

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Манаенков Сергей Алексеевич
Должность: Директор
Дата подписания: 10.07.2023 09:59:34
Уникальный программный ключ:
b98c63f50c040389aac165e2b73c0c737775c9e9

**Примерный перечень заданий для проведения
диагностического тестирования при аккредитационном
мониторинге по
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный (английский) язык**

1. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Present Simple. *make come take play rise eat translate flow cause*

1. Bees ...honey. 2. Where ...(Marian) from? - She is Scottish. 3. It ...me an hour to get to work. How long ...(it) take you? 4. I ...the piano but I ...(not) very well. 5. The earth ...round the sun. 6. The sun ...in the east. 7. Vegetarians ...meat.

2. Дополните предложения глаголами в скобках, употребив их в форме Past Simple.

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ...her. (disturb) 2. I was very tired, so I ...to bed early. (go) 3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ...very well. (sleep) 4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ...anything. (eat) 5. We went to Kate's house but she. ...at home. (be) 6. It was a funny situation but nobody ... (laugh) 7. The window was open and a bird ...into the room. (fly)

3. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Future Simple. *be get like look meet do*

1. You must meet George sometime. I think you ...him. 2. It's raining. Don't go out. You ...wet. 3. They've invited me to their house. They ...offended if I don't go. 4. Goodbye. I expect we ...again before long. 5. I wonder what I ...20 years from now.

4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете? 5. Он спит? 6. Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 7. Катя играет на рояле.

5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Continuous.

1. Вчера в 6 часов вечера мы с ребятами играли в футбол. 2. Вчера утром они рисовали картину. 3. Я сажала розы вчера в 2 часа. 4. Мы играли в компьютерные игры вчера очень долго. 5. Я шёл в магазин вчера около 8 часов вечера. 6. Петя играл на скрипке вчера 2 часа. 7. Она читала книгу целый вечер.

6. Измените глагол, употребив Future Continuous.

1. He (wait) for quite some time. 2. Tomorrow at this time I (dance) at a party. 3. Next week at this time I (sunbathe) at the beach. 4. At 5 o'clock tomorrow you (help) you brother. 5. This evening at 8 o'clock, she (watch) a movie with her friends. 6. Nicole (have) a hard time. 7. We (smile), and they (cry).

7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Perfect.

1. Я оставил свою тетрадь дома. 2. Где Виктор? – Он еще не пришел. 3. Что ты делаешь? – Читаю английский рассказ. Сколько страниц ты уже прочитал? Я прочитал уже семь страниц. 4. Мы только что получили телеграмму. Я знаю этого врача с 1999 года. 5. Наконец мы закончили работу. Теперь мы можем отдохнуть.

8. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Past Perfect.

1. Мы читали книгу, которую я купил в прошлом месяце. 2. Учитель сказал, что он проверил наши диктанты. 3. Ученик перевел текст к 10 часам вчера. 4. Когда мы вернулись домой, ребенок уже спал. 5. Мой брат писал, что он уже сдал экзамен по английскому языку.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: *Future Simple, Future Continuous* или *Future Perfect*.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 6. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 7. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.

10. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Great Britain lies to the northwest of _____ CONTINENT _____ Europe. With a population of about 60 million people, it is the third most _____ POPULATE _____ island in the world, after Java and Honshu. Practically, Great Britain also refers to the island itself together with a number of _____ SURROUND _____ islands which constitute the territory of England, Scotland and Wales. Most of England, Scotland and Wales are on the island of Great Britain, as are their _____ RESPECT _____ capital cities: London, Edinburgh and Cardiff. The United Kingdom of Great Britain resulted from _____ POLITICS _____ union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland with the Acts of Union 1707. The relatively limited variety of fauna and flora on the island is due to its size and the fact that wildlife has had little time to develop since the last _____ GLACIER _____ period.

11. Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий:

1. Я настаиваю, чтобы ты показал нам свой новый автомобиль. 2. Маленький мальчик гордился тем, что у него такой благодарный (noble) друг. 3. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. Вам не сможет не понравиться прекрасная игра (performance) актеров. 4. Было невозможно достать билет, и ему пришлось отказаться от мысли послушать знаменитого пеаниста. 5. Я помню, он громко смеялся, когда рассказывал эту историю.

12. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы (*can, can't, may, must, needn't, shouldn't*).

1. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас. 2. Она, должно быть, была дома вчера. 3. Мы, может быть, придем к вам завтра. 4. Они, может быть, приходили к нам вчера, но нас не было дома. 5. Он, должно быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 6. Он, может быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 7. Не может быть, что он знает эту картину.

13. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы и выражения (*can, can't, may, must, to have to, to be able to*)

1. Я должна купить торт сегодня. 2. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски. 3. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-немецки. 4. Можно, я посмотрю вашу фотографию? 5. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? 6. Не может быть, что ему сорок лет: он выглядит гораздо моложе. 7. Не может быть, что он забыл прийти. Он, должно быть, был очень занят

14. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Aesop was a famous GREECE folk hero who lived in the 6th century BC.

He is now well-known as a WRITE of animal fables.

Through these many fables Aesop showed the wise and FOOL behavior of men. Not much is known about the life of Aesop. It is believed he was born in Thrace, Greece and knew what SLAVE experience.

It is said his WISE so delighted one of his masters that the slave was given his FREE.

15. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Заполните пропуск полученными словами.

Our family was quite small, just my Mom, Dad and me. I had no brothers or sisters. When I was the years old, my parents finally decided I (CAN) have a dog. I've been dreaming of (HAVE) a dog for years, but my parents used to say. "No, you (NOT BE) responsible enough to take care of a dog yet"

Family the decided I was ready! So one day, my mother
__ (DRAVE) __ me to the pound.

That was a special place out of town where lost dogs __ (TAKE) __.
There were dozens of dogs there. They were different in size and
color and all of __ (THEY) __ were jumping and barking in their
cages.

But one dog was sitting in a corner,
nervously __ (LOOK) __ around. __ (WE) __ eyes met
and I knew that was the dog for me! I'll never forget
that day, the day when I got my __ (ONE) __ dog ever.

16 . Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's got ... computer. ... computer is new. 2. My ...
friends have got ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This is ... tree. ... tree
is green. 4. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. ...
bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 6. Our ... room is large. 7. We
wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long.

17. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

My aunt's flat is in ... new house. There is ... living room, ... bedroom, ... study, ...
bathroom and ... kitchen in ... flat. ... bedroom is ... large room with ... two
windows. ... room is light as ... windows are large. There are ... white curtains on ...
windows. There are ... two beds with ... large pillows on them. There are ... small
tables near ... beds.

18. Поставьте следующие предложения во множе-ственное число.

1. This phone in the office is out of order. 2. That blouse is made of silk. 3. This is
an excellent painting. 4. His book is very popular and it really interests me. 5. It's a
difficult word to write. 6. My son is a journalist and he has been very successful. 7.
This purse isn't made of leather.

19. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя при-тяжательный падеж.

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые. 2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике. 3. День
рождения моего отца в мае. 4. И что за совпадение! Это любимый торт и
моей мамы. 5. Я люблю книги моего мужа. 6. Как зовут того молодого
человека? 7. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры.

20. Перифразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children.
4. The umbrella of my grandmother. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of
my son. 7. The wife of my brother.

21. Вставьте some, any, по или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.

1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. 2. There is ... caviare in the
can. I love it. Would you like ... ? 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't

want 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. 5. There is ... ink in my pen. 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? 7. My mother likes ... music.

22. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.

1. We haven't... black stockings (no, any). 2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want ... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything). 6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 7. I didn't see ... in the street when I went out (anybody, no-body).

23. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я ничего не сказал. Ни слова. 2. Все хотели получить автограф Юрия Гагарина. 3. Все, что у меня есть, принадлежит тебе. 4. В столовой есть кто-нибудь? 5. В саду никого нет. 6. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 7. Там есть кто-то.

24. Вставьте some, any, по или их производные.

1. Here are ... books by English writers. Take ... book you like. 2. There are ... boys in the garden because they are at school. 3. I can see ... on the snow, but I don't know what it is. 4. Are there ... desks in the classroom? — Yes, there are many. 5. There are ... books on this desk, but there are ... exercise books. 6. Did he say ... about it? — No, he said 7. What shall I do now, Mom? I have done my homework. — You can do ... you like.

25. Вставьте little или few.

1. He has got ... friends. 2. I drink ... coffee. I don't like it. 3. We must hurry. We've got very ... time. 4. There are very ... scholarships for students in this university. 5. The Smiths have ... money. They aren't rich. 6. The theatre was almost empty. There were very ... people there. 7. There was ... lemonade in the bottle. There were ... peaches in the basket.

26. Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.

Немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен, мало песен, немного веселья, мало веселья, мало мальчиков, немного воды, несколько человек, мало воды, мало воздуха, мало столо

27. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. English is as difficult as German. 2. My composition is not as long as yours. 3. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4. The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5. His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6. Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7. My dog isn't as friendly as your dog.

28. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

GEODESY

The scientific objective of geodesy is to determine the size and shape of the Earth. The practical role of geodesy is to provide a network of accurately surveyed points on the Earth's surface, the vertical elevations and geographic positions of which are precisely known and, in turn, may be incorporated in

maps. When two geographic coordinates of a control point on the Earth's surface, its latitude and longitude, are known as well as its elevation above sea level, the location of that point is known with accuracy within the limits of error involved in the surveying processes. In mapping large areas, such as a whole state or country, the irregularities in the curvature of the Earth must be considered. A network of precisely surveyed control points provides a skeleton to which other surveys may be tied to provide progressively finer networks of more closely spaced points. The resulting networks of points have many uses, including anchor points or bench marks for surveys of highways and other civil features. A major use of control points is to provide reference points to which the contour lines and other features of topographic maps are tied. Most topographic maps are made using photogrammetric techniques

29. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод конструкций there are (there is/ there was/ there were).

1. There are some black markets in which people buy things at prices much higher than they should be.
2. There were some periods in our recent economic history when the price level rose despite low demand.
3. Today there is a surplus of unskilled and manual laborers in the north of England, whereas firms in the London area have vacancies unfilled.
4. There was a firm owned by a group of people called corporation.

30. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Он не такой усталый, как она.
2. Упражнение 2 такое же трудное, как и упражнение 3.
3. Она думает, что бокс такой же опасный вид спорта, как и борьба.
4. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот.
5. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера.

31. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги at, on, in, to, into.

1. Где Коля? — Он в университете.
2. Папа ходит на работу каждый день.
3. Вчера папа был на работе, а мама была дома.
4. Вчера я ходил в библиотеку. В библиотеке я взял очень интересную книгу.
5. Катя сидела за столом. На столе лежали книги и тетради. Папа подошел к столу и поставил на стол вазу. В вазу он поставил цветы.

32. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... wonderful small computer in ... front of ... books there.
2. Where is ... soup? — ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas cooker.
3. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate.
4. There is no ... bread on ... table. Where is ... bread?
5. There is ... little brown coffee table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa.

33. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. What do you do after ... breakfast? — After ... breakfast I go to ... school.
2. My granny likes to read ... book after ... lunch.
3. ... people usually have ... breakfast in ... morning. They have ... dinner in ... afternoon. In ... evening ... people have ...

supper. 4. There is a proverb: "After ... dinner sleep awhile, after ... supper walk ... mile." 5. Who cooks ... dinner in your family? 6. Yesterday father told us ... very interesting story at ... breakfast. 7. What did you have for ... lunch at ... school on ... Wednesday? — We had ... salad and ... tea.

34. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... English is ... world language. 2. I study ... English. I attend ... English classes in ... evening. On ... days when I have no ... classes, I stay at ... home and do some work about ... house. I have ... dinner with my ... family. After ... dinner I talk to ... members of my ... family, watch ... TV and read ... books, ... newspapers and ... magazines. I go to ... bed late at ... night. 3. I am thirsty. Give me ... water, please. 4. There is ... book on ... table. Give me ... book, please. 5. I enjoy listening to ... music but I don't really like ... music that that man plays on his ... guitar.

35. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. It's a very difficult question to answer. 2. I think I'll have that cake on the right. 3. Look at that pumpkin! It's the biggest one I've seen this year. 4. Is this your scarf? 5. That was a cookie jar. 6. What is that child's name? 7. The cat has caught a mouse.

36. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children. 4. The umbrella of my grandmother. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of my son. 7. The wife of my brother. 8

37. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые. 2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике. 3. День рождения моего отца в мае. 4. И что за совпадение! Это любимый торт и моей мамы. 5. Я люблю книги моего мужа. 6. Как зовут того молодого человека? 7. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры.

38. Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.

1. Don't tell ... about it. It's a secret. 2. Life is tough! ... has problems. 3. ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight. 4. I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust 5. If you look in the yellow pages, I am sure you'll find ... who can fix your TV. 6. I am not a perfectionist. ... is perfect in this world. 7. Is there ... in the office?

39. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.

1. We haven't... black stockings (no, any). 2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want ... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything).

40. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:

HISTORY OF SURVEYING

Surveying can be determined as a means of making relatively large-scale, accurate measurements of the Earth's surfaces. It includes the determination of the measurement data, the reduction and interpretation of the data to usable

form, and, conversely, the establishment of relative position and size according to given measurement requirements. Thus, surveying has two similar but opposite functions: 1) the determination of existing relative horizontal and vertical position, such as that used for the process of mapping, and 2) the establishment of marks to control construction or to indicate land boundaries. Surveying has been an essential element in the development of the human environment for so many centuries that its importance is often forgotten. It is an imperative requirement in the planning and execution of nearly every form of construction. Surveying was essential at the dawn of history, and some of the most significant scientific discoveries could never have been implemented were it not for the contribution of surveying. Its principal modern uses are in the fields of transportation, building, apportionment of land, and communications. It is quite probable that surveying had its origin in ancient Egypt. The Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza was built about 2700 BC, 755 feet (230 metres) long and 481 feet (147 metres) high. Its nearly perfect squareness and north-south orientation affirm the ancient Egyptians' command of surveying. Evidence of some form of boundary surveying as early as 1400 BC has been found in the fertile valleys and plains of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile rivers. Clay tablets of the Sumerians show records of land measurement and plans of cities and nearby agricultural areas. Boundary stones marking land plots have been preserved. There is a representation of land measurement on the wall of a tomb at Thebes (1400 BC) showing head and rear chainmen measuring a grainfield with what appears to be a rope with knots or marks at uniform intervals.

41. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

Historic City Forms

Any community consists of examples of architecture – good, bad and indifferent – but in another sense the community itself is architecture. The planning of communities is the noblest form of architectural planning, and in giving form to towns or regions the planner is making what is perhaps his most valuable and significant contribution to human living.

A true community is a living organism; it grows and changes, and its change is a symptom of its life. Setting too hard-and-fast a limitation on change by creating too rigid a pattern is harmful rather than helpful, and many a city lives a difficult existence because its life and its activities no longer fit the form its early planners imposed.

In Europe and in the original settlements of North and South America the modern city grew up around an older core, and down to our own days these cores have continued to have a powerful influence on new plans even in the laying out of entirely new quarters. Certain urban lay-outs which have been repeated automatically are still looked upon as standard forms; actually, however, they represented originally a direct adaptation to social, economic, and political conditions that no longer control. One of the reasons for analyzing both the city's medieval and its Baroque (the so-called Renaissance) heritage is to free the mind from these obsolete stereotypes.

42. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я ничего не сказал. Ни слова. 2. Все хотели получить автограф Юрия Гагарина. 3. Все, что у меня есть, принадлежит тебе. 4. В столовой есть кто-нибудь? 5. В саду никого нет. 6. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 7. Там есть кто-то.

43. Вставьте little, a little, few или a few.

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we cannot go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ... , that's why she knows nothing.

44. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Я, думаю, что наш учитель английского языка был очень терпелив. 2. Хани старый доктор был очень занят. Наш новый доктор даже более занят. 3. Моя учительница немецкого языка — самый энергичный человек. 4. Мы знаем, твой сосед — очень скучный человек. 5. Я считаю, твой дедушка — самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал.

45. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 2. He was the (fat) man in the village. 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 4. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 6. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 7. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

46. Прочитайте и выполните задание.

MOSCOW UNDERGROUND

For the first time the idea of building the underground railway in Moscow was discussed before the revolution. However, the construction of the first section (from Sokolniki to Central Park) was initiated only in 1932. It lasted 3 years and was called the record period by the world press. The Russian engineers carefully studied the existing underground systems abroad before working out their own project, which represented a significant improvement of the London system. The engineering difficulties were great mainly because much of the soil was composed of running sand. Fortunately, most of the running sand lay close to the surface and it was found possible to use out-and-cover method of construction under many of the streets. However, in the city center where the line is 100ft or deeper, the construction of tunnels was necessary.

The Moscow Underground consists of a circle line, which runs round the city center, several radial lines crossing the city and connecting with each other and the lines running to the countryside. Some constructional work is still going on. Now the length of the underground lines has reaches about 300 km.

Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию к тексту.

1. Was the possibility of constructing Metro in Moscow discussed before the revolution for the first time? 2. Did the building of the Moscow Underground begin

in 1917?3. Did the project of the Moscow Metro represent a significant improvement of the London system?

47. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What... your phone number? — My phone number ... 718-1930.

4. Where ... you from? — I ... from New York.

5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? — Yes, she 8

48. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

MODERN SURVEYING BASIC CONTROL SURVEYS

Geodetic surveys involve such extensive areas that allowance must be made for the Earth's curvature. Baseline measurements for classical triangulation are therefore reduced to sea-level length to start computations, and corrections are made for spherical excess in the angular determinations. Geodetic operations are classified into four "orders", according to accuracy, the first-order surveys having the smallest permissible error. Primary triangulation is performed under rigid specifications to assure first-order accuracy. Efforts are now under way to extend and tie together existing continental networks by satellite triangulation so as to facilitate the adjustment of all major geodetic surveys into a single world datum and determine the size and shape of the Earth spheroid with much greater accuracy than heretofore obtained. At the same time, current national networks will be strengthened, while the remaining amount of work to be done may be somewhat reduced. Satellite triangulation became operational in the United States in 1963 with observations by Rebound A-13, launched that year, and some prior work using the Echo 1 and Echo 2 passive reflecting satellites. The first satellite specifically designed for geodetic work, Pageos 1, was launched in 1966.

49. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Modern City as a Symbol of Modern Man.

The modern city has still to be built, and the first step toward sinking its foundations into the earth is to raise its ideal structure in the mind. It is obvious that the "modern city" cannot be created by mechanical improvements, especially if it is conceived in the childish terms used in the 1920's by various American skyscraper architects in portraying super-skyscraper cities lived in largely under artificial light, zoned in horizontal layers according to incomes and utilizing every mechanical device. Even Le Corbusier's refinement of this picture – with wide green spaces, trees, sunlight, and sport-fields – though plainly more human, is still naïve, for it neglects the essentials of family life and neighborly intercourse. The architectural embodiment of the modern city is in fact impossible until biological, social, and personal needs have been canvassed, until the cultural and educational purposes of the city have been outlined, and until all of man's activities have been integrated into a balanced whole. One cannot base an architectural conception on such a sociology as that which led a group of modern

architects and planners to examine the modern city with reference to only four functions: work, transportation, dwelling, and recreation. The city, if it is anything, is an expression and symbolization of man.

50. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве. 2. Когда у тебя каникулы? — В январе. 3. Что тебе больше всего нравится в школе? 4. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает в двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 5. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски.

51. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I (not to work) in my office now. 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment. 4. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg. 5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow.

52. Переведите предложения, используя глаголы have, be или конструкцию there is/are

1) В этом журнале есть интересные статьи? – Да. Журнал очень интересный. Почитай его, если у тебя есть свободное время. 2) У Вас есть английский словарь? – Да, есть, но в нём только 1000 слов. 3) Наш институт находится недалеко от станции Метро. 4) Завтра лекции по физике не будет. Ваш преподаватель в Москве на конференции. 5) Вчера у нас была всего одна пара. 6) Какой экзамен был самым трудным для тебя? 7) В институтской библиотеке много новых книг

53. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

AN INCIDENT AT LADRAM

A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at Ladram beach last week-end.

The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide¹ was coming in quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. He left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed.

The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved them.

Fortunately the alarm came in time.

1. Where was the bay situated?

- a) very close
- b) rather far
- c) near the place, where the party was

2. When did the children promise to return?

- a) in an hour
- b) very soon
- c) less than in an hour

3. Did the parents want the children to go there?

- a) yes, they were eager
- b) no, they were against it
- c) no, they were not sure

54. Переведите предложения.

1. The government is responsible for the general management of the economy.
2. In 1917 Russia was faced simultaneously with war abroad and revolution at home.
3. The 1980s saw a rise in food prices and a simultaneous fall in wages.
4. Which authority will have responsibility for monitoring river pollution?
5. Supplying necessary equipment for the test was the responsibility of laboratory assistants.

55. Вставьте предлоги to или of.

1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
2. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
3. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite.
4. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
5. He was devoted ... his friend.

56. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке.
2. Сейчас они в школе.
3. Завтра они будут в театре.
4. В данный момент его здесь нет.
5. В воскресенье он будет на концерте.
6. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе.
7. Мой брат сейчас в школе.

57. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago.
2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago?
3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago.
4. They (to read) many books.
5. They (to read) many books.
6. They (not to read) many books.
7. The children (to eat) soup now.

58. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired.
2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to cook) dinner every Monday.
3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise.
4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.
5. Your friend (to do) his homework now?
6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning?
7. Look! The baby (to sleep).

59. Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I (not to work) in my office now. 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment. 4. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg. 5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow. 6. The children (not to sleep) now. 7. The children (to play) in the yard every day.

60. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse.

61. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets.

62. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Он сделает упражнения по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 2. Если я не : помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу завтра. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 4. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра.

63. Переведите предложения.

1. The government is responsible for the general management of the economy. 2. In 1917 Russia was faced simultaneously with war abroad and revolution at home. 3. The 1980s saw a rise in food prices and a simultaneous fall in wages. 4. Which authority will have responsibility for monitoring river pollution? 5. Supplying necessary equipment for the test was the responsibility of laboratory assistants. 6. It isn't proper for a girl to go out with her husband's best friend. 7. I think that making children who write on walls clean them is a proper punishment.

64. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:

THE NATURE OF ELECTRICITY

Practical electricity is produced by small atomic particles known as electrons. It is the movement of these particles which produce the effects of heat and light. The pressure that forces these atomic particles to move, the effects they encounter opposition and how these forces are controlled are some of the principles of electricity.

Accepted atomic theory states that all matter is electrical in structure. Any object is largely composed of a combination of positive and negative particles of electricity. Electric current will pass through a wire, a body, or along a stream of water. It can

be established in some substances more readily than in others, that all matter is composed of electric particles despite some basic differences in materials. The science of electricity then must begin with a study of the structure of matter. Matter is defined as any substance which has mass (or weight) and occupies space. This definition should be broad enough to cover all physical objects in the universe. Wood, water, iron, and paper are some examples of matter. Energy is closely related to, but not to be confused with, matter. Energy does not have mass, and it does not occupy space. Heat and light are examples of energy.

The smallest particle of matter which can be recognized as an original substance was thought to be a unit called the atom. Recently scientists have found particles even smaller than atoms, but our theories are still based on the atom. The atom consists of a nucleus and a cloud of electrons. It is generally agreed that the electrons are small particles of electricity, which are negative in nature. These particles orbit the nucleus in much the same fashion that planets orbit a sun.

II. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

Electricity, electron, effect, structure, combination, material, mass, energy, atom, orbit

65. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream now. 7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow.

66. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода предлогов через и по.

1. Пройдите по этому коридору, заверните за угол в конце коридора и войдите в первую комнату. 2. Через пять минут все сидели за столом и слушали бабушку. 3. Он смотрел на лодки, плывущие по реке. 4. В прошлом году мы путешествовали по Европе. 5. Он шел по улице и смотрел на лица прохожих. 6. Собака подбежала к реке, прыгнула в воду, переплыла реку и вбежала в лес. 7. Он перешел дорогу и вошел в кафе.

67. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States.

68. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday. 2. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 4. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday.

69. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard.

70. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday?

71. Present Perfect. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast.

72. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 2. Who has (to write) this article? 3. What language are you (to study)? 4. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5. What is she (to teach) them? 6. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7. He has just (to do) something for us.

73. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Present Continuous.

1. Она все еще печатает свою статью. 2. Мы ее давно не видели. 3. Бабушка с дедушкой уже навестили своих внуков. 4. Сейчас они сидят в гостиной и разговаривают о своей поездке. 5. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 6. Он все сделал для нее. Теперь он еще собирается купить ей дом. 7. Концерт еще не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы.

74. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it.

75. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6.

Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7.
Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it.

76. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов beautifully / to think / to run / to see / anything / strong / to watch / beautiful / not to say / nothing /:

Two village women were getting water from a well. A third woman came up. An old man was sitting on a stone. He ... the women. One of the women said to another, "My little son is so strong. He is ... among his friends".

"Nobody can sing so ... as my son can", said the second woman. The third woman ... anything about hers." Haven't you got ... to tell us about yours?" asked the two women."

"There is ... so important about him", the third woman said. Then the women picked up their buckets and went back to their houses..

When they were tired, they put their buckets down to rest a little. At that time they ... three boys ... to them. One of the boys was very big and strong..

The second boy was singing a very ... song, but the third boy ran up to his mother, picked up her bucket of water and carried it home for her.

"What you ... of our sons?" asked the women.

"Sons? Where were they?" the old man answered.

"I saw only one."

77. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

The Community and Architecture.

The forms to be taken by communities must be decided before they are constructed. But long-term "master plans", we have learned, must not be too detailed. Someone must plan where streets are to run, parks are to be laid out, and industrial facilities are to be furnished. Someone must plan new housing and new public buildings, parks, and playgrounds. Surely architects are necessary for these. And yet, community planning can never be the work of a single individual or class of individuals. Good community plans need the contribution of experts in many fields. Modern city planning has become so complex, so enmeshed in statistics, and so controlled by financial interests that too often community plans appear that are lifeless and mechanical. In this field it is the architect's task to redress the balance, to realize that cities exist for people (not people for cities), that business and industry and science should serve the people and not enslave them.

During the last century hundreds of cities grew up throughout the world, and thousands of country towns expanded into great industrial or commercial centers. In the sense that all the buildings in Chicago or Los Angeles were constructed in recent times, they are modern communities. But in these new cities one searches in vain for any common principle of design that would distinguish them from earlier towns.

78. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

EXPERIMENTAL BRIDGE

A bridge is a structure built to cross some natural or artificial obstacles such as river, street, railway and so on. First bridges had to be built out of the material close at hand (подручный материал). In tropical jungles, suspension bridges were

made of long bamboo poles. In the places where there were many forests, it was wood. Simple suspension bridges were made by means of ropes and are still used in some countries. Two parallel ropes were suspended from rocks or trees on each bank of the river with a platform of woven mats laid across them. When the Spaniards reached South America, they found that the Incas (Инки) of Peru used suspension bridges made of 6 strong cables, four of which supported a platform and two cables served as handrails (поручни).

In middle Ages, people constructed wooden beam type bridges. They were usually built on stone piers or wooden piles. Bridges of this type are still used in Japan and India.

With the beginning of railway construction in the 19th century, there was a great demand for bridges and the railway companies had capital for building them. The first railway bridges were built of stone or brick. Later there appeared concrete and metal bridges. The first iron bridge crossed the river Severn in Great Britain.

79. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes.

80. Perfect, Present Continuous, Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. What you (to do) here at such a late hour? You (to write) your composition? — No, I (to write) it already. I (to work) at my report. — And when you (to write) your composition? — I (to finish) it two days ago. 2. I say, Tom, let's have dinner. — No, thank you, I already (to have) dinner. 3. What the weather (to be) like? It still (to rain)? — No, it (to stop) raining. 4. Please give me a pencil, I (to lose) mine. 5. I (not to meet) Peter since Monday. 6. Nina just (to finish) work. 7. Where Sergei (to be)? — He (to go) home. He (to leave) the room a minute ago.

81. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 2. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 3. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 4. As soon as I (to hear) a cry, I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). "What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?" I asked. 5. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week.

82. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.

83. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home.

84. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

85. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 2. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a telegram from her. 3. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 4. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 5. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 6. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 7. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money.

86. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) to the river every day. 2. My sister (to spend) a lot of money yesterday. 3. She is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door. 4. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country. 5. Columbus (to discover) America 500 years ago. 6. Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America. 7. I already (to read) five English books.

87. Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1. I like ... dance. 2. I'd like ... dance. 3. I shall do all I can ... help you. 4. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 5. I saw him ... enter the room. 6. She did not let her mother ... go away. 7. Do you like ... listen to good music?

88. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1. Для начала она открыла все окна. 2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 3. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 4. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 6. На этих детей приятно посмотреть. 7. Короче говоря, они поженились.

89. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoiled your mood. 5. Maggie was very

sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation.

90. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер.

91. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee.

92. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился. 2. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 3. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову. 4. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя лучше. 5. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 6. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 7. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке.

93. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Наша микроволновая печь сломалась. Мне придется починить ее. 2. Дождь заставил нас повернуть назад. 3. Она почувствовала, как кто-то коснулся ее руки. 4. Мы услышали, как зазвонил звонок. 5. Болезнь брата заставила ее поехать в Киев. 6. Мы видели, как этот человек вошел в офис. 7. Мой друг хочет, чтобы я к нему пришел.

94. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year.

95. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.

96. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea. 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have missed so many lessons if he (not to hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 6. If you get a "five", your mother (to be) happy. 7. If she (to return) earlier, she would have been able to see him before he left.

97. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy.

98. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

MODERN SURVEYING TRIANGULATION

A system of triangles usually affords superior horizontal control. All of the angles and at least one side (the base) of the triangulation system are measured. Though several arrangements can be used, one of the best is the quadrangle or a chain of quadrangles. Each quadrangle, with its four sides and two diagonals, provides eight angles that are measured. To be geometrically consistent, the angles must satisfy three so-called angle equations and one side equation. That is to say the three angles of each triangle, which add to 180° , must be of such sizes that computation through any set of adjacent triangles with the quadrangles will give the same values for any side. Ideally, the quadrangles should be parallelograms. If the system is connected with previously determined stations, the new system must fit the established measurements.

When the survey encompasses an area large enough for the Earth's curvature to be a factor, an imaginary mathematical representation of the Earth must be employed as a reference surface. A level surface at mean sea level is considered to represent the Earth's size and shape, and this is called the geoid. Because of gravity anomalies, the geoid is irregular; however, it is very nearly the surface generated by an ellipse rotating on its minor axis – i.e. an ellipsoid slightly flattened at the ends, or oblate.

99. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

My Future Speciality

I am a student of the Urals State University of Railway Transport. The profession of a railwayman is very interesting and honourable. It attracts many young men and women. Our University has 6 faculties and above 7000 students study at it. I am a second-year student of the Operational faculty. Railway transport has always been the main method of transportation in Russia because of the specific territorial, geographic and climatic conditions of our country. Big volumes of freight and passenger traffic over long distances make high requirements to the development and operation of the transport system. Special emphasis is made on traffic safety.

My future speciality is intended to solve these problems: the problem of

safety of train movement and the increasing of the railway capacity.

The graduates of our faculty can work as assistant station masters, shunting and train controllers, technical office operators, railway administration dispatchers. The railway needs highly qualified specialists. In what other profession except pilot must one man or several men hold the safety of hundreds and thousands of people in his hands? It is their daily task to carry great groups of people and valuable freight over the country.

100. Образуйте условные предложения.

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ... 2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ... 3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ... 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ...

101. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после "I wish".

1. I wish I (can) give up smoking. 2. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party. 3. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday. 4. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday. 5. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window. 6. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend. 7. He wishes he (to know) something about cars.

102. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 2. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 3. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 4. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 5. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present before.

103. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия.

1. The place is worth visiting. 2. Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football. 3. She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her. 4. Can you remember having seen the man before? 5. She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to.

104. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. I avoided speaking to them about that matter. 2. She burst out crying. 3. They burst out laughing. 4. She denied having been at home that evening. 5. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of travelling. 6. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment. 7. Please forgive my interfering.

105. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Перестаньте разговаривать. 2. Мы уже закончили чтение этой книги. 3. Продолжайте петь. 4. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно? 5. Он отрицал,

что совершил преступление. 6. Я очень люблю рисовать. 7. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания.

106. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придет завтра. 2. Он рассчитывал, что учитель похвалит его. 3. Она не рассчитывала, что они вернутся так поздно. 4. Я знаю, что она талантливая певица. 5. Я знала, что он великий ученый. 6. Мы не рассчитывали, что вы так много сделаете. 7. Учитель рассчитывал, что ученики поймут правило.

107. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом.

1. He felt her arm slipping through his. 2. She felt her hands tremble. 3. Now and then he could hear a car passing. 4. He felt his heart beat with joy. 5. He felt his heart beating with joy. 6. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery. 7. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.

108. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.

1. He wanted his letters posted at once. 2. I don't want my papers looked through. 3. She did not want her child taken to hospital. 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed. 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well. 6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs? 7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest.

109. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Вы видели, как кошка поймала мышку? 2. Мне хочется, чтобы вы зашли ко мне сегодня вечером. 3. Я не спал и слышал, как кто-то вошел к нам в купе. 4. Я видел, как они вместе шли по улице. 5. Никто никогда не слышал, как она читает стихи. 6. Это заставило меня подумать, как исправить ошибку. 7. Интересно, что заставило его отказаться от поездки в Крым.

110. Прчитайте текст и выполните перевод перевод:

The Sverdlovsk Main Railway Line

In 1998 the Sverdlovsk Railway, one of the most lengthy railways in the Russian Federation, marked the 120th anniversary.

As it is known, the Russian railways were originated in the Urals. Naturally, for those times the more powerful transport than a horse-driven cart was required to suit the Demidovs' developing mining and metallurgical works. In 1834 the first railway engine was invented and a railway for transportation of ore was built by the Cherepanovs, the Tagil self-taught serfs. In 1836, the Petersburg-to-Tsarskoye Selo railway was started to be built.

In 1851 the Petersburg-to-Moscow main railway line, considered for those times as the largest one, started to carry freights and passengers. This gave rise to the building of other railways which connected the country's centre with the outlying districts. The first Urals mining-and-metallurgical railway line (Perm-Chusovskaya-Kushva-Yekaterinburg) started its functioning in 1878 Since 1934

it is known as "The Sverdlovsk Railway".

111. Переведите на русский язык.

1. May I invite Nick to our house? 2. You may go now. 3. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk. 4. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way. 5. May I go to the post office with Mike? 6. May I take Pete's bag? 7. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it.

112. Вставьте модальные глаголы may или can.

1. ... I come in? 2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there. 5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 7. Do you think you ... do that

113. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол must.

1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским. 2. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке. 3. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день. 4. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях. 5. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице. 6. Она должна быть дома сейчас. 7. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.

114. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I have not written the composition. I shall have to write it on Sunday. 2. We did not have to buy biscuits because our granny had baked a delicious pie. 3. Will you have to get up early tomorrow? 4. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday. 5. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.

115. Вставьте модальные глаголы can, may, must или need.

1. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 2. Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy. 3. ... we do the exercise at once? — Yes, you ... do it at once. 4. ... you pronounce this sound? 5. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner. 6. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 7. ... I take your pen?

116. Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous

1. When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all. 2. When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen. 3. When I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away. 4. When she was living in Tokyo, she(send) me an e-mail every week. 5. She decided to go walk faster because she(get) cold.

117. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод перевод:

FUTURE RAILWAYS.

Many years ago when railways were coming into use, they were an object of public criticism. People having doubts about steam-operated railways said that the smoke from the steam locomotives would kill birds and the houses would be burnt

up by the fire from the locomotives» chimneys. Travelling by rail would be highly dangerous. A German doctor wrote at that time that it would be impossible for people to watch the trains pass along without going mad.

Railways, however, have made a great advance since that time and turned out to be more advantageous than any other kind of land transport. Now one may suppose that railways face a bright future. A network of electrified lines would continuously expand. Passenger service would be handled by entirely new vehicles riding with a top speed of 500 km/h. Diesel motive power would be used for switching operations and for hauling trains on secondary lines. Greater importance should be attached in the future to containerized service to prevent goods from being damaged.

118. Прочитайте, переведите и озаглавьте текст.

If you work, you will probably get a savings bank account. You can keep the money you earn in a box under your bed. Or you can keep it in the cupboard. You can lend it to your friend, but don't lose your friend in this case. Some people hide their money in their refrigerator. But these ways aren't very clever. On the one hand it isn't very safe. If your house is robbed, you will lose everything you've saved. On the other hand your money will lose its value.

After some time, the money from the cupboard won't be able to do a lot of things. However money will earn interest if you make a deposit. The interest will help to compensate for the effect of inflation. But banks are more than just safe places for your money.

119. Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года. 2. Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык. 3. Где Нина? — Она уже два часа дома. 4. Где дети? — Они все еще играют во дворе. 5. Мой брат уже три года инженер. 6. Мой друг знает английский с детства. 7. Я уже полчаса наблюдаю за тобой.

120. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River. ... Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Volga runs into ... Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into ... sea at ... New York. ... most important is ... Hudson River which empties into ... Atlantic Ocean. Besides ... Hudson there are ... two other rivers: ... East River and ... Harlem River. 3. In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ... Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur. 4. ... Altai Mountains are ... higher than ... Urals. 5. There is ... splendid ... view of ... Lake Geneva from this hotel.

121. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Look at ... sky. It is covered with ... dark clouds. Let's hurry ... home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in ... country in ... summer. ... weather was fine and it seldom rained. Summer is ... fine season. 3. How lovely ... night is! There are no ... clouds in ... sky and ... air is so fresh. 4. When spring comes, ... sun shines brighter, ... snow melts, ... days become longer. 5. Winter is ... good time for sports. 6. On ...

Sunday my friend and I usually go to ... country. We ski, skate, play ... snowballs and have ... very good time. 7. ... fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk.

122. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. It's a very difficult question to answer. 2. I think I'll have that cake on the right. 3. Look at that pumpkin! It's the biggest one I've seen this year. 4. Is this your scarf? 5. That was a cookie jar. 6. What is that child's name? 7. The cat has caught a mouse.

123. Вставьте something, anything, nothing или everything.

1. She has to go to the supermarket. There isn't ... in the fridge. 2. I've had a terrible day. ... went wrong. 3. The young man is very upset. There is ... wrong with his car. 4. His grandparents like doing ... : cooking, playing board games, going to museums, visiting their friends. 5. She never says ... nice about her neighbours. 6. What do you want to drink? — I'm not thirsty. 7. Nobody told me ... about his lung cancer. I could do ... to save his life.

124. Переведите на английский язык.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший

125. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food. 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4. This man is (tall) than that one. 5. Asia is (large) than Australia. 6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?

126. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Это самая ценная картина в Русском музее. 2. Мой компьютер не такой новый, как компьютер моего друга. 3. Наши экзамены гораздо труднее, чем ваши. 4. Здание Московского университета самое высокое в столице. 5. Наш город не такой большой, как Киев, но он такой же красивый. 6. Невский проспект — одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга. 7. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе? — Петров. Но он самый высокий.

127. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги on, in, at, to, into.

1. Идите к доске. 2. Напишите число на доске. 3. Повесьте картину на доску. 4. Она налила в вазу воды и поставила в нее цветы. Потом она пошла к окну и поставила вазу на подоконник. 5. Учитель стоит у доски. Он пишет на доске предложение. Ученики сидят за партами. Они пишут это предложение в своих тетрадях. 6. Ник вошел в кухню и сел за стол. Мама стояла у плиты. Она подошла к столу, поставила на стол чашку и налила в чашку чаю. 7. Мы собрали в лесу много грибов.

128. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я не слышал эту песню с прошлой зимы. 2. Она не была в театре с прошлого месяца. 3. Мы не разговаривали об этом с прошлой недели. 4. Ты не подходила к роялю с понедельника. 5. Сейчас уже вечер, а ты с трех часов ничего не сделал. 6. Мы не были в Москве с 1999 года. 7. Он не писал нам с прошлого года.

129. Прочитайте, переведите и озаглавьте текст.

The "hump" principle is the most economical and efficient in the layout of marshalling yards. "Hump" shunting is quick and rather cheap operation. It gives less risk to hunters and less damage to wagons than flat shunting. A sharp division should be made between marshalling and storage yards. The layout and equipment of the marshalling yard should have as its chief aim the rapid manipulation of wagons. In designing yards for future requirements the character as well as the volume of the traffic should be considered. The planning of up and down yards on separate sides of the line is not economical. Practically they should be on the same side of the line. The ideal layout comprises three groups of sidings for reception, sorting and departure respectively. The locomotive depots and other facilities should be placed in the central position of the yard.

130. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я не слышал эту песню с прошлой зимы. 2. Она не была в театре с прошлого месяца. 3. Мы не разговаривали об этом с прошлой недели. 4. Ты не подходила к роялю с понедельника. 5. Сейчас уже вечер, а ты с трех часов ничего не сделал. 6. Мы не были в Москве с 1999 года. 7. Он не писал нам с прошлого года.

131. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве. 2. Когда у тебя каникулы? — В январе. 3. Что тебе больше всего нравится в школе? 4. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает в двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 5. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски. 6. Когда вы встаете? — Я встаю без четверти семь. 7. Когда встает твой брат? — Он встает без двадцати восемь. — А твоя сестра тоже встает без двадцати восемь? — Нет. Мой брат ходит в школу, а моя сестра не ходит в школу. Она

132. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:

CONTAINERISATION

The most revolutionary development in freight transportation since the invention of the semi-trailer and since the appearance of the internal combustion engine is containerisation. Containerisation is not only the fact of transporting by various means a big box called a container. It constitutes a complete system, throughout various means of transportation by sea, rail, road and soon by air. Containerisation completely changes habits and traditions, the design of vehicles and ships, the

methods of handling and storing, operating procedure, safety and insurance standards, road transport regulations, and so on. What is a container? A container is essentially a box of standard dimensions: 8 feet (2.44 metres) wide, 8 feet 6 inches (2.59 metres) high and of four standard lengths to choice. In practice the usual models are 20 feet (6.1 metres) long with a maximum gross weight of 20 tons (20,320 kg) or 40 feet long (12.192 metres) with a maximum gross weight of 30 tons (30,480 kg). A container is usually handled from the top lifted by four of its corner fittings attached to the top of the container end frames at each corner. Thanks to Giant-Gantry Cranes it can be lowered into the vertical cells of container ships in 3 minutes. For overland transport the container is lowered into a container-carrying rail car. In both cases tie down devices fitted to the semi-trailer or rail car are located in four corner fittings attached to the container end frames at the corner to secure the container to the vehicle.

133. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

SMALL CONTAINERS ON EUROPEAN RAILWAYS

One of the most effective methods employed by railways in Europe is the development of door-to-door transit by means of the container. Containers can be divided broadly into two categories, a large type capable of taking a load of up to five or seven tons, and a small type with a capacity of 1-3 cu. m. and suitable for a load approximately one ton in weight. These latter are usually fitted with wheels for easy manoeuvrability. In Great Britain, development has been mostly of the large type of container. British Railway own more than 30,500 containers, with an average tonnage capacity of 3-4. These containers were of various types designed for particular categories traffic, including some 2,000 for the conveyance of furniture, 4,000 ventilated and insulated for transport of meat and near 1,000 highly-insulated for frozen meat and commodities requiring very low temperatures. In continental Europe however a greater comparative use is made of the "small" category container.

134. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

MODERN SURVEYING GLOBAL POSITIONING

The techniques used to establish the positions of reference points within an area to be mapped are similar to those used in navigation. In surveying, however, greater accuracy is required, and this is attainable because the observer and the instrument are stationary on the ground instead of in a ship or aircraft that is not only moving but also subject to accelerations, which make it impossible to use a spirit level for accurate measurements of star elevations. The technique of locating oneself by observations of celestial objects is rapidly going out of date. In practicing it, the surveyor uses a theodolite with a spirit level to measure accurately the elevations of the Sun at different times of the day or of several known stars in different directions. Each observation defines a line on the Earth's surface on which the observer must be located; several such lines give a fix, the accuracy of which is indicated by how closely these lines meet in a point. For longitude it is necessary also to record the Greenwich Mean Time of each observation.

135. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Он сделает упражнения по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 2. Если я не : помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу завтра. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 4. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра. 6. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору. 7. Ее не будет завтра дома.

136. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

137. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already

138. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Что делает твой брат? — Он работает в институте. — А что он сейчас делает? — Он читает газету. Я всегда приношу ему газеты, когда он приходит с работы. 2. Было уже темно, когда мы подошли к дому; дул сильный ветер, и становилось все холоднее и холоднее. 3. Что вы будете делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? — Завтра к восьми часам я уже закончу все свои уроки, и в восемь часов буду играть на рояле. 4. Они читали Диккенса по-английски, и знают многие его про-изведения. 5. Наступила зима, и теперь мы опять будем часто ходить на каток.

139. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Active или Future Simple Passive.

1. Новые коньки купят завтра. 2. Миша попросит меня помочь ему. 3. Мишу попросят рассказать о своем путешествии. 4. Доктор попросит меня открыть

рот. 5. Доктора попросят вылечить меня. 6. Завтра я принесу новый фильм. 7. Завтра принесут новый фильм.

140. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street.

141. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Нам показали очень странную картину. 2. Тебя ищут. Иди домой. 3. Вас всех пригласят в зал и расскажут обо всех изменениях в школьной программе. 4. Почему над ним всегда смеются? 5. Нам всем дали билеты на выставку. 6. Лекции этого знаменитого профессора всегда слушают с большим вниманием. 7. Меня ждут?

142. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3. He says it did him a lot of good. 4. He says he feels better now. 5. He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach. 6. He says they did a lot of sightseeing. 7. He says he has a good camera.

143. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. She said, "I am busy today and I shall be busier tomorrow." 2. Jane said, "I shall come to school early tomorrow." 3. They said, "We shall not go to school on Sunday." 4. Mr. Dickson said, "I shall have to pay a lot of money for the car." 5. Peter said to me, "I'll be waiting for you at the station." 6. Mary said, "I'll be back soon." 7. She said to me, "What are you going to do when you come home?"

144. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. I asked my aunt if she was going to her hometown for the holidays. 2. He told me that he hadn't been able to ring me up in time. 3. He asked his classmates to wait for him. 4. He asked her if anyone else knew about his arrival. 5. I asked him when he would take his last examination. 6. He asked me if I had taken part in the football match. 7. She asked me where I lived.

145. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said, "We have forgotten to take the ball!" 2. She said, "I shall be very glad to see you." 3. "Let's go to the Philharmonic. There is a good concert there tonight," said Walter. "Oh, very good," said Robert. "I haven't been to the Philharmonic for a long time." 4. Alec asked me, "Have you ever been to the National Gallery?" "Yes, I have," said I. "I visited it last year when we were staying in London." 5. He said, "Who is this man? I don't know him."

146. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation.

147. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер.

148. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Мы любили приходить в этот сад и наблюдать, как играют дети. 2. Когда Роберт вышел в коридор, он почувствовал, как кто-то дотронулся до его руки. 3. Она хотела, чтобы детей привели в зал. 4. Том был очень прилежным учеником и скоро заставил всех уважать себя. 5. Я не хочу заставлять вас делать это сразу. 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты сделала это сама. 7. Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как он исполняет эту вещь?

149. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance.

150. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones. 2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town. 3. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 4. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match. 5. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery

151. Выберите правильный вариант формы Present Simple

1. My brother _____ (to go) to the youth club every Thursday.

- a) go b) goes c) to goes

2. The plane _____ (to take off) at 07:00 a.m. and _____ (to land) at 11:00 a.m.

- a) takes off, lands b) will take off, will land c) take off, land

3. What _____ your opinion about this new article?

- a) are b) do c) is

4. You are very allergic. Why _____ you eat so much chocolate?

- a) does b) do c) –

5. Every year Sally _____ (to meet) her classmates at the party on October 31.
 a) meet b) meets c) to meet
6. Paula _____ (to work) very hard. She is a great specialist.
 a) work b) not work c) works
7. Uh! You always _____ (to cook) spaghetti. Can you cook something else?
 a) cooking b) cooks c) cook
8. My teacher often _____ (to use) a computer during our lesson.
 a) uses b) is using c) to use
9. Sometimes we _____ (to organize) weddings and anniversaries.
 a) are organizing b) organize c) organizing
10. _____ you see each other every day?
 a) does b) are c) do

152. Выберите правильный вариант формы Past Simple

1. It _____ (to be) a very difficult job.
 a) is b) was c) were
2. I _____ (to see) a woman yesterday. I think I know her.
 a) see b) seed c) saw
3. A lot of reporters _____ (to be) at the conference last week.
 a) were b) was c) be
4. _____ you buy his beautiful house in 2009?
 a) do b) were c) did
5. Last winter we _____ (to move) to Italy.
 a) moved b) move c) did move
6. He _____ (not live) in Boston in 2001.
 a) doesn't live b) didn't live c) not live
7. When _____ Mag finish school?
 a) was b) is c) did
8. That house _____ (to lose) its roof in the storm 2 years ago.
 a) lost b) lose c) losed
9. Jenny _____ (to work) at a circus last spring.
 a) works b) did work c) worked
10. We _____ (to find) a nice place on that island. It was great holidays.
 a) found b) finded c) find

153. Выберите правильный вариант формы Future Simple

1. After classes I _____ (to go) to English club.
 a) will go b) go c) am go
2. The meeting _____ (to hold) tomorrow.
 a) is hold b) will hold c) hold
3. _____ Penny come back next week?
 a) will be b) - c) will
4. When we get a Paddington station, I _____ (to send) you a postcard.

- a) will send b) send c)'l send
- 5. Next month our family _____ (to sell) a big van.**
- a) sell b) sells c) will sell
- 6. If the bus doesn't come soon, she _____ (to be) late.**
- a) is b) will c) will be
- 7. What ____ happen if that box drops?**
- a) will b) will be c) –
- 8. Martin _____ (to buy) a new jacket next autumn.**
- a) buys b) buy c) will buy
- 9. Kate _____ (not marry) Bill. She loves another man.**
- a) won't marry b) marry c) not marry
- 10. ____ you invite me to your party tomorrow?**
- a) are b) do c) will

154. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. To work for a company / a person | a) Важный человек, ключевая фигура |
| 2. To meet smb | b) Страна-производитель вина |
| 3. To specialize in smth/in doing smth | c) Ездить из пригорода в город на работу |
| 4. A wine-producing country | d) Специализироваться в чём-либо |
| 5. A key person | e) Быть родом из |
| 6. A business trip | f) Возглавлять компанию |
| 7. To run a company (a project...) | g) Конкурировать с кем-либо |
| 8. To come from | h) Познакомиться с кем-либо |
| 9. To commute from...to... | i) Работать на компанию / человека |
| 10. To compete with smb | j) Командировка |

155. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. To make a phone call | a) Навещать кого-либо |
| 2. To make an arrangement | b) Увеличивать(ся) издержки |
| 3. To do activities | c) Назначить (договориться о) встрече |
| 4. To have a flexitime | d) Заниматься разными видами деятельности |
| 5. To communicate with smb | e) Опыт в чём-либо |
| 6. To make an appointment | f) Сделать звонок |
| 7. To come to visit smb | g) Уменьшать риск |
| 8. To decrease a risk | h) Договариваться |
| 9. To increase costs | i) Общаться с кем-либо |
| 10. To look forward to doing smth | j) Иметь гибкий (скользящий) график работы |
| 11. An experience in smth/doing smth | k) Ждать с нетерпением чего-либо |

156. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

- 1. The north-east of England was famous for shipbuilding industry.**

- a) his b) its c) her
- 2. A man can leave job and look for another one that suits him.**
a) his b) your c) her
- 3. Some farm workers get most of work in summer.**
a) its b) their c) her
- 4. She explain how she had lostjob.**
a) my b) your c) her
- 5. A nation's wealth depended on owning precious metals.**
a) its b) my c) their
- 6. Merchants were people who made money through the buying and selling goods.**
a) his b) your c) their
- 7. When you have collected the evidence, you are ready to test theory.**
a) ----- b) your c) it
- 8. Each good has own utility value for the consumer.**
a) their b) its c) my
- 9. The price of goods is not always the same as real cost.**
a) their b) its c) my
- 10. Consumers want satisfaction from resources (time and money).**
a) her b) its c) their

157. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

- 1. The tourist office has about hotel accommodation.**
a) information b) informations
- 2. No news good news.**
a) is b) are
- 3. Money the world go round.**
a) make b) makes
- 4. Economics my favourite subject at the Institute.**
a) is b) are
- 5. What the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.**
a) is b) are
- 6. There \$ 30 in my wallet, but now it's gone.**
a) was b) were
- 7. How much jeans?**
a) is this b) are these
- 8. Have arrived yet?**
a) businessmen b) a businessman
- 9. Many students get at colleges and universities.**
a) knowledge b) knowledges
- 10. Cash money in the form of banknotes and coins.**
a) are b) is

158. Выбрать правильный ответ:

- 1. Tom is away ... the moment.**

- a) at b) in c) on
- 2. I'm looking for ... job.**
a) a b) an c) the
- 3. The tourists ... many hours in the mountains.**
a) past b) passed c) passed by d) passed out
- 4. ... you aren't ready for the lesson.**
a) As usual b) Usually c) Usual
- 5. I can give you ... phone number.**
a) my b) mine c) myself
- 6. I haven't been here**
a) late b) lately c) so lately
- 7. Both of the men came ... the same time.**
a) at b) in c) on d) with
- 8. ... bag is yours?**
a) Whose b) Which c) Whom
- 9. The girl ... her doll in the sun.**
a) sat b) sat down c) set
- 10. Jane has lots of friends ... her room-mates.**
a) besides b) beside c) between
- 159. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**
- 1. This is ... answer of all.**
a) good b) better c) the best d) as good
- 2. When the boy came the pupils already ... their dictations.**
a) finished b) were wishing c) had finished d) would finish
- 3. If I ... late I will not find him at home.**
a) came early b) is coming c) come d) has come
- 4. I ... to a party yesterday.**
a) am invited b) had been invited c) was invited d) would be invited
- 5. She told me ... near the water.**
a) not go b) don't go c) not to go d) didn't go
- 6. After she ... at the hospital for two years, she decided to give up the job.**
a) worked b) had worked c) had been working d) was working
- 7. I'll wait until he ... his next novel.**
a) is writing b) will write c) could write d) writes
- 8. Ann asked how much ... on foot last.**
a) do you spend b) I spend c) I had spend d) I spent
- 9. You are ... woman in the world.**
a) lovelier b) the loveliest c) more lovely d) the most lovely
- 10. The sun ... in the east.**
a) rose b) will rise c) rises d) is rising
- 2. 160. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

1. Take the pen ... the shelf.

- a) out of b) from c) up

2. I like ... lot of milk in my tea.

- a) the b) - c) a

3. ... very far to walk.

- a) There was b) It was

4. 9 o'clock is ... time when I'm allowed to come home.

- a) the last b) the latest c) the least

5. Will you have ... cup of tea.

- a) other b) another c) the other

6. She looked ... today in her new coat.

- a) good b) well c) nicely

7. Everybody failed the exam ... you.

- a) except b) beside c) besides

8. It was ... advice. It helped me a lot.

- a) useful b) useless c) used

9. I got ... letter from Bob.

- a) another b) else c) more

10. She has ... many friends.

- a) such b) as c) so

161. Выбрать правильную форму слова:

1. She is ... in her group.

- a) shorter b) short c) the shortest

2. You ... drink milk if you don't want.

- a) cannot b) needn't c) should

3. The policeman asked if I ... the stranger.

- a) saw b) have seen c) had seen

4. Bob asked John ... volley-ball.

a) did he play b) if he had played c) if he played

5. He always meets me at the station but today he ... me near the bus stop.

a) meets b) met c) has met

6. While he ... his dinner I explained to him what to do.

a) had b) was having c) has had

7. You ... do it in time.

- a) needn't b) mustn't

8. The garden ... a lot since I was there last.

- a) changed b) has changed c) had changed

9. The teacher asked his pupils ... the poem by heart.

- a) learn b) learned c) to learn

10. ... usually does this work?

- a) whom b) who of you c) which of you

162. Выбрать правильный ответ:

- 1. Her English is very poor. She ... study very hard.**
a) must b) was to c) needn't
- 2. There is only one thing to do ... we want to get home today.**
a) when b) if c) whether
- 3. I am afraid there is ... else I can do.**
a) anything b) much c) nothing
- 4. Now all of you ... ready.**
a) get b) start c) prepare
- 5. ... nothing more I can tell you.**
a) there are b) there is c) there was
- 6. Push the car ... you can.**
a) as hard as b) so hard c) so hard that
- 7. They sat back in ... seats and waited.**
a) that b) there c) their
- 8. I could ... recognise you.**
a) nearly b) hard c) hardly
- 9. That is not very good**
a) neither b) too c) either
- 10. She ... wanted to be an actress.**
a) much b) very c) also
- 163. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**
- 1. If you speak slowly I ... understand you.**
a) can't b) could c) shall be able to
- 2. He got ... than I expected.**
a) angry b) angrier c) angriest
- 3. He didn't hear what**
a) said b) had said c) had been said
- 4. Before you ... don't forget to shut the window.**
a) leave b) are leaving c) left
- 5. I am sorry I ... see you yesterday.**
a) can't b) couldn't c) don't
- 6. It snowed a lot last winter but it ... so far this winter.**
a) hasn't snowed b) doesn't snow c) hadn't snowed
- 7. This apartment is too small. I need something**
a) bigger b) a bigger one c) the biggest
- 8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves, so we ... take it to the garage.**
a) had to b) has to c) have to
- 9. The young girl ... by his rudeness.**
a) has shocked b) was shocked c) was shocking
- 10. If you park your car in the right place you ... receive a ticket.**
a) - b) wouldn't c) won't
- 164. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

- 1. Her English is very poor. She ... study very hard.**
a) must b) was to c) needn't
- 2. There is only one thing to do ... we want to get home today.**
a) when b) if c) whether
- 3. I am afraid there is ... else I can do.**
a) anything b) much c) nothing
- 4. Now all of you ... ready.**
a) get b) start c) prepare
- 5. ... nothing more I can tell you.**
a) there are b) there is c) there was
- 6. Push the car ... you can.**
a) as hard as b) so hard c) so hard that
- 7. They sat back in ... seats and waited.**
a) that b) there c) their
- 8. I could ... recognise you.**
a) nearly b) hard c) hardly
- 9. That is not very good**
a) neither b) too c) either
- 10. She ... wanted to be an actress.**
a) much b) very c) also
- 165. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**
- 1. If you speak slowly I ... understand you.**
a) can't b) could c) shall be able to
- 2. He got ... than I expected.**
a) angry b) angrier c) angriest
- 3. He didn't hear what**
a) said b) had said c) had been said
- 4. Before you ... don't forget to shut the window.**
a) leave b) are leaving c) left
- 5. I am sorry I ... see you yesterday.**
a) can't b) couldn't c) don't
- 6. It snowed a lot last winter but it ... so far this winter.**
a) hasn't snowed b) doesn't snow c) hadn't snowed
- 7. This apartment is too small. I need something**
a) bigger b) a bigger one c) the biggest
- 8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves, so we ... take it to the garage.**
a) had to b) has to c) have to
- 9. The young girl ... by his rudeness.**
a) has shocked b) was shocked c) was shocking
- 10. If you park your car in the right place you ... receive a ticket.**
a) - b) wouldn't c) won't
- 166. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

1.How ... is Mary?

- a) long b)tall c)low

2.What ... I do for you, sir?

- a) may b) can c)need

3.You haven't ... a single mistake.

- a) done b) made c) performed

4.The teacher was ... tired that she couldn't stand.

- a) so b) such c)too d) very

5.He ... his English lessons himself.

- a) makes b) passes c) does

6.He died ... the age of sixty.

- a) at b) on c) over d) by

7.Here I have spent ... my life.

- a) most b) much c) most of

8.Her father was ... her marriage.

- a) opposite b) against c) angry

9.She ... her exam yesterday.

- a)lost b) failed c) fell down

10.He left ... doing the work.

- a) with b) without c)by

167. Выбрать правильную форму слова:

1.Uncle Nick was... son in the family.

- a) elder b) the oldest c) the eldest

2.By the time I got to the station my train

- a) would leave b) had left c) was leaving

3.He saw no reason why he ... smoke.

- a) couldn't b) cannot c) have to

4.Big Ben is one of the first sights you'll see when you ... London.

- a) will visit b) visit c) have visited

5.This district is changing all the time. Many old buildings ... down.

- a) pulled b) have pulled c)have been pulled

6.Let me speak to him. I know him ... you do.

- a) better than b) better as c) best than

7.You are very ill. You ... go out.

- a) mustn't b) didn't have to c) must

8.She watched the young man remembering the first time she ... him.

- a) would see b) had seen c) has seen

9.When he arrived at Tom's flat he

- a) was warmly welcomed b)was warmly welcome c)has been warmly welcomed

10.He is still sick but he ... better slowly.

- a) got b)is getting c)has got

168. Выбрать правильный ответ:

1.I ... my best to impress him.

- a) did b) make c) made
- 2.He is ... than me.**
a) older b) elder c) eldest d) oldest
- 3.Don't worry ... me.**
a) for b)about c) around d) at
- 4.She ... from her seat and approached me.**
a) rise b) rose c)raise d) raised
- 5.He was afraid ... the dog.**
a)from b) at c) of d)off
- 6.I can't afford it. I have too ... money for it.**
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
- 7.She went out ... closing the door behind her.**
a) not b) with c) without d) and
- 8. ... English he knows French and Spanish.**
a) Except b) Besides c) Beside d) With
- 9.I haven't ... time to do it now.**
a) quite b) many c) enough d) less
- 10.We arranged to meet ... eleven.**
a) at b) in c) out d) from
- 169. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**
- 1.Do you have to buy this hat? No, I ..., it isn't necessary.**
a) mustn't b) can't c) needn't
- 2.At school I ... speaking German more than French.**
a) have enjoyed b) enjoyed c) had enjoyed
- 3.This town is changing all the time. Many of the old buildings ... down.**
a) pulled b) have pulled c) have been pulled
- 4.It was ... annoying this that could happen.**
a) the more b) most c) the most
- 5.A relation of yours is coming to see you. She ... soon.**
a) comes b) came c) will come
- 6.By the time I finished my work, everybody**
a) had left b) has left c) would leave
- 7.How many times ... in love?**
a) have you been b) were you c) had you been
- 8.His friend ... of.**
a) well speaks b) is well spoken c) must
- 9.If you want to drive a car in Britain you ... have a driving license.**
a) can b) will be able c) must
- 10. His arrival ... in the conversation.**
a) was mentioned b) mentioned c) mentions
- 170. Chose the right variant and translate the sentences :**
- 1. Where ... you from?**

a) is b) are c) am

2. How old ... you? How old ... your brother?

a) are b) am c) is

3. What ... your aunt's name?

a) am b) is c) are

4. I ... glad to see you. How ... you?

a) are, am b) is, are c) am, are

5. The dog ... in the garden.

a) am b) are c) is

6. Tom's parents ... travel agents.

a) are b) is c) am

7. - ... your father a carpenter? - No, he

a) are, is b) is, isn't c) am, aren't

8. John ... (not) a student, he ... a doctor.

a) are, are b) is, is c) isn't, is

9. That book ... (not) very interesting. Take this one. 6

a) isn't b) aren't c) am not

10. The best seats ... 10\$.

a) is b) am c) are

171. Chose the right variant :

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.

a) was b) were c) are

2. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.

a) finishes b) finished c) has finished

3. Every day I help Morn about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not / help) her much.

a) doesn't help b) don't help c) didn't help

4. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.

a) doesn't play b) don't play c) didn't play

5. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.

a) had lunch b) has lunch c) have lunch

6. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not / smoke) before.

a) didn't smoked b) don't smoke c) didn't smoke

7. The Frasers live in a four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.

a) lives b) lived c) did lived

8. I don't eat meat at all, but the other day I visited my friends and (eat) pork there.

a) eat b) eats c) ate

9. My Dad always goes to work by car, but last week he (go) to work on foot.

a) went b) goes c) go

10. The weather is nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.

- a) was b) were c) is

172. Choose the right variant :

1. After lunch you phoned someone.

- a) Who rang you? b) Who did you ring?

2. The policeman is interviewing the robber.

- a) Who is interviewing the robber? b) Who is the robber interviewing?

3... is it from here to St. Petersburg?

- a) How far b) How long

4 would you like to drink?

- a) Which b) What

5. ... of brothers Grimm was the eldest?

- a) Who b) What c) Which

6. It's so cold today. ... put on your warm coat?

- a) Why you haven't b) Why haven't you

7. -... birthday is it today? - It's Janet's birthday today. She is 19

- a) Which b) Whom c) What d) Whose

8. does it cost to stay at the Hilton Hotel?

- a) How many b) How much c) What

9. - ... is Pam's sister? - She's a secretary at our college.

- a) What b) Who c) Where 26

10.You can have a photo. ... one would you like?

- a) What b) Which

173. Choose the right variant :

1. often - the cinema -The Milnes - to - go

- a) The Milnes go to the cinema often
b) The Milnes often go to the cinema.

2. cigarettes-his -give -him

- a) Give his cigarettes him.
b) Give him his cigarettes.

3. the theatre - go - often - very - we - to

- a) We go to the theatre very often.
b) We very often go to the theatre. 29
c) Very often we go to the theatre.

4. him -give - to -cigarettes - his

- a) Give to him his cigarettes.
b) Give his cigarettes to him.

5. drink -coffee -I - usually - strong - don't

- a) I usually don't drink strong coffee
b) I don't usually drink strong coffee
c) I don't drink strong coffee usually.

6. round-at-table-wooden-they-a-large-sat

- a) They sat at a large wooden round table. .
- b) They sat at a round large wooden table.
- c) They sat at a large round wooden table

7. doing -men - what - those - are?

- a) What are those men doing?
- b) What are doing those men ?
- c) What those men are doing?

8. the news – yesterday – saw – television – I – on

- a) I yesterday saw the news on television.
- b) I saw on television the news yesterday.
- c) Yesterday I saw the news on television.

9. the novel – much – I – very - liked

- a) I very much liked the novel.
- b) I liked very much the novel.
- c) I liked the novel very much.

10. to – came – the office – he – yesterday – taxi - by

- a) He came by taxi to the office yesterday.
- b) He came to the office, by taxi yesterday.
- c) Yesterday he came by taxi to the office.

174. Choose the right variant :

1. My brother ... speak several foreign languages.

- a) may b) can c) must

2. Can you use his dictionaries? — I'm afraid I.... He needs them.

- a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't

3. ... you pass the fruit? — Here you are.

- a) Could b) Must c) Will

4. May I take this book home? — No, you

- a) can't b) may not c) you will not

5. The manager ... see me only late in the evening.

- a) could b) might c) was able to

6. All children ... enter the park. Admission is free.

- a) can b) may c) are allowed to

7. Some bus windows ... be opened except in case of emergency.

- a) can't b) mustn't c) may not

8. I... leave home at 7.45 in the morning not to be late for classes.

- a) ought b) have to c) 've got to

9. He ... change his job as his salary has been increased. 42

- a) mustn't b) can't c) doesn't have to

10. If I am in a hurry, I... to get a taxi.

- a) shall be able b) can c) must

175. Choose the right variant :

1. Teddy's words made me (feel) uncomfortable.

a) to feel b) feeling c) feel 54

2. Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests (smoke) in the living-room.

a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoke

3. Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers (type).

a) to type b) type c) typed

4. I watched my cat (play) with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight.

a) played b) playing c) to play

5. Granny didn't want my Mom (marry) my Dad.

a) marry b) to marry c) married

6. Our English teacher told us (not / feel) shy and speak English as much as possible.

a) not to feel b) not c) felt

7. I have to get my photograph (take) for a new passport.

a) took b) take c) taken

8. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl (cross) the road.

a) crossed b) cross c) to cross

9. I have never heard Helen (sing).

a) sang b) sings c) singing

10. Mary would like her brother (avoid) Tom's company.

a) to avoid 55 b) avoid c) avoided

176. Choose the right variant :

1. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.

a) is raining b) was raining c) will be raining

2. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.

a) are sitting b) were sitting c) will be sitting

3. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.

a) is passing b) will be passing c) was passing.

4. I don't know Spanish, but I (learn) it now.

a) was learning b) will be learning c) am learning

5. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – he (have) English.

a) will be having b) is having c) was having

6. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.

a) is waiting b) was c) will be waiting

7. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) plum – cakes.

a) is making b) was making c) will be making

8. At the moment we (fly) over the desert.

a) will be flying b) are flying c) were flying

9. - I'm not wearing sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.

- She (wear) a dark blue pullover and jeans.

a) will be wearing b) is wearing c) was wearing

10. He couldn't speak because he (die) of laugh.

a) was dying b) is dying c) will be dying

177. Choose the right variant :

1. Every year London ... by many people from all over the world.

a) is visited b) is being visited c) was being visited

2. The biggest museum ... by the Mayor next month, on May 24th.

a) opens b) is opened c) will be opened

3. Numerous banks, offices and firms ... in the City.

a) have been situated b) situate c) are situated

4. The City of London ... by fire in 1666 and by bombs in 1940.

a) destroyed b) was destroyed c) had been destroyed

5. St. Paul's Cathedral... by Christopher Wren (1632-1723), and it... last stone was laid in 1710.

a) was designed; believes b) designed; believed c) was designed; is believed 51

6. Nearly all English kings and queens ... in Westminster Abbey.

a) are being crowned b) have been crowned c) had been crowned

7. The Tower of London ... as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison became a museum.

a) was used b) has been used c) had been used

8. Who ... "There Men in a Boat"

a) has ... been written with b) was ... written by c) are ... written by

9. My computer ... repaired since last month, so I can't help you find information you ask for.

a) has been repaired b) is being repaired c) was repaired

10. The child ... by a man who ran away.

a) hit b) was hit c) had hit

178. Choose the right variant :

1. ___ you speak any foreign languages?

1) May 2) Can 3) Have 4) Must

2. Liz ___ get tired of her job. It is so boring.

1) has to 2) must 3) should 4) can

3. Where's Nick? He ___ be in his office.

1) might 2) mustn't 3) has to 4) shall

4. Take an umbrella. It ___ rain later.

1) has to 2) need 3) might 4) have to

5. Jack ___ go to hospital yesterday.

1) must 2) had to 3) need 4) would

6. You look tired. You ___ go to bed.

1) should 2) ought 3) are to 4) may

7. You ___ do it. I've already done it.

1) must not 2) need not 3) ought not 4) may

8. That's impossible! That ___ be the truth!

1) must not 2) may not 3) can not 4) would not

9. ___ we stay or leave?

- 1) Will 2) May 3) Shall 4) Can

10. Jane was so tired. She ___ work days and nights.

- 1) should 2) must 3) need 4) can

179. Choose the right variant :

1.He is a ... runner.

- a)slow b)slowly c)quickly

2.There wasn't much room, so ... people were invited.

- a)little b)few c)a little

3.We looked forward to ... arrival., ?

- a)there b)their c)hers

4.He reads the papers at ... breakfast.

- a)a b)the c)-

5..He didn't have time ... his morning exercise*.

- a)doing b)to do c)to make

6.I have to visit a friend of

- a)my b) me c)mine d)myself

7.His salary wasn't ... to live on.

- a)quite b)rather c)enough d)many

8.They will start on a trip one of ... days.

- a)this b)these c)that d)those

9.He shouted ... "Where are you going?"

- a)angry b)angrily c)calmly

10.She ... said goodbye and ran out.

- a)quick b)quickest c)quickly

180. Choose the right variant :

1.A foreign language ... in a few weeks.

- a)can b)can't learn c)can't be learnt

2.The loss of the documents ... to the manager.

- a)reported b)was reported c)were reported

3.He is ... of the two.

- a)taller b)the tall c)the tallest

4.These days food ... more and more expensive

- a)is getting b)has got c)got

5.He said; "I hope I ... when I arrive at London. airport."

- a)shall meet b)shall be met c)have been met

6 He died after he ... ill a long time.

- a)is b)has been c)had been

7.I'll go there when I ... , not before.

- a)tell b)am told c)shall be told

8.We'll enjoy climbing mountains more if the weather

- a)be fine b)will be fine c)is fine

9. Before the war the big clock ... the hours.

- a) struck always b) always struck c) was always striking

10. This is the second time you ... a cup.

- a) broke b) will break c) have broken

181. Choose the right variant :

1. What a pretty little box to keep my letters ... !

- a) on b) in c) for d) -

2. We got ... the car and drove along the road.

- a) into b) on c) off d) from

3. Exams begin ... the 23 rd of July.

- a) at b) on c) in

4. The standard of living ... at the moment.

- a) is rising b) raises c) increases

5. Don't you think it's time you give ... smoking?

- a) away b) up c) in d) off

6. Will you please look ... this word in the dictionary?

- a) for b) up c) through d) after

7. Who is mainly responsible ... the child.

- a) for b) in c) with

8. If you require any ... information, contact me.

- a) farther b) further c) nearest

9. I didn't believe ... he said.

- a) who b) that c) what

10. I am trying to lose ... weight.

- a) the b) a c) -

182. Choose the right variant :

1. His illness was ... than we first thought.

- a) serious b) more serious c) the most serious

2. After her husband had gone to work and the children ... to school, Mrs. Richards went upstairs.

- a) had sent b) were sent c) had been sent

3. I'll get dinner ready when I ... reading this book.

- a) shall finish b) finish c) am finishing

4. We ... them since they moved here a year ago.

- a) know b) knew c) have known

5. I ... very fast when the accident happened.?

- a) wasn't driving b) didn't drive c) hadn't driven

6. How many cigarettes ... a day?

- a) have you smoked b) do you smoke c) are you smoking

7. We didn't go out because it

- a) rained b) was raining c) is raining

8. What do you think she will say? She ... nothing.

a)will probably say b)won't probably say c)says

9.She ... a box of chocolate on her birthday.

a)was given b)gave c)has given

10.When the accident happened ... nobody in the car.

a)there is b)there wasn't c)there was

183. Choose the right variant :

1.Will you spell the word ... more, please?

a)one b)still c)again d)once

2. ... there any talk about it at supper?

a)Was b)Were c)Is d)Are

3.Excuse me, John, could I ... your phone?

a)use b)send c)lend

4.He was ill for a week and ... the week he ate nothing.

a)on b)during c)in d)by

5.He travelled in Europe ... six months.

a)in b)at c)for d)during

6.I thought you said you ... to give up smoking.

a)should b)were going c)prepared d)went on

7.Jane, could you ... me to phone him?

a)remember b)forget c)remind d)forgive

8.I don't have a job. I'm

a)lonely b)sick c)unemployed d)lazy

9.They went home ... bus.

a)in b)on c)by d)with

10.Oh dear! My watch has

a)ended b)stopped c)finished d)stood

184. Choose the right variant :

1.He has missed the train; he ... wait for the next one.

a)will have to b)mustn't c)didn't have to

2.If you ... in Washington next month come and see me.

a)are b)have been c)will be

3.They ... me since June.

a)haven't visited b)didn't visit c)don't visit

4.You ... turn on the light; I can see quite well.

a)must b)needn't c)mustn't

5.We ... them since they moved here a year ago.

a)know b)knew c)have known

6.What ... next Saturday evening?

a)do you do b)are you doing c)have you done

7.Uncle Nick was ... son of the family.

a)elder b)the oldest c)the eldest

8.What ... with my typewriter? I can't find it anywhere.

a)did you do b)were you doing c)have you done

9.You can improve your knowledge of English if you ... more.

a)should work b)will work c)work d)worked

10.When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.

a)took b)take c)shall take

185. Choose the right variant :

1.The rain stopped and we were out in the street

a)still b)yet c)again

2.What food are ... fond of?

a)English b)the English c)Englishman

3.We'll wait for you ... the office.

a)at b)out c)into d)through

4.My friend likes living in a small town ... than in a city.

a)much b)very much c)much better

5. ... will you stay in the town?

a)How long b)How much c)How many d)How far

6. I don't know the book well enough ... discuss it.

a)for b)to c)how d)why

7.He was taken to ... hospital.

a)a b)the c)-

8.Now, all of you ... ready!

a)start b)get c)begin

9.Like many women she likes ... tea parties.

a)a b)the c)-

10. ... nothing more I can tell you.

a)there is b)there are c)there was d)there were

186. Choose the right variant :

1.He didn't expect the trip to last

a)along b)so long c)such a long

2.The bicycle ... yesterday.

a)was stolen b)stole c)had been stolen

3.He often makes careless mistakes. So the teacher tells him that he ... more careful.

a)doesn't have to be b)mustn't be c)has to be

4.Little children

a)shouldn't spoil b)shouldn't be spoiled c)shouldn't been spoiled

5.John Smith was in hospital. He ... to hospital last week.

a)was taken b)took c)has been taken

6.He had an accident yesterday. He is a ... driver.

a)worse b)worst c)bad

7.I ... my finger badly a few minutes ago. Have you got a bandage?

a)am cutting b)cut c)have cut

8. Our friends from Liverpool ... to see us next morning.

- a) are coming b) come c) came

9. The police didn't believe me at first but I ... persuaded them that I wasn't a criminal.

- a) could b) can c) was able

10. You ... allow your father to take such a mad step.

- a) mustn't b) hadn't to c) don't have

187. Choose the right variant :

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. There is only ... bridge across the river.

- a) one b) two c) to d) any

2. After the big meal they ate ... cheese.

- a) a b) one c) some d) any

3. Have we got ... bread for dinner?

- a) quite b) rather c) enough d) some

4. The film will start ... twenty minutes.

- a) after b) in c) for d) at

5. The doctor told me to walk not ... than fifteen minutes a day.

- a) little b) less c) the least d) much

6. I want ... a talk with you.

- a) have b) to have c) to make

7. It was ... a shock to her that she lost her consciousness.

- a) so b) such c) some d) very much

8. She got married ... the age of sixteen.

- a) in b) on c) at d) after

9. They had a nice party ... Christmas Day.

- a) in b) on c) at d) for

10. I'll see you ... home.

- a) in my way b) on my way c) in my way to d) on my way to

188. Choose the right variant :

1. Paula had already finished her lunch when her friend

- a) came b) had come c) was coming

2. You must tell me what you ... since I last saw you.

- a) have done b) had done c) are doing

3. "Sticks and umbrellas ... at the desk", said the notice in the museum.

- a) must leave b) must be left c) must be leaved

4. One of ... handsome cars in their yard was a Ford.

- a) most b) the most c) more

5. As a matter of fact, it is ... house that I have ever seen.

- a) less attractive b) most attractive c) the least attractive

6. I can't answer the phone now because I ... an omelette.

- a) was making b) am making c) have made

7. We'll enjoy climbing mountains more if the weather

- a) be fine b) will be fine c) is fine

8. I didn't know he was deaf until I ... to talk to him.

- a) started b) should start c) start

9. We ... climb higher, we can see very well from here.

- a) should b) must c) don't have to

10. I ... such crowds before.

- a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) couldn't see

191. Choose the right variant :

1. We've come from a holiday ... the country.

- a) in b) at c) on d) to

2. Has police arrested ... thief yet?

- a) the b) a c) -

3. Have you got ... money left?

- a) any b) else c) much d) a lot

4. She plays the guitar

- a) nice b) good c) nicely d) better

5. We haven't got any cheese and we haven't got any butter

- a) too b) also c) neither d) either

6. What is ... furniture made of?

- a) the b) a c) -

7. He has worked here ... this time last year.

- a) on b) in c) for d) since

8. I arrived ... the hotel at 5 o'clock.

- a) to b) in c) for d) at

9. The wounded man was ... on the road.

- a) lying b) laying c) looking

10. We got ... the bus and walked on.

- a) from b) of c) out d) off

192. Choose the right variant :

1. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.

- a) could b) shall be able to c) can't

2. When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.

- a) took b) take c) shall take

3. This is a very popular television programme. It ... by millions of people every week.

- a) is watched b) was watched c) will watch

4. Last night I ... in bed when suddenly I heard a scream.

- a) was reading b) read c) had read

5. George is a vegetarian. He ... meat.

- a) doesn't eat b) eats c) isn't eating

6. You ... a lot of noise. Can you be a little bit quieter?

a)are making b)make c)don't make

7."Do you like your new school?" "Yes, it's ... better than my previous school."

a)more b)much c)much more

8.He can't play tennis very well now , but he ... fairly well when he was younger.

a)could b)will be able to c)couldn't

9.When I got home, I found that someone ... into my apartment.

a)had broken b)broke c)would break

10.When ... born?

a)have you been b)did you c)were you d)are you

193. Choose the right variant :

Выбрать правильный ответ

1.I'm looking ... my pen. Have you seen it?

a)to b)after c)at d)for

2.I ... smoking two years ago.

a)gave in b)gave up c)gave over d)finished

3.I was very ... for the advice she gave me.

a)glad b)grateful c)pleased d)tired

4.Who ... you to play the piano?

a)learnt b)studied c)taught

5.She hasn't played ... piano for a long time.

a)the b)a c)-

6.He cut it ... a knife.

a)by b)with c)through d) of

7.Here is Backwell. There are only ... factories.

a)no b)any c)few d)a few

8.I have my French class ... Monday. .

a)in b)on c)at d)for

9.I looked around the room ... I had spent most of my life.

a)that b)which c)where d)when

10. ... I didn't notice him.

a)First b)At first c)For the first time d)Firstly

194. Choose the right variant :

1.It was now a charming room. The walls ... light blue.

a)painted b)were painted c)were paint

2.I ... anyone more beautiful than your wife.

a)have never seen b)had never seen c)have ever seen

3.Soon she saw that someone ... among the potato plants.

a)moved b)was moving c)had moved

4.He felt ... yesterday than a day before.

- a)bad b)worse c)the worst

5.While they were doing the experiment, she ... in.

- a)came b)had come c)is coming

6.Can I borrow your pen or ... it at the moment?

- a)do you use b)have you used c)are you using

7.When Mr. Lee was younger he ... work in the garden for hours.

- a)will be able to b)can c)could

8.This winter was ... than the last one.

- a)more frosty b)frostier c)as frosty

9.Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. He ... out.

- a)has just gone b)had just gone c)was just going

10.We can't see Tom now, he ... a bath.

- a)has b)is having c)has had

195. Choose the right variant :

1.We'll meet ... two months.

- a)for b)in c)since d)on

2.How far does the earth travel ... one day?

- a)on b)at c)in d)since

3. ... we saw the two boys again.

- a)coming out hotel b)coming out of the hotel
c)when came out of hotel d)when we came out of hotel

4.This famous writer was sent to school ... an early age.

- a)on b)at c)from

5.The girl's friend gets thirty pounds ... a day.

- a)for b)in c)-

6.It rained ... hard yesterday that I got wet through.

- a).such b)so c)-

7.Tea is very popular ... the English, isn't it?

- a)with b)for c)between d)among

8.The teacher tried to make the boy speak but he ... silent.

- a)stayed b)remained c)stopped

9.Dinner began with soup followed ... fish and ... vegetables.

- a)by b)with c)after

10.The weather was ... nasty yesterday.

- a)so b)such c)such a

196. Choose the right variant :

1.I met Tom and Ann at the airport a few days ago. They ... to Berlin.

- a)went b)had c)were going

2.We ... each other since the evening at Mr. Brown's.

- a)haven't seen b) don't see c)didn't see

3.George ... to go out when the accident happened.

a)got ready b)was getting ready c)has got ready

4.Kerosene is ... it was a few years ago.

a)as expensive as b)as expensive c)expensive so

5.His boyfriend ... of.

a)well speaks b)is well spoken c) is well speak

6.After her husband had gone to work and the children, ... to school Mrs Richardd's went upstairs.

a)had sent b)were sent ` c)been sent

7.Yesterday we — decide what to do with the money.

a)had to b)must c)should d)would

8. We must both wait until he ... to us.

a)is going to write b)is writing c)will write d)writes

9.I hope he doesn't make us

a)to wait b)wait c)waiting d)for waiting

10.You ... always wear a hat when you go out in strong sunlight.

a)would have to b)had to c)must

197. Choose the right variant :

1.Where have you ... my glasses?

a)laid b)lain c)lay d)lied

2.He went into the building and walked

a)in b)into c)inside d)for

3.I ... in my last examination.

a)did good b)did well c)make good d)made well

4.What ... awful news!

a)the b)a c)- d)an

5.I'll stay in Paris ... two days.

a)in b)for c)at d)since

6.We ... you until three o'clock.

a)expected b)waited for c)hoped d)stayed

7.He is the writer ... books I like very much.

a)who b)whose c)that d)which

8.He was ... hungry.

a)still b)yet c)all d)such

9. He had — fat stomach that he could hardly walk.

a)so b)such c)such a d)a so

10. ... Sunday morning he went hunting.

a)in b)on c)at d)by

198. Choose the right variant :

1.Would you like a cigarette? No, thanks, I ... one out.

a)have just put b)just put c)will just put

2.When he arrived at Robert's flat he

a)was warmly welcomed b)was warmly welcome

1. I am afraid, I ... tell you the time; I haven't got a watch.

a) can't b) can c) couldn't

2. She ... the piano when our guests arrived last night.

a) was playing b) will play c) has played

3. When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.

a) took b) take c) shall take

4. It's the first time Lena ... tennis.

a) has played b) played c) play

5. The stranger ... to leave the meeting.

a) was asked b) ask c) will ask

6. The fire ... to the next building before the firemen arrived.

a) had spread b) has spread c) will spread

7. Ann ... for me when I arrived.

a) is waiting b) was waiting c) waited

8. While they were doing the experiment, she ... in.

a) came b) had come c) is coming

9. You can't see Tom now, he ... a bath.

a) has b) is having c) has had

10. There ... people now in the supermarket than in the morning.

a) is fewer b) are fewer c) is less d) are some

Ключи к банку заданий:

Задание 1.

1. eat 2. does....come 3. takes, does it take 4. play, don' play 5. flows 6. rises 7. eat

Задание 2.

1. didn't disturb 2.went 3. didn't sleep 4.didn't ea 5.wasn't 6. laughed 7. Flew

Задание 3.

will like 2.will get 3. will be 4. shall meet 5. shall look

Задание 4.

1. I am reading. 2. He is not writing. 3. We are not working. 4. Are you reading?
5. Is he sleeping? 6. Kolya and Misha are playing football. 7. Kate is playing the piano.

Задание 5. At 6 o'clock yesterday my friends and I were playing football. 2. Yesterday morning they were drawing a picture. 3. I was planting roses at 2 o'clock yesterday. 4. We were playing computer games for a very long time yesterday. 5. I was going to the shop at 8 p.m. yesterday. 6. Peter was playing the violin at 2 o'clock yesterday. 7. She was reading a book the whole evening.

Задание 6.

1. was waiting 2. will be dancing 3. will be sunbathing 4. will be helping 5. will be watching 6. is having 7. are smiling, are crying

Задание 7.

1. I have left my note-book at home. 2. Where is Victor? – He hasn't come yet. 3. What are you doing? – I am reading an English story. How many pages have you already read? I have already read 7 pages. 4. We have just received a telegram. I have known this doctor since 1999. 5. We have finished this work at last. Now we can rest.

Задание 8.

1. We were reading a book which we had bought last month. 2. A teacher said that he had checked our dictations. 3. A pupil had translated a text by 10 o'clock yesterday. 4. When we came back home a child had already gone to sleep. 5. My brother wrote that he had passed an English exam.

Задание 9.

1. shall do 2. shall be doing 3. shall have done 4. will be having 5. shall be reading, shall have done 6. shall be writing 7. am not going, shall be watching

Задание 10.

continental, populous, surrounding, respective, political, glacial

Задание 11.

1. I insist on your showing the new automobile to us. 2. The little boy was proud of having such a noble friend. 3. This film is worth seeing. You can't help enjoying the wonderful performance of the actors. 4. It was impossible to get the tickets and he had to give up the idea of listening to the famous pianist. 5. I remember his laughing loudly when telling the story

Задание 12.

1. She must be at home now. 2. She must have been at home yesterday. 3. We may come to your place tomorrow. 4. They might have come to our place yesterday but we were not at home. 5. He must have seen this monument when he was in your city

Задание 13.

1. I must buy a cake today. 2. My brother can't speak English. 3. My sister can speak German. 4. May I see your photo? 5. Can you show me your photo? 6. He can't be 40: he looks much younger. 7. He can't have forgotten to come. He must have been very busy.

Задание 14.

Greek, writer, foolish, slavery, wisdom, freedom

Задание 15.

could, having, aren't/are not, drove, were taken, them, looking, our

Задание 16.

1. He hasn't got a car. But he's got a computer. The computer is new. 2. My friends have got a cat and a dog. The dog never bites the cat. 3. This is a tree. The tree is green. 4. I can see three boys. The boys are playing. 5. I have a bicycle. The bicycle is black. My friend has no bicycle. 6. Our room is large. 7. We wrote a dictation yesterday. The dictation was long.

Задание 17.

My aunt's flat is in a new house. There is a living room, a bedroom, a study, a bathroom and a kitchen in the flat. The bedroom is a large room with two windows. The room is light as the windows are large. There are white curtains on the windows. There are two beds with large pillows on them. There are small tables near the beds.

Задание 18.

1. Those phones in the office are out of order. 2. Those blouses are made of silk. 3. These are excellent paintings. 4. His books are very popular and they really interest me. 5. They are difficult words to write. 6. My sons are journalists and they have been very successful. 7. These purses aren't made of leather.

Задание 19.

1. The cat's eyes are green. 2. The children's toys are in a big box. 3. My father's birthday is in May. 4. What a coincidence! This is my mother's favourite cake. 5. I love my husband's books. 6. What is that young man's name? 7. He showed me his sister's letter.

Задание 20.

1. The dog's ball. 2. That man's skateboard. 3. The children's songs. 4. The grandmother's umbrella. 5. My friend's room. 6. My son's questions. 7. My brother's wife.

Задание 21.

1. no. 2. some; some. 3. any; any. 4. some. 5. some.

Задание 22.

1. any. 2. no. 3. anything. 4. any. 5. anything.

Задание 23.

1. I didn't say anything. Not a word. 2. Everyone wanted to get Yuri Gagarin's autograph. 3. Everything I have belongs to your. 4. Is there anybody in the canteen? 5. There is nobody in the garden. 6. Is there anybody in our room? 7. There is somebody there.

Задание 24.

1. some, any. 2. no. 3. something. 4. any. 5. no, some (some, no). 6. anything, nothing. 7. anything.

Задание 25.

1. few. 2. little. 3. little. 4. few. 5. little. 6. few. 7. little; few.

Задание 26.

A little money, little money, a few chairs, few chairs, a few songs, few songs, a little fun, little fun, few boys, a little water, a few people, little water, little air, few tables

Задание 27.

1. Английский язык такой же трудный, как и немецкий. 2. Мое сочинение не такое длинное, как твое. 3. Сегодня не так тепло, как было вчера. 4. Дом, в котором живет его тетя, такой же старый, как и дом, в котором живет его дядя. 5. Его квартира не такая роскошная, как ее, но она гораздо больше. 6. Джонни не такой богатый, как Дон, но он моложе и гораздо счастливее. 7. Моя собака не такая дружелюбная, как твоя.

Задание 28.

ГЕОДЕЗИЯ

Научная цель геодезии состоит в том, чтобы определить размер и форму Земли. Практическая роль геодезии заключается в создании сети точно

обследованных точек на поверхности Земли, вертикальные высоты и географическое положение которых точно известны и, в свою очередь, могут быть нанесены на карты. Когда известны две географические координаты контрольной точки на поверхности Земли, ее широта и долгота, а также ее высота над уровнем моря, местоположение этой точки известно с точностью в пределах об ошибок, допущенных в процессе геодезической съемки. При составлении карт больших территорий, таких как целый штат или страна, необходимо учитывать неравномерности кривизны Земли. Сеть точно обследованных контрольных точек обеспечивает каркас, к которому могут быть привязаны другие обследования для создания все более тонких сетей точек с более близким расположением. Результирующие сети точек имеют множество применений, включая опорные точки или контрольные отметки для обследования автомобильных дорог и других объектов гражданского назначения. Основное применение контрольных точек заключается в предоставлении справочных данных точки, к которым привязаны контурные линии и другие объекты топографических карт. Большинство топографических карт составлено с использованием фотограмметрических методов

Задание 29.

1.Т. 2. F. 3.Т 4.Т

Задание 30.

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Он не такой усталый, как она. 2. Упражнение 2 такое же трудное, как и упражнение 3. 3. Она думает, что бокс такой же опасный вид спорта, как и борьба. 4. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 5. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 6. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 7. Индия не такая большая, как Китай.

Задание 31.

1. Where is Nick? — He is at the lecture. 2. Father goes to work every day. 3. Yesterday father was at work and mother was at home. 4. Yesterday I went to the library, I took a very interesting book at the library. 5. Kate was sitting at the table. There were books and exercise books on the table. Her father went up to the table and put a vase on the table. He put some flowers into the vase.

Задание 32.

1. There is a wonderful small computer in front of the books there. 2. Where is the soup? — The soup is in a big saucepan on the gas cooker. 3. Where are the cutlets? — The cutlets are in the refrigerator on a little plate. 4. There is no bread on the table. Where is the bread? 5. There is a little brown coffee table in our room in front of the sofa.

Задание 33.

1. Moscow is situated on the Moscow River. The Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is a canal called the Moscow-Volga Canal which joins the Moscow to the Volga. The Volga runs into the Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into the sea at New York. The most important is the Hudson River which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Besides the Hudson there are two other rivers: the East River and the Harlem River. 3. In Siberia there are many long rivers: the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenissei, the Lena and the Amur. 4. The Altai Mountains are higher than the Urals. 5. There is a splendid view of Lake Geneva from this hotel. 6. My friends have travelled a lot. This year they are going to fly to the Canary Islands. 7. Which river flows through London? — The Thames

Задание 34.

1. English is a world language. 2. I study English. I attend English classes in the evening. On the days when I have no classes, I stay at home and do some work about the house. I have dinner with my family. After dinner I talk to the members of my family, watch TV and read books, newspapers and magazines. I go to bed late at night. 3. I am thirsty. Give me some water, please.

4. There is a book on the table. Give me the book, please. 5. I enjoy listening to music but I don't really like the music that that man plays on his guitar.

Задание 35.

1. They are very difficult questions to answer. 2. We think we'll have those cakes on the right. 3. Look at those pumpkins! They are the biggest ones we've seen this year. 4. Are these your scarves? 5. Those were cookie jars. 6. What are those children's names? 7. The cats have caught mice.

Задание 36.

1. The dog's ball. 2. That man's skateboard. 3. The children's songs. 4. The grandmother's umbrella. 5. My friend's room. 6. My son's questions. 7. My brother's wife.

Задание 37.

1. The cat's eyes are green. 2. The children's toys are in a big box. 3. My father's birthday is in May. 4. What a coincidence! This is my mother's favourite cake. 5. I love my husband's books. 6. What is that young man's name? 7. He showed me his sister's letter.

Задание 38.

1. anybody. 2. everybody. 3. somebody; nobody. 4. everybody; everyone. 5. somebody. 6. nobody. 7. anybody.

Задание 39.

1. any. 2. no. 3. anything. 4. any. 5. anything.

Задание 40.

ИСТОРИЯ ГЕОДЕЗИИ

Геодезическую съемку можно определить как средство проведения относительно крупномасштабных и точных измерений земной поверхности. Она включает в себя определение данных измерений, приведение и интерпретацию данных к пригодной для использования форме и, наоборот, установление относительного положения и размера в соответствии с заданными требованиями к измерениям. Таким образом, геодезия выполняет две сходные, но противоположные функции: 1) определение существующего относительного горизонтального и вертикального положения, такого, которое используется для процесса картографирования, и 2) определение установление знаков для контроля за строительством или для обозначения границ земельного участка.

Геодезия была важным элементом в развитии окружающей человека среды на протяжении столетий, что о ее важности часто забывают. Это обязательное требование при планировании и выполнении практически любого вида строительства. Геодезия была необходима на заре истории, и некоторые из наиболее значительных научных открытий никогда бы не были осуществлены, если бы не вклад геодезии. Его основные современные применения заключаются в области транспорта, строительства, распределения земли и коммуникаций.

Вполне вероятно, что геодезия зародилась в Древнем Египте.

Великая пирамида Хуфу в Гизе была построена около 2700 года до нашей эры, ее длина составляет 755 футов (230 метров), а высота - 481 фут (147 метров). Его почти идеальная прямоугольность и

ориентация с севера на юг подтверждают мастерство древних египтян в геодезии.

Свидетельства какой-либо формы межевания границ еще в 1400 году до н.э.

были найдены в плодородных долинах и равнинах Тигра, Евфрата и Нила

реки. Глиняные таблички шумеров содержат записи об измерении земель и

планы городов и близлежащих сельскохозяйственных районов. Сохранились межевые

камни, обозначающие земельные участки. На стеногробницы в Фивах (1400 г. до н.э.) есть изображение измерения земли, на котором изображены цепники, измеряющие поле с

помощью чего-то похожего на веревку с узлами или отметинами через равные промежутки времени.

Задание 41.

Исторические формы городов

Любое сообщество состоит из примеров архитектуры – хороших, плохих и безразличных, – но в другом смысле само сообщество и есть архитектура. Планирование сообществ – это самая благородная форма архитектурного планирования, и, придавая форму городам или регионам, планировщик вносит, возможно, свой самый ценный и значительный вклад в жизнь человека.

Истинное сообщество – это живой организм; оно растет и меняется, и его изменение является симптомом его жизни. Устанавливая слишком жесткие ограничения на изменения с помощью

создание слишком жесткого шаблона скорее вредно, чем полезно, и многие города живут в трудных условиях, потому что их жизнь и деятельность больше не соответствуют той форме, которую навязывали их ранние планировщики.

В Европе и в первоначальных поселениях Северной и Южной Америки современные города выросли вокруг более старого ядра, и вплоть до наших дней эти ядра продолжают оказывать мощное влияние на новые планы даже при застройке совершенно новых кварталов. Определенные городские планировки, которые повторялись автоматически, по-прежнему рассматриваются как стандартные формы; однако на самом деле они первоначально представлял собой прямую адаптацию к социальным, экономическим и политическим условиям, которые больше не контролируются. Одна из причин анализа как средневекового, так и барочного наследия города (так называемого Ренессанса) заключается в том, чтобы освободить сознание от этих устаревших стереотипов.

Задание 42.

1. I didn't say anything. Not a word. 2. Everyone wanted to get Yuri Gagarin's autograph. 3. Everything I have belongs to your. 4. Is there anybody in the canteen? 5. There is nobody in the garden. 6. Is there anybody in our room? 7. There is somebody there.

Задание 43.

1. little. 2. a little. 3. a little. 4. little. 5. little. 6. a few. 7. few

Задание 44.

1. I think our English teacher was very patient. 2. Our old doctor was always busy. Our new doctor is even busier. 3. My German teacher is the most energetic person. 4. We know your downstairs neighbour is a very boring man. 5. I think your grandfather is the most generous person I've ever met. 6. Ronald's watch is accurate, but his aunt's watch is more accurate. 7. She bought her watch in Switzerland because she thinks Swiss watches are the most accurate in the world.

Задание 45. 1. greyer. 2. the fattest. 3. heavier, heavier. 4. the tallest. 5. most attentive. 6. colder, yellower. 7. the most beautiful.

Задание 46.

МОСКОВСКИЙ МЕТРОПОЛИТЕН

Впервые идея строительства подземной железной дороги в Москве обсуждалась еще до революции. Однако строительство первого участка (от Сокольников до Центрального парка) было начато только в 1932 году. Это продолжалось 3 года и было названо мировой прессой рекордным периодом. Российские инженеры тщательно изучили существующие подземные системы за рубежом, прежде чем разработать свой собственный проект, который представлял собой значительное усовершенствование лондонской системы.

Инженерные трудности были велики главным образом потому, что большая часть почвы состояла из текучего песка. К счастью, большая часть просачивающегося песка залегала близко к поверхности, и оказалось возможным использовать открытый метод строительства под многими улицами. Однако в центре города, где линия проходит на 100 футов или глубже, было необходимо строительство туннелей.

Московское метро состоит из кольцевой линии, которая проходит вокруг центра города, нескольких радиальных линий, пересекающих город и соединяющихся друг с другом, и линий, идущих в сельскую местность. Некоторые строительные работы все еще продолжаются. Сейчас протяженность линий метрополитена достигла около 300 км.

1. For the first time the idea of building the underground railway in Moscow was discussed before the revolution. **2.** However, the construction of the first section (from Sokolniki to Central Park) was initiated only in 1932. **3.** The Russian engineers carefully studied the existing underground systems abroad before working out their own project, which represented a significant improvement of the London system.

Задание 47.

1. is, is. 2. is, is. 3. is, is. 4. are, am. 5. am. 6. is, is. 7. is, is.

Задание 48.

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ГЕОДЕЗИЯ ОСНОВНЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ СЪЕМКИ

Геодезические изыскания охватывают такие обширные территории, что необходимо учитывать кривизну Земли. Таким образом, исходные измерения для классической триангуляции сводятся к длине на уровне моря, чтобы начать вычисления, и вносятся поправки на сферическое превышение в угловых определениях.

Геодезические операции подразделяются на четыре “порядка” в зависимости от точности, причем съемки первого порядка имеют наименьшую допустимую погрешность.

Первичная триангуляция выполняется в соответствии с жесткими спецификациями для обеспечения точности первого порядка.

В настоящее время предпринимаются усилия по расширению и увязке воедино существующих континентальных сетей с помощью спутниковой триангуляции, с тем чтобы облегчить приведение всех основных геодезических съемок в единую мировую базу данных и определить размер и форму земного сфероида со значительно большей точностью, чем получалось ранее.

В то же время существующие национальные сети будут укреплены, в то время как оставшийся объем работы, который предстоит выполнить, может быть несколько сокращен.

Спутниковая триангуляция начала функционировать в Соединенных Штатах в 1963 году благодаря наблюдениям с помощью Rebound A-13, запущенного в том же году, и некоторым предыдущим работам с использованием пассивных отражающих спутников Echo 1 и Echo 2. Первый спутник, специально предназначенный для геодезических работ, Pageos 1, был запущен в 1966 году.

Задание 49.

Современный город как символ современного человека.

Современный город еще предстоит построить, и первый шаг к тому, чтобы зарыть его фундамент в землю, - это создать в сознании его идеальную структуру. Очевидно, что “современный город” не может быть создан механическими усовершенствованиями, особенно если он задуман в ребяческих терминах, использовавшихся в 1920-х годах различными американскими архитекторами небоскребов при изображении городов-супер-небоскребов, в которых жили в основном при искусственном освещении, зонированных горизонтальными слоями в соответствии с доходами и использующих все возможности механическое устройство. Даже утонченность этой картины Ле Корбюзье – с широкими

зелеными насаждениями, деревьями, солнечным светом и спортивными площадками - хотя и явно более человечна, все же наивна, поскольку пренебрегает основами семейной жизни и добрососедских отношений.

Архитектурное воплощение современного города фактически невозможно до тех пор, пока не будут учтены биологические, социальные и личные потребности, пока не будут очерчены культурные и образовательные цели города и пока вся деятельность человека не будет интегрирована в сбалансированное целое. Никто не может основывать архитектурную концепцию, основанную на такой социологии, как та, которая побудила группу современных архитекторов и планировщиков исследовать современный город только с точки зрения четырех функций: работы, транспорта, жилья и отдыха. Город, если это вообще что-то такое, - это выражение и символизация человека.

Задание 50.

1. Where do you live? — I live in Moscow. 2. When do you have your holidays? — In January. 3. What do you like best at school? 4. My brother works at a hospital. He is a doctor. He gets up at twenty minutes past seven. He works in the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening he does not work. In the evening he rests. 5. Does your sister speak French? — No, she doesn't. She speaks German, and her husband speaks English.

Задание 51.

1. I am sitting. 2. I am not working. 3. Eric is talking, Kenny is not listening, he is thinking. 4. My friendl0 lives.5. My cousin does not live.

Задание 52.

1) Are there any interesting articles in this magazine? - Yes. The magazine is very interesting. Read it if you have free time. 2) Do you have an English dictionary? – Yes, there is, but there are only 1000 words in it. 3) Our institute is located near the Metro station. 4) There will be no physics lecture tomorrow. Your teacher is in Moscow at a conference. 5) Yesterday we had only one pair. 6) Which exam was the most difficult for you? 7) There are many new books in the institute library

Задание 53.

ИНЦИДЕНТ В ЛАДРАМЕ

Приятный воскресный выходной чуть не обернулся трагедией для двух семей на пляже Ладрам в минувшие выходные.

Дети, участвовавшие в вечеринке, попросили своих родителей разрешить им исследовать бухту, расположенную на некотором расстоянии. Родители колебались, но дети пообещали вернуться в течение часа. Вскоре они уже карабкались вверх по скалам и вскоре скрылись из виду. Они не замечали, как проходит время, пока быстро не начался прилив. Вода уже была слишком глубокой, чтобы они могли пройти. Старший из них был хорошим пловцом. Он оставил детей сидеть на камне и поплыл обратно, чтобы поднять тревогу. Он храбро боролся в воде и на большой скорости помчался к своим родителям. Волны уже были у ног детей, когда родители спасли их. К счастью, тревога подоспела вовремя.

1. b, 2. c, 3. c

Задание 54.

1. Правительство несет ответственность за общее управление экономикой. 2. В 1917 году Россия столкнулась одновременно с войной за границей и революцией внутри страны. 3. В 1980-х годах наблюдался рост цен на продовольствие и одновременное падение заработной платы. 4. Какой орган власти будет отвечать за мониторинг загрязнения рек? 5. За поставку необходимого оборудования для проведения теста отвечали лаборанты.

Задание 55.

1. to, of. 2. of. 3. of. 4. to. 5. to.

Задание 56.

1. Yesterday they were at the library. 2. They are at school now. 3. Tomorrow they will be at the theatre. 4. At the moment he is not here. 5. On Sunday he will be at the concert.

Задание 57.

1. He works. 2. Does he work. 3. He doesn't work. 4. They read. 5. Do they read.

Задание 58.

1. His father is not watching, he is sleeping, he is. 2. Pat is not cooking, she is talking, she cooks. 3. I am not drinking, I am writing. 4. I do not drink, I drink. 5. Is your friend doing. 6. Does your friend go. 7. The baby is sleeping.

Задание 59.

1. I am sitting. 2. I am not working. 3. Eric is talking, Kenny is not listening, he is thinking. 4. My friend not sleeping now. 7. The children play.

Задание 60.

1. I shall go. 2. He will give. 3. The nurse will lead. 4. I'll take off and put on. 5. Dr Setton will come in, shake, and say. 6. I'll stand. 7. He'll take.

Задание 61.

1. I stay, I shall call, we shall have. 2. He will go, he is. 3. I return, I shall ring. 4. You will pass, you arrive. 5. I shall stay, she comes, we shall go, she brings, 6. I finish, I shall enter. 7. He returns, he will call.

Задание 62.

1. He will do his English exercises if he doesn't have anything to do. 2. If I don't help him, he will not write his paper tomorrow. 3. He will not go to the library tonight. 4. If he does not go to the library, he will beat home. 5. We shall be at home tomorrow.

Задание 63.

1. Правительство несет ответственность за общее управление экономикой. 2. В 1917 году Россия столкнулась одновременно с войной за границей и революцией внутри страны. 3. В 1980-х годах наблюдался рост цен на продовольствие и одновременное падение заработной платы. 4. Какой орган власти будет отвечать за мониторинг загрязнения рек? 5. За поставку необходимого оборудования для проведения теста отвечали лаборанты. 6. Девушке не подобает встречаться с лучшим другом своего мужа. 7. Я думаю, что заставлять детей, которые пишат на стенах, убирать их - это надлежащее наказание.

Задание 64.

ПРИРОДА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВА

Практическое электричество вырабатывается маленькими атомными частицами, известными как электроны. Именно движение этих частиц создает эффекты тепла и света. Давление, которое заставляет эти атомные частицы двигаться, эффекты, с которыми они сталкиваются, и то, как эти силы контролируются, - вот некоторые из принципов электричества.

Общепринятая атомная теория утверждает, что вся материя имеет электрическую структуру. Любой объект в значительной степени состоит из комбинации положительных и отрицательных частиц электричества. Электрический ток будет проходить по проводу, телу или вдоль потока воды. Для некоторых веществ легче, чем для других, установить, что вся материя состоит из электрических частиц, несмотря на некоторые принципиальные различия в материалах. Таким образом, наука об электричестве должна начинаться с изучения структуры материи. Материя определяется как любое вещество, обладающее массой (или невесомостью) и занимающее пространство. Это определение должно быть достаточно широким, чтобы охватывать все физические объекты во Вселенной. Дерево, вода, железо и бумага - вот некоторые примеры материи. Энергия тесно связана с материей, но ее не следует путать с ней. Энергия не имеет массы, и она не занимает пространства. Тепло и свет - это примеры энергии.

Считалось, что мельчайшей частицей материи, которую можно распознать как исходную субстанцию, является единица, называемая атомом. Недавно ученые обнаружили частицы даже меньших размеров, чем атомы, но наши теории по-прежнему основаны на атоме. Атом состоит из ядра и облака электронов. Общеизвестно, что электроны - это маленькие частицы электричества, которые являются отрицательными по своей природе. Эти частицы вращаются вокруг ядра почти таким же образом, как планеты вращаются вокруг солнца.

II. Напишите значение следующих международных слов:

Электричество, электрон, эффект, структура, комбинация, материал, масса, энергия, атом, орбита

Задание 65.

1. Kate cooks dinner every day. 2. Kate will cook dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate is cooking dinner now. 4. Kate cooked dinner yesterday. 5. I do not eat ice cream every day. 6. I am not eating ice cream now. 7. I shall not eat ice cream tomorrow.

Задание 66.

1. Walk along this corridor, turn the corner at the end of the corridor and go into the first room. 2. In five minutes everybody was sitting at the table and listening to their grandmother. 3. He looked at the boats sailing down the river. 4. Last year we travelled about Europe. 5 He was walkig along the street and looking at the faces of the passersby. 6. The dog ran up to the river, jumped into the water, swam across the river and ran into the forest. 7. He crossed the street and entered the cafe.

Задание 67.

1. I went. 2. I was going. 3. What were you doing, I was playing. 4. I came, the children were standing. 5. We were playing. 6. I was preparing, I cut. 7. I went.

Задание 68.

1. Father was watching. 2. I went. 3. I finished. 4. I was playing. 5. He began. 6. She was washing. 7. I met.

Задание 69.

1. We had, they say, they are having. 2. She was shopping, she lost, she doesn't know. 3. They are announcing, we have, one of our suitcases is missing. 4. Who is speaking, I don't know. 5. He doesn't smoke, he isn't smoking, he was, he wasn't smoking, he was working.

Задание 70.

1. Where does your brother work, he works. 2. Was your grandmother sleeping, you came. 3. What will your brother do. 4. I did not go, I shall go. 5. Where was Kate going, you met.

Задание 71.

1. have written. 2. has helped. 3. have learnt. 4. has told. 5. has swept. 6. has put. 7. have eaten.

Задание 72.

1. doing, writing. 2. written. 3. studying. 4. learnt. 5. teaching. 6. taught. 7. done.

Задание 73.

1. I have just had breakfast. 2. He has already had breakfast. 3. We haven't had breakfast yet. 4. They are still drinking tea in the canteen. 5. I have already done my homework. 6. He is still doing his homework. 7. We have had three lessons today.

Задание 74.

1. She has lived. 2. She lived. 3. The rain has stopped. 4. The rain stopped. 5. Mary has bought. 6. I bought. 7. The wind has blown.

Задание 75.

1. I have not yet eaten. 2. He did not eat. 3. Did you play. 4. Have you played. 5. What have you prepared. 6. Mike has made, he made. 7. Where have you put.

Задание 76.

watched (was watching), the strongest, beautifully, didn't say, anything, nothing, saw, running, beautiful, do you think.

Задание 77.

Сообщество и архитектура.

Формы, которые должны быть приняты сообществами, должны быть определены до того, как они будут построены. Но долгосрочные “генеральные планы”, как мы узнали, не должны быть слишком подробными. Кто-то должен спланировать, где будут проходить улицы, разбиваться парки и обустраиваться промышленные объекты. Кто-то должен планировать новое жилье и новые общественные здания, парки и игровые площадки. Конечно, для этого нужны архитекторы.

И все же общественное планирование никогда не может быть делом одного человека или класса людей. Для хороших общественных планов необходим вклад экспертов во многих областях. Современное городское планирование стало настолько сложным, настолько запутанным в статистике и настолько контролируемым финансовыми интересами, что слишком часто общественные планы кажутся безжизненными и механическими. В этой области задача архитектора - восстановить баланс, осознать, что города существуют для людей (а не люди для городов), что бизнес, промышленность и наука должны служить людям, а не поработать их.

За последнее столетие по всему миру выросли сотни городов, а тысячи провинциальных городков превратились в крупные промышленные или коммерческие центры.

В том смысле, что все здания в Чикаго или Лос-Анджелесе были построены в недавнее время, они представляют собой современные сообщества. Но в этих новых городах тщетно ищется какой-либо общий принцип дизайнера, который отличал бы их от прежних городов.

Задание 78.

ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ МОСТ

Мост - это сооружение, построенное для пересечения некоторых естественных или искусственных препятствий, таких как река, улица, железная дорога и так далее. Первые мосты нужно было строить из подручного материала (подручный материал). В тропических джунглях подвесные мосты были сделаны из длинных бамбуковых шестов. В тех местах, где было много лесов, это был лес. Простые подвесные мосты были сделаны с помощью канатов и до сих пор используются в некоторых странах. На каждом берегу реки к камням или деревьям были подвешены две параллельные веревки, поперек которых была положена платформа из плетеных циновок. Когда испанцы достигли Южной Америки, они обнаружили, что инки (Инки) Перу использовали подвесные мосты, сделанные из 6 прочных тросов, четыре из которых поддерживали платформу, а два троса служили поручнями (поручни).

В средние века люди строили деревянные балочные мосты. Обычно они строились на каменных опорах или деревянных сваях. Мосты этого типа до сих пор используются в Японии и Индии.

С началом строительства железных дорог в 19 веке возник большой спрос на мосты, и у железнодорожных компаний появился капитал для их строительства. Первые железнодорожные мосты были построены из камня или кирпича. Позже здесь появились бетонные и металлические мосты. Первый железный мост был перекинут через реку Северн в Великобритании.

Задание 79.

1. She has just gone. 2. She left. 3. We have not yet solved. 4. When did it all happen. 5. The weather has changed. 6. You have made. 7. A large black cloud has covered.

Задание 80.

1. What are you doing, are you writing, I have written, I am working, when did you write, I finished. 2. I have already had. 3. What's the weather like? Is it still raining? — No, it has stopped raining. 4. I have lost. 5. I have not met. 6. Nina has just finished. 7. Where is Sergei, he has gone, he left.

Задание 81.

1. With whom did you discuss. 2. I have seen. 3. I entered, I saw, my mother was standing, cutting, she was cooking. 4. I heard, I ran, saw, a child was lying, crying, what has happened, why are you crying, have you hurt. 5. They went.

Задание 82.

1. With whom did you discuss. 2. I have seen. 3. I entered, I saw, my mother was standing, cutting, she was cooking. 4. I heard, I ran, saw, a child was lying, crying, what has happened, why are you crying, have you hurt. 5. They went. 6. They have been. 7. He came, had, read, began.

Задание 83.

1. The teacher had examined. 2. I remembered, I had left. 3. All my friends were, I had passed. 4. Poor Oliver lay, Sikes had left. 5. He opened, looked, tried, what had happened. 6. All the passengers saw, the old man had travelled. 7. We came, he had returned.

Задание 84.

1. I had done, I was playing. 2. Father had come, he was having. 3. Grandmother had washed, she was watching. 4. I met, he was eating, he had bought. 5. Father came, we were cooking, we had gathered. 6. I saw, she was sorting, she had picked. 7. I came, I saw, my little brother had broken, was playing.

Задание 85.

1. There were, one of them was writing, the other was reading. 2. He did not tell, he had received. 3. I asked, he knew, she lived, I said, I did not know. 4. He asked, I could. 5. She said, he had given. 6. I asked, he had put. 7. He told, they had spent.

Задание 86.

1. We lived, went. 2. My sister spent. 3. She has lost. 4. All the children had returned. 5. Columbus discovered. 6. Columbus did not know, he had discovered. 7. I have already read.

Задание 87.

1. to. 2. to. 3. V. 4. V. 5. V. 6. V. 7. to.

Задание 88.

1. To begin with, she opened all the windows. 2. My neighbour is difficult to deal with. 3. To tell you the truth, I am very tired. 4. His behaviour leaves much to be desired. 5. To put it mildly, you surprised me. 6. These children are pleasant to look at. 7. To cut a long story short, they got married.

Задание 89.

1. Ребенок был счастлив, что его привели домой. 2. Джейн вспомнила, что ей много рассказывали о мистере Рочестере. 3. Дети были в восторге от того, что их привели в цирк. 4. Я сожалею, что испортил Вам настроение. 5. Мэгги была очень обеспокоена тем, что забыла покормить кроликов. 6. Я ужасно рад, что встретил Вас. 7. Простите, что поставил Вас в такое неприятное положение.

Задание 90.

1. I am glad to have told you this story. 2. I am glad to have been told this story. 3. I want to introduce you to this actress. 4. I want to be introduced to this actress. 5. I am glad to have met her at the station. 6. I am glad to have been met at the station. 7. We are happy to have invited him to the party.

Задание 91.

1. doing. 2. having done. 3. selling. 4. having sold. 5. having eaten. 6. drinking.

Задание 92.

1. The boy running past the house suddenly stopped. 2. Being very busy, he did not hear me at once. 3. Hearing the steps, he looked up. 4. Having drunk a cup of tea, she felt better. 5. Playing in the garden, the children did not notice that it had become dark. 6. Going up to the door, he opened it. 7. Tom went up to the laughing girl.

Задание 93.

1. Our microwave oven has broken. I'll have to have it repaired. 2. The rain made us turn back. 3. She felt somebody touch her hand. 4. We heard the bell ring. 5. Her brother's illness made her go to Kiev. 6. We saw this man (person) to enter the office. 7. My friend wants me to come to his place (home).

Задание 94.

1. Известно, что в нашей стране каждый год выпускают много книг. 2. Предполагают, что вы окончите институт через четыре года. 3. Говорят, что радий очень радиоактивен. 4. Было известно, что этот прибор спроектировали в той лаборатории. 5. Его изобретение считается очень важным. 6. Известно, что солнце представляет собой массу сжатых газов. 7. Сообщают, что новая ракета будет запущена (в производство) в следующем году.

Задание 95.

1. He would not have. 2. You give. 3. She were not. 4. We shall spend. 5. They had not gone. 6. You don't get. 7. You would consult.

Задание 96.

1. You don't buy. 2. He will certainly come. 3. He had not hurt. 4. My friend worked. 5. You would improve. 6. Your mother will be. 7. She had returned.

Задание 97.

1. My brother is. 2. I shall stay. 3. She would not be. 4. You did not smoke. 5. He had learnt. 6. I should translate. 7. I were.

Задание 98.**СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКАЯ ТРИАНГУЛЯЦИЯ**

Система треугольников обычно обеспечивает превосходный горизонтальный контроль. Измеряются все углы и по крайней мере одна сторона (основание) системы триангуляции. Хотя можно использовать несколько вариантов расположения, одним из лучших является четырехугольник или цепочка четырехугольников. Каждый четырехугольник с его четырьмя сторонами и двумя диагоналями образует восемь измеряемых углов. Чтобы быть геометрически согласованными, углы должны удовлетворять трем так называемым угловым уравнениям и одному уравнению стороны. Иными словами, три угла каждого треугольника, которые складываются в 180° , должны быть такими размеры, которые вычисляются через любой набор смежных треугольников с четырехугольниками, дадут одинаковые значения для любой стороны. В идеале четырехугольники должны быть параллелограммами. Если система подключена к ранее определенным станциям, новая система должна соответствовать установленным измерениям. Когда съемка охватывает территорию, достаточно большую для того, чтобы кривизна Земли была фактором, в качестве исходной поверхности необходимо использовать воображаемое математическое представление Земли. Считается, что ровная поверхность на среднем уровне моря отражает размер и форму Земли, и это называется геоид. Из-за гравитационных аномалий геоид имеет неправильную форму; однако он очень близок к поверхности, образованной эллипсом, вращающимся вокруг своей малой оси, т.е. эллипсоид, слегка приплюснутый на концах или сплюснутая форма.

Задание 99.

Задание 100.

1. If he were not busy, he would come to see us. 2. If the girl had studied well last year, she would not have received bad marks. 3. If he had not broken his bicycle, he would have gone to the country. 4. If he had (more) practice, he would speak English better. 5. If I had not had a bad headache yesterday, I should have come to see you. 6. If the ship had not sailed near the coast, it would not have struck a rock. 7. If he had been in town, he would have been present at our meeting.

Задание 101.

1. I could. 2. She had seen. 3. I had passed. 4. I hadn't forgotten. 5. He hadn't broken. 6. She had stayed. 7. He knew.

Задание 102.

1. written. 2. writing. 3. having spent. 4. being. 5. having been given.

Задание 103.

1. Это место стоит посетить. 2. Смотреть футбольные матчи может быть достаточно интересно, но, конечно, гораздо интереснее играть в футбол. 3. Она перестала приходить к нам, и я недоумевала, что с ней случилось. 4. Вы не помните, что Вы раньше видели этого человека? 5. Она приходила в ужас от необходимости говорить с кем-нибудь, и в еще больший ужас, когда с ней говорили.

Задание 104.

1. Я избегал говорить с ними об этом деле. 2. Она расплакалась. 3. Они рассмеялись. 4. Она отрицала, что была дома в тот вечер. 5. Он очень любил говорить об удовольствии, которое доставляют ему путешествия. 6. Извините меня за то, что я покидаю вас в такой момент. 7. Пожалуйста, простите меня за то, что я вмешиваюсь.

Задание 105.

1. Stop talking. 2. We have already finished reading this book. 3. Go on singing. 4. Do you mind opening the window? 5. He denied having committed the crime. 6. I enjoy painting. 7. We enjoyed swimming.

Задание 106.

1. I expect the letter to come tomorrow. 2. He expected the teacher to praise him. 3. She did not expect them to return so late. 4. I know her to be a talented singer. 5. I knew him to be a great scientist. 6. We did not expect you to do so much. 7. The teacher expected the pupils to understand the rule.

Задание 107.

1. Он почувствовал, что ее рука скользит под его рукой. 2. Она почувствовала, что у нее задрожали руки. 3. То и дело он слышал, как проходит машина. 4. Он почувствовал, что его сердце забилось от радости. 5. Он почувствовал, что его сердце бьется от радости. 6. Она слышала, как ее отец ходит взад-вперед по картинной галерее. 7. Мы видели, как он, посмотрев налево и направо, пересек улицу.

Задание 108.

1. Он хотел, чтобы его письма отправили сейчас же. 2. Я не хочу, чтобы рылись в моих бумагах. 3. Она не хотела, чтобы ее ребенка отправляли в больницу. 4. Она дала ему бумаги и сказала, что клиент хочет, чтобы их подписали. 5. Учитель хочет, чтобы наша домашняя работа была приготовлена хорошо. 6. Вам угодно, чтобы ваш багаж отнесли наверх? 7. Я хочу, чтобы для моего гостя приготовили спальню.

Задание 109.

1. Did you see the cat seize the mouse? 2. I should like you to call on me tonight. 3. I was not sleeping and heard somebody enter our compartment. 4. I saw them walking down the street together. 5. Nobody has ever heard her recite poetry. 6. It made me think how to correct the mistake. 7. I wonder what made him give up the trip to the Crimea.

Задание 110.

Свердловская магистральная железнодорожная линия

В 1998 году Свердловской железной дороге, одной из самых протяженных железных дорог в Российской Федерации, исполнилось 120 лет.

Как известно, российские железные дороги зародились на Урале. Естественно, по тем временам для нужд развивающегося горно-металлургического комбината Демидовых требовался более мощный транспорт, чем телега, запряженная лошадьми. В 1834 году тагильскими крепостными-самоучками Черепановыми был изобретен первый железнодорожный паровоз и построена железная дорога для перевозки руды. В 1836 году из Петербурга в Царское Начали строить Сельскую железную дорогу. В 1851 году главная железнодорожная линия Петербург-Москва, считавшаяся по тем временам самой крупной, начала перевозить грузы и пассажиров. Это привело к строительству других железных дорог, которые соединили центр страны с отдаленными районами. Первая Уральская горно-металлургическая железнодорожная линия (Пермь-Чусовская-Кушва-Екатеринбург) начала функционировать в 1878 году, с 1934 года она известна как "Свердловская железная дорога".

Задание 111.

1. Можно я позову Колю к нам? 2. Теперь вы можете идти. 3. Если ты сделал домашнее задание, можешь идти гулять. 4. Не ходи в лес один: ты можешь заблудиться. 5. Можно мне пойти на почту с Майком? 6. Можно, я возьму Петину сумку? 7. Не давайте вазу ребенку: он может разбить ее.

Задание 112.

1. may. 2. may. 3. can, may. 4. can. 5. may. 6. may. 7. can.

Задание 113.

1. I must work hard at my English. 2. You must listen to the teacher attentively at the lesson. 3. You must do your homework every day. 4. You must not forget about your duties. 5. You must be careful in the street. 6. She must be at home now. 7. My friends must be in the park.

Задание 114.

1. Вчера мне пришлось сделать очень много домашних заданий. 2. Ей пришлось остаться дома, потому что она себя неважно чувствовала. 3. Пете пришлось остаться дома, потому что было очень холодно. 4. Майку пришлось писать это упражнение в школе, потому что он не сделал этого дома. 5. Им пришлось вызвать врача, потому что бабушка была больна.

Задание 115.

1. May I take your dictionary? 2. At the English lesson you must speak only English. 3. Must we hand in our exercise books today? 4. May I ask you a question? — Yes, you are welcome (Yes, you may). 5. I cannot go to the cinema with you because I am very busy.

Задание 116.

1. ate 2. was running 3. didn't recognize 4. Sent 5. got

Задание 117.

БУДУЩИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫЕ ДОРОГИ.

Много лет назад, когда железные дороги только вводились в эксплуатацию, они были объектом общественной критики. Люди, сомневающиеся в паровых железных дорогах, говорили, что дым от паровозов убьет птиц и других животных. Дома были бы сожжены огнем из труб локомотивов. Путешествие по железной дороге было бы очень опасным. В то время один немецкий врач писал, что люди не смогут смотреть на проезжающие поезда, не сойдя при этом с ума.

Железные дороги, однако, с тех пор значительно продвинулись вперед и оказались быть более выгодным, чем любой другой вид наземного транспорта. Теперь можно

предположить, что железные дороги ждут блестящие перспективы. Сеть электрифицированных линий будет постоянно расширяться. Обслуживание пассажиров будет осуществляться на совершенно новых транспортных средствах, движущихся с максимальной скоростью 500 км/ч. Дизельная движущая сила будет использоваться для коммутационных операций и для буксировки поездов на второстепенных линиях. В будущем следует придавать большее значение контейнерному обслуживанию, чтобы предотвратить повреждение товаров.

Задание 118.

ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫЕ ДОРОГИ ЗАВТРАШНЕГО ДНЯ

Пассажирский и грузовой транспорт настолько высокоразвит во многих странах, что сейчас это серьезная проблема для нации или сообщества наций. Экономисты и железнодорожные власти уделяют должное внимание проблеме загруженности городов, доступности аэропортов и потери времени. Предполагается, что транспорт играет очень важную роль в нашем обществе.

Какой вид транспорта будет доминировать в будущем? Можно ли улучшить железнодорожное сообщение? Способен ли железнодорожный транспорт обеспечить важнейшее связующее звено для всех видов транспорта движение на международном уровне? Вопросы, касающиеся будущего железнодорожного транспорта, чрезвычайно интересны. Предполагается

, что на развитие железнодорожного транспорта влияют многие факторы. Этими факторами являются: рост населения, общее повышение уровня жизни, обусловленное развитием туризма; активизация экономической деятельности; расширение крупных предприятий, которые приобретают все более международный характер; и некоторые другие. В пассажирском транспорте эти факторы можно разделить на три типа:

ежедневное перемещение пассажиров туда и обратно рабочие, деловые или личные поездки пассажиров между городами, а также туризм. Что касается грузовых перевозок, то с развитием рудной промышленности и заменой твердого топлива нефтью и газом тоннажи традиционного сырья неуклонно сокращаются.

Предполагается, что расстояние этих перемещений сократится за счет переноса таких отраслей промышленности, как черная металлургия, в портовые районы.

Задание 119. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Is this ... interesting book? Is this ... very interesting book? Is this ... very interesting book you have spoken about so much? It is such ... interesting book. Is it ... same book you have recommended to us? 2. She is ... teacher. She is ... good teacher. She is ... teacher of our school. She is ... teacher of ... English. Here is ... teacher, ask her about... questions which interest you. 3. There is ... word in ... text which I cannot understand. There is ... very difficult word, too, which I cannot pronounce. Here is ... word I was looking up in the dictionary. This word is ... adverb. 4. ... first men were vegetarians. 5. Serfdom was abolished in ... Russia in ... 19th century.

Задание 120.

1. Is this an interesting book? Is this a very interesting book? Is this the very interesting book you have spoken about so much? It is such an interesting book. Is it the same book you have recommended to us? 2. She is a teacher. She is a good teacher. She is a teacher of our school. She is a teacher of English. Here is the teacher, ask her about the question which interests you. 3. There is a word in the text which I cannot understand. There is a very difficult word, too, which I cannot pronounce. Here is the word I was looking up in the dictionary. This word is an adverb. 4. The first men were vegetarians. 5. Serfdom was abolished in Russia in the 19th century.

Задание 121.

1. Moscow is situated on the Moscow River. The Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is a canal called the Moscow-Volga Canal which joins the Moscow to the Volga. The Volga runs into the Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into the sea at New York. The most important is the Hudson River which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Besides the Hudson there are two other rivers: the East River and the Harlem River. 3. In Siberia there are many long rivers: the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenissei, the Lena and the Amur. 4. The Altai Mountains are higher than the Urals. 5. There is a splendid view of Lake Geneva from this hotel.

Задание 122.

1. Look at the sky. It is covered with dark clouds. Let's hurry home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in the country in summer. The weather was fine and it seldom rained. Summer is a fine season. 3. How lovely the night is! There are no clouds in the sky and the air is so fresh. 4. When spring comes, the sun shines brighter, the snow melts, the days become longer. 5. Winter is a good time for sports. 6. On Sunday my friend and I usually go to the country. We ski, skate, play snowballs and have a very good time. 7. The fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk.

Задание 123.

1. They are very difficult questions to answer. 2. We think we'll have those cakes on the right. 3. Look at those pumpkins! They are the biggest ones we've seen this year. 4. Are these your scarves? 5. Those were cookie jars.

Задание 124.

1. anything. 2. everything. 3. something. 4. everything. 5. anything. 6. nothing. 7. anything; nothing.

Задание 125.

Old, older, the oldest, the eldest, my elder brother, my old friend, farther, the farthest, the longest, shorter, happy, happier, the happiest, the best

Задание 126.

1. healthier. 2. clean. 3. the worst. 4. taller. 5. larger. 6. shorter. 7. the highest.

Задание 127.

1. This is the most valuable painting in the Russian Museum. 2. My computer isn't as new as my friend's. 3. Our examinations (exams) are much more difficult than yours. 4. The building of Moscow University is the tallest in the capital. 5. Our town is not so big as Kiev, but it is as beautiful. 6. Nevsky Prospect is one of the most beautiful streets in St. Petersburg. 7. Who is the youngest pupil in our group? — Petrov (is). But he is the tallest.

Задание 128.

1. We gathered many mushrooms in the forest. 2. Masha opened the door and went into the house. There was nobody in the house: the bears were in the wood. In the room Masha saw a table. She went up to the table. On the table she saw three plates. 3. Kate was in the room. She was standing at the bookcase. 4. There was a thick carpet on the floor. The children sat down on the carpet and began playing. 5. Where are the boys? — They are playing in the yard. 6. It is winter now. There is snow on the ground. There is ice on the river. 7. She went up to the blackboard, took the chalk and began writing on the blackboard.

Задание 129.

ГОРБАТЫЕ ДВОРЫ

Принцип "горба" является наиболее экономичным и действенным при компоновке сортировочных станций. Шунтирование "горбом" - быстрая и довольно дешевая операция. Это дает меньший риск для охотников и меньший ущерб вагонам, чем при плоском маневрировании.

Следует провести четкое разделение между сортировочными и складскими площадками.

Планировка и оборудование

сортировочной станции должны иметь своей главной целью быстрое перемещение

вагонов. При проектировании дворов с учетом будущих требований следует учитывать характер, а также объем дорожного движения. Планировка верхних и нижних дворов на разделять стороны линии неэкономично. Практически они должны быть на месте. по ту же сторону баррикад. Идеальная планировка включает в себя три группы подъездных путей для приема, сортировки и отправления соответственно. Локомотивные депо и другие сооружения должны располагаться в центре двора.

Задание 130.

1. I haven't heard this song since last winter. 2. She hasn't been to the theatre since last month. 3. We haven't spoken about it since last week. 4. You haven't approached the piano since Monday. 5. It is already evening, and you haven't done anything since three o'clock. 6. We haven't been to Moscow since 1999. 7. He hasn't written to us since last year.

Задание 131.

1. Where do you live? — I live in Moscow. 2. When do you have your holidays? — In January. 3. What do you like best at school? 4. My brother works at a hospital. He is a doctor. He gets up at twenty minutes past seven. He works in the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening he does not work. In the evening he rests. 5. Does your sister speak French? — No, she doesn't. She speaks German, and her husband speaks English. 6. When do you get up? — I get up at a quarter to seven. 7. When does your brother get up? — He gets up at twenty minutes to eight. — And does your sister also get up at twenty minutes to eight? — No, she doesn't. My brother goes to school, and my sister does not go to school.

Задание 132. КОНТЕЙНЕРИЗАЦИЯ

Самая революционная разработка в области грузовых перевозок со времен изобретения-конструкция полуприцепа и с момента появления двигателя внутреннего сгорания является контейнеризацией. Контейнеризация - это не только транспортировка различными способами большой коробки, называемой контейнером. Она представляет собой целостную систему, охватывающую различные виды транспорта морским, железнодорожным, автомобильным и вскоре воздушным транспортом. Контейнеризация полностью меняет привычки и традиции, дизайн транспортных средств и судов, методы обработки и хранения, порядок эксплуатации, стандарты безопасности и страхования, правила дорожного транспорта и так далее. Что такое контейнер? Контейнер - это, по сути, коробка стандартных размеров: 8 футов (2,44 метра) в ширину, 8 футов 6 дюймов (2,59 метра) в высоту и четырех стандартных длин на выбор. На практике обычные модели имеют длину 20 футов (6,1 метра) при максимальном весе брутто 20 тонн (20,320 кг) или длину 40 футов (12,192 метра) при максимальном весе брутто 30 тонн (30,480 кг). Транспортировка контейнера обычно осуществляется сверху, приподнятым с помощью четырех угловых фитингов, прикрепленных к верхней части торцевых рам контейнера на каждом углу. Благодаря гигантским козловым кранам его можно погрузить на вертикальные борта контейнеровозов за 3 минуты. При наземной транспортировке контейнер опускается в железнодорожный вагон для перевозки контейнеров. В обоих случаях крепежные устройства, установленные на полуприцепе или железнодорожном вагоне, расположены в четырех угловых креплениях, прикрепленных к концевым рамам контейнера в углу для крепления контейнера к транспортному средству.

Задание 133.

НЕБОЛЬШИЕ КОНТЕЙНЕРЫ НА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГАХ

Одним из наиболее эффективных методов, используемых железными дорогами Европы, является

развитие контейнерных перевозок "от двери до двери". Контейнеры можно условно разделить на две категории: крупногабаритные, способные вместить груз до пяти-семи тонн, и небольшие, вместимостью 1-3 кубометра и подходящие для

груза весом около одной тонны. Эти последние обычно снабжены колесиками для удобства передвижения в одиночку. В Великобритании развитие шло в основном по контейнер большого типа. British Railway владеет более чем 30 500 контейнерами со средней вместимостью 3-4 тонны. Эти контейнеры были различных типов, предназначенных для перевозки определенных категорий грузов, в том числе около 2000 для перевозки мебели, 4000 вентилируемых и изолированных для перевозки мяса и около 1000 высокоизолированных для замороженного мяса и товаров, требующих очень низких температур. Однако в континентальной Европе сравнительно чаще используется "маленький"

контейнер для хранения.

Задание 134.

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКОЕ ГЛОБАЛЬНОЕ ПОЗИЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ

Методы, используемые для определения положения опорных точек в пределах области, подлежащей нанесению на карту, аналогичны тем, которые используются в навигации.

Однако при съемке требуется большая точность, и это достижимо, поскольку наблюдатель и прибор неподвижны на земле, а не на корабле или летательном аппарате, который не только движется, но и подвержен ускорениям, что делает невозможным использование спиртового уровня для точных измерений высот звезд.

Техника определения местоположения с помощью наблюдений за небесными объектами заключается в быстро устаревает. Практикуя это, геодезист использует теодолит со спиртовым уровнем для точного измерения высоты Солнца в разное время суток или нескольких известных звезд в разных направлениях. Каждое наблюдение определяет линию на поверхности Земли, на которой должен находиться наблюдатель; несколько таких линий дают исправление, точность которого определяется тем, насколько близко эти линии сходятся в точке. Для определения долготы необходимо также записать среднее время каждого наблюдения по Гринвичу.

Задание 135.

1. He will do his English exercises if he doesn't have anything to do. 2. If I don't help him, he will not write his paper tomorrow. 3. He will not go to the library tonight. 4. If he does not go to the library, he will beat home. 5. We shall be at home tomorrow. 6. If we are at home tomorrow, we shall see this programme on TV. 7. She will not be at home tomorrow.

Задание 136.

1. I had done, I was playing. 2. Father had come, he was having. 3. Grandmother had washed, she was watching. 4. I met, he was eating, he had bought. 5. Father came, we were cooking, we had gathered. 6. I saw, she was sorting, she had picked. 7. I came, I saw, my little brother had broken, was playing.

Задание 137.

1. This man is, he writes, he has been writing, he has already written. 2. What have you been doing. 3. She always helps, she has been helping, they have already washed, dusted, they are cooking. 4. He is running, he has been running. 5. What are they doing, they are working, they have been working.

Задание 138.

1. What does your brother do? — He works at an institute. — And what is he doing now? — He is reading a newspaper. I always bring him newspapers when he comes from work. 2. It was already dark when we approached the house: a strong wind was blowing and it was getting colder and colder. 3. What will you be doing at eight o'clock in the evening tomorrow? — Tomorrow by eight o'clock I shall have finished all my homework and at eight I shall be playing

the piano. 4. They have read Dickens in English and know many of his works. 5. Winter has come, and now we shall often go to the skating rink again.

Задание 139.

1. Tomorrow I shall bring a new film. 2. Tomorrow a new film will be brought. 3. My friend will help me with mathematics. 4. My friend will be helped with German. 5. We shall buy some ice cream. 6. The new skates will be bought tomorrow. 7. Mike will ask me to help him.

Задание 140.

1. Potatoes were bought yesterday. 2. The books will be brought tomorrow. 3. The clock is being repaired now. 4. Milk is sold in this shop. 5. The whole text has been translated. 6. A lot of money was stolen from the shop. 7. By six o'clock the work had been finished.

Задание 141.

1. We were shown a very strange picture. 2. You are being looked for. Go home. 3. All of you will be gathered in the hall and told about all the changes in the school curriculum. 4. Why is he always laughed at? 5. All of us were given tickets to the exhibition. 6. The lectures of this famous professor are always listened to with great attention. 7. Am I being waited for?

Задание 142.

1. My uncle said he had just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He said he had spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3. He said it had done him a lot of good. 4. He said he felt better now. 5. He said his wife and he had spent most of their time on the beach. 6. He said they had done a lot of sightseeing. 7. He said he had a good camera.

Задание 143.

1. She said that she was busy that day and that she would be busier the next day. 2. Jane said that she would come to school early the next day. 3. They said that they would not go to school on Sunday. 4. Mr Dickson said that he would have to pay a lot of money for the car. 5. Peter told me that he would be waiting for me at the station. 6. Mary said that she would be back soon. 7. She asked me what I was going to do when I came home.

Задание 144.

1. Are you going to your hometown for the holidays? 2. I couldn't ring you up in time. 3. Wait for me, please. 4. Does anyone else know about my arrival? 5. When will you take your last examination? 6. Did you take part in the football match? 7. Where do you live?

Задание 145.

1. He said that they had forgotten to take the ball. 2. She said that she would be very glad to see me. 3. Walter suggested going to the Philharmonic and added that there was a good concert there that night. Robert agreed and added that he had not been to the Philharmonic for a long time. 4. Alec asked me if I had ever been to the National Gallery. I answered that I had and added that I had visited it the year before when we were staying in London. 5. He wanted to know who that man was and added that he did not know him.

Задание 146.

1. Ребенок был счастлив, что его привели домой. 2. Джейн вспомнила, что ей много рассказывали о мистере Рочестере. 3. Дети были в восторге от того, что их привели в цирк. 4. Я сожалею, что испортил Вам настроение. 5. Мэгни была очень обеспокоена тем, что забыла покормить кроликов. 6. Я ужасно рад, что встретил Вас. 7. Простите, что поставил Вас в такое неприятное положение.

Задание 147.

1. I am glad to have told you this story. 2. I am glad to have been told this story. 3. I want to introduce you to this actress. 4. I want to be introduced to this actress. 5. I am glad to have met her at the station. 6. I am glad to have been met at the station. 7. We are happy to have invited him to the party.

Задание 148.

1. We liked to come to this garden and watch children playing. 2. When Robert went out into the corridor, he felt somebody touch his arm. 3. She wanted the children brought into the hall. 4. Tom was a very diligent pupil and soon made everybody respect him. 5. I don't want to make you do it at once.

Задание 149.

1. Известно, что в нашей стране каждый год выпускают много книг. 2. Предполагают, что вы окончите институт через четыре года. 3. Говорят, что радий очень радиоактивен. 4. Было известно, что этот прибор спроектировали в той лаборатории. 5. Его изобретение считается очень важным.

Задание 150.

1. You read, I should lend. 2. You had read, you would have seen. 3. He were, he would not play. 4. He had been, would not have taken. 5. It were not raining, would not be. 6. Would you have been, I had not come. 7. We did not have, we should walk.

Задание 151.

1.b 2. a 3.c 4. b 5.b 6.c 7. c 8. a 9. b 10.c

Задание 152.

1.b 2.c 3.a 4.c 5. a 6.b 7.c 8. a 9. c 10. a

Задание 153.

1. a 2. b 3.c 4. a 5. c 6.c 7. a 8. c 9. a 10.c

Задание 154.

1 – i, 2 – h, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-j, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10-g

Задание 155.

1 – f, 2 – h, 3 – d, 4 – j, 5 – i, 6 – c, 7 – a, 8 – g, 9 – b, 10 – k, 11 – e

Задание 156.

1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – a, 5 – b, 6 – a, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – a, 10 - a

Задание 157.

1 – a, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – a, 5 – a, 6 – a, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – b

Задание 158.

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.a.

Задание 159.

1.c 2.c 3.c 4.c.5 c 6.b7.d 8.c 9.b 10.c.

Задание 160.

1.b 2.c 3.b 4.b 5.b 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.a 10.c.

Задание 161.

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.c

Задание 162.

1.a 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.a 7.c 8.c 9.c 10.c.

Задание 163.

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.b 10.c.

Задание 164.

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.c 10.a.

Задание 165.

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.a.

Задание 166.

1.b 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.c 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.b 10.b.

Задание 167.

1.c 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.a 10.b.

Задание 168.

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.c 10.a.

Задание 169.

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. a.

Задание 170.

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. c

Задание 171.

1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10. a

Задание 172.

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. c 9. a 10.

Задание 173.

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. b 9. a 10. b

Задание 174.

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. b

Задание 175.

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. a

Задание 176.

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a

Задание 177.

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. b

Задание 178.

1.-2, 2.-1, 3.-1, 4.-3, 5.-2, 6.-1, 7.-2, 8.-1, 9.-2, 10.-1

Задание 179.

1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c, 5. b, 6. c, 7. c, 8. b, 9. b, 10. c.

Задание 180.

1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a, 5. b, 6. c, 7. b, 8. c, 9. b, 10. c.

Задание 181.

1. b, 2. a, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. b, 9. c, 10. c.

Задание 182.

1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. c, 5. a, 6. b, 7. b, 8. a, 9. a, 10. c.

Задание 183.

1. d, 2. a, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. c, 8. c, 9. c, 10. b.

Задание 184.

1. a, 2. a, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. c, 8. c, 9. c, 10. b.

Задание 185.

1. c, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c, 5. a, 6. b, 7. c, 8. b, 9. c, 10. a.

Задание 186.

1. b, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b, 8. a, 9. a, 10. a.

Задание 187.

1. a, 2. c, 3. c, 4. b, 5. b, 6. b, 7. b, 8. c, 9. b, 10. b.

Задание 188.

1. a, 2. a, 3. b, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. a, 8. c, 9. a, 10. b.

Задание 189.

1. a, 2. a, 3. b, 4. b, 5. b, 6. a 7. a, 8. a, 9. a, 10. a.

Задание 190.

1. a, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. c, 8. a, 9. c, 10. b.

Задание 191.

1. a, 2. a, 3. c, 4. c, 5. d, 6. c 7. d, 8. d, 9. a, 10. d.

Задание 192.

1. b, 2. b, 3. a, 4. a, 5. a, 6. a, 7. b, 8. a, 9. a, 10. c.

Задание 193.

1.d,2.b,3.b,4.c,5.a,6.b,7.d,8.b, 9.c,10.b.

Задание 194.

1.b,2.a,3.b,4.b,5.a,6.c,7.c,8.b,9.b,10.b

Задание 195.

1.b,2.c,3.b,4.b,5.c,6.b,7.a,8.b, 9.a,10.a.

Задание 196.

1.c,2.a,3.b,4.a,5.b,6.c,7.a,8.d,9.b,10.c.

Задание 197.

1.a,2.c,3.b,4.c,5.b,6.b,7.b,8.a, 9.c,10.b.

Задание 198.

1.a,2.a,3.a,4.b,5.a,6.c,7.a,8.a,9.a,10.b.

Задание 199.

1.a,2.b,3.b,4.a,5.a,6.c,7.d,8.b, 9.a,10.c.

Задание 200.

1.a,2.a,3.b,4.a,5.a,6.a,7.b,8.a,9.b,10.b