates enough heat to melt metal and create a weld.

Arc welding has several advantages over other welding methods. Arc welding is faster because the concentration of heat is high. Also, fluxes are necessary in certain methods of arc welding.

In resistance welding, heat is obtained from the resistance of metal to the flow of an electric current. Electrodes are clamped on each side of the parts to be welded, the parts are subjected to great pressure, and a heavy current is applied for a short period of time. The point where the two metals touch creates resistance to the flow of current. This resistance causes heat, which melts the metals and creates the weld. Resistance welding is widely employed in many fields of sheet metal or wire manufacturing and is often used for welds made by automatic or semi-automatic machines especially in automobile industry.

8

Construction of an Automobile: The Running Gear and The Control System

The running gear of the car includes the Wheel-suspension system, the stabilizers, and the wheel and tires. The frame of the car may be considered the integrating member of the running gear. It is attached to the rear axle and to the front wheels by springs. These springs, along with the axles, the control and support arms, and the shock absorbers, constitute the wheel-suspension system. In modern cars the front wheels are independently suspended from the frame in a manner that permits either wheel to change its plane without appreciably affecting the other. This type of front-wheel suspensions is known popularly as independent suspension.

Steering is controlled by a hand wheel, mounted on an inclined column and attached to a steering tube inside the column. The other end of the tube is connected to the steering gear, which is designed to provide maximum ease of operation. Power steering, adapted for passenger cars in the early 1950s, is generally a hydraulic mechanism used as a booster to reduce the effort of steering.

A car has two sets of brakes: the hand emergency brake and the foot brake. The emergency brake generally operates on the rear wheels only. The foot brake in modern cars is always of the four-wheel type, operating on all wheels. Hydraulic brakes on cars and hydraulic vacuum, air, or power brakes on lorries apply the

braking force to the wheels with much less force on the brake pedal than is required with ordinary mechanical brakes.

9

Diesel Engines: Two-Stroke Engine

The efficiency of the diesel engine is greater than that of any petrol engine. They are generally more heavily built than petrol engines, but this disadvantage is counterbalanced by their greater efficiency and the fact that they can be operated on less expensive fuel.

Most diesels are four-stroke engines. But by suitable design it is possible to operate a diesel as a two-stroke or two-cycle engine with a power stroke every other stroke of the piston instead of once every four strokes. The efficiency of such engines is less than that of four-stroke engines, and therefore the power of a two-stroke engine is always less than half that of a four-stroke engine of comparable size.

The general principle of the two-stroke engine is to shorten the period in which fuel is introduced to the combustion chamber and in which the spent gases are exhausted to a small fraction of the duration of a stroke instead of allowing each of these operations to occupy a full stroke.

In the simple type of two-stroke engine, the valves are the openings in the cylinder wall that are uncovered by the piston at the end of its outward travel. In the two-stroke cycle the fuel mixture or air is introduced through the intake port when the piston is fully withdrawn from the cylinder. The compression stroke follows and the charge is ignited when the piston reaches the end of this stroke. The piston then moves outward on the power stroke, uncovering the exhaust port and permitting the gases to escape from the combustion chamber.

10

Agricultural Machinery: Implements for Growing Crops

Many types of implements have been developed for the activities involved in growing crops. These activities include breaking ground, planting, weeding, fertilizing and combating pests.

Ground is broken by ploughs to prepare the seed-bed. A plough consists of a blade-like ploughshare that cuts under, then lifts, turns and pulverized the soil. Modern tractors ploughs are usually equipped with two or more ploughshares so that a wide area of ground can be broken at a single sweep. Harrows are used to

smooth the ploughed land and sometimes to cover seeds and fertilizer with earth. The disk harrow, which has curved, sharp-edged disks, is used mainly to cut up crop residues before ploughing and bury weeds during seed-bed preparation. Rollers with V-shaped wheels break up clods of soil to improve the aeration of the soil and its capacity for taking in water.

Some cereal crops are still planted by broadcasting seeds – that is, by scattering the seeds over a wide area. Machines for broadcasting usually consist of a long seed-box mounted on wheels and equipped with an agitator to distribute the seeds. Broadcast seeds are not always covered by a uniform or sufficient depth of soil, so seeding is more often done with drills, which produce continuous furrows of uniform depth. Specialized implements called planters are necessary for sowing crops that are planted in rows, such as maize. Maize planters and other similar machines have a special feed wheel that picks up small quantities of grain or separate kernels and places them in the ground.

11

Mechanization in Crop Production

Tillage practices vary with soil and climatic conditions and the crop that is to be grown. Tillage includes plowing, harrowing and rolling the soil. There are some purposes of tilling the soil. They are to improve the aeration and temperature conditions, to produce a firm soil and to control weeds. Different types of plows, harrows and rollers are now available to till the soil.

Seeds should be sown in a firm, moist soil and covered at a proper depth to germinate rapidly and uniformly. Many various types of grain drills and planters have been developed to suit varying farm requirements. Some modern drills are equipped with attachments for seeding legumes and grass seed and for spreading fertilizers. So, seed can be sown and fertilizer spread in one operation. Fertilizers can also be broadcast before planting. Recently attachments have been added to planters for applying insecticides and herbicides to the soil.

Harvesting crops is the final field operation. Combines that harvest and thresh small grains and some other crops have displaced most threshing machines or threshers. For harvesting to be successful, one should grow a variety that is adapted to mechanical harvesting. The plants should be of uniform height and should mature uniformly. Root crops and potatoes are harvested with root lifters and potato diggers respectively.

Mechanization in Livestock Raising.

Further increase in animal productivity is achieved both by the introduction of new machinery and by wider electrification and automation of different processes on livestock farms.

Some kinds of livestock equipment are almost completely automatic, thus eliminating most of the hand labour. Many farms are using now automatic waterers which provide water to livestock at all times. At the press of the button silage unloaders remove silage from the silo and drop it into the conveyer that carries the silage to the feed troughs. The feeding of grain and hay to dairy cattle has also been almost completely mechanized on some farms. On most farms manure is collected and transported automatically.

Different machines are now being used which permit a better digestion of various feeds by livestock. For instance, grain grinders, feed mixers, forage cutters increase the feeding value of grain, roughages and other feeds.

Milk pipelines connected to milking machines carry the milk to milk tanks where it is automatically cooled to the proper temperature.

In some poultry houses time clock devices are installed so that chickens can be fed automatically at the desired time of the day. On many poultry farms eggs are cleaned, graded and packed primarily by automation.

Agricultural Machinery: Implements for Harvesting Crops.

Most cereal crops are harvested by using a combine – a machine that removes the fruiting heads, beats off the grain kernels, and cleans the grain as combine moves through the fields. The cleaned grain is accumulated in an attached grain tank.

Wheat and other cereal crops are harvested by a combine which, as it moves along the rows, picks the ears from the stalks and husks them. The ears are then transferred either to a sheller, which removes the kernels from the ear, or to a vehicle trailing behind the machine.

Hay harvesting usually requires several steps. First, the hay is cut close to the ground with a mower. After drying in the sun, most hay is baled. In baling, the pick up baler lifts the hay to a conveyor that carries it to a baling chamber, which compresses the hay into bales weighing up to 57 kg or more and ties each bale with

heavy twine or wire. A machine called a field chopper cuts down green hay or field-cured hay for use as animal feed. After being cut down, the hay is stored in a silo and allowed to ferment; this type of animal feed is nutritious and resistant to spoilage.

Specialized machinery is also used to harvest large root crops such as potatoes and sugar beet and to harvest fruits and vegetables. Some mechanical fruit-pickers that are used to harvest tree fruits, such as plums, cherries, and apricots shake the fruit tree, causing the fruit to fall on to a raised catching frame that surrounds the tree. Nut crops can also be harvested in this manner.

Use of agricultural machinery substantially reduces the amount of human labour needed for growing crops.

14

Agricultural Machinery: Implements for Fertilizing, Weeding and Combating Pests.

Fertilizers can be distributed during the winter or shortly before seeding time. Commercial fertilizers are commonly distributed, along with seeds, by drills and planters. Manure is distributed most efficiently by a manure spreader.

After crops have begun to grow, a cultivator is used to destroy weeds and loosen and aerate the soil. A flame weeder, which produces a hot-air blast, can be used to destroy weeds growing around crops, such as cotton, that have stems of tough bark. The weeds are vulnerable to the hot air, but the tough stems protect the crops from damage. Chemical herbicides applied in the form of a spray or as granules are used extensively for weed control.

Insecticides for pest control are applied to soil and crops in the form of granules, dust, or liquid sprays. A variety of mechanical spraying and dusting equipment is used to spread chemicals on crops and fields. In areas where large crops of vegetables and grain are grown, aircraft are sometimes used to dust or spray pesticides.

Chemicals pesticides are used in nearly all farming operations undertaken in developed countries. However, increasing concern over the harmful effects that pesticides may have on the environment has led to the use of alternative forms of pest control. For example, farmers use crop rotation to prevent pests that feed on a certain crop. Also, certain pests are controlled by introducing an organism those damages or kill the pests, but leaves the crops unharmed. Finally, some crops are being genetically engineered to be more resistant to pests.

Intensive Technologies in Agriculture.

There are two ways of increasing the yield of farm crops. They are the cultivation of new lands and the increase in yields per hectare. In the recent past the first way was more popular. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.

Intensification is based on mechanization, electrification and chemization which are the main sources of progress in agriculture. Most of agricultural processes in crop production and animal husbandry are mechanized now. They are the preparation of the soil, planting and harvesting crops, feeding farm animals and cleaning livestock buildings. Chemization of agriculture is increased by higher production and use of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals. They increase crop yields and quality.

Some other important intensive technologies are the development of better high-yielding varieties of crops, the application of most effective cultural practices, the breeding of better farm animals, the control of weeds, insects and diseases.

All intensification factors must be used in such a way as not to damage the land which is the basis of agriculture.

Care and Management of Farm Animals.

A lot of work has to be done by a farmer in caring for his livestock and their products. Barns and other buildings are to be provided in order to protect the animals from unfavourable weather conditions. Young animals – lambs, calves and pigs are known to require special care and protection. During the first days after birth animals are weak and may die if proper care is not provided.

At present separate building are usually provided for each kind of livestock such as cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. Cowsheds, sheep-pens, pigsties and poultry houses should be comfortable for livestock and workers who take care of the animals. Much attention is now paid to lighting, ventilation, temperature, and humidity in animal buildings. Very often farmers keep bulls in separate barns.

Probably no farm animal is more responsive to good care than is the dairy cow. Regularity in feeding and milking and kindness result in more milk and greater profits. Dairy cows are to be provided with plenty of bedding, such as

clean, dry straw in the barns where they are kept. When not on pasture cows should take exercise to be in good breeding condition.

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Factors Affecting the Development of Plants.

All plants require certain conditions of the environment for their best growth and development. The most important of them are water, soil, sunlight and temperature.

Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.

Proper temperature is also essential for crop production. The optimum temperature for germination and growth varies with different kinds of crops. Grain crops such as wheat and barley, for instance, grow at lower temperature than cotton or corn. Many crops are more adapted to the temperate conditions than to colder or warmer environment.

Without sunlight many important processes in plants do not take place. One of them is photosynthesis by which plants produce food from inorganic materials.

Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients. The most important plant nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. There are at least 14 elements that are essential for proper plant growth. Farmers have to apply the nutrients taken by growing crops from the soil.

In order to produce highest yields crops should not only be provided with enough water, proper soil and necessary nutrients but they should be well adapted to both soil and climatic conditions.

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Wheat.

Wheat is widely cultivated throughout the world. It is one of the most valuable crop plants. The countries leading in wheat production are the Russian Federation, The United States, China, Canada, India, France and Italy.

Wheat is known to be to different soil and climatic conditions. Only rye, barley, potatoes and some other crops are grown under colder conditions than wheat.

The wheat plant is an annual. There are spring wheat varieties sown early in spring and harvested in the late summer. There are also winter wheat varieties sown in the fall and maturing early the following summer.

Wheat grows best when it is sown in a well-prepared, fine and mellow seedbed. Sufficient moisture should be present for wheat seed to germinate quickly and for young plants to grow well.

Most of the wheat grown is sown with a drill. The rate and depth of sowing are more accurate and uniform with this method of sowing and less seed is required.

To obtain more and higher quality grain and to reduce labour costs farmers harvest wheat with combines. Wheat is considered to be ready for combine harvesting when moisture content of the grain is 14 % or less.

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Cereal or Grain Crops.

Cereals are those members of the grass family which produce edible seed. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and rice are known to be most common and most valuable cereals. The cereals grown in the temperate zone are known as small grains. They are wheat, barley, oats and rye. They may be spring or winter annuals. Corn and rice are warm season crops. They are to be seeded in spring or early summer and mature in the fall.

Of the cereals raised wheat, rice and corn are the world's three most important grain crops. Although rice is the main food of more people, wheat is the first in importance as to the area sown and the total annual production.

There are some reasons why cereals are considered to be the man's leading food source. They produce food in a relatively short period of time, for they are annuals. In addition, they are adapted well to different soil and climatic conditions. Cultural practices required in growing grain crops are quite similar. Grain is easily drilled, harvested, cleaned and stored. All these operations are known to be highly mechanized.

For cereals to grow well they are to be grown on moderately fine and mellow seeded supplied with enough moisture. Though cereals do not supply much protein and vitamins, they are believed to remain a major source of food for people.

Manual and Automatic Transmissions

The transmission is a mechanism that changes speed and power ratios between the engine and the driving wheels. Three general types of transmission are in current use: conventional or sliding-gear, Hydra-Matic, and torque-converter systems.

The conventional transmission provides for three or four forward speeds and one reverse speed. It consists of two shafts, each with gears of varying diameters. One shaft drives the other at a preselected speed by meshing the appropriate set of gears. For reverse speed, an extra gear, known as the idler gear, is required to turn the driven shaft in the opposite direction from normal rotation. In high gear, the two shafts usually turn at the same speed. In low, second, and reverse gears, driven shaft turns more slowly than the driving shaft. When a pair of gears permits the driven shaft to turn more rapidly than the driving shaft, the transmission is said to have overdrive. Overdrive is designed to increase the speed of a car.

The Hydra-Matic type of transmission combines the automatic clutch provided by fluid coupling with a semi-automatic transmission. A mechanical governor, controlled by the pressure exerted on the accelerator pedal, regulates gear selection through a system of hydraulically controlled shift valves. Hydra-Matic transmission provides for several forward gears.

The torque-converter type of transmission provides an unlimited number of gear ratios with no shifting of gears. The torque converter is a hydraulic mechanism using engine power to drive a pump, which impels streams of oil against the blades of a turbine. The turbine is connected to the drive shaft and causes it to rotate.