

МИНОБРНАУКИ РФ

ГОУ ВПО

Тульский государственный университет

Кафедра иностранных языков

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И
КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ**

по английскому языку
для студентов заочного обучения

Заказ работы
tuulsh-help.ru

Тула 2010

Предисловие

Материал контрольных работ распределяется на четыре семестра (по одной контрольной работе в семестр). При ускоренной программе дистанционного обучения все четыре контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в период, отведенный программой, разработанной для ускоренной формы обучения.

Требования к зачету

К зачету по английскому языку допускаются студенты, выполнившие в письменном виде и защитившие на официальном зачете одну контрольную работу, предусмотренную программой, и выполнившие перевод текстов в объеме печатных знаков.

На зачете осуществляется контроль чтения и понимания предложенного текста на английском языке, включающего в себя изученный на данном этапе лексико-грамматический материал.

Формы проверки понимания содержания текста: письменный или устный перевод всего текста или его фрагмента, ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста, выбор соответствующего варианта ответа из ряда предложенных высказываний, другие формы контроля.

Требования к экзамену

К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, получившие зачет за первый, второй и третий семестры, выполнившие весь объем работ за четыре семестра, включая четыре письменные контрольные работы и другие задания в соответствии с учебным планом кафедры иностранных языков.

На экзамене студент должен выполнить экзаменационный тест, содержащий 55 заданий, включающих в себя:

1-30 - лексико-грамматические тесты;

31-55 - задания на понимание общетехнического текста объемом 1200-1500 печатных знаков.

Продолжительность экзамена 1,5 часа. Разрешается пользоваться словарем.

Требования к выполнению и оформлению контрольных работ

1. Каждое контрольное задание представлено в пяти вариантах. Студент-заочник выполняет один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами его студенческого шифра. Студент, шифр которого оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняет первый вариант; 3-4 – второй вариант; 5-6 – третий вариант; 7-8 – четвертый вариант; 9-0 – пятый вариант.

2. Письменная контрольная работа должна быть оформлена в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради студент-заочник пишет свою фамилию, имя и отчество, номер контрольной работы, вариант, дату выполнения.

3. Письменная контрольная работа должна быть выполнена авторучкой, аккуратно, четким почерком (или в машинописном виде). При выполнении контрольной работы следует оставлять в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и указаний преподавателя-рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

4. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения вышеизложенных требований, она возвращается без проверки.

5. Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения заданий.

6. Текст, предназначенный для письменного перевода, переписывается на левой странице, а перевод на русский язык – на правой странице.
7. В конце работы поставьте свою личную подпись.
8. При получении от рецензента проверенной контрольной работы студент-заочник обязан проанализировать отмеченные в работе орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности, исправить их в письменном виде в конце данной работы или на отдельном листе, который должен прилагаться к данной работе.
9. Отрецензированные письменные контрольные работы необходимо сохранять и предъявлять на зачете и экзамене.
10. Перед выполнением контрольного задания рекомендуется изучить грамматические явления, проверяемые в контрольной работе, в учебной литературе по английскому языку.

Заказ работ tulgu-help.ru

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 1.

Для выполнения контрольного задания 1 необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса.

1. Структура английского предложения (повествовательное, вопросительное, отрицательное).
2. Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа, особые случаи образования множественного числа существительных.
3. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, относительные, неопределенные).
- 4.оборот there + be.
5. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
6. Формы английского глагола.
7. Система времен в активном залоге.

ВАРИАНТ 1.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-S** и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

1. показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в **Present Indefinite**;
2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Образец выполнения 1:

1. *In autumn many birds fly to warm countries .*

1. Осенью многие птицы улетают в теплые страны.

Birds - множественное число от имени существительного a bird - птица.

2. *Most of the London's places of interest are situated to the north of the river Thames.*

2. Большинство достопримечательностей Лондона располагаются к северу от Темзы.

London's – притяжательный падеж имени существительного в единственном числе.

3. *In the United States Mother's Day is the second Sunday in May.*

3. В Соединенных Штатах Америки День Матери отмечается во второе воскресенье мая.

States – множественное число от имени существительного state - штат.

Mother's - притяжательный падеж имени существительного в единственном числе.

1. The names "United Kingdom", "Great Britain" and "England" are often used interchangeably.
2. Great Britain consists of 3 parts: England, Scotland and Wales.
3. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London.
4. Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing.
5. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота **there + be**.

1. There is not a passion so strongly rooted in the human hearts as envy.
2. There will be a lot of trends in fashion of the 21st century.
3. There may be a fall in price for this product in the near future.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. The exam was much easier than we expected.
2. My house is the same height as his.
3. This encyclopedia costs twice as much as the other one.
4. The hotter it is the more miserable I feel.
5. These shoes are the least expensive of all.

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

1. None of the pictures at the art shop was good enough to buy for our museum.
2. If there are any calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?
3. Some people are early risers.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 2:

Lomonosov founded the first Russian University in Moscow

Ломоносов основал первый русский университет в Москве.

Founded - Past Indefinite Active от стандартного глагола *to found*.

1. Wise kings generally have wise councillors.
2. Scientists in many different countries are working to explain this mystery.
3. Have you ever seen a film in which a train crashed or a ship sank.
4. I shall have finished the translation by nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
5. Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilisation. It probably produces fewer headlines than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangers to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.

Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet-wide problems as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilisers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today will have become extinct twenty years from now.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening — equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former Soviet Union.

People are beginning to realise that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organisations and green parties. If governments wake up to what is happening — perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us with it.

ВАРИАНТ 2.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-S** и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

1. показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в **Present Indefinite**;
2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. Great Britain is the largest of the British Isles.
2. Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland.
3. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century by the architect Christopher Wren.
4. Agatha Christie's plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense.
5. The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота **there + be**.

1. There are millions of stars within our galaxy.
2. There will be a sale in this supermarket.
3. Since 1960s there has been an increasing tendency for population to move from city centers to the countryside.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.
2. His drawings are as perfect as his instructor's.
3. No sooner had he started out for California than it started to rain.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. Of two evils choose the least.

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

1. Have you got any luggage? Let me help you.
2. "Would you like to eat something?" asked Tom.
3. Nobody came to visit him while he was in hospital.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. All historical places of London are in the West End.

2. Recently BBC experts have invented a new system that lets the deaf understand television programmes.
3. The student will begin to work as an apprentice to a trained worker next week.
4. In three months he will have been here for a year.
5. In 1620 a ship named the "Mayflower", brought 120 Englishmen to the rocky coast of America.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

New York - or the Big Apple, as people call it - is the chief city and port of the USA. It has a population of nearly eight million people, and is the sixth largest city in the world. New York stands at the mouth of the River Hudson in New York State. It has five boroughs - Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island and the Bronx. All the boroughs except the Bronx are on islands. Manhattan is the oldest part of the city, and is the country's commercial centre. It is well-known for its art galleries, and has two universities.

New York is especially famous for its skyscrapers - particularly The Empire State Building and the United Nations Headquarters. The main industries of the city are clothing, publishing, textiles, food processing and luxury goods.

Just a few statistics give an idea of what life in New York is like: for example, the city has a hundred hospitals, ninety-one colleges, universities and technical schools, and over two thousand schools. The city employs forty thousand teachers, twenty-five thousand policemen and thirteen thousand firemen. And in their free time New Yorkers have a choice of fifteen television stations and thirty-nine radio stations.

ВАРИАНТ 3.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-S** и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

1. показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в **Present Indefinite**;
2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. The island of Great Britain has the length of 974 kilometres and the width of 531 kilometres.
2. The warm Gulf Stream brings warm south-west winds that raise winter temperatures.
3. Trafalgar Square is named in the memory of admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.
4. Agatha Christie's language is simple and good.
5. The city of Montreal covers 70 square miles.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота **there + be**.

1. There were rosy-cheeked dolls hiding behind the green leaves of the Christmas tree.
2. There are two trends in the 21st century fashion that will most probably continue in the future.
3. There must be an equilibrium between demand for and supply of goods.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. I can't run as fast as he.
2. The salary of a manager is higher than that of a secretary.
3. The more you study the smarter you will become.

4. If you are interested in further details ask the head of the office.
5. That was the most difficult case in his practice.

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

1. Is there any letters for me?
2. I can't talk to you now. I have got no free time.
3. Some of the people he worked with were very friendly.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. I now you are taking an advanced geography course now.
2. Like it or not, television has been the supreme holiday attraction ever since it upstaged the cinema by showing old films.
3. During the apprenticeship period the student will begin to earn money.
4. He will have left for Kiev by Saturday.
5. The Pilgrims arrived to America and founded their colony in 1020.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

INTRODUCTION TO THE WWW AND THE INTERNET

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on all sorts of topics in a wide variety of areas including the arts, business, government, humanities, news, politics and recreation. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of informational exchange. They share information and make commercial and business transactions. All this activity is possible because tens of thousands of networks are connected to the Internet and exchange information in the same basic ways.

The **World Wide Web** (WWW) is a part of the Internet. But it's not a collection of networks. Rather, it is information that is connected or linked together like a web. You access this information through one interface or tool called a *Web browser*. The number of resources and services that are part of the World Wide Web is growing extremely fast. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of the WWW, and more than half the information that is transferred across the Internet is accessed through the WWW. By using a computer terminal (hardware) connected to a network that is a part of the Internet, and by using a program (software) to browse or retrieve information that is a part of the World Wide Web, the people connected to the Internet and World Wide Web through the local *providers* have access to a variety of information. Each browser provides a graphical interface. You move from place to place, from site to site on the Web by using a mouse to click on a portion of text, icon or region of a map. These items are called hyperlinks or links. Each link you select represents a document, an image, a video clip or an audio file somewhere on the Internet. The user doesn't need to know where it is, the browser follows the link.

ВАРИАНТ 4.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –S и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

1. показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в **Present Indefinite**;
2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. The total area of the United Kingdom is 242000 square kilometers.
2. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the South.
3. The Nelson's Column stands in the middle of Trafalgar Square.
4. It's pleasant to read Agatha Christie's books in the original.
5. Everyone knows that Sochi is one of the cities situated on the Black Sea coast.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота **there + be**.

1. There were many people in the shops yesterday.
2. There are various forms of money in the modern economy.
3. There have recently been offered nationwide programmes of environmental protection.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. It was the most boring film I have ever seen.
2. I feel much better today than I did last week.
3. Of the three books, this one is the most interesting.
4. The smaller the garden is, the easier it is to look after it.
5. These shoes cost as much as mine.

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

1. I got the book without any difficulty.
2. I don't know about it, ask somebody else.
3. There is no uniform school organization or curriculum in the USA.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. Now she is having difficulty in putting facts in order.
2. It has been raining since early morning.
3. What will you be doing at 4.30 tomorrow afternoon?
4. By two o'clock the student will have finished the translation of the text.
5. By the 16th century a new economic system had replaced feudalism.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

History books record that the first film with sound was The Jazz Singer in 1927. But sound films, or "talkies", did not suddenly appear after years of silent screenings. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra; large movie theaters could buy sound-effects machines. Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly the same time as the pictures - called "synchronized sound" -

began soon after the very first films were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

In the "sound-on-film" system, sounds were recorded as a series of marks on celluloid which could be read by an optical sensor. These signals would be placed on the film alongside the image, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as 1922. This system eventually brought us "talking pictures".

ВАРИАНТ 5.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-S** и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

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2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries of Europe.
2. Moscow covers an area of about 880 square kilometers.
3. George Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines.
4. The Tretyakov Gallery is Russia's biggest and most important museum of Russian art.
5. The water of Black Sea contains many chemical substances.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота **there + be**.

1. There are many good hotels in the town.
2. There may be a number of ways of solving this problem.
3. There will be a lot of guests at the party on Sunday.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. My book is as interesting as yours.
2. No animal is so long as King Kong.
3. He drives more cautious than Bob.
4. Actions speak louder than words.
5. The earlier we leave, the sooner we will arrive.

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

1. Have you got any questions?
2. He knew nothing about that accident.
3. We must buy something for his birthday.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. The world sea surrounds the earth and belongs to us all.
2. My brother has been taking music lessons for three years now.
3. Ann is going to enter the university.
4. Have you ever seen the ancient stone carvings?
5. The main ideas were set forth in the statement which had appeared in the press the day before.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

HISTORY AND FUTURE OF THE INTERNET

The Internet technology was created by Vinton Cerf in early 1973 as part of a project headed by Robert Kahn and conducted by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, part of the United States Department of Defence. Later Cerf made many efforts to build and standardise the Internet. In 1984 the technology and the network were turned over to the private sector and to government scientific agencies for further development. The growth has continued exponentially. Service-provider companies that make «gateways» to the Internet available to home and business users enter the market in ever-increasing numbers. By early 1995, access was available in 180 countries and more than 30 million users used the Internet. The Internet and its technology continue to have a profound effect in promoting the exchange of information, making possible rapid transactions among businesses, and supporting global collaboration among individuals and organizations. More than 100 million computers are connected via the global Internet in 2000, and even more are attached to enterprise internets. The development of the World Wide Web leads to the rapid introduction of new business tools and activities that may lead to annual business transactions on the Internet worth hundreds of billions of dollars.

All sorts of things are available on the WWW. One can use Internet for recreational purposes. Many TV and radio stations broadcast live on the WWW. Essentially, if something can be put into digital format and stored in a computer, then it's available on the WWW. You can even visit museums, gardens, cities throughout the world, learn foreign languages and meet new friends. And, of course, you can play computer games through WWW, competing with partners from other countries and continents. Just a little bit of exploring the World Wide Web will show you what a lot of use and fun it is.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 2

Для выполнения контрольного задания 2 необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса:

1. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
2. Система времен в пассивном залоге.
3. Особенности употребления пассивного залога в английском языке по сравнению с русским.
4. Многофункциональность глаголов to be и to have.

ВАРИАНТ 1.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите письменно эти предложения на русский язык.

1. We can see the lake from our bedroom window.
2. You must work hard at your English if you want to know it.
3. May I use the phone, please?

4. He knew he should tell them everything.
5. You ought to look after your children better.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них синоним или эквивалент модального глагола. Определите модальный глагол, синонимом или эквивалентом которого он является. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 1:

These machines are to replace the old equipment of our shop.

Эти механизмы должны заменить старое оборудование нашего цеха.

Are to - синоним модального глагола **can** в Present Indefinite Active, мн. число.

1. I haven't been able to sleep recently.
2. You will have to be at work at 9 in the morning.
3. Tom was to take part in the baseball match last week but he fell ill.
4. James has to take an educational course next September.
5. She was not allowed to say anything of that to anyone.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice, проанализируйте данные глаголы и письменно переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 2:

The following examples were made use of.

Были использованы следующие примеры.

Were made - Past Indefinite Passive от нестандартного глагола **to make**.

1. English is the main foreign language which is taught within most school systems.
2. My father has been persuaded that roast meat is not healthy.
3. Do you know many paintings have been destroyed by vandals?
4. Suddenly he thought that something was expected of him.
5. The famous actress is being interviewed now for the "HELLO" magazine.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них глаголы **to be**, **to have**. Определите по грамматическим признакам, являются ли указанные глаголы: а) смысловыми; б) вспомогательными; в) эквивалентами или синонимами модального глагола (и какого); г) глаголом-связкой.

1. The traditional feature of Christmas in Britain is the Christmas tree.
2. When we walked through the entrance we saw shelves full of more toys than we have ever imagined.
3. By the time we reached the teacher we were wet from head to toe.
4. The Internet and its technology continue to have a profound effect in promoting the exchange of information.

V. Перепишите предложения с выделенными в них словами и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных словосочетаний.

1. **It was** the new system of education **that** gave the best results.
2. **It was** the director **who** adopted the general plan of reconstruction.
3. **Neither** my friend **nor** I am fond of skating.
4. **Either** your children **or** my son has broken this vase.
5. **Both** students **and** teachers have already gathered in the big hall.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

A Japanese construction company plans to create a huge independent city-state, akin to the legendary Atlantis, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The city, dubbed "Marinnation", would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a space port. Marinnation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political and social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is monumental. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam 18 miles in diameter attached to the sea bed in a relatively shallow place in International waters. Then, several hundred powerful pumps, operating for more than a year, would suck out the sea water from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below sea level. According to designers, the hardest task from an engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that Marinnation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, will remain an open question until that time.

ВАРИАНТ 2.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите письменно эти предложения на русский язык.

1. Can you speak any foreign languages?
2. Everyone must obey the law.
3. Everybody should eat more fruits and vegetables.
4. She may say anything she wants.
5. You ought to help your friend.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них синоним или эквивалент модального глагола. Определите модальный глагол, синонимом или эквивалентом которого он является. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. Tom might not be able to come tomorrow.
2. She stayed in bed this morning because she didn't have to go to work.
3. According to the contract, the goods are to arrive at the port at the end of the week.
4. As the manager was out he had to wait for five minutes.
5. She was allowed to practise the piano any time.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice, проанализируйте данные глаголы и письменно переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. On festive occasions sweets are served at the end of a meal.
2. She stood in the shadows of the jungle, knowing that she must have been followed by the Indians.
3. All tickets had been sold before we got in the theatre.
4. Students will be examined next Friday.
5. "A Farewell to Arms" was published in 1929.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них глаголы **to be**, **to have**. Определите по грамматическим признакам, являются ли указанные глаголы: а) смысловыми; б) вспомогательными; в) эквивалентами или синонимами модального глагола (и какого); г) глаголом-связкой.

1. The first Christmas trees were introduced in Britain about 150 years ago.
2. Christmas is only a few weeks away, so I have made a list of my favourite toys to send to Santa Claus!
3. Alf played very well but in the end Jack was able to beat him.
4. Gary Kasparov had to work hard but finally it paid and he became world chess champion.

V. Перепишите предложения с выделенными в них словами и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных словосочетаний.

1. It is the statistical analysis which is of great importance for proper planning.
2. It was our relatives who sent us that telegram.
3. My daughter could neither read nor write when she went to school.
4. We'll either be going to the theatre or the cinema this week-end.
5. Both my sister and I were upset when we heard the news.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

ENGLISH CHARACTER

One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet and orderly manner.

Englishmen are naturally polite and are never tired in saying "Thank you", "I'm sorry", "Beg your pardon". If you follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, he will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the English people.

English people don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The Englishman does not like any boasting or showing off in manners, dress or speech. Sometimes he conceals his knowledge: a linguist, for example, may not mention his understanding of a foreigner's language.

The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats, because he doesn't wish his doing to be overlooked by his neighbours. "An Englishman's house is his castle."

ВАРИАНТ 3.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите письменно эти предложения на русский язык.

1. When we went to the forest we could smell burning.
2. Mary should have gone to bed earlier last night.
3. Michael mustn't drive without headlights, it's forbidden.
4. He asked what time he might arrive for an interview.
5. We ought to wash the dishes but we needn't dry them.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них синоним или эквивалент модального глагола. Определите модальный глагол, синонимом или эквивалентом которого он является. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. We were able to persuade them to go with us.
2. I am afraid I won't be allowed to come to the party next week.
3. My friends are to meet tomorrow in the café.
4. He is so rich that he doesn't have to work.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice, проанализируйте данные глаголы и письменно переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. In India the right hand is used for eating.
2. She thought the arrow could be poisoned.
3. The dinner will be served by five o'clock tomorrow.
4. She was heard practising the piano yesterday.
5. Most children are strongly influenced by their parents.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них глаголы **to be**, **to have**. Определите по грамматическим признакам, являются ли указанные глаголы: а) смысловыми; б) вспомогательными; в) эквивалентами или синонимами модального глагола (и какого); г) глаголом-связкой.

1. Our teacher told us we had two hours to explore the toy store.
2. There were ice and roller skates, skateboards and bicycles of every shape and colour.
3. It was difficult but we were able to persuade them.
4. Gary Kasparov has got an excellent memory and ability to calculate and think ahead.

V. Перепишите предложения с выделенными в них словами и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных словосочетаний.

1. It was his room where he lost his key.
2. It is my best friend who always helps me in any situation.
3. I like neither football nor hockey.
4. This old woman never learnt either history or geography.
5. Both the children and the parents enjoyed the performance.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

Education after 16 is voluntary in United Kingdom. Students, who live in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland must take at the age of 16 the examinations for the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). In Scotland students receive the Scottish Certificate of Education. After this exam students can choose to stay on in school or attend colleges of further education.

British universities are self-governing and are guaranteed academic independence. Funding for education and research is provided by funding councils set up by Parliament. The number of universities jumped in 1992 when polytechnics and some other higher education establishments were given the right to become

universities. By the end of 1994, there were some 90 universities, almost half of them former polytechnics, including the Open University.

Many of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge universities were founded in the 12th and 13th centuries. All other universities in Britain were founded in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Open University, based in Milton Keynes, England, was founded in 1969. It uses extension techniques of correspondence courses, television and radio programmes, and video cassettes, supported by local study centres and summer schools, to provide higher education opportunities to a wide variety of people.

During the 1960s there was a significant increase in the number of new universities, reflecting a fast growth in student numbers. During the 1980s, an expansion in higher education places led to another large jump in student numbers. In the 1992-1993 academic year there were more than 1.4 million students in full or part-time higher education in Great Britain, compared with just under 850,000 a decade earlier. About one quarter of young people are in higher education in England, Wales, and Scotland; one third in Northern Ireland. About 90 per cent of students get state grants to cover tuition fees and living costs. The size of the grant is determined by parent's income. Since the late 1980s, however, grants have been frozen; students can apply for a student loan.

ВАРИАНТ 4.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите письменно эти предложения на русский язык.

1. She spoke in a very low voice, but I could understand what she said.
2. You should see a doctor.
3. They must be tired as they have been working all day.
4. I was told that I might place an advertisement in the newspaper.
5. We really ought to buy a new car.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них синоним или эквивалент модального глагола. Определите модальный глагол, синонимом или эквивалентом которого он является. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. Alf played very well but at the end Jack was able to beat him.
2. Did you have to get up early to meet the delegation at the airport?
3. As I was to be there at 5 sharp, I took a taxi.
4. He was not allowed to leave before his parents came back.
5. Our baby will be able to walk in a few weeks.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice, проанализируйте данные глаголы и письменно переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. Needless to say, hands must be washed before and after eating.
2. He knew the boys would be rescued.
3. About 50 people were invited to the party yesterday.
4. Oxford was beaten by Manchester United in the Cup Final yesterday.
5. Such a dress can't be sat down in.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них глаголы **to be**, **to have**. Определите по грамматическим признакам, являются ли указанные глаголы:

- a) смысловыми; б) вспомогательными; в) эквивалентами или синонимами модального глагола (и какого); г) глаголом-связкой.

1. Near the dolls were stuffed animals of all sizes and shapes.
2. Animals were running about in all the paths.
3. Joe felt great, knowing that he had succeeded in his plan.
4. People usually have dinner between 6.00 and 8.00 in the evening.

V. Перепишите предложения с выделенными в них словами и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных словосочетаний.

1. It was my friend whom I was to meet yesterday.
2. It was the government's policy which allowed to reduce high rates of inflation.
3. I like neither green nor red coats.
4. Both my friend and I like the opera.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

AMERICAN CHARACTER

American society seems to be much more informal than the British and, in some ways, is characterised by less social distinction. Students do not rise when a teacher enters the room. One does not always address a person by his title, such as "Major" or "General" or "Doctor" in the case of a holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree. The respectful "Sir" is not always used in the northern and western parts of the country.

However, it is best to use a person's title when first meeting him/her, and then allow the person to tell you how he/she wishes to be called.

They use first names when calling each other, slap on the back, joke and are much freer in their speech, which is more slangy than the conventional British English. You will often hear the word "Hi" (a form of greeting among friends) used instead of the usual "Hello," and "Howdy" instead of "How do you do?"

Those who don't easily show these signs of friendship are called "snooty" or "snobbish." In contrast, people who show such simple signs of friendship, particularly to their own economic and social inferiors, are praised as "regular guys," or as "truly democratic." As a description of character, democratic is generally used to signify that a person of high social or economic status acts in such a way that his or her inferiors are not reminded of their inferiority.

Certain forms of politeness are observed on social occasions. Women may wear hats in church, in restaurants, and often when attending luncheons in public places and other public social functions except those that take place in the evening. Men who do wear hats ordinarily remove them in elevators, churches, restaurants, private homes, business offices — in fact, in most public situations when they wish to show respect.

ВАРИАНТ 5.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите письменно эти предложения на русский язык.

1. I was so tired that I could sleep for a week.
2. Children mustn't play football in the streets.
3. People shouldn't smoke when there are children around.
4. They may arrive tomorrow or the day after.
5. You ought to hear the way he plays the piano.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них синоним или эквивалент модального глагола. Определите модальный глагол, синонимом или эквивалентом которого он является. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. I think she will be able to understand everything.
2. From what he told me it sounded as if he had to see a doctor as soon as possible.
3. These shoes will have to be repaired.
4. We were to meet at the entrance of the theatre at a quarter to eight.
5. She was allowed to say anything she wanted.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите приведенные ниже предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них глагол в Passive Voice, проанализируйте данные глаголы и письменно переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. Some of the rice is left plain to enable us to eat it with other dishes.
2. An area of rain forests the size of Austria is being destroyed every year.
3. Central heating has just been installed in Julia's house.
4. The book had been given to me before it appeared on sale.
5. Many new houses will have been built in our street by next year.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них глаголы **to be**, **to have**. Определите по грамматическим признакам, являются ли указанные глаголы: а) смысловыми; б) вспомогательными; в) эквивалентами или синонимами модального глагола (и какого); г) глаголом-связкой.

1. The most popular was a giant Teddy Bear which was bigger than three girls put together!
2. In the distance three camels were strolling along side by side.
3. My grandfather was very clever. He was able to speak five languages.
4. Everybody is having a good time at this party.

V. Перепишите предложения с выделенными в них словами и переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных словосочетаний.

1. It is an accountant who is responsible for preparing all financial documents.
2. It is the organization of labour at this enterprise that requires improvement first.
3. Neither his parents nor he intends to stay here for another week.
4. They liked both the acting and the music of the play.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

THEATRES IN BRITAIN

Theatres are much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music-halls and cinemas are in the West End.

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle, and the upper circle. Then comes the pit, and last of all the gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything -

an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience. But, of course, if you're not fond of music and singing, opera won't interest you. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged — costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Для выполнения контрольного задания 3 необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса:

1. Инфинитив, формы и функции.
2. Причастие, формы и функции.
3. Герундий, формы и функции.

ВАРИАНТ 1.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них инфинитив и определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 1:

*He stopped so as to talk to me
after the lecture.*

*Он остановился, чтобы поговорить
со мной после лекции.*

To talk - *Indefinite Infinitive Active*, функция обстоятельства цели.

1. My parents never let me read in bed.
2. I don't hear a word though he seems to be speaking.
3. I'm happy not to have failed you.
4. I felt that to send the letter to Porcharlester would only pain him uselessly.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 2:

*Discharging the ship we found a few
broken cases.*

*Разгружая судно, мы обнаружили
несколько поломанных ящиков.*

Discharging - *Participle I, Indefinite Active*, функция обстоятельства.

Broken - *Participle II, Indefinite Active*, функция определения.

1. The work begun by him is very important.
2. The corrected texts were on the table.
3. The man sitting at the window made an interesting report yesterday.
4. While seeing the film, I remembered my childhood.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He devoted the rest of his life to cultivating roses.
2. Lord Goring liked to speak paradoxes and enjoyed being misunderstood.
3. The mother thanked the doctor heartily, for having saved her child's life.
4. We are tired of listening to your complaints.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заменители **that** и **one**.

1. These shoes are too large; show me smaller ones, please.
2. I don't like this method, let's use another one.
3. It is a very interesting book but not more than that of my sister.
4. This armchair is more comfortable than that in the corner of the room.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

HEALTH

We are healthy when all parts of our bodies and of our minds work together properly. We cannot be happy unless we feel well.

The ancient Greeks knew the value of good health. They even named one goddess Hygeia, which means goddess of health. Hygeia was the daughter of Asclepius, the god of medicine. The Greeks prayed to her to give them good health.

The Romans spoke of health in a proverb: "A healthy mind in a healthy body." In addition to physical health, an understanding of mental health is also important. The body does a great deal to take care of itself, but by learning a few important health rules, it is possible to help the body to work at its best.

Many people will say: "Good health means not being ill." That is true. But health is more than that. Good health is something positive. We have good health when our bodies and our minds are able to work at their best.

The human body is much more complicated than any machine. Yet it needs less day-to-day care than machine. No machine can do all the things the body can do. No machine will work for 70 years.

ВАРИАНТ 2.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них инфинитив и определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. The teacher allowed us to use reference material while writing the report.
2. We were sorry to find out that most of the museums we wanted to see that day were closed.
3. One of the students had to miss quite a number of lessons.
4. To go on with this discussion is to waste time.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. Being late for the talks, they left before the party was over.
2. Not knowing the grammar rules, he made many mistakes.
3. I read several books translated into Russian by this author.
4. Some stamps collected by him are very curious.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She enjoyed being admired.
2. I remember meeting him in Paris.
3. The child was afraid of being punished.
4. Everything depends on the contract being cancelled in time.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заменители **that** и **one**.

1. This computer is more powerful than the one we need.
2. Many people who do not get a new job after quitting the old one often leave the labour force to return to studying.
3. This dress is more beautiful than that of my friend.
4. This test is simpler than that we had last week.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac river and is named after the 1st US President -George Washington. There are many large cities in the country: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Cleveland and some others.

The United States of America is a federal state, headed by the President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power belongs to the Congress consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate represents the states while the House of Representatives - the population. The executive power belongs to the President and his Administration (Vice-President and Cabinet of Ministers). The judicial power belongs to the Supreme Court and the system of Federal, state and district courts.

There are several political parties in the USA, the largest of them are the Republican (symbolized by a donkey) and the Democratic (symbolized by an elephant).

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The transport network spreads into all sections of the country, but the web of railways and highways is much denser in the eastern half of the United States. In the early 1990s the United States had about 6.24 million km of streets, roads, and highways. The National Interstate Highway System, 68,449 km in length in the early 1990s, connected the nation's principal cities and carried about one-fifth of all the road and street traffic.

More than 188 million motor vehicles were registered in the early 1990s. More than three-quarters were cars - one for every two persons in the country. About one-fifth of the vehicles were Lorries. Amtrak (the National Railroad Passenger Corporation), a federally subsidized concern, operates almost all the inter-city passenger trains in the United States; it carried more than 22 million passengers annually in the early 1990s.

ВАРИАНТ 3.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них инфинитив и определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. They expected the meeting to be held in a conference hall.
2. One of the students was suddenly taken ill and had to be operated on immediately.
3. I'm sorry to have taken so much of your time.
4. It all sounds too good to be true.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. Being proud of his father he often speaks about him.
2. When speaking at the meeting I forgot to mention this fact.

3. Some questions touched upon in the report are worth careful consideration.
4. Houses built several years ago are not so comfortable as modern ones.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The witness said that he didn't remember ever seeing that man before.
2. Can I rely on your setting the matter in the right way?
3. He blamed the young mother for letting the child swim in cold water.
4. The father praised the child for being so brave.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заменители **that** и **one**.

1. A worker in the United Kingdom earns more than the one in India.
2. This English book is too easy for me. Please give me a more difficult one.
3. The height of this new house is larger than that of the old one.
4. She said she liked this dress more than that she had bought earlier.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

Moscow State University is the oldest, autonomous, self-governing and state-supported institution of higher learning, founded in 1755 by the scientist Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov. Located in Moscow, the university is composed of faculties of biology, chemistry, computational mathematics and cybernetics, economics, foreign languages, fundamental medicine, geography, geology, history, journalism, law, mechanics and mathematics, physics, psychology, sociology, and soil sciences, as well as an institute of Asian and African Studies. Several museums, colleges, and a number of institutes are affiliated with Moscow University, and a preparatory faculty teaches Russian language and other subjects to foreign students.

Except for the science faculties and some of the arts faculties - which are situated in south-western Moscow - the remainders of the faculties are located in the older university buildings in the centre of the city. A diploma in a given field of study is awarded after five or five and a half years of study. After three additional years and the completion of a thesis, the *candidate of science degree* is awarded. The highest degree, the Doctor of Sciences, may be attained upon completion of a thesis based on independent research.

ВАРИАНТ 4.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них инфинитив и определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. What makes him be so jealous of his friend's success?
2. We didn't expect the boy to turn up so soon.
3. We assembled to discuss and arrange our plans.
4. They were lucky to have been taught by such a good teacher.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. What is the name of the man speaking on the phone now?
2. Having arrived two days before the opening of the conference they had enough time to go sightseeing.
3. Being an experienced doctor, he saw immediately that the patient must go to the hospital.
4. I felt very tired, having worked the whole day in the sun.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I don't mind helping you, but I object to being disturbed when I am busy.
2. Thank you for letting me know about it.
3. Nobody is interested in concealing these facts.
4. All her life she has been busy taking care of her children.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заменители **that** и **one**.

1. We want to buy a big TV for the sitting-room and a smaller one for the kitchen.
2. This pictures are too dark; I saw better ones in a shop in our street.
3. This question is more important than that of the yesterday meeting.
4. A student studying economies can expect higher earnings than that of a student studying philosophy.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

HISTORY OF LONDON

The Romans were the first to settle and occupy the Celtic fortress of Londinium. London soon became a busy commercial and administrative settlement.

The Roman Empire fell in the 5th century. London has maintained its trading activity. In the 9th century Danish invaders destroyed much of the city. They were followed by the Saxons led by King Alfred the Great, who entered the city in 886. The Danes remained a powerful force in England, however, and it was not until the reign of Edward the Confessor, which began in 1042, that civic stability was re-established, to be cemented by the Norman Conquest in 1066.

In 1665, London had been devastated first by the Great Plague, and then by the Fire of London, which destroyed most of the city the following year. During the reconstruction of the city, following the original street pattern, the architect Sir Christopher Wren was given responsibility for the design of a number of State-funded buildings, including St. Paul's Cathedral.

In the 19th century London's population began to rise still more rapidly: it increased sixfold over the century as a whole, thanks to influx from all over the British Isles, from Britain's colonies, and from continental Europe. The Industrial Revolution was creating huge numbers of jobs, but never enough to satisfy the hopes of all the poor people who came to the capital. The novels of Charles Dickens tell us about the social problems of that period.

The First World War had little effect on London, but the Depression that followed in the late 1920s and early 1930s hit the whole country, including the capital. There were hunger marches and riots. London was to pay far more dearly during World War II. The intensive bombing of London (The Blitz) in 1940-1941 took the lives of 10,000 people and left 17,000 injured. Countless historic buildings were damaged, including the Houses of Parliament.

After the war London was to re-emerge as a radically different city. The docks had been so severely damaged that reconstruction, a very expensive process, was not reasonable. By the end of the 1950s most of the war damage had been repaired.

ВАРИАНТ 5.

I. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них инфинитив и определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 1 в варианте 1)

1. I hope to enter Moscow State University.
2. He was very sorry to have missed so many lessons just before the exam.
3. A celebration such as this was a chance not to be missed.
4. They waited in silence for their dinner to be served.

II. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия I и II, определите их форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

(См. образец выполнения 2 в варианте 1)

1. Having knocked twice and not having received an answer, they decided that there was nobody in.
2. Having been kept without water for a long time, the flowers faded.
3. Not having done the work in time, I had to apologize to them.
4. The news received yesterday impressed everybody greatly.

III. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в них герундий, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I got interested in the man who was responsible for arranging English parties.
2. I am looking forward to seeing you again.
3. I don't feel like going for a walk.
4. He was fond of reading adventure books.

IV. Прочитайте и перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заменители **that** и **one**.

1. The methods they use are not the ones that lead to success.
2. I think this show will be more interesting than the last one.
3. The properties of this material are the same as those of that one.
4. The quality of the goods sold in the market is lower than that of good produced by our company.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is the 4th largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. It occupies the central part of the North American continent.

The United States of America is a federal republic, consisting of 50 states including the states of Alaska and Hawaii. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands.

The northern boundary is partly formed by the Great Lakes and the St Lawrence River; the southern boundary is partly formed by the Rio Grande. United States also has a sea-border with Russia.

The total area of the United States (including the District of Columbia) is about 9,809,000 sq km.

The country is washed by 3 oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The country has many lakes, with the Great Lakes included. There are also many rivers on the US territory. The longest of them are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Rio Grande and some others. On the US territory there are mountains and lowlands. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak, Mount McKinley, is located in Alaska.

The climate conditions are rather different. The country is rich in natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ore, coal and various metals.

The USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The main industrial branches are aircraft, rocket, automobile, electronics, radio-engineering and others.

Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations. The country population is over 250 mln. The national symbol of the USA is its national flag «Stars and Stripes», having 50 white stars and 13 white and red stripes on its field, symbolizing the number of the original and present day states.

Officially the country comprises 50 states and one District of Columbia. The states differ in size, population and economic development. Each state has its own capital.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 4

Для выполнения контрольного задания 4 необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса:

1. Сложные предложения.
2. Сложносочиненные, сложноподчиненные предложения (типы придаточных предложений).
3. Условные предложения.

ВАРИАНТ 1.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие независимый причастный оборот. Проанализируйте и определите тип придаточного предложения. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. The country having a budget deficit, inflation may follow.
2. John having left the room to ring for a taxi, Mary sat down again to wait for him.
3. But I was a little nervous, there being something to report.
4. The officer sat with his long fine hands lying on the table perfectly still.
5. He sat on the sofa, his legs crossed.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие предикативный герундиальный оборот. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. I hope you don't mind her being given two weeks' notice.
2. He is aware of the fact of Mary getting married.
3. He couldn't put up with the idea of our having to work there another six months.
4. We were happy of our working several years under the guidance of this well-know scientist.
5. The real reason for Mrs.Chievly returning to London was her personal interests in business.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие инфинитивный оборот. Определите тип инфинитивного оборота. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. All I want is for Jack to get out of here.
2. There was no need for him to be economical.
3. He was listening attentively to the chairman speak.
4. This firm is said to receive high profits.
5. I believed her to be knitting in the next room.

IV. Перепишите следующие условные предложения. Определите тип условного предложения, переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. If it didn't rain now, we would go to the country.
2. If you lied to me now, I would never believe you in future.
3. You wouldn't have made this mistake, if you had taken notice of my words then.
4. If he were younger, he would go camping too.
5. If labour resources are used properly, labour efficiency will grow.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE USA

The development of transport facilities was very important in the growth of the United States. The first travel routes were natural waterways. No surfaced roads existed until the 1790s, when the first turnpikes were built. Besides the overland roads, many canals were constructed between the late 18th century and 1850 to link navigable rivers and lakes in the eastern United States and in the Great Lakes region. Steam railways began to appear in the East in the 1820s. The first transcontinental railway was constructed between 1862 and 1869 by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies, both of which received large subsidies from the federal government. Transcontinental railways were the chief means of transport used by European settlers who populated the West in the latter part of the 19th century. The railways continued to expand until 1917, when their length reached a peak of about 407,000 km. Since then motor transport became a serious competitor to the railway both for passengers and freight.

Air transport began to compete with other modes of transport after World War I. Passenger service began to gain importance in 1920s, but not until the beginning of commercial jet craft after World War II did air transport become a leading mode of travel.

During the early 1990s railways annually handled about 37.5 per cent of the total freight traffic; trucks carried 26 per cent of the freight, and oil pipelines conveyed 20 per cent. Approximately 16 per cent was shipped on inland waterways. Although the freight handled by airlines amounted to only 0.4 per cent of the total, much of the cargo consisted of high-priority or high-value items.

Private cars about 81 per cent of passengers. Airlines are the second leading mover of people, carrying more than 17 per cent of passengers. Buses are responsible for 1.1 per cent, and railways carry 0.6 per cent of passengers.

ВАРИАНТ 2.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие независимый причастный оборот. Проанализируйте и определите тип придаточного предложения. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. A bank is a business, its owners and managers aiming to maximize profits.
2. The novel having been read, Jane put it aside.
3. The ship's band did not play in the morning, it being Sunday.
4. I won't speak with him staring at me like that.
5. The duster refolded and restored, he threw his legs across the saddle.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие предикативный герундиальный оборот. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. Nobody objected to his being given the position of assistant.
2. Who is interested in his changing his convictions?
3. She was interested in Sir Robert refusing to make his report in Parliament.
4. I couldn't rely on his setting the matter in the right way?
5. I don't mind his helping you.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие инфинитивный оборот. Определите тип инфинитивного оборота. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. It was difficult for him to do anything else.
2. The wall was too high for anything to be visible.
3. I know him to be an honest man.
4. The new business was believed to improve the situation in the market.
5. She hated her son to be separated from her.

IV. Перепишите следующие условные предложения. Определите тип условного предложения, переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. If we had booked tickets beforehand, we would not stand in a queue now to get them.
2. He would certainly have translated this article, yesterday.
3. If John were not so selfish, he wouldn't have gone to the seaside alone last year.
4. If studied thoroughly, market forces can help to increase profits.
5. But for my smile, he would have believed me.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

HISTORY OF ROBOTICS

The concept of robots dates back to ancient times, when some myths told of mechanical beings brought to life. Such **automata** also appeared in the clockwork figures of medieval churches, and in the 18th century some clockmakers gained fame for the clever mechanical figures that they constructed. Today the term **automaton** is usually applied to these handcrafted, mechanical (rather than electromechanical) devices that imitate the motions of living creatures. Some of the «robots» used in advertising and entertainment are actually automata, even with the addition of remote radio control.

The term **robot** itself is derived from the Czech word **robota**, meaning «compulsory labour». It was first used by the Czech novelist and playwright Karel Čapek, to describe a mechanical device that looks like a human but, lacking human sensibility, can perform only automatic, mechanical operations. Robots as they are known today do not only imitate human or other living forms. True robots did not become possible, however, until the invention of the computer in the 1940s and the miniaturization of computer parts. One of the first true robots was an experimental model designed by researchers at the Stanford Research Institute in the late 1960s. It was capable of arranging blocks into stacks through the use of a television camera as a visual sensor, processing this information in a small computer.

Computers today are equipped with microprocessors that can handle the data being fed to them by various sensors of the surrounding environment. Making use of the principle of feedback, robots can change their operations to some degree in response to changes in that environment. The commercial use of robots is spreading, with the increasing automation of factories, and they have become essential to many laboratory procedures. Japan is the most advanced nation exploring robot technology. Nowadays robots continue to expand their applications. The home-made robots (горничная) available today may be one sign of the future.

ВАРИАНТ 3.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие независимый причастный оборот. Проанализируйте и определите тип придаточного предложения. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. Money has a number of functions with medium of exchange being the principal function.
2. John looked through the window, his glance travelling towards the bridge.
3. The work being finished, the two girls went into the shop.
4. Just now, with the harvest coming on, everything looks its richest.
5. We began to talk, but my attention distracted by my surroundings, I took small notice of him.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие предикативный герундиальный оборот. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. I insist on your making the boy behave himself.
2. What is the real reason for his behaving in such a strange way?
3. Thank you for your letting me know about this fact.
4. We are tired of your complaining.
5. The child was afraid of his friend, being punished instead of him.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие инфинитивный оборот. Определите тип инфинитивного оборота. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. For me to hear him was disturbing.
2. He had said enough for me to be alarmed.
3. She believed him to have left for San Francisco.
4. The practice has been found to require new capital investments.
5. I'd love you to come with me too.

IV. Перепишите следующие условные предложения. Определите тип условного предложения, переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. If it hadn't been so cold yesterday we might have gone to the skating-rink.
2. If he could ski he wouldn't have stayed in town when we went to the woods.
3. I could have lended you money, yesterday if you had asked me for it.
4. If I were you, I would have told him the truth long ago.
5. Unless entirely reliable, information cannot make a basis for sound decisions.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Personal computers are also called microcomputers or home computer. The most compact are called laptops. They are portable and work on built-in batteries.

Personal computers are designed for use at homes, schools, and offices. At home they can be used for home management (balancing the family finances, for example) and for playing computer games, watching films or listening to music. Schoolchildren can use computers for doing their homework and many schools now have computers for independent learning and computer-literacy studies. In the office personal computers may be used for word processing, bookkeeping, storage and handling of necessary information.

Personal computers were made possible by two technical innovations in the field of microelectronics: the integrated circuit, or IC, which was developed in 1959 and the microprocessor that first appeared in 1971. The IC permitted the miniaturization of computer-memory circuits, and the microprocessor reduced the size of a computer's CPU to the size of a single silicon chip.

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In the mid-1980s, a number of other developments were especially important for the growth of personal computers. One of these was the introduction of a powerful 32-bit CPU capable of running advanced operating systems at high speeds.

New voice-controlled systems are now available, and users are able to use the words and syntax of spoken language to operate their personal computers.

ВАРИАНТ 4.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие независимый причастный оборот. Проанализируйте и определите тип придаточного предложения. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. In the next 25 years or so the average age in the USA increasing, problems of the aged rather than young people will be of importance.
2. Mabel hurried out of the car and walked away, tears streaming down her face.
3. Ice having been broken, the two former rivals grew still more affectionate.
4. The next day I observed you, myself unseen for half an hour.
5. She went on reading, her eyes fixed on the pages of the book.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие предикативный герундиальный оборот. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. We rely on your keeping your engagements.
2. What is the reason for your being so upset?
3. Everything depends on the contract being cancelled in time.
4. Nobody is interested in his concealing these facts.
5. I disapprove of your missing lectures.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие инфинитивный оборот. Определите тип инфинитивного оборота. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. I don't think I should care for it to be known.
2. No one has ever heard her cry.
3. I always liked him to sing.
4. This company proved to contribute a lot to the pension fund.
5. I hated him to be sent away.

IV. Перепишите следующие условные предложения. Определите тип условного предложения, переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. We could go to the skating-rink if it were not so cold.
2. If I were you, I would ring him up myself.
3. If you gave me the article tomorrow, I would give it back to you on Saturday.
4. But for the rain, the children would have slept in the open air.
5. If changed market factors result in demand changes.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION

Among various recent trends in the engineering profession computerization is the most widespread. The trend in modern engineering offices is also towards computerization. Computers are increasingly used for solving complex problems as well as for handling, storing, and generating the enormous volume of data modern engineers must work with.

Scientific methods of engineering are applied in several fields not connected directly to manufacture and construction. Modern engineering is characterized by the broad application of what is known as systems engineering principles.

Engineers in industry work not only with machines but also with people, to determine, for example, how machines can be operated most efficiently by workers. A small change in the location of the controls of a machine or of its position with relation to other machines or equipment, or a change in the muscular movements of the operator, often results in greatly increased production. This type of engineering work is called time-study engineering.

A related field of engineering, human-factors engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the safety of nuclear reactors was questioned following serious accidents that were caused by operator errors, design failures, and malfunctioning equipment.

Human-factors engineering seeks to establish criteria for the efficient, human-centered design of, among other things, the large, complicated control panels that monitor and govern nuclear reactor operations.

ВАРИАНТ 5.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие независимый причастный оборот. Проанализируйте и определите тип придаточного предложения. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. With a financial panic everyone wanting his money at the same time, the bank is unable to pay.
2. We were both standing, she admiring her fan of blotting paper, I staring at her.
3. Andrew went into the house, his heart beating fast.
4. She was smoking now, her eyes narrowed thought fully.
5. It is unhealthy to sleep with the windows shut.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие предикативный герундиальный оборот. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. He was looking forward to her going away.
2. He insisted on our repeating the experiment.
3. Everybody was surprised at this question being solved so quickly.
4. They don't remember the manager having signed these bills.
5. We thanked them for their giving us an opportunity to exchange opinions.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие инфинитивный оборот. Определите тип инфинитивного оборота. Переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. I'm so glad for you to have come at last.
2. I paused a moment and watched the tram-car stop.
3. I don't want him to be punished.
4. Progressive taxation seems to be the most wide-spread.
5. He reported the boat to have been seen not far away.

IV. Перепишите следующие условные предложения. Определите тип условного предложения, переведите письменно данные предложения на русский язык.

1. But for your help, I wouldn't have been able to finish the work yesterday.
2. If he trained more he would succeed in setting a record.
3. We could do it today, if you did not refuse to help us.
4. Much information can be obtained from bookkeeping records if they are kept well.
5. But for the importance of this matter, I would have stayed at home.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.



TYPES OF SOFTWARE

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software - programs for directing the operation of a computer or electronic data.

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: system software and applications software.

System software controls standard internal computer activities. An operating system, for example, is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the systems programs is booted or loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used, and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware. These programs are called *drivers* and coordinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a peripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your mainboard to «understand» the newly attached part.

Applications software satisfies your specific need. The developers of application software rely mostly on marketing research strategies trying to do their best to attract more users (buyers) to their software. As the productivity of the hardware has increased greatly in recent years, the programmers nowadays tend to include as much as possible in one program to make software interface look more attractive to the user. These class of programs is the most numerous and perspective from the marketing point of view.

ЗАКАЗ №

OPERATING SYSTEMS

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. The additional program instructions for working with hardware devices were very complex, and time-consuming. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer.

DOS is the most commonly used PC operating system. DOS is an abbreviation for disk operating system. DOS was developed by a company named Microsoft. MS-DOS is an abbreviation for «Microsoft DOS». When IBM first released the IBM PC in 1981, IBM licensed DOS from Microsoft for use on the PC and called it PC-DOS. From the user's perspective, PC-DOS and MS-DOS are the same, each providing the same capabilities and commands.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number.

Windows NT (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programmes. NT requires a 386 processor or greater and 8 Mb of RAM. For the best NT performance, you have to use a 486 processor with about 16 Mb or higher. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

OS/2 is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. Also like NT, OS/2 performs best when you are using a powerful system. Many IBM-based PCs are shipped with OS/2 preinstalled.

UNIX is; a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX run on a larger mini computer to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX allowed each user to simultaneously run the programs they desired. Unlike NT and OS/2, UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000) are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are **DOS** compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

Windows 95 requires 486 processor with 16 megabytes of RAM or Pentium 75-90 with 40 megabytes of free hard disk space.

HISTORY OF ROBOTICS

The concept of robots dates back to ancient times, when some myths told of mechanical beings brought to life. Such **automata** also appeared in the clockwork figures of medieval churches, and in the 18th century some clockmakers gained fame for the clever mechanical figures that they constructed. Today the term **automaton** is usually applied to these handcrafted, mechanical (rather than electromechanical) devices that imitate the motions of living creatures. Some of the «robots» used in advertising and entertainment are actually automata, even with the addition of remote radio control.

The term **robot** itself is derived from the Czech word **robota**, meaning «compulsory labour». It was first used by the Czech novelist and playwright Karel Čapek, to describe a mechanical device that looks like a human but, lacking human sensibility, can perform only automatic, mechanical operations. Robots as they are known today do not only imitate human or other living forms. True robots did not become possible, however, until the invention of the computer in the 1940s and the miniaturization of computer parts. One of the first true robots was an experimental model designed by researchers at the Stanford Research Institute in the late 1960s. It was capable of arranging blocks into stacks through the use of a television camera as a visual sensor, processing this information in a small computer.

Computers today are equipped with microprocessors that can handle the data being fed to them by various sensors of the surrounding environment. Making use of the principle of feedback, robots can change their operations to some degree in response to changes in that environment. The commercial use of robots is spreading, with the increasing automation of factories, and they have become essential to many laboratory procedures. Japan is the most advanced nation exploring robot technology. Nowadays robots continue to expand their applications. The home-made robots (горничная) available today may be one sign of the future.

ЗАКАЗ РАБОТ +7 (917) 200-00-00

COMPUTERS

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a program (a set of instructions) and then carry out this program by calculating numerical information.

The modern world of high technology is possible mainly due to the development of the computer. Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing by means of automation, and they have enhanced modern communication systems.

Personal computers

Personal computers are also called microcomputers or home computer. The most compact are called laptops. They are portable and work on built-in batteries.

Personal computers are designed for use at homes, schools, and offices. At home they can be used for home management (balancing the family finances, for example) and for playing computer games, watching films or listening to music. Schoolchildren can use computers for doing their homework and many schools now have computers for independent learning and computer-literacy studies. In the office personal computers may be used for word processing, bookkeeping, storage and handling of necessary information.

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In the mid-1980s, a number of other developments were especially important for the growth of personal computers. One of these was the introduction of a powerful 32-bit CPU capable of running advanced operating systems at high speeds.

Another innovation was the use of conventional operating systems, such as UNIX, OS/2 and Windows. The Apple Macintosh computers were the first to allow the user to select icons - graphic symbols of computer functions - from a display screen instead of typing commands. New voice-controlled systems are now available, and users are able to use the words and syntax of spoken language to operate their personal computers.

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All sorts of things are available on the WWW. One can use Internet for recreational purposes. Many TV and radio stations broadcast live on the WWW. Essentially, if something can be put into digital format and stored in a computer, then it's available on the WWW. You can even visit museums, gardens, cities throughout the world, learn foreign languages and meet new friends. And, of course, you can play computer games through WWW, competing with partners from other countries and continents. Just a little bit of exploring the World Wide Web will show you what a lot of use and fun it is.

Roads and Railways

The transport network spreads into all sections of the country, but the web of railways and highways is much denser in the eastern half of the United States.

In the early 1990s the United States had about 6.24 million km of streets, roads, and highways. The National Interstate Highway System, 68,449 km in length in the early 1990s, connected the nation's principal cities and carried about one-fifth of all the road and street traffic.

More than 188 million motor vehicles were registered in the early 1990s. More than three-quarters were cars - one for every two persons in the country. About one-fifth of the vehicles were Lorries. Amtrak (the National Railroad Passenger Corporation), a federally subsidized concern, operates almost all the inter-city passenger trains in the United States; it carried more than 22 million passengers annually in the early 1990s.

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Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine which requires specific software to perform a given task. Computers can input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. Software determines the order in which these operations are performed.

Data communication within and between computers systems is handled by system software. **Communications software** transfers data from one computer system to another. These programs usually provide users with data security and error checking along with physically transferring data between the two computer's memories, during the past five years the developing electronic network communication has stimulated more and more companies produce various communication software, such as Web-Browsers for Internet.

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Yet, in spite of all the informality, Americans, even in the way they address each other, show consciousness of social distinction. For example, one is likely to use somewhat more formal language when talking to superiors. While the informal "Hello" is an acceptable greeting from employee to employer, the employee is more apt to say "Hello, Mr. Ferguson," while the employer may reply "Hello, Jim." Southerners make a point of saying "Yes, sir," or "Yes, Ma'am," or "No, sir," or "No, Ma'am," when talking to an older person or a person in a position of authority. While this is good form all over the United States, "Yes, Mr. Weston" or "No, Mrs. Baker" is somewhat more common in a similar situation in the North or West.

Certain other forms of politeness are observed on social occasions. Women may wear hats in church, in restaurants, and often when attending luncheons in public places and other public social functions except those that take place in the evening. Men who do wear hats ordinarily remove them in elevators, churches, restaurants, private homes, business offices — in fact, in most public situations when they wish

During the 1960s there was a significant increase in the number of new universities, **reflecting** a fast growth in student numbers. During the 1980s, an expansion in higher education places led to another large jump in student numbers. In the 1992-1993 academic year there were more than 1.4 million students in full or part-time higher education in Great Britain, compared with just under 850,000 a decade earlier. About one quarter of young people are in higher education in England, Wales, and Scotland; one third in Northern Ireland. About 90 per cent of students get **state grants** to cover **tuition fees** and living costs. The size of the grant is determined by **parent's income**. Since the late 1980s, however, grants have been frozen; students can apply for a **student loan**.

The Romans were the first to settle and occupy the Celtic fortress of Londinium. bridge in 100 A.D. London soon became a busy commercial and administrative settlement.

The Roman Empire fell in the 5th century. London has maintained its trading activity. In the 9th century Danish invaders destroyed much of the city. They were followed by the Saxons led by King Alfred the Great, who entered the city in 886. The Danes remained a powerful force in England, however, and it was not until the reign of Edward the Confessor, which began in 1042, that civic stability was re-established, to be cemented by the Norman Conquest in 1066.