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Английский язык. Методические указания и контрольные работы для студентов  
II курса заочной формы обучения.

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Настоящие указания включают контрольные работы для студентов-заочников  
II курса. Работы составлены на основе общепотребительной лексики и  
предусмотренного программой грамматического материала.

Одобрено кафедрой иностранных языков УО "ВГТУ"  
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### Контрольная работа № 3

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 3,  
необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по  
рекомендованному учебнику:

1. Функции глаголов to be, to have, to do.
2. Бессоюзное подчинение в определительных и дополнительных  
придаточных предложениях
3. Модальные глаголы в сочетании с Passive Infinitive
4. Простые неличные формы глагола Инфинитив в функции.
  - а) подлежащего;
  - б) составной части сказуемого;
  - в) определения;
  - г) обстоятельства цели.

#### ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ

##### 1. Функции глаголов:

###### а) to be

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. He is at the University now.                                     | 1. Он сейчас (находится) в<br>университете, (смысловый глагол)                       |
| 2. He is a student  | 2. Он студент, (глагол-связка)   |
| 3. He is taking an exam now.<br>He is being examined by a professor | 3. Он сейчас сдает экзамен.<br>Его экзаменует профессор,<br>(вспомогательный глагол) |
| 4. He is to come back at 5.   | 4. Он должен вернуться в 5 часов<br>(модальный глагол)                               |

###### б) to have

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. She has a new car                        | 1. У нее есть новый автомобиль,<br>(смысловый глагол)            |
| 2. When I came, she had gone.               | 2. Когда я пришел, она уже уехала,<br>(вспомогательный глагол)   |
| 3. I had to go to the University yesterday. | 3. Мне надо было вчера идти в<br>университет, (модальный глагол) |

###### в) to do

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. He always does his lessons on Sunday. | 1. Он всегда делает уроки в<br>воскресенье (смысловый глагол) |
| 2. Do you speak German?                  | 2. Ты говоришь по-немецки?                                    |

I don't speak German.

3. - Which of you speaks Spanish?  
- She does.

4. I did help you.

- Я не говорю по-немецки,  
(вспомогательный глагол)  
3. — Кто из вас говорит по-испански?  
- Она (говорит).  
(глагол-“заменитель”)  
4. Но я же Действительно помогал  
тебе, (“усилительный” глагол)

*II. Бессоюзное подчинение:*

1. В определительных придаточных предложениях

The house I live in is not far from the University. Дом, в котором я живу, недалеко от университета.

2. В дополнительных придаточных предложениях

We know our country faced serious economic problems. Мы знаем, что наша страна столкнулась с серьезными экономическими проблемами.

*III. Модальные глаголы в сочетании с Passive Infinitive*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. This work must be done properly.                | 1. Эту работу необходимо сделать надлежащим образом. |
| 2. It couldn't be achieved.                        | 2. Этого невозможно было достигнуть.                 |
| 3. These facts should be taken into consideration. | 3. Следует учитывать эти факты.                      |

*IV. Функции инфинитива:*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. To discuss the question is useless.                            | 1. Обсуждать вопрос бесполезно, (подлежащее)  |
| 2. The best thing is to ask your colleagues' advice.              | 2. Лучше всего спросить совета у коллег, (составная часть сказуемого)                 |
| 3. The scientist to take part in the conference has not come yet. | 3. Ученый, который должен принять участие в конференции, еще не прибыл, (определение) |
| 4. To master English, one has to work hard.                       | 4. Чтобы овладеть английским, нужно много работать, (обстоятельство цели)             |

**Вариант I**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов **to be, to have, to do**.

- a)
1. Cape Canaveral (мыс Канаверал) was to become a space and rocket centre.
  2. The profit of the cooperation is evident.
  3. Many industrial enterprisers are served by this bank.
  4. Until the early 1900's, the world's greatest manufacturing centres were in western Europe.
- b)
1. Swamplands (болота) in Florida had to be drained.
  2. Florida has a lot of popular seaside (приморский) resorts.
  3. The foreign companies have increased in number in the last years,
- c)
1. Pure capitalism and pure communism do not exist today.
  2. The first U.S. laboratory did not work on the team principle as later labs did.
  3. In the early 1800's, most factory work was done by hand-operated machines (станок).
  4. Environmental pollution does cause global (всеобщее) warming and destruction of the ozone layer.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. We know Florida faced (сталкиваться) serious racial problems during the 1960's.
2. Military bases the U.S. government founded in Florida were used to defend the country.

III. Перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Human inventiveness (изобретательность) can be shown by various devices.
2. Ways to make useful products from wastes (отходы) must be found.
3. Thermal pollution may be caused by releasing (to release - сбрасывать) hot water into lakes and rivers.
4. Any large-scale (крупномасштабная) technology should be tested and evaluated.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. The Spaniards (испанцы) were the first Europeans to settle (поселяться) in Florida.
2. Personnel at the laboratory decided to create a more efficient device.
3. To handle (регулировать) much of the air passenger and air freight traffic, Miami International Airport was built.

4. To invent is to create a new device, process, or product.
- V. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите I, 3, 5 и 6-ой абзацы.

### FLORIDA

1. Florida is one of the leading tourist states in the United States. This land attracts visitors the year round, usually about 40 million annually.
2. Florida's population is growing faster than that of all but (почти во всех, кроме) a few states. Its economy is also expanding rapidly, especially in banking and the manufacture of computers and other electronic equipment. Florida's farmers grow about four-fifths of the U.S. crops (урожаи) of oranges and grapefruit.
3. Florida's economy is one of the fastest growing in the nation. The Miami area, the state's leading manufacturing region, has benefited (получать выгоду) from the growth of the government's defense program. The state also produces equipment for government space programs.
4. Service industries provide 81 percent of Florida's gross state product (ВВП). They include doctors' offices and private hospitals, law firms, hotels and amusement parks, and repair shops. The wholesale (оптовая) trade of petroleum products and citrus fruits is important in Florida. Major types of retail (розничные фирмы) businesses include automobile dealership, food shops, and service stations.
5. Manufacturing accounts (составлять) for 10 percent of the gross state product of Florida. Electrical equipment ranks (котироваться) as Florida's leading type of manufactured product. Communication equipment is the most important product. It includes military communication systems, broadcasting devices, telephone equipment, semiconductors and other electronic components, and X-ray (рентгеновское) equipment. Other manufactured products include printed materials, scientific instruments, and chemicals.
6. Florida's rapid growth has brought problems. The increasing population requires more homes, roads, schools, water-treatment plants (водоочистительные заводы), and health and social services.

### Вариант 2

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов **to be, to have, to do**.
- a)
1. The social programs are top priority (первоочередной) for the government.
  2. The economic development of the country was discussed at the conference.

3. The new equipment was to improve the situation in the plant.
4. The University of Texas, one of the largest universities in the United States, is in Austin (Остин).
  - b)
    1. Texas has to attract new types of industries.
    2. The importers have the right to ship (перевозить, заниматься перевозом) fruit and vegetables.
    3. The textile industry has increased the output according to official statistics.
  - c)
    1. Henry Ford did not invent the automobile.
    2. Today machines do most of the work on most farms in industrial countries.
    3. Most workers today produce many times more goods than workers did a hundred years ago.
    4. Scientists do have many problems to solve.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. We know many nations have played important role in Texas history.
2. Ranches and farms the Texans own cover (охватывать) about two-thirds of the state.

III. Перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Computers can be used in business, education, industry, science, and at home.
2. Many waste products could be reused in some way.
3. Some rare metals may be found in the metallic state in the earth's crust (кора).
4. Optical microscopes must be used to study details that are not normally visible.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. To overcome the financial crisis, a person has to find new sources of income.
2. Indians were the first to live on the territory of Texas.
3. During the 1800's, inventors tried to develop a more efficient engine.
4. To recycle is to make new products from waste substances.

- V. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите I, 3, 5 и 6-ой абзацы.

### TEXAS

1. Texas is the second largest state in the United States. Only Alaska is larger than Texas. But Texas has about 30 times as many people as Alaska.

2. The land of Texas has helped to make the state rich. Many industries, such as trade and finance, benefit from the state's huge agricultural and mining production. Texas has more farms than any other state, (t also leads all other states in the production and refining of petroleum.
- 1 The gross state product of Texas is among the highest in the United States. For many years, the petroleum and natural gas industries were the dominant part of the Texas economy. These industries still have a strong effect, but it has been lowered by the development of large aircraft, chemical, electronics, and food-processing (пищевая промышленность) industries.
4. Service industries account for 70 percent of the gross state product of Texas. They include doctors' offices and private hospitals, hotels and motels, law firms, engineering companies, and repair shops (ремонт машин). Wholesale and retail trade employ about a fourth of the state's workers. The wholesale trade of food products, motor vehicles, and petroleum products is important in the state. The buying and selling of buildings and other property is a major part of the economy in most parts of Texas.
5. Manufacturing accounts for about 17 percent of the gross state product of Texas. Chemicals are the leading type of manufactured products in Texas. Important chemical products include ethylene, fertilizers (удобрения), and sulfuric acid (серная кислота). Food processing is second in value. Beverages provide the most income for this industry.
6. Texas is continuing the industrial expansion and urban growth (рост городов). More Texans now work in manufacturing than in farming and mining combined.

### Вариант 3

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов **to be, to have, to do**.
- a)
    1. The California Institute of Technology was founded in 1891.
    2. Environmental pollution is a side effect of many industrial processes.
    3. The worst air pollution in the United States is in the Los Angeles area.
    4. He was to stay at the office until the report was ready.
  - b)
    1. The University of California has about 150 research centres and laboratories.
    2. By 1990, the population of Los Angeles has risen to about 3.5 million.
    3. California had to provide more schools because of the population growth.
  - c)
    1. Russians did not leave the California region until the 1840's.
    2. Industry in developed country produces more goods and services than it does in developing ones.

3. Computers can do a variety of different jobs.
  4. Los Angeles does suffer periodic economic slums (спад).
- II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.
1. The cargo (грузы) the port of Los Angeles handles includes foreign imports and exports.
  2. Some people believe government should limit industrial use of fuel and electricity.
- III. Перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.
1. Inventors quickly realized that electricity could be used in many ways.
  2. Such natural resources as petroleum and natural gas cannot be replaced.
  3. Knowledge and skills must be combined with proper material to create a useful invention.
  4. Microscopes may be used to examine computer chips and other tiny (микро) electronic devices.
- IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.
1. Many people visit California to see its natural wonders.
  2. One of California's greatest problem is to transport water from rainy areas to dry places.
  3. In 1989, California adopted a 20-year plan to reduce air pollution in the Los Angeles area.
  4. To manufacture is to make articles by machinery as well as by hand.
- V. Прочтите и ус тно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 5 и 6-ой абзацы.

### CALIFORNIA

1. California has more people than any other state of the United States. California covers a larger area than any other state except Alaska and Texas.
2. More goods are manufactured in California than in any other state. Factories in California produce aerospace and electronic equipment. California also ranks first among the states in agriculture. It is the leading region in the United States for growing fruits, nuts, and vegetables.
3. The volume (объем) of California's total economic production is higher than that of any other state. California's economy benefits from the state's resources and strategic location. California location makes it a leading area for international trade with Asia and Latin America.

И)

4. Service industries account for 77 percent of California's gross state product. California's service industries receive much income from the approximately 100 million tourists who visit the state each year. Real estate (недвижимость) is very important. Demand for housing and office space is high in most of California's urban areas. Wholesale and retail trade employ nearly a fourth of the people in California. The wholesale trade of food products, motor vehicles, and petroleum products is important in California.
5. Manufacturing accounts (составлять) for 16 percent of the gross state product in California. Transportation equipment is the leading type of manufactured product. Military aircraft are the most important type of transportation equipment made in the state. Southern California is the nation's leading aircraft-assembly centre.
6. In the early 1970's, sharp cuts in federal military spending in California caused a rise in unemployment. By the early 1980's, however, California's economy was again thriving.

Вариант 4

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов **to be, to have, to do**.
  - a)
    1. Las Vegas is famous for its nightclubs.
    2. Where are about 90 percent of Nevada's large casinos?
    3. The U.S. national laboratories are studying human genetics, superconducting materials, and computers.
    4. We were to send his letter of recommendation by e-mail.
  - b)
    1. I .By the 1860's, discoveries of gold and silver had brought thousands of people to Nevada.
    2. Nevada had to overcome some problems in developing its public school system.
    3. Nevada has a population of just over 1 million people,
  - c)
    1. From what country did the United States receive the land that includes the present state of Nevada?
    2. These laboratories do work for the United States Department of Energy.
    3. Nuclear power stations do not pollute the air as do fuel-burning (сжигание топлива) power stations.
    4. Many people did cut back on their use of electricity, (to cut back - сокращать, экономить)

- II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. Most of the people spend everything they earn.
2. Many people call the age we live in the age of technology.

- III. Перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Water must be carefully conserved (сохранять) for personal needs and irrigation.
2. Huge deposits of silver in Nevada could be mined profitably.
3. Many industries may be privately owned.
4. Production methods that create less pollution can be developed.

- IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива:

1. Many people visit Lake Tahoe (Тахо) to enjoy swimming, boating, and water-skiing.
2. Industries can find ways to make useful products from waste substances.
3. Transistor starts to work the moment it is turned on.
4. To explain how and why things happen is the aim of science.

- V. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 5 и 6-ой абзацы.

NEVADA

1. Nevada is a state in the Western United States. Nevada is the only state whose laws allow most kinds of gambling (азартные игры) throughout the state. Las Vegas is the largest city in Nevada and the chief tourist attraction in the state.
2. Every year, about 30 million visitors enjoy Nevada's night life, lovely nature (красивая природа), and exciting sports. Nevada is one of the leading states in attracting visitors from other countries. Tourist activities contribute about \$ 7 billion to the state annually.
3. Service industries, taken together, account for about four-fifths of Nevada's gross state product. Heavy (сильная) tourist spending benefits such tourist establishments as hotels, restaurants, and ski resorts. Agriculture and manufacturing are less important in Nevada than they are in most other states.
4. Service industries are more important to Nevada's economy than they are to the economies of most other states. Services account for 83 percent of the gross state product. These industries include gambling which is legal in the state, the operation of private schools and hospitals, advertising firms, hotels and repair

shops. The wholesale trade of automobiles, food products, and minerals is important in Nevada as well.

5. Manufacturing accounts for 4 percent of Nevada's gross state product. Leading manufactured products in Nevada include computers and electronic components, concrete (бетонный), printed materials, neon signs, electrical machinery and equipment, construction (строительный) equipment, and food products.
6. Nevada cities face problems as their population continue to increase. City dwellers (городской житель) are demanding better police and fire protection, improvements in education. Air and water pollution have also become serious problems in Nevada.

#### Вариант 5

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов **to be, to have, to do**.
  - a)
    1. For many years, gold was Alaska's main mineral product.
    2. Gold is found in combination with other precious metals in Alaska.
    3. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline was to be completed in 1977.
    4. Mount McKinley (МакКинли), the highest peak in the United States, is in Alaska.
  - b)
    1. No one knows exactly how long human beings have lived in Alaska.
    2. The government had to build the Alaska Highway in 1942, mainly as a military supply road.
    3. Only Wyoming (Вайоминг) has fewer people than Alaska.
  - c)
    1. Eskimos in Alaska still hunt and fish in the same way their ancestors (предки) did.
    2. The shops in this district do not deliver.
    3. Before the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing was done by hands or by simple machines.
    4. Better insulation of buildings does save up to half the fuel used for heating.
- II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.
  1. The steam engine James Watt (Уатт) developed was the most important machine produced during the Industrial Revolution.
  2. We know the biggest earthquake in North America occurred in Alaska.
- III. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык.
  1. Aluminium cans, glass and plastic bottles, and paper products can be recycled.

2. Filter systems must be installed to remove harmful substances from waste products.
3. Some people believe that energy prices should be controlled by the government.
4. Several different approaches could be used to control pollution.

#### IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. To install (вводит!) pollution control devices is the requirement of the local authorities.
2. Eskimos keep reindeer (северный олень) to be provided with meat and hides.
3. The construction of a pipeline to carry oil began in 1968.
4. It is difficult and expensive to build roads and railroads in Alaska.

#### V. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 5 и 6-ой абзацы.

#### ALASKA

1. Alaska is the largest state of the United States in area. But Alaska has a relatively small population. It ranks 49<sup>th</sup> among all the states in population.
2. Alaska's most western point is only 82 kilometres from Russia. Secretary of State William H. Seward (Сюард) bought Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$ 7,200,000. Alaska is rich in fish, minerals, and timber (лес). Huge oil reserves along the Arctic coast rank as Alaska's chief source of wealth.
3. Alaska's economy relies heavily on government activities and petroleum production. The huge amounts of petroleum produced by Alaska's mining industry are shipped to other states via (на, но) oil tankers and the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline. Fishing is the dominant economic activity in many parts of the state. About 1 million tourists visit Alaska annually, and spend about \$ 1 billion in the state.
4. Service industries account for 54 percent of Alaska's gross state product. Most of the service industries are concentrated in the urban areas of the state. Government is the leading service industry in Alaska. An extensive network (широко развитая сеть) of government services is necessary because the state's people are spread over a large area. Next in importance are doctors' offices and private hospitals, hotels, law firms, engineering companies involved in mining and construction, and repair shops.
5. Manufacturing provides 5 percent of the gross state product. Food processing is the leading manufacturing activity. Fish products are the state's main source of food-processing income. Other manufactured products include wood products, paper products, and printed materials.
6. Land use has been one of the most difficult economic problems facing Alaska. The federal government controls most of the state's land.

## Контрольная работа № 4

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 4, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованному учебнику:

- Сложные формы инфинитива (Passive Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive). обороты, равнозначные придаточным предложениям: объектный инфинитивный оборот, субъектный инфинитивный оборот, инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for.
- Причастия (Participle I, II). Независимый (самостоятельный) причастный оборот.
- Условные предложения.
- Парные союзы: either ... or ... neither ... nor, both and ..., not only ... but ...
- Многозначность глаголов should, would.

### ОБРАЗЦЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИИ

#### I. Инфинитивные обороты:

##### а) субъектный инфинитивный оборот

He is said to be a great scientist.  
She appears to be a very good specialist in the subject.

Говорят, что он большой ученый.  
Кажется, она хороший специалист в этой области.

##### б) объектный инфинитивный оборот

They didn't consider him to be a good engineer.  
We want them to finish their work in time

Они не считали, что он хороший инженер.  
Мы хотим, чтобы они закончили работу вовремя.

##### в) инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for

I am waiting for you to begin the research.  
The first thing for me to do is to start the experiment.

Я жду, чтобы вы начали исследование.  
Первое, что я должен сделать, это начать опыт.

#### II. Причастные обороты:

##### а) зависимый причастный оборот

While working in the laboratory, we make many experiments.  
If property adjusted, any installation works well

Работая в лаборатории, мы делаем много опытов.  
Любая установка работает хорошо, если она хорошо отрегулирована.

##### б) независимый причастный оборот

The assembling of the machine completed, we started operating it.  
The operator was adjusting the machine with other workers watching him.

Когда монтаж машины был закончен, мы начали на ней работать.  
Оператор настраивал станок, а остальные рабочие наблюдали за ним.

#### III. Условные предложения

We agree to make some changes if you find it necessary.

The discussion will not take long if everybody speaks to the point.

We would not suggest it if we did not find it necessary.

We would not have wasted so much time yesterday if everybody had come in time,

Многочисленно. S U. 'O.IOH should, would

You should do this work again,

I would not read this book

If I knew his address I should write to him

He would answer the question if he knew it,

I said I should help him in the laboratory work

He said he would enter the University

>

[Мы согласны сделать некоторые изменения, если вы находите это необходимым. Обсуждение не займет много времени, если все будут говорить по существу.]

Мы бы этого не предлагали, если бы не считали это необходимым.

Мы бы не потратили вчера столько времени напрасно, если бы все пришли вовремя.

Вам нужно сделать эту работу еще раз. (модальный глагол)

Я не хотел читать эту книгу (модальный глагол)

Если бы я знал его адрес, я бы написал ему (вспомогательный глагол в формах сослагательного наклонения)

Он бы ответил на вопрос, если бы знал (вспомогательный глагол в формах сослагательного наклонения)

Я сказал, что буду помогать ему в лабораторной работе (вспомогательный глагол для образования глагольных форм Future-in-the-Past)

Он сказал, что будет поступать в университет. (вспомогательный глагол для образования глагольных форм Future-in-the-Past)

#### III. Парные союзы

The engine differs both in construction and operation from that designed 5 years ago

Этот двигатель отличается от двигателя, сконструированного 5 лет назад, как по конструкции, так и по работе.

The chief engineer is either at the office or at the laboratory

Главный инженер либо в конторе, либо в лаборатории.

Neither he nor I know French

Ни он, ни я не знаем французского

He was not only a great scientist but also an excellent lecturer

Он был не только великим ученым, но и прекрасным лектором.

ВАРИАНТ	ГРУППА
1, 2	ЗА, ЗМ, ЗМс
3, 4	ЗК
5, 6	ЗШ, ЗС
7, 8	ЗКд, ЗМК, ЗМн, ЗЭ
9, 10	ЗТ, ЗТк, ЗПр

## Вариант I

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами;

a)

1. Radiation is known to be one of the chief forms of energy.
2. The Egyptians and the Romans are considered to have been great builders.

b)

1. Mendeleev proved the properties of the elements to be periodic
2. Everybody knows Galileo to have made the first telescope.

c)

1. It will be necessary for us to measure the distance between these two points.
2. It was easy for him to design this machine.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

a)

1. Being a good conductor of electricity, copper is widely used in industry.
2. Having graduated from the Engineering College, Yablochkov continued to perfect his knowledge in electrical engineering.

b)

1. The experiment having been carried out, we started a new investigation.
2. Newton discovered the laws of motion, these laws being the basis of practical mechanics.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

a)

1. If air becomes cold enough, the water vapour will begin to change to tiny ice crystals.
2. Flight by man in a spaceship would have been impossible if the problem of return to the earth had not been solved.
3. If there were no atmosphere, there would be no clouds, no rain.

b)

1. Light would pass through glass but would not pass through wood
2. The results of the experiments should be checked up very carefully.
3. He said he would take part in this research himself.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

I. Technology includes the use of both primitive and highly advanced tools and methods of work.

2. Industry requires large amounts of energy not only to run machines but also to provide heat for manufacturing processes.
3. Without the Sun there would be neither light, heat, nor energy of any kind.
4. The nuclear can split in two and release the energy either very fast or slowly in a controlled reaction.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

## ROBOTS

1. Robot is a mechanical device that operates automatically. Robots can perform a wide variety of tasks. They are especially suitable for doing jobs too boring, difficult, or dangerous for people. Robots efficiently carry out such routine tasks as welding, drilling, and painting car body parts. Some industrial robots can even assemble electronic circuits and watches.
2. A typical robot performs a task by following a set of instructions. They specify exactly what must be done to complete the job. These instructions are entered and stored in the robot's control centre. It consists of a computer or part of a computer. Robots vary in design and size. Most robots today are stationary. They have a single arm capable of lifting objects and using tools.
3. Nowadays engineers are developing mobile robots equipped with television cameras. These robots have devices called sensors. They provide information about the results of the machine's operation and about certain environmental conditions that affect its performance. This information is sent directly back to the system, allowing the machine to adjust its operation if necessary. Such a system of self-regulation is called feedback.
4. Robots have been used for many years. The first industrial robot was developed in 1961. It was controlled by a computer and worked in a car assembly plant. Since the late 1970's, however, the availability of inexpensive computers to run machines has greatly stimulated the development of such automated systems as robots.

## Вариант 2

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

a)

1. Each atom appears to represent something similar to our solar system.
2. Newton is known to have formulated the laws of motion.

b)

1. Scientists consider life to have existed on the Earth for more than 500 million years.



2. They believe such formulas to be based on experimental study of mechanical properties of materials

c)

1. To design a machine it is necessary for an engineer to know the forces acting upon the parts of a machine

2. It was difficult for the chief engineer to prove his point of view.

11. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

a)

1. Having received all the necessary information he continued his job.

2. Being asked about magnets I gave a full answer.

b)

1. Almost all metals are good conductors of electricity, copper being one of the best conductors of all.

2. Mendeleev having given the world the Periodic Table of elements, chemistry made great progress.

11. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

a)

1. Life on the Earth would soon cease, if the Sun's activity were not so steady.

2. If a current flows in a coil of wire, the coil will exhibit many properties of a magnet.

3. It would have been impossible to send up satellites, if the laws of the motion of planets hadn't been studied.

b)

1. Röntgen would carefully repeat his experiments to be sure of the results.

2. Two days ago I was told that I should be appointed lecturer on the history of mechanics.

3. They should know this theory well, as it is of great importance in modern science.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. In 1924 it was suggested that electrons themselves have properties of both particles and waves.

2. Neither glass nor paper is a conductor of electricity.

3. Energy can exist either in kinetic, potential, electrical or any other form.

4. In 1932 it was discovered that the nucleus not only consists of protons but also contains neutrons.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

### AUTOMATION

1. Automation is the use of machines to perform tasks requiring decision making, for example, thermostats control the temperature in heating and air-conditioning systems and in refrigerators. Automated equipment is used in nuclear reactors where high levels of radioactivity would harm people.

2. Automated systems perform tasks too complex for people to make in a limited amount of time. Since the 1960's, many cities have used automated systems to control their traffic lights. Sensors in the pavement determine the number of vehicles on the street and their speed and send the data to a central computer. It uses the data to decide how to time each traffic light and sends the signals to the lights.

3. Automated systems also make decisions more quickly than people do. High-speed military aircraft sometimes fly at low altitudes to avoid detection by enemy radar. To avoid hitting obstacles, these aircraft use radar-operated, automated systems. They can react faster than a pilot can.

4. Automation is used for routine and boring jobs. Usually, the people are not able to perform them effectively over long periods of time. Automated machinery is used for assembling, inspecting, and packaging manufactured products.

5. Automated machinery operates in environments unsafe for people. It is used for repairing underwater pipelines at extremely high pressures and for exploring other planets. In addition, many companies use automated equipment because it is more economical than using people or nonautomated machinery.

### ^ Вариант 3

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

a)

1. Everyone knows leather to be used for producing shoes, garments and many other articles.

2. We can expect the application of leather to keep in step with technological development.

b)

1. Leather is known to have played an important role in the development of civilization.

2. The production of leather seems to be quite the same throughout the world.

c)

1. It is necessary for shoes to be comfortable and light.
2. It required some more experiments for the scientist to prove the correctness of the results obtained.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

a)

1. Being a good insulator, leather is widely used in industry.
2. Having made the measurements the experimenter then processed the data.

b)

1. The yellow colour having disappeared, the leather being of a greenish-blue colour, the tanning is completed.
2. The fresh skins require cleaning, the cured skins being soaked to remove the salt.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

a)

1. If natural skins aren't properly tanned they can't be used for producing shoes and other articles.
2. If leather didn't possess such wonderful properties it wouldn't be used in shoemaking industry.
3. If the primitive man hadn't discovered methods of tanning he wouldn't have had the possibility to use skins and hides so widely.

b)

1. The engineer told us that this artificial leather would be used for shoe upper.
2. Care should be taken to perform the operation of soaking.
3. The engineer would examine the automatic apparatus every week.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. Since skins are often transported some distance to the tanneries, they are given a preserving treatment by being either sun dried or treated with salt.
2. Tannin is contained not only in tea but also in oak bark and other substances.
3. Leather is the ideal material for both shoe uppers and soles.
4. Gases have neither size nor shape of their own.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

### HISTORY OF SHOES

1. No one knows when people first began to wear shoes. The first known footwear used in warm surroundings (среды) consisted of sandals made of plant fibres or leather. The ancient Egyptians wore such sandals as early as 3700 B.C., and the ancient Greeks and Romans also wore sandals.
2. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection but also for decoration and to indicate social status. Shoe styles have gone in and out of fashion, just as they do today. For example, the fashion in women's shoes changed to rounded toes (носок) in the 1500s, low heels (каблук) by the late 1500s, and high heels in the 1600s.
3. Until the mid-1800s, despite the many changes in shoe styles, shoemaking itself involved chiefly the use of simple hand tools. Most people wore homemade shoes or bought shoes from a shoemaker who lived nearby or travelled from house to house.
4. Improved sewing machines were developed in the mid-1800's, and shoemaking became a factory operation. These machines had special devices to stitch shoe parts that previously had required stitching by hand. In 1882 the shoe-lasting (затяжка обуви) machine was invented. This and other new shoemaking machines led to the mass production of shoe by 1900.
5. The mass production of footwear brought a great reduction in the price of these products. Today, many shoe-manufacturing operations are automated. For example, shoes may be designed on a computer. In addition, components may be cut by a laser and stitched by computer-controlled stitchers (швейная машина). Such improvements enable manufacturers to respond to style changes quickly and with reduced cost.

### Вариант 4

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

a)

1. We know depilation to be an operation of removal of the hair and epidermis.
2. The engineer wanted the skins to be properly washed and cleaned.

b)

1. The method is said to have been developed in South Africa.
2. Colour also appears to be influenced by climate.

- c)
1. It is necessary for shoes to have a space of 13 to 19 millimeters between the tip of the big toe and the shoe.
  2. In ancient times *it required* months and even years for leather to be tanned.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов;

- a)
1. Being able to absorb and transmit moisture, leather is widely used in shoe manufacture.
  2. Having provided preliminary treatment, the workers began the process of tanning skins.
- b)
1. The process of depilation being completed, the skins or hides are removed from the pits and allowed to drain for half an hour or more.
  2. There are several methods of tanning, each producing a special type of leather with special characteristics.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

- a)
1. Hides and skins soon putrefy if they are not given preserving treatment.
  2. If you had a leather coat and boots you would feel comfortable.
  3. If the temperature of water had been below 50°C the skins wouldn't have been washed properly.
- b)
1. The director was sure that this model of shoe would be widely sold.
  2. The leather industry should provide us with fashionable clothing.
  3. He would spend hours in the laboratory making different experiments.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. From about 1785 shoes were decorated either by a ribbon bow or a small jewelled ornament.
2. The properties of elasticity and plasticity are important not only for shoe upper materials but also for soles and insoles.
3. Leather is so constructed that it combines both breathing and insulating properties.
4. This leather, though capable of withstanding boiling water is neither waterproof nor perspiration resistant.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

#### SHOE

1. Shoe is an outer covering for the foot. Shoes have a sole, and most shoes have a heel. The upper part of most shoes extends no higher than the ankle. Boots are footwear that reach beyond the ankle (лодыжка). People wear shoes to protect their feet from cold weather, sharp objects, and uncomfortable surfaces.
2. Shoes are also an important part of people's clothing. As a result, fashion often determines the style of shoes that individual wears. The desire to be fashionable has led to many unusual shoe styles. For example, many European men of the 1300's wore shoes which had an extremely long toe.
3. Most shoes are made of leather. But many other materials may be used, including canvas, velvet, and such synthetic substances as plastics. Shoes materials and styles vary somewhat, depending on climate, custom, or other differences. For example, farmers in the Netherlands often wear heavy wooden shoes that protect their feet from the damp ground.
4. Shoes and health. Shoes that have been poorly fitted can cause such problems as backaches, sore muscles, fatigue and poor posture. Shoes that are too tight may result in corn, hammertoes, and ingrow (вросшийся) toenails. Such problems can be avoided by taking special care when buying shoes.
5. Shoes should have a space of 0.5 to 0.75 inch (13 to 19 millimeters) between the tip of the big toe and the shoe. Shoes with high, hard soles can prevent flexible movement of the feet. Hot feet can result from shoes that do not breathe. Most shoes made of synthetic materials do not breathe as well as leather ones.

#### Вариант 5

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:
- з)
1. Linen is supposed to have been used for women's clothing, handkerchiefs and ship sails in ancient Greece.
  2. The Egyptians are known to have been dressed almost entirely in linen,
- b)
1. Everybody knows colour to have a great effect in dress designing.
  2. The Romans thought linen to be a great luxury.

- c)
1. It's not easy for a beginning sewer (швея) to arrange the pattern pieces *on* the fabric.
  2. It's necessary for me to choose a pattern and material for my new dress.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

- a)
1. The manufacture of handbags is now a separate craft requiring high specialization.
  2. Having been picked, cotton is mechanically cleaned.
- b)
1. The wool was placed in the warehouse, the cotton being sent to the factory.
  2. Knitting is one of the most important inventions of man, the first form of knitting being hand knitting.

(II. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

- a)
1. The results of your work will be much better if you use the new equipment.
  2. The results of your work would have been much better, if you had used the new equipment.
  3. If the fibres were of uniform colour, they would be used without bleaching (отбеливание).
- b)
1. Before pressing (утюжка) one should use remove dust from the fabric.
  2. She was not sure whether the new dress would fit her.
  3. I tried to repair my sewing machine but it wouldn't work.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. Today the problem is not only the quantity of goods, but also their quality and variety.
2. Neither clothing nor underwear can be made of fell.
3. Women prefer stockings made of either capron or nylon.
4. Thread is used for sewing both at home and in clothing and footwear industries.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

1. Thomas Saint, an Englishman, patented the first sewing machine in 1730. This machine was not practical. In 1830, Barthelemy Thimonnier of France patented a machine for making soldiers' uniforms. Thimonnier was almost killed when angry workers broke his sewing machines because they put many people out of

work from the work of many people). An American, Walter Hunt, invented a sewing machine in the 1830's, but never patented it.

2. Elias Howe is usually considered the inventor of the sewing machine as we know it today. His model, patented in 1846, was the first practical sewing machine sold to users.
3. Such inventors as A. B. Wilson and Isaac Singer deserve special attention. Wilson introduced the automatic feed (подача материала) used in nearly all present-day sewing machines. Wilson's sewing machine with automatic feed was patented in 1854.
4. Isaac Merrit Singer, an American inventor and *manufacturer*, did more than anyone else to make the sewing machine a universal household appliance. His skill as a mechanist helped him see how the machine could be made more efficient. Singer worked as a machinist before starting to invent. He developed some mechanisms similar to mechanisms in Elias Howe's sewing machine. But Singer's machine, unlike Howe's, was capable of continuous stitching (могла шить непрерывно).
5. Singer promoted his product energetically and used an early form of mass production. By 1860, his Singer Manufacturing Company had become the largest sewing machine maker in the world

#### Вариант 6

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

- a)
1. Today electric machines are known to be widely used for all natural and synthetic materials.
  2. The length of the dress is considered to have a definite effect on the figure.
- b)
1. We know pressing (утюжка) to be done on the wrong side of the fabric.
  2. We may suppose linen to be the oldest textile fibre.
- c)
1. It's important for a professional sewer to know all kinds of machine stitches.
  2. It's necessary for him to know how to choose the pattern (выкройка) and fabric.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

- a)
1. This process is not recommended for fabrics containing only natural fibres.

2. Having been first brought into Europe, cotton was sold as an expensive and rare material.

b)

1. Total sales of shirts in France were to 54 million, each person buying only two shirts a year.
2. The goods having been produced, the workers left the factory.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

a)

1. If you introduce this method you will get much better results.
2. If we had introduced this method last year, we should have got much better results.
3. The quality of the goods produced by the factory would be better if the old methods of production were changed.

b)

1. It was not clear whether they would have to buy new equipment.
2. Only a warm iron should be used on silks and synthetics.
3. The factory management wouldn't permit unskilled workers to operate sewing machines.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. The textile and light industries must not only expand the existing factories, but also construct new ones.
2. One should know that fibres may be either natural or chemical.
3. We should always remember that neither capron nor nylon can be ironed with a hot iron.
4. A fashion designer is both an artist and a technician.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

1. Sewing is the process of attaching (соединение) pieces of fabric together with a needle and a thread. Many people enjoy sewing their own clothes and such household articles as pillows, curtains, etc. Clothes and other things sewn at home may cost less, wear better, and have more individuality than ready-made products. Sewing also plays a great role in many and other industries.
2. Sewers have a wide choice of fabrics, including cotton, linen, silk, and wool, which are made of plant or animal fibres. Other fabrics consist of manufactured fibres, sometimes called synthetics. They include polyester, nylon, and rayon.
3. People in western Europe and central Asia began to sew more than 17,000 years ago. Most sewing was done by hand until the 1800's. In 1846, an American

inventor Elias Howe patented the first practical sewing machine. Sewing machines have been greatly improved through the years, and most sewing today is done by machine.

4. Sewing machine is a device that uses a needle to join materials together with thread. It has made household work easy and helped families have better and less expensive clothing. In factories, it has helped make possible the mass production of clothing.
5. Today there are special machines for sewing boots and shoes, books, umbrellas and brooms. There is even a machine for sewing carpets together. The Singer Manufacturing Company (now The Singer Company) first put an electric motor on a sewing machine in 1889. Today most sewing machines are electric, but some have foot treadles.

#### Вариант 7

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

a)

1. The Mexican economy is known to have been based on agriculture and mining until the mid-1900's.
2. The rate of unemployment is likely to increase considerably.

b)

1. Many historians believe coins to have been invented independently in China and in India.
2. Everybody knows the Stock Exchange to be a place where shares are bought and sold.

c)

1. In the 1980's the price of oil fell and it was difficult for the country to repay its loans.
2. It is important for customers to perceive their prices as competitive.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

a)

1. Receiving his salary, he deposited half of it on his savings account.
2. Having increased production they expected better results.

- b)
1. The government having promoted the development of industry, Mexico now produces many of the manufactured products for people use.
  2. The manufacturer managed to improve the quality, the cost remaining the same.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

- a)
1. If there were no money, people would trade their goods or services directly for other goods or services.
  2. If income levels rise more quickly abroad than in the United States, people in other countries then will increase their imports of American goods.
  3. If Ford have used old methods for price calculation he wouldn't have gained (to gain - достигать, добиваться) such a success.

- b)
1. He said he would arrange the retailing (продажа в розницу).
  2. In order to increase productivity the producers should reorganize the work process.
  3. To feed her large family she would work overtime (сверхурочно) five days a week.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. The government not only owns almost all of the largest factories, but also encourages private enterprise.
2. An economist needs some knowledge of the world outside his own country because both business and government are deeply involved in the world economy.
3. We will either hire (нанимать на работу) a replacement (замещение) for Bob Black or divide his territory among the other sales people (торговые агенты).
4. Mr. Santino neither hired nor trained the new employee (служащий).

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

#### ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

1. Every nation must organize the production and distribution of goods and services, that its citizens want. To do this, a nation's economy must solve four basic problems: (1) What shall be produced?. (2) How shall goods and services be produced? (3) Who shall get the goods and services? and (4) How fast shall the economy grow (расти, развиваться) ?
2. **What Shall Be Produced?** No nation can produce enough goods and services to satisfy all its people. But which goods and services are most important? Should

land be used to raise corn or wheat? Should factories be used to produce rockets or television sets?

3. **How Shall Goods and Services Be Produced?** Should each family raise its own food and make its own clothing? Or should special industries be developed to provide these products? Should many workers be used in an industry? Or should machines do many jobs?
4. **Who Shall Get the Goods and Services?** Should everyone have an equal share of goods and services? Which goods and services should go only to people who can afford (позволять себе что-то) to buy them? Which goods and services should be distributed in some other way?
5. **How Fast Shall the Economy Grow?** An economy grows when it produces goods and services at an increasing rate (увеличивающийся, возрастающий темп) . A nation must decide what proportion of its scarce resources (ограниченные, скудные ресурсы) should be used to build factories and machines and provide more education for its young people, all of which will increase future production. How much of a nation's resources should be used to produce goods and services for immediate use (первой необходимости)?

#### Вариант 8

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

- a)
1. Gold and silver are known to have been once the most common forms of money.
  2. Memphis' economy (экономика Мемфиса) is considered to be one of the world's largest cotton markets.
- b)
1. Everyone knows England to have been the first country in the world to experience (испытывать, переживать) industrialization.
  2. The manager expects the goods to be delivered on time.
- c)
1. It is important for the country to increase GNP (Gross National Product) (валовой национальный продукт).
  2. It is necessary for an economist to have a thorough (основательный, доскональный) training in economic theory, mathematics and statistics.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

- a)
1. Being the first big trading country, Britain established a network of trading relationship all over the world.
  2. Having examined all the prices he made his recommendation to the committee.
- b)
1. Economic integration having grown, more and more nations became economically powerful.
  2. Manufacturing provides jobs for about ten per cent of the workers in the country, the production of textiles being the leading manufacturing activity.

111. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

- a)
1. If the money supply (обеспечение, снабжение) increases, people will have more money to buy things, and their demand for products will grow.
  2. He wouldn't have been a successful businessman if he hadn't been a very good manager.
  3. If you had an intention to be a successful manufacturer, you would make high quality products at a reasonable price (умеренная цена).
- b)
1. In black markets people buy things at prices much higher than they should be.
  2. In 1914, Henry Ford announced that his company would share (делиться с кем-то, т.е. владеть чем-то вместе) its profits with its workers.
  3. When Jack Montreal went to Damascus (Дамаск) on business, he would stay at the Sheraton Hotel.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. In the Middle Ages, people not only traded their goods, but also exchanged ideas about new methods of farming, new industries and events in Europe and the rest of the world (остальной мир).
2. Price changes of any kind create uncertainty in the minds of both consumers and producers.
3. In Mexico almost every village and every city has a marketplace where farmers either rent (снимать, арендовать) stalls (ларек, прилавок) in which to display their goods or spread the merchandise (товары) on the ground.
4. Neither the plant manager nor his assistant has time to interview the applicant (кандидат на вакантную должность).

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

#### BUSINESS AND PROFITS

1. Many kinds of businesses produce the things consumers want. Some businesses produce goods, such as food or clothing. Others produce services, such as transportation or TV shows.
2. The main goal of most businesses is to earn profits (получать прибыль). Profits are earnings of a business over and above all costs. The cost of producing a suit includes the cost of the cloth, the wages of the workers who make the suit, the expense (расходы) of buying tools and machinery, the cost of advertising the suit and so on. The price of the suit must include all these costs - plus a profit for the company.
3. The desire to earn a profit causes businesspeople to produce and sell goods and services that consumers demand. The profit motive influences them to organize and operate their firms efficiently (эффективно). By reducing waste of time or raw materials, a firm can lower its production costs. Lower costs mean higher profits.
4. To make as big a profit as possible is not the only objective of companies. Many economists believe that other objectives such as the achievement of maximum sales of a product, or being represented in as many countries as possible, are just as important to many companies.
5. Most hospitals, universities, charitable organizations, and many other institutions do not attempt to earn profits even though they supply goods and services that people want. Some of these *nonprofit institutions* (неприбыльные учреждения) sell their goods and services, and others give them away. Still, managers of such institutions are expected to produce goods and services cheaply and efficiently.

#### Вариант 9

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

- a)
1. Textiles are known to be made of both long and short fibres.
  2. The study of plastics seems to have helped to create fibres with specific properties.
- b)
1. Everybody knows natural fibres to be obtained from plants and animals.
  2. We believe silk to be the strongest natural fibre,
- c)
1. It is necessary for a fibre to be pleasant to touch.
  2. It is unlikely for natural fibres to be in length more than 20 centimetres.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:

- a)
1. Having discovered silk in 2640 B.C., the Chinese still use it for clothing.
  2. Being at first white or pale yellow, the flowers of the cotton plant turn red after opening.
- b)
1. Rayon having been developed in 1885, manufacturers use it for clothing.
  2. Wool fibres being elastic, woollen textiles hardly crease (мяться - об одежде, о ткани).

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

- a)
1. If nylon fibres were not lightweight and strong, they would not be used in hosiery (чулочные изделия).
  2. If this new fibre has all the necessary properties, we will start the production of it.
  3. If fabric designers hadn't known enough about textile production, they wouldn't have converted their ideas into actual products.
- b)
1. In order to obtain high-quality flax, it should be grown in cool, moist (сырой, влажный) climates.
  2. The Romans thought that linen would be a great luxury.
  3. He would translate the article on artificial fibres if you gave him the journal.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. Linseed oil (льняное масло) is used not only in the production of paints, but also has medical uses.
2. Both natural and manufactured fibres can be used in clothing.
3. Neither rayon (вискоза) nor synthetics can completely replace natural fibres.
4. Natural fibres are of different length, they may be either short or long.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

#### NATURAL FIBRES

- I. Natural fibres are obtained mainly from plants and animals. They account for more than half the fibres produced in the world yearly. Plants provide more textile fibres than do animals or minerals. Cotton is the most widely used natural fibre. Fibres from cotton bolls are spun into yarns for clothing, and household and

industrial fabrics. Cotton fibres produce soft fabrics that are widely used for clothing, bedsheets, and towels.

2. Flax, a strong fibre from the stems of flax plant, is used to make clothing and linen products. The strength and beauty of linen have made it a popular fabric for fine tablecloths, napkins, and handkerchiefs.
3. The main animal fibre used for textiles is wool. Wool is popular in clothing and home furnishings. Sheep supply most of the wool, but camels and some goats also furnish wool. Wool provides warm, comfortable fabrics for dresses, suits, and sweaters.
4. Another animal fibre, silk, produces one of the most luxurious fabrics. Silk is the strongest natural fibre. It comes from cocoons spun by silkworms. Manufacturers unwind the cocoons to obtain long natural filaments (волокна) and make silk yarn for clothing and decorative fabrics. Fabrics made from silk fibres have great lustre (блеск) and softness and can be dyed brilliant colours. Silk is especially popular for fashionable clothing, scarfs, and ties.
5. The only natural mineral fibre used for textiles is asbestos, which comes from rocks. It will not burn, but it melts at very high temperatures.

#### Вариант 10

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами:

- a)
1. The United States is known to have more than 5,500 textile companies.
  2. Germany and Italy are considered to be leading exporters of machinery for textile industry.
- b)
1. We know the government of Australia to have protected the clothing industry against cheap imports.
  2. The Egyptians believed linen to be the best textile fibre.
- c)
1. It is important for designers to know enough about textile production.
  2. It was difficult for the workers to produce fabrics economically on standard machinery.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого причастных оборотов:



- a)
1. Having begun to cultivate silkworms about 2700 B.C., the Chinese developed special looms (ткацкие станки) for silk fabrics.
  2. Absorbing moisture well, cotton fibres can be easily dyed.
- b)
1. Chemists having learnt how to synthesise coal, water, and air, a new era in textile fibre production began.
  2. Cotton fibres being good conductors of heat, cotton textiles have a cooling effect.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения и многозначность глаголов would, should:

- a)
1. If scientists hadn't learnt how to produce artificial fibres, people would still have used only natural ones.
  2. If you want to become a designer, you will have to learn much about textiles.
  3. If knitted fabrics were not elastic, they wouldn't be used in producing underwear.
- b)
1. To produce comfortable clothing, manufacturers should use elastic fabrics.
  2. Various inventions would increase the production of yarns and fabrics.
  3. The director of "Vitebsk Carpets" announced that they would modernize their production.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на парные союзы:

1. Our country produces goods not only for the home market but also for export.
2. Both length and strength are the properties necessary for a textile fibre.
3. Either woven or knitted fabrics can be used for clothing.
4. Neither knitting nor weaving is done by hand at the factories nowadays.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст:

#### MANUFACTURED FIBRES

1. The two main groups of manufactured fibres are regenerated (регенерированные) fibres and synthetic fibres.
2. Regenerated fibres are derived from the cellulose in cotton and wood pulp. Manufacturers process cotton and wood pulp to make rayon, the first successful manufactured fibre. Rayon has many properties that resemble those of cotton. Cellulose treated with acetic (уксусная кислота) acid produces acetate, a fibre that is silkier than rayon. Rayon and acetate are used in clothing, curtains, and upholstery (обивочный материал), and rayon also is used in tires.

3. Synthetic fibres are manufactured from chemicals. Most synthetic fibres are stronger than either natural or regenerated fibres. Synthetic fibres are thermoplastic (softened by heat). Manufacturers are able to shape these fibres at high temperatures. These fibres also will melt if touched with too hot an iron. The most widely used kinds of synthetic fibres are nylon, or polyamide, fibres, polyester fibres, acrylic fibres, and olefin fibres.
4. Nylon has great strength, wears well, and is easy to launder. It is popular for hosiery and other clothing and for carpeting. Such products as conveyor belts and fire hoses (шланги) are also made of nylon. Polyester resists wrinkling. Acrylic makes a soft, lightweight fabric for blankets and carpeting. Olefin cleans easily, dries quickly. It is used for carpeting.
5. Other manufactured fibres include those made from glass and metals. Fabrics of glass fibres are used for insulations. Metallic fibres provide decorative yarns for evening gowns and tablecloths.