**Контрольная работа №2**

1.*Прочитайте текст.*

**MAKING PC CONNECTIONS**

Your PC connects to the outside world by using a bewildering variety of

cables and connectors. The most common are described in this list:

1) USB (Universal Serial Bus) cable: This cable has a flat connector that plugs into your PC. USB is the connector of choice for just about any kind of hardware — printer, scanner, MP3 player, Palm or pocket computer, portable hard drive, and even the mouse. If you run out of USB connections on the back of your PC, get a USB hub with a separate power supply and plug away. Avoid USB 1.1, the older and considerably slower version of USB.

2) LAN cable: Also known as a CAT-5, CAT-6, or RJ-45 cable, it’s the most

common kind of network connector. It looks like an overweight telephone plug (see Figure 1-1). One end plugs into your PC, typically into a network interface card (or NIC, pronounced “nick”), a network connector on the motherboard. The other end plugs into your network’s hub or switch or into a cable modem, DSL box, router, or other Internet connection–sharing device.

3) Keyboard and mouse cable: More and more mice and keyboards (even cordless mice and keyboards) come with USB connectors. That’s too bad, really, because most computers don’t have enough USB ports, and most do have old-fashioned, round PS/2 ports. You can take advantage of your computer’s PS/2 ports, and reduce the demand for USB ports, by buying USB-to-PS/2 adapters and plugging both mouse and keyboard into their respective PS/2 slots on the computer.

4) DVI-D and HDMI connectors: Although many older monitors still use legacy 15-pin HD15 VGA connectors, most monitors and video cards now use the DVI-D digital cable. Given a choice, go with DVI-D: It’s faster, and capable of delivering a much better picture. Some video cards and many TVs also support the small HDMI connector, which transmits both audio and video over one cable. If you hope to hook up your new TV to your PC, consider getting a video card with an HDMI slot.

Задания по грамматике

**1.Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.**

1. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 2. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 3. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 4. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 5. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings. 6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 7. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defence lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 8. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 9. You seem (to look) for trouble. 10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

**2. Определите функцию причастия в следующих предложениях.**

**1.** Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD.10.Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.**

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 9. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 10. (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer.

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.**

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me? 2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to. 3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital. 4. The child insisted on (to send) home at once. 5. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist? 6. He showed no sign of (to recognize) me. 7. She showed no sign of (to surprise). 8. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business.9. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment. 10. He is good at (to- repair) cars.

**5. Определите функцию герундия в следующих предложениях.**

1. Не was afraid of waking her. 2. I'm looking forward to going on holiday. 3. She congratulated herself on having thought of such a good idea. 4. My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text. 5. She suspected him of deceiving her. 6. The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him. 7. He gave up the idea of ever hearing from her. 8. We are looking forward to seeing you again. 9. He has always dreamt of visiting other countries. 10. He persisted in trying to solve that difficult problem.