**1. Перепишите предложения; подчеркните в каждом глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (Б) обратите внимание на особенности перевода конструкций со страдательным залогом, в разделе (В) – на место предлога в русском языке.**

*Образец: were agreed upon – Past Ind. (Simple) Passive от глагола to agree*

**(A)** 1.Amplifiers have played a great role in most electronic devices. 2.The article was describing the main features of some semiconductor device. 3.A new type of transistor will be consuming practically no power from the tested circuit. 4.The Mendeleyev system has served for almost 100 years as a key to discovering new elements.

**(Б)** 1.The rise and fall of the current pulses are affected to some extent by almost every circuit element. 2.The first sputnik was launched into space in 1957. 3.These elements will be transformed into other elements during the next stage of the experiment. 4.In this paper new experimental observations were presented. 5.The relationship between the computers and the people that use them will be described in all the details.

**(B)** 1.The experiment carried out by these researchers can be relied upon. 2.Some amplification was obtained by using tuned r-f amplifier ahead of the mixer. 3.The discovery of electron was followed by investigations of its properties. 4.The amplifying characteristics of a new type of transistor will be referred to as¹ reverse saturation current.

NOTES: ¹ to be referred to as – называться

**2. Заполните пустые графы таблицы номерами соответствующих предложений:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Время** |  | **Характеристика действия (вид)** |  |
|  | **Простое (неопреде-**  **ленное)** | **Длительное (продолженное)** | **Завершенное** |
| **Настоящее** |  |  | **1** |
| **Прошедшее** |  |  |  |
| **Будущее** |  |  |  |

**(А)** 1.Я уже посмотрела этот фильм, когда пришел отец. 2.Я посмотрю фильм к тому времени, когда придет мой друг. 3.Завтра по телевизору интересная передача. Я буду обязательно смотретьее. 4.Завтра в полдень я буду смотреть телевизор. 5.Я не смотрю телевизор по будням, так как я возвращаюсь с работы слишком поздно.

**(Б)** 6.I knew that long ago. 7.I’m working at my project now. 8.The students will have discussed the problem before the teacher comes. 9.You will be watching TV at 5 o’clock tomorrow. 10.He’ll come again next year. 11.He lived in Siberia during the war. 12.The car had nobody in but the engine was running. 13.He had lived in Kiev before he married Susan. 14.I usually have breakfast at 8 o’clock. 15.Do you hear what they are talking about? 16.I haven’t spoken to him yet. 17.I was translating the article from 5 till 7 o’clock. 18.It rained yesterday.

3.​

4.​ **Определите, какой английской форме глагола соответствует данный русский перевод (*например, 1г, 2е и т.д.):***

1. wait а) жду (сейчас)

2. am waiting б) ждал (вчера)

3. have waited в) буду ждать (завтра)

4. waited г) прождал (уже)

5. was waiting д) подожду (когда ты придешь)

6. will wait е) жду (регулярно

7. will be waiting ж) ждал (когда ты пришел)

**4. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Поставьте их в отрицательную форму. Задайте общий и специальный вопрос к каждому предложению.**

1.They are watching TV in the next room. (Where?) 2.I shall have written the letter by 3 o’clock tomorrow. (By what time?) 3.Yesterday at 10 o’clock I was returning home. (When?) 4.She had learned to speak English by the end of the year. (What language?) 5.I shall have translated the text before the bell. (Who?) 6.It’ll be raining tomorrow morning. (When?) 7.I have known that for a long time. (How long?) 8.I had lived in Moscow before I went to St. Petersburg. (Where?) 9.He has been very ill since last month. (Since when?)

**5. Выберите правильную форму глагола.**

1.They \_\_\_ their parents every weekend. (visited, shall visit, is visiting)

2.Look out of the window. It \_\_\_hard. (rains, will rain, is raining)

3.I \_\_\_ in the garden last Sunday. (worked, have worked, had worked)

4. \_\_\_ the guests dancing when you came? (does, have, were)

5.I \_\_\_ my exams in June and go to the seaside with you. (have passed, passed, shall pass)

6.We \_\_\_ her at the Institute yesterday. (saw, have seen, will see)

7. \_\_\_ the delegation visit your school? (did, has, had)

8.I \_\_\_ not known the truth before she told me. (has, had, shall)

9. \_\_\_ you meet your friend at the airport? (does, did, have)

**6. Завершите разделительный вопрос, выбрав правильный вариант.**

1) Mother is watching TV, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

isn’t she?

doesn’t she?

wasn’t she?

2) They had cleaned the house before your arrival, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

didn’t they?

hadn’t they?

aren’t they?

**7. Перепишите предложения; подчеркните в них причастие I (*Participle I)*и причастие II*(Participle II)*и укажите, являются ли оно определением, обстоятельством или составной частью глагола-сказуемого. Предложения переведите.**

1.The lecture delivered caused discussion. 2.Having left Moscow and lived in the North for a year, I felt homesick. 3.Being asked in Spanish I could not understand what I was asked. 4.There is a growing demand for information. 5.Telegrams sent at nighttime must be paid less. 6.The girl speaking to your friend is my sister. 7.Arriving at the station I rang up a manager. 8.If asked he would explain everything. 9.They have seen this film before. 10.I took the newspaper, which was lying on the table.

**8. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения; подчеркните в них модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.**

1.Electric power may be used in practically all technical processes and turned into all other forms of energy. 2.To make an electric current flow continuously along a wire, a continuous supply of electrons must be available at one end and a continuous supply of positive charges at the other. 3.In flight the pilot has to know and report his position. 4.In our experiments we are to compare the two semiconductors. 5.Nowadays we cannot imagine modern engineering without semiconductors. 6.One should keep in mind that the hole is actually a missing valence electron.

**9. Выберите правильный модальный глагол:**

1.You \_\_\_ not go out, the lesson is not over yet. (can, may, must)

2.I \_\_\_ walk, there is a bus going there. (needn’t, should not, can’t)

3.You \_\_\_ to come here again. (must, should, have)

4.The weather is cold, you \_\_\_ swim. (can, can’t, must)

5.Somebody will \_\_\_ to meet her. (ought, need, have)

6.To solve a problem a computer \_\_\_\_ have a way of accepting data. (is to, must, could)

**10. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. Must I speak about the results of the experiment at the conference? – No, you \_\_\_ (mustn’t, can’t, needn’t)

2. May I go to the dancing party with Nick? – Yes, you \_\_\_. (can, may, must)

**11. Определите, в каком предложении глагол *to be*является модальным.**

1.She was sixteen last year. 2.The delegation is to arrive on Monday. 3.What are you doing?

**12. Завершите варианты (в) и (с):**

1) (a) *Police must work on holidays in the USA.*

(b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holidays in the USA?

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_\_ on holidays in the USA.

2) (a) *They have to start work at 7 o’clock in the morning*.

(b) *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work at 7 o’clock in the morning?

(c) They \_\_\_\_\_not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work at 7 o’clock in the morning.

**13. Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими (*например, 1а, 2е и т.д.):***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. She may ask.  2. She couldn’t ask.  3. She must ask.  4. She had to ask.  5. She shouldn’t ask.  6. She’ll be able to ask.  7. She needn’t ask.  8. She isn’t allowed to ask. | а. Ей можно не спрашивать.  б. Ей можно спросить.  в. Ей не следует спрашивать.  г. Она должна спросить.  д. Она не могла спросить.  е. Она сможет спросить.  ж. Ей не разрешают спросить.  з. Ей пришлось спросить. |

**14. [Переведите следующий текст](http://lms.guap.ru/mod/assignment/view.php?id=26838)**

**From the History of Electricity**

Do you know that the first ever man-made electric light illuminated the laboratory of the St. Petersburg physicist Vasily Petrov in 1802? He had discovered the electric arc, a form of the gas discharge. But in Petorv’s experiments the arc flame lasted for only a short time..

In 1876 Pavel Yablochkov invented an arc that burned like a candle for a long time and it was called “Yablochkov’s candle”. The source of light invented by Yablochkov won worldwide recognition. But while he and several other inventors were improving the arc light, some engineers were working along entirely different lines. They sought to develop an incandescent lamp¹. It was a young Russian engineer, Alexander Lodygin, who made the first successful incandescent lamp. The famous American inventor Thomas Edison improved the lamp having used a carbon filament. But it was again Lodygin who made another important improvement in the

incandescent lamp, having invented a lamp with a tungsten filament, the lamp we use today.

Automation, which is one of the main factors of technical progress today, is impossible without electricity.

Our life cannot be imagined without telephone, telegraph and radio communications. But it is also electricity that gives them life. In recent years electricity has made a great contribution to radio communication between the spaceships and also between the astronauts and the earth.

Little could be done in modern research laboratory without the aid of electricity. Nearly all of the measuring devices used in developing nuclear power for the use of mankind are electrically operated.

(1350 t.un.)

¹ incandescent lamp – лампочка накаливания