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**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2**

**по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык (английский) в профессиональной деятельности»**

**для обучающихся заочного отделения**

**по специальности**

23.02.07 «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей»

(базовый уровень подготовки)

Нижний Тагил 2020

**Требования к выполнению промежуточной контрольной работе и ее оформлению**

 Промежуточная контрольная работа предлагается в 4-х вариантах.

 Для того, чтобы выполнить контрольные задания необходимо изучить весь грамматический материал, который изложен в специальных грамматических таблицах. Необходимо научиться пользоваться справочным материалом, предварительно отработать необходимый грамматический минимум. После справочных грамматических таблиц следуют вопросы для самоконтроля, которые помогут проверить уровень усвоения учебного материала. Все послетекстовые упражнения построены на лексике текстов.

 Контрольная работа, предусмотренная учебным планом должна быть выполнена в печатном варианте. На титульном листе следует указать специальность, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя, отчество, дату и номер варианта.

 Контрольные задания следует выполнять в напечатанном виде с соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний, комментариев и методических указаний преподавателя.

**Промежуточное контрольное задание II**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Лексические темы | Грамматические темы |
| Cities1. Washington
2. New York
3. London
4. Moscow
 | 1. Participle 1 (причастие настояще­го времени)
2. Present, Past, Future Perfect (на­стоящее, прошедшее и будущее совершенное время)
3. Participle II (причастие прошед­шего времени)
4. Present, Past, Future Continuous (настоящее, прошедшее и будущее продолженное время)
5. Степени сравнения имен прила­гательных
 |

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание № 2, необходимо знать следующие грамматические **темы:**

1. **Participle I (Причастие настоящего времени)**

*Образование:*

|  |
| --- |
| Participle I = основа глагола + *-ing: (sleeping)* |

*Функции:*

В предложении Participle I может быть: определением (а) или об­стоятельством (б):

а) Определение:

The child *sleeping on* the sofa is Jack.

Ребенок, *спящий* на диване, Джек.

б) Обстоятельство:

*Reading* your translation the teacher found several mistakes.

*Читая* ваш перевод, учитель нашел несколько ошибок.

1. **Present, Past, Future Continuous Tense (Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее продолженное время)**

|  |
| --- |
| Образование*: to be +* Participle I смыслового глагола |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present ***(now)*** | am, is, are working |
| Past *(****a! 5 о 'clock yesterday/when he came)*** | was, were working |
| Future ***(at 5 о 'clock tomorrow/when he соmes) сссосоcomes****}* | shall, will be working |

1. **Participle П (Причастие прошедшего** **времени)**

**Participle II** (Причастие II) — это **третья** основная **форма глагола** (первые две формы — неопределенная форма глагола, или инфини­тив, и форма прошедшего времени**). Стандартные** глаголы образуют эту форму при помощи суффикса ***-ed*** (т. е. эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени**). Нестандартные** глаголы имеют **особые формы**, не всегда совпадающие с формой прошедшего времени , которые надо запоминать.

Сравните:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Стандартные глаголыask *—* ask*ed —* ask*ed*want *—* want*ed —* want*ed*work *—* work*ed —* work*ed* | Нестандартные глаголыgo — *went — gone*come — *came — come*speak — *spoke — spoken* |

Не bought a *used* car.

Он купил *подержанный* ав­томобиль.

The information *received* was very important.

*Полученная* информация была очень важна.

Participle II в предложении может быть ***определением***

1. **Present, Past, Future Perfect (Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее совершенное время)**

|  |
| --- |
| Образование: *to have* + Participle II смыслового глагола |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present *(just, already)*Past *(yesterday by o’clock)*Future *(tomorrow by o’clock)* | have, has donehad doneshall/will have done |

**5. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Положительная степень | Сравнительная степень | Превосходная степень |
| 1 . односложные и дву­сложные прилага­тельные | ***-er*** | ***-est***  |
| strong *сильный* | strong***er*** *сильнее* | the strong***est*** *самый сильный* |
| happy *счастливый* | happi***er*** *более счастли­вый* | the happi***est*** *самый сча­стливый* |
| *2.* многосложные прилагательные | ***тоrе*** | ***(the) most*** |
| difficult *трудный* | ***more*** difficult *более трудный* | ***(the) most*** difficult *са­мый трудный* |
| 3 . нестандартные при­лагательные |  |  |
| ***good*** *хороший* | ***better*** *лучше* | ***(the) best*** *самый лучший* |
| ***bad*** *плохой* | ***worse*** *хуже* | ***(the) worst*** *самый пло­хой* |
| ***little*** *маленький* | ***less*** *меньший* | ***(the) least*** *наименьший* |
| ***much, many*** *много* | ***more*** *больше* | ***(the) most*** *наибольший* |

**Вопросы для самоконтроля**

1. Как образуется Participle I (причастие I)?

2. Какие функции в предложении выполняет Participle I?

3. Как переводится Participle I (причастие I) в функции обстоятельст­ва?

4. Как образуется Participle II (причастие П) от стандартных глаго­лов? Дайте примеры.

5. Как переводится на русский язык Present Continuous Tense?

6. Когда употребляется это время и как оно образуется?

7. Как образуется Past Continuous Tense? Напишите формы глагола tо *write в* Past Continuous Tense.

8. Как образуется Future Continuous Tense? Напишите формы глагола *to write* в Future Continuous Tense.

9. Как переводится на русский язык Present Perfect Tense?

10. Как образуется Present Perfect Tense? Напишите формы глагола *to write* в Present Perfect Tense.

11. В каком времени переводится на русский язык сказуемое в Present Perfect Tense?

12. Как образуется Past Perfect Tense? Напишите формы глагола *to write в* Past Perfect Tense.

13. Как образуется Future Perfect Tense? Напишите формы глаго­ла *to write* в Future Perfect Tense.

14. Какие степени сравнения имен прилагательных Вы знаете?

15. Как образуется сравнительная степень одно- или двусложных прилагательных? Дайте примеры.

16. Как образуется превосходная степень многосложных прила­гательных? Дайте примеры.

17. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилага­тельных *good* и *bad.*

**Контрольная работа № 2**

***Вариант 1 (II)***

**1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What is the highest building in Washington?

2. What is the most interesting museum in Washington?

WASHINGTON

1. Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potoмaс River in the District of Columbia. Washington is not the largest city in the United States but in the political sense it is the most important city.

2. Washington has one major business and that business is government. Many people living in Washington work for the federal [government. At 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue there is the White House where the President lives and has his office.

3. The Capitol, with its great Hall of Representatives and the Senate, is the highest building in Washington. There is a Saw against building structures more than 90 feet high in the capital. With its beautiful buildings and its tree-lined avenues Washington attracts a lot of visitors.

4. The capital has world-known art galleries, museums and monuments. One of the most interesting museums in Washington is the (National Art and Space Museum. The museum has aircraft and spacecraft that were important in aviation history. There are even rocks that the astronauts brought to the Earth after their Moon landing.

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

**3. а) Назовите номер абзаца, в котором Participle I (причастие I) яв­ляется определением. Выпишите это предложение и переведите его на русский язык.**

**б) В каких функциях употреблено причастие I в приведенных ниже предложениях? Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. The Library of Congress contains millions of books and manuscripts, including personal papers of the US presidents,

2. Living in Washington you can meet people of almost all nationalities.

3. Millions of emigrants cross the ocean, hoping to find a better life in the USA.

**4. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), и пере­ведите это предложение на русский язык:**

1. Many people visit the Lincoln Memorial every year.

2. They are visiting the Lincoln Memorial now.

3. We met our friends when they were visiting the Lincoln Memorial.

**5. Назовите номер предложения, в котором Participle II (причастие II) является определением, и переведите это предложение на русский язык;**

1. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington which is known as an American city without skyscrapers.

2. Many important events have taken place at the Lincoln Memorial.

3. Washington named after the first American President is situated on the Potomac River.

**6. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), и переве­дите это предложение на русский язык:**

1. Many people visited the Lincoln Memorial last year.

2. A group of tourists has just visited the Lincoln Memorial.

3. Millions of people visit the Lincoln Memorial every year.

**7. Назовите номер предложения, эквивалентного данному русскому предложению:**

*Вашингтон стал крупным культурным и научным центром.*

1. Washington is a centre of culture and science.

2. Washington has become a great cultural and scientific centre.

3. Washington became the centre of science and culture in the nineteenth century.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей сте­пени сравнения:**

1. Washington is one of *(beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful)* capitals in the world.

2. The population of New York is *(great, greater*, *the greatest) than the* population of Washington.

3. Pennsylvania Avenue is *(long, longer, the longest)* street in Washington.

1. **Придумайте заголовок к тексту и переведите его.**

**Выпишите 10 профессиональных терминов и выучите их наизусть.**

The cars provide practical high-performance motoring for the masses. One is old. The other is modem. But which is better? The researchers drove the cars for five hundred miles in the same conditions and they found the answer. The new Escort XR3 has a lot of advantages. Both drive the front wheels through manual gearboxes (four-speed on the Escort, five-speed - on the Golf), have rack-and-pinion steering, stop with ventilated front discs and rear drums and are mounted on coil sprung all-independent suspension. Both cars engines have the same 9.5:1 compression ratio to provide 96 hp at 6,000 rpm from its 1,596 cc and 97,6 lb ft of peak torgue 4,000 rpm. The Escort has superior traction and better aerodynamics to oppose much of the Golf s power-to-weight advantage. Their top speeds are practically the same - 111.6 mph and 111.2 mph. The Golf has the advantage of sprinting from a stop to 60 mph in 8.2 sec (8.7 sec for the Escort) and to 100 mph in 27.5 sec (31.1 sec for Escort). This superiority is statistically significant: on the road it gives the Golf no practical advantage.

Very similar in shape, the cars front seats are equally comfortable, though Golf s greater travel suits tall drivers better. Escort has more legroom in the rear, Golf - more headroom. Rear seat belts are standard on Golf, Escort has extra-cost ones.

The Escort s main instrument display is just as good as the Golf s new arrangement (speedo, taco, water temperature and fuel gauges in each case). But the Golf also provides an oil temperature gauge.

Both cars possess effective washer/wiper systems and powerful head-lamps. Both are easy to park. Door mirrors are internally adjustable. Neither of them provides as a field of view as it should be.

Both cars have simple, convenient controls to govern powerful heaters which differ in effectiveness only a little: the Ford a is more difficult to warm up after a cold start, but after full running temperature is reached, it can be more easily adjusted than that of the slow- reacting Golf.

As to ventilation, both cars are good but neither is perfect. The Golf has the better arrangement of the fresh air vents which are entirely independent of the heater and product a flow of air that is effective and easily controlled. On the Escort the vents are less easy to control at high road-speeds.

The Escort is superior to the Golf in a greater range of available factory arrangements such as electric window lifters, centralized door locking, glass sunroof, stereo radio/cassette player, headlamp washers and rear seat belts.

As a practical means of transport Escort has a lot of advantages. It is much cheaper than the Golf. It is more attractively finished and looks fine. Only some mass-production cars have ever attracted as much favourable interest from people as this test car.

In terms of driver s comfort, accomodation, visibility, heating, ventilation and so on the Escort is at least as good as the Golf and in some respects better. It also happens to be an unusually fast car and cheaper to run than the Golf.

 But for the enthusiast of a car the Golf is the superior driving machine. It not only goes and is handled better but also does it with much more accuracy, efficiency and comfort.

***Вариант 2 (II)***

 **Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What is the highest building in New York?

2. What is the longest street in New York?

NEW YORK

1. New York is one of the largest cities in the world. It is situated on the Hudson River. In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians for twenty-four dollars. At present Manhattan Island is the centre of New York and its business section.

2. New York is the city of skyscrapers. The highest skyscraper is the Empire State Building. It has 102 stories and its height is 380 meters. Not far from the Empire State Building is Rockefeller Centre. Rockefeller Centre houses all kinds of offices, enterprises, theatres and music halls.

3. Wall Street is the financial heart of the USA. The National Bank and large offices are situated there. Broadway is the longest street in the city. It is 29 kilometers long, Broadway is the street of the best known theatres and cinemas.

4. The Statue of Liberty greets everybody who comes to New York by sea. Millions of emigrants from all parts of the world cross the ocean, hoping to find a better and happier life there.

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

**3. а) Назовите номер абзаца, в котором Participle I (причастие I) яв­ляется определением. Выпишите это предложение и переведите его на русский язык.**

**б) В каких функциях употреблено причастие I в приведенных ниже предложениях? Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. Feeling not well she decided not to go to the party.

2. Many people running in Central Park try to get slim.

3. Playing in Central Park children are away from fast cars and busy streets.

**4. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Past Continuous Tense (прошедшее длительное время), и переве­дите это предложение на русский язык:**

1. The children were playing in Central Park when we met them.

2. Many children play in Central Park.

3. The children are playing in Central Park.

**5. Назовите номер предложения, в котором Participle II (причастие II) является определением, и переведите его на русский язык:**

1. Most skyscrapers are situated in the lower part of Manhattan.

2. The Empire State Building constructed in 1931 is the highest building in New York.

3. Many skyscrapers are made almost entirely of glass.

**6. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), и переве­дите это предложение на русский язык:**

1. They built a new bridge last year.

2. The workers have built a new bridge this year.

3. The workers are building a new bridge.

**7. Назовите номер предложении, эквивалентного данному русскому предложению:**

*Я никогда не был в Нью Йорке.*

1. I didn’t go to New York last year.

2. I have never been to New York.

3. I wasn’t in New York when it happened.

**8*.* Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей сте­пени сравнения:**

1. The subway in New York is *(cheap, cheaper, the cheapest)* means of transport.

2. Wall Street is *(important, more important, the most important)* banking centre in the world.

3. New York is *(large, larger, the largest)* than Washington.

**9. Придумайте заголовок к тексту и переведите его. Выпишите 10 профессиональных терминов и выучите их наизусть.**

Nobody knows when the wheel was invented. There is no trace of the wheel during the Stone Age, and it was not known to the American Indians until the White Man came. In the Old World it came into use during the Bronze Age, when horses and oxen were used as work animals. At first all wheels were solid discs.

The problem to be solved was to make the wheels lighter and at the same time keep them strong. At first holes were made in the wheels, and they became somewhat lighter. Then wheels with spokes were made. Finally, the wheel was covered with iron and then with rubber.

Light two-wheeled carriages were used widely in the ancient world. As time passed they were made lighter, stronger, and better. Later people joined together a pair of two-wheeled carts into a four-wheeled vehicle. At first only kings and queens had the privilege of driving in them.

In the West the first steam carriage was invented in France. The three-wheeled machine had the front wheel driven by a two-cylinder steam engine, and carried two people along the road at a walking pace. It was not a great success, as the boiler did not produce enough steam for keeping the carriage going for more than about 15 minutes.

The steam engine appeared in 1763. It was followed by several improved steam road carriages. Their further development was prevented by railway companies. The rapid spread of railways in the United Kingdom was due largely to George Stephenson, who was an enthusiast as well as a brilliant engineer.

Fie demonstrated a locomotive that could run eighteen kilometers an hour and carry passengers cheaper than horses carried them. Eleven years later Stephenson was operating a railway between Stockton and Darlington. The steam locomotive was a success.

In Russia the tsar's government showed little interest in railway transportation. After long debates the government, which did not believe in its own engineers, finally decided to invite foreign engineers to submit (представить) projects for building railways in Russia.

Yet at the very time when foreign engineers were submitting their plans, in the Urals a steam locomotive was actually in use. It had been invented and built by the Cherepanovs, father and son, both skilful mechanics and serfs (крепостные). The first Russian locomotive was, of course, a "baby" compared with the locomotives of today. Under the boiler (котел) there were two cylinders which turned the locomotive's two driving wheels (there were four wheels in all). At the front there was a smoke stack (труба), while at the back there was a platform for the driver.

***Вариант 3 (II)***

**1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. How many people live in London?

2. What is the East End famous for?

LONDON

1. London is the capital of Great Britain. It is situated on the river Thames. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is about 9 million people.

2. In the West End there are many famous museums, theatres, palaces and parks. The British Museum is one of the most famous museums in the world. It contains the most important collection of things from Greece and Egypt, including the famous Egyptian mummies. The West End includes Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus and the main shopping areas of Oxford Street, Regent Street and Bond Street.

3. The Houses of Parliament built in the 19th century, are the place where the English Government sits. Big Ben is the name given to the clock and the bell of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. The great bell weighs thirteen and a half tons. Buckingham Palace is the home of Britain's Kings and Queens. Every day a lot of tourists come to see the ceremony of Changing the Guard in front of Buckingham Palace.

4. The East End grew with the spread of industries to the east of the City, and the growth of the port of London. It is one of those areas of London where people from abroad have come to find work. The East End is especially famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London.

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

**3. а) Назовите номер абзаца, в котором Participle I (причастие I) яв­ляется определением. Выпишите это предложение и переведите его на русский язык.**

**б) В каких функциях употреблено причастие I в приведенных ни­же предложениях? Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. The Houses of Parliament, standing on the left bank of the river Thames, are not very old buildings.

2. Being situated on the river Thames, London is also a large port.

3. All around London there are plaques marking houses where famous people lived.

**4. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Past Continuous Tense (прошедшее длительное время), и переве­дите его на русский язык:**

1. They went to Hyde Park last Sunday.

2. Crowds of people were listening or asking questions at the "Speaker's Corner"

when we came.

3. They are going to visit the British Museum.

**5. Укажите номер предложения, в котором Participle II (причастие II) является определением, и переведите его на русский язык:**

1. The City occupied by many banks and offices is the financial centre of London.

2. Trafalgar Square was made to commemorate the victory of Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar.

3. Many famous people are buried in Westminster Abbey.

**6. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), и переве­дите это предложение на русский язык:**

1. Last year I spent two weeks in London.

 2. I have just come from London.

3. I was in London two years ago.

**7. Назовите номер предложения, эквивалентного данному русскому предложению:**

*Он только что приехал из Лондона.*

1. Не arrived from London a few minutes ago.

2. He had arrived from London by 6 o'clock.

3. He has just arrived from London.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей сте­пени сравнения:**

1. Oxford Street is *(popular, more popular, the most popular)* shopping centre in London.

2. The City is *(old, older, the oldest)* part of London.

3. London is *(large, larger, the largest)* than Liverpool .

**9. Придумайте заголовок к тексту и переведите его. Выпишите 10 профессиональных терминов и выучите их наизусть.**

 In 1825 a steams engine was built in Great Britain. The vehicle carried 18 passengers and covered 8 miles in 45 minutes. However, the progress of motor cars met with great opposition in Great Britain. Further development of the motor car lagged because of the restrictions resulting from legislative acts. The most famous of these acts was the Red Flag Act of 1865, according to which the speed of the steam-driven vehicles was limited to 4 miles per hour and a man with a flag had to walk in front of it. Motoring really started in the country after the abolition of this act.

 In Russia there were cities where motor cars were outlawed altogether. When the editor of the local newspaper in the city of Uralsk bought a car, the governor issued the following instructions to the police: «When the vehicle appears in the streets, it is to be stopped and escorted to the police station, where its driver is to be prosecuted».

 From 1860 to 1900 there was a period of application of gasoline engines to motor cars in many countries. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N. Otto who introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation. By that time motor cars got a standart shape and appearance.

In 1896 a procession of motor cars took place from London to Brighton to show how reliable the new vehicles were. In fact many of the cars broke down for the transmission were still unreliable and constantly needed repairing.

The cars of that time were very small, two-seated cars with no roof, driven by an engine placed under the seat. Motorists had to carry large cans of fuel and separate spare tyres, for there were no repair or filling stations to serve them.

After World War 1 it became possible to achieve greater reliability of motor cars, brakes became more efficient. Constant efforts were made to standardize common component. Constant efforts were made to standardize common components. Multi-cylinder engines came into use, most commonly used were four-cylinder engines.

 Like most other great human achievements, the motor car is not the product of any single inventor. Gradually the development of vehicles driven by internal combustion engines - cars, as they began to be called, - led to the abolition of earlier restrictions. Huge capital began to flow into the automobile industry. From 1908 to 1924 the number of cars in the world from 200 thousand to 20 million. By 1960 it had reached 60 million! No other industry had ever developed at such a rate.

There are about 3.000 Americans who like to collect antique cars. They have several clubs which possess great influence such as Antique Automobile Club and Veteran Motor Car Club, which specialize in rare models. The clubs practise meetings where members can exhibit their cars. Collectors can also advertise in the magazines published by their clubs. Some magazines specialize in a single type of car such as glorious model «Т» Ford.

A number of museums have exhibitions of antique automobile models which became famous in automobile history. But practically the best collection - 100 old cars of great rarity is in the possession of William Harrah. He is very well known in his field. The value of his collection is not only historical but also practical: photographs of his cars are used for films and advertisements.

In England there is the famous «Beaulieu Museum» - the home for veteran cars. The founder of the museum is Lord Montague, the son of one of England s motoring pioneers who opened it 1952 in memory of his father. Lord Montague s father was the first person in England to be fined by the police for speeding. He was fined 5 pounds for going faster than 12 miles per hour!

In the museum s collection there is a car called the «Silver Ghost» which people from near and far go to see. It was built by Rolls-Royce in 1907 and given the name «Silver Ghost»because it ran so silently and was painted silver.

There is a car called «The Knight». It is the first British petrol-driven car. Its top was only 8 mph!

In the museum there is also a two-seater car built in 1903.

***Вариант 4 (II)***

**1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Where is the Kremlin situated?

2. What places of interest do you know in Moscow?

MOSCOW

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. Moscow was founded in 1147 by prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

2. Moscow became the capital of the young Soviet Republic in 1918. Now it's the largest political, scientific and cultural centre. The population of Moscow is about 10 million people. There are more than 80 institutes of higher education in Moscow. The Moscow State University is the centre of our educational system.

3. There are many places of interest in Moscow. The Kremlin standing on the bank of the Moscow River is the oldest part of the city. It was built under the tzar Ivan III in the fifteenth century. Moscow is famous for its theatres and museums. The Bolshoi and Maly theatres, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Andrey Rublev Museum and others are well known all over the world.

4. The Moscow Metro is comfortable and very fast. The first line of the Moscow Metro was constructed in 1935. Since that time Muscovites have built many new lines and terminals.

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

**3. а) Назовите номер абзаца, в котором Participle I (причастие I) яв­ляется определением. Выпишите это предложение и переведите его на русский язык.**

**б) В каких функциях употреблено причастие I в приведенных ни­же предложениях? Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. The Kremlin standing on the bank of the Moscow River is the oldest part of Moscow.

2. Being a large cultural centre Moscow attracts a lot of tourists.

3. Facing Pushkin Square there is the cinema-house "Pushkinsky" built in 1961.

**4. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Future Continuous Tense (будущее длительное время).**

1. They were visiting the Tretyakov Gallery when we met them.

2. They are visiting the Tretyakov Gallery now.

3. They will be visiting the Tretyakov Gallery between two and four o'clock.

**5. Назовите номер предложения, в котором Participle II (причастие 11) является определением, и переведите это предложение на рус­ский язык.**

1. They have lived in Moscow since 1985.

2. Moscow founded by Yuri Dolgoruky is one of the oldest Russian cities.

3. The towers along the Kremlin wall were built in the 15th century.

**6. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), и пере­ведите это предложение на русский язык:**

1. They have never been to Moscow.

2. They visited Moscow last summer.

3. They were in Moscow two years ago.

**7. Назовите номер предложения, эквивалентного данному русскому предложению:**

*Они уже побывали в Третьяковской галерее.*

1. They often visit the Tretyakov Gallery.

2. They visited the Tretyakov Gallery last Sunday.

3. They have already visited the Tretyakov Gallery.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей сте­пени сравнения:**

1. The Kremlin is *(great, greater, the greatest)* monument of Russian culture and art.

2. Red Square is *(beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful)* place in Moscow.

3. Kiev is *(old, older, the oldest)* than Moscow.

**9. Придумайте заголовок к тексту и переведите его. Выпишите 10 профессиональных терминов и выучите их наизусть.**

The history of transport is divided into two stages. The first stage is that in which all forms of transport depended directly on the power of men or animals or on natural forces such as winds and current. The second stage began with the development of the steam engine, which was followed by the electric motor and the internal combustion engine as the main sources of power for transport.

Porters and Pack Animals

The most ancient peoples were probably wanderers. They did not live in settled homes because they did not know how to till the soil. As they moved from place to place they had to carry their goods themselves. The porters were usually the women, probably because the men had to be ready to beat off attacks by wild beasts or enemies. Even now, to carry the household goods is the job of women in backward wandering tribes.

The next step was the use of pack animals for carrying goods. The kind of animal used varied in different places, but the general idea was the same - the bundles or baskets were carried by the animals on their backs. The dog, although too small to carry much, was probably one of the first transport animals used because it is so easily trained. Dogs are still to be trained for dragging sledges in the Arctic because of their light weight.

 The next advance in land transport came with the invention of the wheel. The wheel at once led to the development of two-wheeled carts and four-wheeled waggons and carriages, but before these could be used for carrying goods over long distances, a system of roads was necessary. These roads had to be wide enough to take a cart and paved, for unless their surface was paved the wheels sank in and the cart stuck. In Britain, and over much Europe, the first long-distance paved roads were made by the Romans, chiefly so that troops could be marched

„ Without delay from place to place. The roads made it possible to use wheeled traffic. However, when the Roman Empire collapsed, the roads gradually got into a very bad state.

There were two problems to be solved - first, how to make good roads, and, second, to decide who was to pay for them. In Great Britain these problems were solved in the 18th century. Stretches of roads were handed over to groups called trusts. The trusts borrowed money for repairing and improving the roads, paying it back from the sums they collected from road users. This method of paying for new roads and bridges is still used, especially in the United States.