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ФОРМУЛЯР КНИГИ

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ

Основная цель обучения студентов иностранному языку в неязыковом вузе предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности вуза для извлечения информации.

Данная программа предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу студентов. Работа под руководством преподавателя рассчитана на 40 учебных часов для групповых занятий.

При заочной форме обучения, как правило, изучается тот же иностранный язык, который изучался в средней школе.

СТРУКТУРА КУРСА

Согласно действующим учебным планам вуза на полный курс заочного обучения отводится 40 часов обязательных аудиторных занятий, 240 часов самостоятельной работы и консультации. За весь курс обучения студент выполняет 4 контрольные работы, сдает зачет и экзамен.

Распределение учебных часов: I курс: 20 часов аудиторных занятий, 120 часов самостоятельной работы и консультации. Студент выполняет 2 контрольные работы и сдает зачет.

II курс: 20 часов аудиторный занятий, 120 часов самостоятельной работы и консультации. Студент выполняет 2 контрольные работы и сдает экзамен.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТЕ И ЭКЗАМЕНЕ

Зачет. К зачету по английскому языку допускаются студенты, выполнившие 2 контрольные работы и сдавшие тексты в объеме, предусмотренном программой, т.е. тексты учебника или учебных пособий по английскому языку (по профилю вуза).

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь:

- переводить текст со словарем по специальности вуза в объеме 1200-1500 печатных знаков в час письменно или устно;
- читать без словаря текст.

Форма проверки понимания - передача содержания прочитанного на русском языке.

Экзамен. К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, имеющие зачет за I курс, выполнившие письменные контрольные работы и сдавшие учебный материал по чтению за II курс.

На экзамене по английскому языку проверяются умения:

- перевод текста со словарем по специальности вуза в объеме 1200-1500 печатных знаков в час письменно или устно; e D i б Л I И Т 5 К Э'
- читать без словаря текст.

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Форма проверки понимания - передача содержания прочитанного на русском языке.

Объем текстового материала

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Тексты учебника и специализированных учебных пособий или хрестоматий..... | 16 с. |
| 2. Тексты контрольных заданий..... | 6 с. |
| 3. Тексты для чтения по специальности..... | 10 с. |
| ИТОГО:..... | 32 с. |

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

1. Каждое контрольное задание в данном пособии предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра.

2. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. Титульную страницу следует оформить согласно требованиям.

3. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

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

5. Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в университет в установленные сроки.

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

7. При получении проверенной контрольной работы ознакомьтесь с замечаниями и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.

8. Руководствуясь указаниями, проработайте еще раз учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде в конце данной контрольной работы.

9. Отрецензированные контрольные работы являются учебными документами, которые необходимо сохранять; помните о том, что во время зачета или экзамена производится проверка усвоения материала, вошедшего в контрольные работы.

Контрольная работа № 1

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику.

- Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания -'s). Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.
- Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Конструкции типа the more ... the less.
- Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные и отрицательные.
- Числительные.
- Форма настоящего (Present), прошедшего (Past) и будущего (Future) времени группы Indefinite действительного залога изъявительного наклонения. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в Present, Past и Future Indefinite. Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма.
- Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательной формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.оборот there + be.
- Основные случаи словообразования.

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых происходит в настоящее время; переведите их.

- The Romans built a seaport on the Thames.
- Some places of interest lie outside central London.
- The City consists of modern banks and office buildings.
- The new hotel will provide services for tourists next spring.
- The British spend much time in their gardens.

II. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых произошло в прошлом; переведите их.

- One of the most popular theatres was *the Globe*.
- London's new paper industry grew during the 1700's.
- The City forms London's famous financial district.
- Immigrants started to come to Britain after 1950.
- Visitors will start their travelling.

III. Перепишите из упражнений 1 и 2 предложения, действие которых произойдет в будущем, и переведите их.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения; переведите их.

1. The United Kingdom has more than 1,000 museums and art galleries.
2. The Tube is the largest subway system in the world.
3. The British Museum is one of the world's most famous museums.
4. The Strand (Стрэнд) is one of London's oldest and busiest streets.
5. The countries of the U.K. have long traditions in art.

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

1. Some rivers form excellent harbours.
2. Everybody will agree that London is one of the world's oldest cities.
3. No one knows when this theory appeared.
4. Each university department is headed by a dean.
5. It is necessary to show high qualification.

VI. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 4, 5, 6 абзацы.

LONDON

1. London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It started as a trading post of the Roman Empire about A.D. 43. The Romans built a seaport on the Thames and called it the port of Londonium. The name London comes from this word.
2. London grew up around two old historic cities, the City of London and the City of Westminster. Today they lie at the centre of modern City and make up its busy downtown. London's banks, insurance companies and shipping firms do business in almost every county.
3. The City forms London's famous financial centre. It is the oldest part of London and has some historical buildings. St. Paul's Cathedral (собор Святого Павла) towers over other buildings.
4. The West End is the centre of Britain's government. Number 10 Downing Street is the home of Britain's prime minister. London is full of squares, parks, and green places. Hyde Park (Гайд Парк), originally a royal hunting forest, is the largest park in London.

5. London University is the largest traditional university in Britain. The University of London consists of 30 schools and 10 institutes. These schools and institutes include the London School of Economics and Political Science, the School of Oriental and African Studies, University College and others. The University has about 76,000 students. It was founded in 1836. In 1878 it became the first University in Britain to grant degrees to women.

6. London is the United Kingdom's chief communication centre. Eleven national morning newspapers and nine *national Sunday* papers are based in London. London also has two evening newspapers. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the national radio and television service, has its main offices in London.

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых происходит в настоящее время; переведите их.

1. The city is a bank and insurance centre.
2. From this street you will see the ships in the port.
3. The first Scottish daily newspaper appeared in 1737.
4. A good network of roads covers Scotland.
5. Fast trains run between the major cities.

II. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых произошло в прошлом; переведите их.

1. Scotland gave golf to the world.
2. In the 1500's Edinburgh became the centre of the Reformation.
3. Scotland occupies the northern part of the island.
4. Many well-known Scottish writers lived in Edinburgh.
5. The streets are well-planned, so you will easily go about the town.

III. Перепишите из упражнений 1 и 2 предложения, действие которых произойдет в будущем, и переведите их.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения; переведите их.

1. The Tweed is the most important river in Scotland.
2. Along the coast the climate is milder than in land areas.
3. The south and east coasts are straighter than the west coast.
4. Ben Nevis is the highest peak in the British Isles.
5. The country has cool summers and cold winters.

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

1. Each part of the U.K. has its own customs and traditions.
2. Every summer many visitors come to a famous festival of music.
3. This area is a rich farmland.
4. Some parts of the constitution come from the old documents.
5. The service industry includes such activities as education and health care.

VI. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1,3,4,5 абзацы.

EDINBURGH

1. Edinburgh is the capital and second largest city of Scotland. The city was probably named for Edwin, an Anglian king (король англов) who built a fort there in the 600's.
2. The finest street in Edinburgh and the main shopping area is Princes Street (Принсис Стрит). This area was built during the late 1700's and the early 1800's. Railroad trains pass through a small valley along the south side of the street. Princes Street Gardens are famous for their flower clock. Within the Edinburgh Castle walls is the Norman Chapel of Saint Margaret. The Chapel was built during the 1000's.
3. Industries in Edinburgh include breweries and distilleries, and paper and textile mills. The city is also a banking and insurance centre. The port exports coal, whiskey and machinery. It imports grain, fertilizers, petroleum, minerals, fruit and vegetables. It produces great quantities of high-grade paper. There are metal works and rubber and engineering works. The city has become an important centre for nuclear and electronics research.
4. Edinburgh has been important as a cultural and educational centre for centuries. The University of Edinburgh and the Royal High School were founded in the 1500's. Important art collections are housed in the Royal Scottish Academy and the National Gallery of Scotland. The Edinburgh International Festival of the Arts is held annually. It attracts visitors from many countries.
5. The University of Edinburgh is one of the oldest and best-known universities in the U.K. The University was founded in 1583. It has faculties of arts, law, medicine, and social sciences. About 12,000 students study at the University.
6. The famous people associated with Edinburgh include the economist Adam Smith; the novelists Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson; and Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых происходит в настоящее время; переведите их.

1. The ancient cathedral attracts many visitors.
2. The Norman (норманнский) castle became the heart of the town.
3. The country will import more raw materials.
4. Forests cover only a small part of the country.
5. The city's factories produce a wide range of goods.

II. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых произошло в прошлом; переведите их.

1. The city raised as a port and industrial centre.
2. Cardiff became the official capital of Wales only in 1955.
3. The port developed into the large coal-exporting harbour.
4. Small shops will attract huge numbers of tourists.
5. The light industry produces a great variety of consumer goods.

III. Перепишите из упражнений 1 и 2 предложения, действие которых произойдет в будущем, и переведите их.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения; переведите их.

1. Service industry employs more than half of the workers.
2. At the beginning of the 19th century the population of the city was less than 2,000.
3. Rugby is the most popular sport in Wales.
4. The city has the establishments of higher education.
5. The football club of Cardiff is less famous than that of Manchester.

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

1. In rural areas of Wales, many people fish, and some hunt foxes and wild ducks.
2. The country has an average of about one automobile for every four people.
3. Only some of the Welsh use the Welsh language as their everyday language.
4. Each county (графство) specializes in agricultural products.
5. Did you read any works by the Welsh dramatists?

VI. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 4, 5 абзацы.

CARDIFF

1. Cardiff is the capital and largest city of Wales. It is also the country's chief economic, industrial and cultural centre. Cardiff lies on the south coast of Wales. In 1955 it became the capital of Wales.
2. About A.D. 75 Roman soldiers built a fort. The name Cardiff means fort on the river Taff. Normans (норманны) settled this area in the late 1000's. They built Cardiff castle in the old Roman fort. A walled town grew up around the castle and served as a market and port. The Norman castle became the nucleus of the mediaeval town. This area outside the walls of the castle began to develop and became the city's main commercial centre.
3. Three rivers flow through Cardiff into the Bristol Channel. A large parkland lies near the centre of the city. Commercial buildings, many fashionable shops and modern hotels are situated in this area.
4. By the early 1800's Cardiff was still a small town. Then Wales became a centre of coal mining and iron and steel production. Cardiff was the centre for shipping of the products and grew rapidly. When the coal trade declined, the city developed new industries, such as ship repairing, timber and food processing.
5. Factories in Cardiff produce automobile parts, chemicals, electronic equipment. The city is a busy shipping centre. Modern railroad and highways connect Cardiff with other towns of Great Britain. International Airport provides the links with other countries. The light industry produces footwear, textiles, knitwear, and other goods.
6. Such cultural and historical buildings as National Museum, the University College, Llandoff Cathedral (собор Ландоф), and the Industrial and Maritime Museum attract many visitors and tourists. The exhibits of the Industrial and Maritime Museum include many kinds of engines, and, outside the main hall, several boats, cranes, and a steam locomotive.

Вариант 4

- I. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых происходит в настоящее время; переведите их.
 1. Bus systems provide intercity communication.
 2. The ships carry British goods throughout the world.

3. The country exported much coal to other states.
4. This company produces paper money and stamps.
5. The pipeline will transport the oil from the North Sea.

II. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых произошло в прошлом; переведите их.

1. The city modernized many industries.
2. The light industry produces a variety of goods.
3. The plant will consume more raw materials.
4. The industrial revolution began in the textile industry.
5. The British developed their own character and way of life.

III. Перепишите из упражнений 1 и 2 предложения, действие которых произойдет в будущем, и переведите их.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения; переведите их.

1. The British made the U.K. the world's richest manufacturing country.
2. The U.K. has two main political parties and several smaller ones.
3. A small number of people in Ireland speak only Irish.
4. The U.K. manufactures a wide variety of products.
5. The country is an important steel producer.

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

1. Flooding is a problem in some parts of the country.
2. Some Irish people live in private houses, others live in apartments.
3. Every Irish city has a Catholic Cathedral.
4. Belfast has become an industrial centre even though it has no local source of minerals and power.
5. Do you know any Irish writers?

VI. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 4, 5, 6 абзацы.

BELFAST

1. Belfast is the capital, largest city, and chief industrial centre and port of Northern Ireland. It is located on the Lagan River on the east coast. In 1920 Ireland became independent and Belfast became the capital of Northern Ireland.



2. Belfast's early history began in 1177, when John de Courci (де Курси) built a castle to control the coast and the harbour. About 1300 the castle and its town were destroyed and Belfast lived as a fishing village.
3. English and Scottish settlers established Belfast as a trading centre in 1613. It became an industrial city. A boom in the cotton industry in the late 1700's brought wealth to the town and Belfast flourished as a port. From 1791 it was one of the world's most important shipbuilding centres and built many large steamers.
4. For many years textile industry provided most jobs in Belfast. In the 1800's, a ship-building industry was founded and prospered. By 1911, when the ill-fated *Titanic* was built there, Belfast had the world's largest shipyards which built many warships and ocean liners. Textile factories produce the finest Irish linen that is famous throughout the world. Aircraft production is an important part of Belfast economy.
5. The centre of the city is Donegall Square (площадь Донегал). Belfast City Hall (ратуша), a huge Renaissance-style building in Donegall Square, is a major place of interest of the city. From the square runs the main street.
6. The Queen's University of Belfast began its work in 1849. The university houses museums of natural history, medicine, archeology. The library which was opened in 1866 contains 172,000 volumes. The university has faculties of art, law, medicine, economics, technology. Over 2,000 students study at the university. The largest university-based festival in the British Isles takes place there each November.

Вариант 5

I. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых происходит в настоящее время; переведите их.

1. The ocean winds bring much rain to Ireland.
2. Some ports lie on excellent natural harbours.
3. New industries will create new jobs.
4. Dublin played an important role in Irish history.
5. The economy of the country depends on service industries and manufacturing.

II. Перепишите из данных предложений те, действие которых произошло в прошлом; переведите их.

1. In Irish cities and towns most of the people live in private cottages.
2. Many office buildings will soon replace the old houses.

3. Ireland became an independent republic in 1949.
4. In 1973, Ireland joined the European Community.
5. The Normans (норманны) adopted the Irish language and traditions.

III. Перепишите из упражнений 1 и 2 предложения, действие которых произойдет в будущем, и переведите их.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения; переведите их.

1. Many Irish people wanted to give the Gaelic (гаэльский) language the wider use.
2. The country has one of the world's largest lead-zinc mines.
3. Ireland's River Shannon is the longest river in the British Isles.
4. The heaviest rains fall in the mountainous regions.
5. Most of the mountains rise near the coast.

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

5. Some stone monuments date back to about 1,000 years.
6. Flooding is a problem in some parts of the country.
7. No point in the country is more than 70 miles from the sea.
8. Everybody can show you the way to the National Art Gallery.
9. Many people left Ireland to find work somewhere else.

VI. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 4, 5, 6 абзацы.

DUBLIN

1. Dublin is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Ireland. It lies on Ireland's east coast. Dublin is Ireland's economic, political, and cultural centre. About a fourth of the population live in the Dublin area.
2. Vikings founded a settlement in the mid-800's. They named it Dublin. They built Christ Church Cathedral in the 1000's. Norman (норманский) soldiers from England captured Dublin in 1170. They erected St. Paul's Cathedral (собор Святого Павла) and also built Dublin castle. The castle was the centre of British rule in Ireland for over 700 years.
3. Dublin occupies a beautiful site. The river Liffey flows through the city. The city has many wide streets and squares. Dublin's main shops lie along and near O'Connell Street (О'Конелл Стрит). It is one of the widest streets in Europe.

Statues of some famous Irish people stand down the centre of this street. Dublin played an important role in Irish history.

4. More than a fourth of Ireland's industry are in Dublin. The city's products include chemicals, clothing, electrical equipment, textile products. Transportation and communication, tourism and other service industries are also important. A busy port handles nearly half of Ireland's foreign trade.
5. The famous Abbey Theatre (театр Эбби) presents plays by the outstanding Irish dramatists. The Royal Hibernian Academy (Королевская Академия Гиббермана) began its history in Dublin in 1821 and encouraged many Irish landscape painters. The writers B.Shaw, J.Joyce of the late 1800's and early 1900's brilliantly described Irish life.
6. The history of the famous University of Dublin, more known as Trinity College, began long ago. The University has faculties of art, business, economic and social studies. It has about 8,400 students.

Контрольная работа № 2

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику:

1. Видо-временные формы глагола: а) активный залог - формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future); формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future); б) пассивный залог - формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future).
Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.
2. Модальные глаголы: а) модальные глаголы, выражающие возможность: can (could), may и эквивалент глагола can - to be able; б) модальные глаголы, выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to, to be to; should.
3. Простые неличные формы глагола: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle) в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Gerund (герундий), простые формы.
4. Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия.
5. Интернациональные слова.

Вариант 1

- I. Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.
 1. Cricket is often called England's national game.
 2. Eton (Итон) College was established in 1440 to provide free education for poor boys.
 3. England is divided into counties (графство) and districts.
 4. The county of Kent (Кент) in the southeast is called the Garden of England.
 5. About 80 per cent of inland freight will be carried by lorries.
- II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните причастие 1 и 2; переведите предложения.
 1. Many English people spend evening watching television,
 2. About a million people living in African and Asian countries speak English as their native language.
 3. Trains painted in different colours run throughout the country.
 4. Boys and girls attending school have lessons in a very wide variety of subjects.
 5. London founded as a seaport by the Romans became one of the world's oldest cities.
- III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент, предложения переведите.
 1. Most of the raw materials had to be imported.
 2. Citizens of Britain may select their own doctor.
 3. People may take courses in engineering subjects.
 4. Can you give any information about education?
 5. The U.K. must import about a third of its food products.
- IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения; предложения переведите.
 1. Roads that link London with other industrial cities carry passengers and goods.
 2. People who live in the country-side visit the cities for shopping.
 3. The football season which lasts from August to May is the most popular sports event.
 4. We shall not forget the time when we studied at the university.
 5. Shakespeare created characters that became symbolic figures.

V. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1,4, 5,6 абзацы.

ENGLAND

1. England is the largest of four political countries that make up the United Kingdom. The English people have a long history of freedom and democracy. Most English people take pride in their country's history and have respect for their customs and traditions.
2. The first invaders, the Celts (кельты), settled in the British Isles more than 2,500 years ago. They were followed by the Romans, Angles (англи), Saxons (саксы), and Normans (норманны). Each group added its own traditions to English civilization.
3. English is the official language of Great Britain. It developed mainly from the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French languages. Today English is the international language of science and technology. English is also used throughout the world in business and diplomacy.
4. Most English people travel to their offices or factories by car, bus, or train. There are many supermarkets, especially in the cities and towns. But small speciality shops are still popular. Many people like to go from shop to shop buying their food, and shopping becomes partly a social phenomenon.
5. British factories are known for cars, ships, and textiles. Today England manufactures a wide variety of products. New power station enabled to develop many new industries. English clothing is famous for its quality. England created many new fashions, especially in men's clothing.
6. England has produced many outstanding painters, architects, composers, and the world's writers. The English always loved music and many of their folk songs are sung throughout the English-speaking world.

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.

1. Nearly all schools are supported by public funds.
2. Many camps and roads were constructed by the Romans.
3. Buses, trucks, cars will be carried by special trains through the tunnel.
4. Well-known ocean liners were built in Clydeside (Клайдсайд).
5. About 80 per cent of land is used for agriculture.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните причастие 1 и 2; переведите предложения.

1. Scotland produces about one-tenth of the computers made in Europe.
2. An area called Clydeside was one of the greatest shipbuilding centres.
3. A good network of roads, covering the country, links the cities with London.
4. Scotch whisky exported to many countries is made since the 1400's.
5. The national football teams playing in European championships are very popular.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент; предложения переведите.

1. Ships from the Atlantic Ocean can sail up the Clyde to Glasgow.
2. Television owners must pay yearly fees.
3. Many farmers had to engage in other activities to make a living.
4. Customs and traditions can be seen in Walter Scott's historical novels.
5. People may choose their religion.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения; предложения переведите.

1. The countries that make up the U.K. have long traditions.
2. The river Clyde had been narrow and shallow before the engineers widened and deepened it.
3. Scotland has several cities which population is more than 100,000.
4. Robert Burns who wrote in the late 1700's became the national poet of Scotland.
5. W. Scott, whose novels tell the dramatic changes in history, was a Scottish writer.

V. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1,4, 5,6 абзацы.

SCOTLAND

1. Scotland is a part of Great Britain. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, and Glasgow is the largest city. English is the official language. In Scotland, English is spoken in a variety of dialects.
2. Scotland occupies the northern part of the island of Great Britain. Most of Scotland is mountainous. The country's mountains, green valleys, and deep blue lakes provide the beautiful scenery. Scotland also contains hundreds of islands.
3. The Scots have kept many symbols of their long and colourful history. Most Scottish traditions began with the clans which were famous and became well-known for their feuds (междоусобицы) and their importance.

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4. The economy of Scotland depends on manufacturing and trade. Scotland has few natural resources, except for large fields of natural gas and petroleum and small deposits of coal. Many rivers were dammed to produce electric power. During the late 1900's, the economy of Scotland shifted greatly from heavy manufacturing to service industries.
5. Scotland's chief manufactured products include chemicals, electronic equipment, industrial machinery, steel, textiles. Glasgow is the centre of the country's metalmaking industry. Electronic equipment manufacturers in Scotland produce about a half of the computers made in Britain.
6. Scotland gave the world many famous writers such as Robert Burns, Robert Lewis Stevenson, Walter Scott. Most Scottish prose is written in English. The International Festival of Arts held in Edinburgh each August attracts many visitors.

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.

1. Today many official documents are published in Welsh (валлийский).
2. Welsh writers are still influenced by the old traditions.
3. Many prose works were published during the 1700's.
4. Much water will be piped to large cities.
5. Metal manufacturing was replaced by light industry.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните причастие 1 и 2; переведите предложения.

1. Many Welsh poems based on social themes are lyrical in nature.
2. Wales lies in the path of winds blowing into the Atlantic Ocean.
3. The valleys lying in the coastal regions receive much water in the form of rainfall.
4. Other goods produced in Wales include chemicals and synthetic fibres.
5. A deep-water oil terminal built at Milford Hafen (Милфорд Хэйвен) is a centre of oil refining.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент, предложения переведите,

1. All Welsh children may answer examination papers in the Welsh language.
2. Steel works had to decrease steel manufacturing.
3. The ^punny4farms were able to increase their production.
4. The U.K. must import a third of its food products,
5. *The* country can satisfy its needs in fuel with the help of electric power stations.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения; предложения переведите.

1. Daniel Owen (Оуэн) who wrote in the late 1800's was the first Welsh novelist.
2. The River Dee which flows into the Irish Sea forms the boundary between Wales and England.
3. Wales had an economy in which sheep played an important role.
4. The first people were farmers who used stone tools.
5. About a half of the farmers own the farms on which they live.

V. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 4, 5, 6 абзацы.

WALES

1. Wales is a part of the United Kingdom. It occupies a wide peninsula to the west of England. Wales has low broad mountains and deep green valleys. Cardiff is the capital and largest city of Wales.
2. Wales was united with England more than 450 years ago. But the Welsh (валлийцы) kept alive their own language, literature, traditions. They take pride in their country.
3. Wales has two official languages, English and Welsh. Some newspapers are printed partly or entirely in Welsh. Radio and television programmes are broadcast in both languages. But the number of Welsh-speaking people makes to about one-fifth today.
4. Today the economy of Wales depends on manufacturing and service industries. Service industries include wholesale and retail trade, finance and the growing tourist industry. Coal mining and metal processing became less important. They were replaced by light industry and manufacturing of electronic equipment.
5. Wales does not have enough farmland. Some farmers own the farms on which they live and work. The rest rent their farms. Sheep are the chief livestock. Farmers raise sheep for meat and wool. They use their fields for raising a variety of crops and animals.
6. Wales has one University, the University of Wales. Its colleges are located in different towns and cities throughout the country. The first of the University's colleges was founded in 1872. Its total number of students is more than 20,000. The University includes the Welsh School of Medicine and the Institute of Science and Technology.

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения

1. Northern Ireland was separated" from the rest of Ireland in 1920.
2. Some facts about the people, geography, economy of the country are tolcf in this article.
3. The Irish language is taught to children in some schools.
4. Three daily newspapers are published in Belfast.
5. The cities will be connected¹by ferry service.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните причастие 1 и 2; переведите предложения

1. Aluminium produced in the country is used by the aircraft industry.
2. Belfast situated at the mouth of the river Lagan is the main administrative, economic, and cultural centre.
3. English is the only everyday language used in Northern Ireland.
4. The country's chief ports linking it with other lands are Belfast and Lame.
5. The highways connecting Northern Ireland's cities provide freight service.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент, предложения переведите.

1. The poor peasants fad to pay high rents for their land.
2. In the Transport Museum you can see the finest collection of vehicles in Europe.
3. Most of the electric power is to be generatgSlnDower plants that bum coal.
4. Rivers could be used as the first highways.
5. The university can offer programmes in engineering and textiles manufacture.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения; предложения переведите.

1. The seaside resort of Bangor has become a residential town for people who work in Belfast.
2. Ulster (Ольстер) was the name of a large province when Northern Ireland was separated from Ireland.
3. The mountains which are near the coast have many deep picturesque valleys.
4. St. Columbia who was bom in 531 established the monastery.
5. In the mountains are the dams which supply much of Northern Ireland with water.

V. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1,4, 5,6 абзацы.

NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Northern Ireland is the smallest of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital and largest city.
2. Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland. The North Channel separates Northern Ireland from Scotland in the north-east. The Irish Sea separates Northern Ireland from England in the south-east.
3. The way of life in Northern Ireland is similar to that of Great Britain. Northern Ireland has a population of about 1/1,5 million. Most of the people are of English or Scottish descent. The country's largest cities are Belfast and Londonderry.
4. The economy of Northern Ireland depends mainly on service industries. About three-fourths of the workers are employed in this sphere. Among the other industries the most important ones are manufacturing and agriculture. Northern Ireland's best-known manufactured product is Irish linen.
5. An excellent road system crosses the country connecting Belfast with other cities. Large amounts of freight pass through the seaports of Belfast and Lame. Regular passenger ferry service links the cities of this island country. Belfast Airport handles international flights.
6. The most famous cultural event in Northern Ireland is the International Arts Festival each November. This festival presents musical and dramatic performances, and art exhibitions. There are two universities in Northern Ireland. They are the Queen's University of Belfast and the University of Ulster.

Вариант S

I. Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эта предложения.

1. Typical houses are built of brick or concrete.
2. General education was provided at secondary schools.
3. The Guinness (Гиннесс) Brewery, the largest brewery in Europe, was founded in 1759.
4. Natural gas from the southern coast will also be used.
5. The history of Ireland, like that of other countries, was influenced by its geographical position.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните причастие 1 и 2; переведите предложения.

1. The clothing shops, lying in the main street, attract many tourists.
2. People visiting pubs gather to talk with friends.
3. Vegetables grown in the mild wet climate are an important food product in Ireland.
4. A drink called Irish coffee is made of coffee, Irish whiskey, brown sugar, and cream.
5. Horse races held 170 days a year attract many spectators.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент; предложения переведите.

1. Many people had to leave their homeland.
2. The farmers can use modern agricultural methods.
3. The city has to preserve the valuable historic past.
4. This region must develop service industries.
5. Due to the mild climate, the farmers can use the pasture lands all the year round.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения; предложения переведите.

1. The Irish have a long history that includes many hardships and struggles.
2. Many people who were born in Ireland live in Britain or in the USA.
3. The National University of Ireland which has colleges in different cities has about 20,000 students.
4. The trade which is a valuable industry employs many people.
5. The farmers who grow agricultural products produce enough food for export.

V. Прочтите и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 4, 5 абзацы.

IRELAND

1. Ireland is a small independent country. The Emerald Isle, as Ireland is often called, is famous for the beauty of its green landscape. The country occupies about five-sixths of the island of Ireland. Gaelic (гаэльский) and English are the country's two official languages.
2. The Irish have a long history. Most of the Irish people are descended from peoples who settled in Ireland during the past 7,000 years. These people included Celts, Vikings, Normans, and the British. Each group influenced Irish civilization and helped shape the character of the Irish people.

3. The economy of Ireland depends on service industries and manufacturing. For hundreds of years, nearly all the Irish people made their living from farming, and many still do. Various governments have tried to create a more balanced economy by encouraging the growth of new industries and by introducing tariffs to protect Irish manufacturers.
4. Ireland's most important natural resources are the soil and pastures of its lowlands. The country has deposits of lead, zinc and marble. Its chief natural resources are the soil and pastures. Industry includes construction, manufacturing, and mining. More than half of economic production comes from service industries.
5. Farms cover more than two-thirds of Ireland. In many areas, pasturelands can be used throughout the year. Ireland farmers raise some of the world's finest cattle and horses. The waters along the coasts are excellent fishing areas.
6. Ireland has a good road and railway network. The country has an average of about one automobile for every four people. Dublin is the nation's busiest airport. It handles many transatlantic flights.

Тексты для чтения и перевода

Цифра в скобках после названия текста указывает, для студентов какой специальности предназначен материал.

1 - экономика и управление на предприятии; менеджмент; коммерческая деятельность; маркетинг;

2 - технология, оборудование и автоматизация машиностроения; технология и оборудование высокоэффективных процессов обработки материалов; машины и аппараты текстильной, легкой промышленности и бытового обслуживания; автоматизация технологических процессов и производств;

3 - прядение натуральных и химических волокон; технология тканей, трикотажа и нетканых материалов; технология и конструирование швейных изделий; сертификация изделий текстильной и легкой промышленности; технология и конструирование изделий из кожи и меха.

The Economy of the Republic of Belarus (1)

The Republic of Belarus is one of the most economically advanced regions among the countries united in the CIS. Thanks to its favourable geographical position, advanced network of transport communications connecting Europe and Asia, availability of scientific and technical potential with a highly skilled workforce, the Belarusian economy is achieving an appropriate level for satisfying its needs by means of wide

trade with many countries in the world, and also by raising the quality and competitiveness of Belarusian goods on foreign markets.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the economy of the republic has experienced a recession in production. But since 1996 this recession has stopped, and in 1996 the gross production increased in contrast with 1995 by 2.6%, and the industrial production grew by 3.2%. Thus, the incomes of the population in 1996 increased 1.7 times alongside with the yearly growth of consumer costs 1.52 times. In 1997, the gross production compared with 1996 increased by 10%, and the industrial output - by 17.6%. Thus the inflation rate at the end of 1997 was growing at no more than 2% per month. (959)

Industry (1)

Industrial production makes up 31.6% of gross production in the economy of Belarus. By virtue of its specialization within the framework of the former USSR, Belarus has succeeded in industrial development of such branches as motor industry, manufacture of tractors and agricultural engineering, machine-tool industry and manufacture of bearings, electronics and electrotechnical industry, manufacture and refining of petroleum, mining, manufacture of synthetic fibres, mineral fertilizers, radio engineering products, pharmaceutical industry, manufacture of construction materials, light industry and food-processing industry.

On the above list input-consuming, labour-consuming and high technology industries aimed at the output of ready-made products generally prevail. The republic specializes in producing wheeled universal tractors, and exports tractors with the trademark "Belarus" to more than 40 countries in the world. -

The machine-tool production specializes in manufacturing different kinds of machine-tools and blacksmith-extruding equipment. *

In Belarus there are powerful facilities for producing computers, micro-electronic devices. It produces watches, radio-receivers and TV sets, electric devices, devices for controlling and regulating technological processes.

Belarusian household refrigerators and deep freezers are exported to many countries in the world.

Potassium fertilizers are produced by four enterprises in Soligorsk; ammophos and ammophosphates are the basic products of the chemical factory in Gomel, high-quality nitric fertilizers are produced at the producers association "Azof", Grodno.

The share of light industry comprises 7.7% of industrial production of Belarus. The leading place here belongs to textile, clothing and shoe industries.

On the basis of flax cultivation the republic has developed flax and flax-processing industry. The largest flax-processing factory in the republic is in Orsha.

The republic ranks first among the countries of the CIS in manufacturing tractors, potassium fertilizers, combine-harvesters, machines for dispersing organic fertilizers, industrial sewing-machines; second - in manufacturing lorries, chemical fibres and threads, motorcycles and timber; third - in output of machine tools, electrical AC motors, tyres, saw-timber, paper, cardboard, window glass, household refrigerators and deep freezers, TV sets, radio-reception devices, bicycles, knitted products. (2116)

Mechanical Engineering and Metal-Processing (2)

Mechanical engineering and metal working is the leading industry in the Republic of Belarus. Its share in gross industrial production in the early 90's reached nearly 36% and now, despite the current sharp recession in manufacturing, it makes up more than 23%

Traditionally the producers associations and enterprises included in the structure of mechanical engineering and metal working, are classified into three groups:

- A. *Mechanical engineering.*
- B. *Production of metal constructions and products.*
- C. *Repair of machines and equipment.*

The branch structure of mechanical engineering is diverse. It comprises power, ore mining, mechanical engineering, electro-technical industry, chemical and petrochemical mechanical engineering, machine-tool and tool industry, inter-branch manufactures, instrument making (including specialized aircraft, defense, shipbuilding and radio factories), automobile and bearing industry, tractor and agricultural machines, road construction and municipal mechanical engineering, automobile and food-processing engineering and household appliances, and other branches of mechanical engineering.

As is obvious from the data, the leading sectors of mechanical engineering are the motor industry, instrument making and electrotechnical industry, radio-electronics, tractor and agricultural mechanical engineering. The republic has gains in production of industrial machines and mechanisms for extractive industries, in machine-tool construction and in tool industry, and also in producing equipment for the light, food-processing industries as well as in other spheres. (1388)

Machine-Tool and Tool Industry (2)

Belarus within the framework of the former USSR specialized in machine tool production, production of blacksmith-extruding and foundry equipment, metal- and wood-processing tools and technological equipment. The share of these branches in the total volume of mechanical engineering makes up 3.3% and with regard to the aggregate number of workers - more than 7%.

At the Kirov memorial machine-tool factories in Vitebsk and Gomel, at the October Revolution memorial factories of automatic transfer lines and machine-tool constructing in Minsk and at the Gomel factory of machine tool units, there has been organized production of new competitive models of the home wood-processing industry.

The Kobrin tool factory has worked out new kinds of metalwork tools for agricultural engineering, including MT2 tractors for the needs of the agroindustrial complex of the republic.

The Baranovichi factory of machine-tool accessories has started serial production of four, previously bought outside Belarus, component parts for the Minsk tractor factory, and taking into account the consumers demands, it has extended the nomenclature of its ready-made equipment and metalcutting devices.

The Minsk factory of automatic transfer lines has started producing power and rotary tables, previously supplied for the automatic transfer lines by means of cooperation with Russia and the Ukraine.

The Orsha tool factory has started producing traumatological and orthopedic medical equipment. (1261)

Light Industry (3)

Light industry occupies an important place in the structure of industrial output of Belarus. This industry includes 460 operating enterprises. In 2001, the enterprises of this industrial sector produced 7.5% of the total industrial output of the country.

Production is oriented to manufacture of a broad range of products: flax fibres, wool, cotton, flax, wool and staple fibre yam, fabrics, carpets and carpet items, non-woven materials of the fabric type, knitted items, hosiery, sewn products, leather goods, imitation fur on knitted base, furs and fur products, leather footwear, etc. Out of 90 largest industrial enterprises of this sector (105,800 employees, about 80% of the total sectoral output) only 20 enterprises are state-owned; 14 enterprises are joint ventures. The founders of JV are economic subjects from such countries as Germany, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Spain, Cyprus, Slovenia, Russia, Latvia, and Croatia. In 2001 export of the largest enterprises included into the concern "Bellegprom" (Belarusian light industry) constituted 414.2 million US dollars (46.1% of the total output). Commodities of the light industry of Belarus are supplied to non-CIS countries, mainly, to Germany, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Great Britain and Poland. Products manufactured by the Orsha Flax Combined Enterprise (flax fabrics), OJSC "Elema" and CJSC "Kalinka" (sewn goods), OJSC "Svitanak", town of Zhodino (knitted goods), OJSC "Brest Hosiery Combined Enterprise" (hosiery), CJSC JV "Otico" and OJSC "Krasny Oktyabr" (leather footwear) are well known and competitive on foreign markets. (1361)

Textile (3)

Textile has traditionally meant a woven fabric. The term comes from the Latin word *texere*, meaning *to weave*. Many fabrics are still made by weaving yam on a loom. But today, all other types of fabrics are also considered textiles. They include knitted goods, felts, laces, nets, and braids. The textile industry also refers to the fibres and yam which are used to manufacture fabrics as textiles.

Textile mills produce an incredible variety of fabrics. They turn out huge rolls of soft cotton, warm wool, strong nylon, and other fabrics. The mills produce these textiles in every colour imaginable and in countless patterns. The largest share of all textile production goes to garment manufacturers to be made into ready-to-wear clothing. The second-largest share is used to make such household products as curtains, blankets, sheets, and towels.

Textiles are also used in thousands of other products. These products include basketball nets, boat sails, book-bindings, conveyor belts, fire hoses, flags, insulation materials, parachutes, typewriter ribbons, and umbrellas. Car manufacturers use fabrics in the carpeting, upholstery, tyres, and brake linings of cars. Hospitals use such textile products as adhesive tape, bandages, and surgical thread. Surgeons replace diseased heart arteries with arteries knitted or woven from textile fibres.

Most textiles are produced by twisting fibres into yams and then knitting or weaving the yam into a fabric. This method of making cloth has been used for thousands of years. But throughout most of that time, workers did the twisting, knitting, or weaving largely by hand. With today's modern machinery, textile mills can manufacture as much fabric in a few seconds as it once took workers weeks to produce by hand. (1488)

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