**Контрольная работа 3. Вариант 2**

1. ***Выберите Present Participle (причастие I) или Past Participle (причастие II).***

1. The young people... in this house are the students of our Institute.

a) living b) lived

2. While... on this he forgot to mention any important things.

a) speaking b) spoken

3. The successful results of the experiments... at this laboratory are very important.

a) receiving b) received

4. James Watt patented his steam engine... mainly for pumping in 1769.

a) using b) used

5. While... the book I came across a lot of interesting facts.

a) studying b) studies

1. ***Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующееся время глагола.***
2. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
3. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
4. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
5. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
6. He says he (works, worked) at school three years ago.
7. ***Переведите на русский язык, подчеркните причастие в предложении.***
8. The man making the report yesterday came from the USA.
9. A new road will soon be built connecting the plant with the railway station.
10. Being seven she often wore her favorite brown dress.
11. The letter, beginning with “Dear sir” was not signed.
12. Having sealed the parcel, I went to the post office.
13. ***Переведите на английский язык.***

Оконченное письмо, упавшее дерево, говорящая птица, совершённая ошибка, переведённый текст

***5. Прочитайте текст без словаря. Установите соответствие между темами A – G и текстами 1 – 6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | Dance | E. | Imaginary person |
| B. | Souvenirs | F. | Shops |
| C. | Food and drink | G. | Language |
| D. | Material |  |  |

**1.** Irish hand-made tweed is famous all over the world for its individual look, its quality and different colours. This cloth is made from wool and widely used for caps, hats, skirts, trousers, and jackets. Tweeds can be bought in most of the larger cities as well as in the specialist tweed shops. The most famous place for tweed production in Ireland is Donegal.

**2.** Ceili consists of hundreds of people. They join arms together, dance up and down a hall at high speeds to the fast sounds of Irish traditional music. Men and women move so quickly turning round and round, that if they don't fall at least once, it means that they are not trying hard enough.

**3.** Gaelic is not widely used today in Ireland. With hundreds of years of colonisation by the British it lost its significance and was used less and less. It wasn't allowed to be taught in the schools, and it became impossible to use Gaelic in most jobs.

**4.** Irish products are very popular. Irish hand-made farmhouse cheeses, chocolates and wild smoked salmon taste so nice that they are known everywhere. Many people like Irish coffee which is a hot drink made with coffee, whiskey, and cream. Baileys, a cream liqueur, is becoming known internationally. We must also mention Guinness, is a type of beer, which for many years has been as the meal in a glass.

**5.** Children in Ireland love to listen to stories about leprechaun, a small wizard with magic powers who could make impossible things happen. He is dressed in green velvet and wears a shiny black belt and magic shoes. He is very small, no more than half a metre tall. He has a pot of gold and gets very angry if he thinks someone is trying to steal it.

**6.** Irish products are of great value and high quality. They can always tell a story of the history, culture and geography of the place where they were made. Most visitors know of Aran sweaters, Irish lace, Ulster linen table-cloths and bed covers, Galway glasses, Tara plates and cups. Hardly any visitor leaves the country without buying something which will remind them of the country later.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

***6. Выполните письменный перевод текстов (5000 печ. знаков)***

**GEORGE WASHINGTON: FIRST PRESIDENT (1789-1797)**

On April 30, 1789, George Washington, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York, took his oath of office as the first President of the United States. "As the first of every thing in our situation will serve to establish a precedent", he wrote in one of the letters, "it is devoutly wished on my part, that these precedents may be fixed on true principles".

Born in 1732 into a Virginia planter family, he learned the morals, manners, and body of knowledge requisite for an 18th-century Virginia gentleman.

He pursued two intertwined interests: military arts and western expansion. At the age of 16 he began his military career. In 1755 he escaped injury although four bullets ripped his coat and two horses were shot from under him.

From 1759 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Washington managed his lands around Mount Vernon. Married to a widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, he devoted himself to a busy and happy life. But like his fellow planters, Washington felt himself exploited by British merchants and hampered by British regulations. As the quarrel with the mother country grew acute, he moderately but firmly voiced his resistance to the restrictions.

When the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May 1775, Washington, one of the Virginia delegates, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. On July 3, 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he took command of his ill-trained troops and embarked upon a war that was to last six grueling years.

Washington longed to retire to his fields at Mount Vernon. But he soon realized that the Nation under its Articles of Confederation was not functioning well, so he became a prime mover in the steps leading to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. When the new Constitution was ratified, the Electoral College unanimously elected Washington President.

He did not infringe upon the policy-making powers that he felt the Constitution gave Congress. But the determination of foreign policy became predominantly a Presidential concern. At the time of a major war between France and England, Washington refused to accept entirely the recommendations of either his Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, who was pro-French, or his Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who was pro-British. Rather, he insisted upon a neutral course until the United States could grow stronger.

To his disappointment, two parties were developing by the end of his first term. Wearied of politics, feeling old, he retired at the end of his second. In his Farewell Address, he urged his countrymen to forswear excessive party spirit and geographical distinctions. In foreign affairs, he warned against long-term alliances.

Washington enjoyed less than three years of retirement at Mount Vernon, for he died of a throat infection on December 14, 1799. For months the Nation mourned him.

George Washington's integrity set a pattern for all other Presidents to follow.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON: THIRD PRESIDENT (1801-1809)**

In 1800, Thomas Jefferson wrote in a private letter, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man". These words, now inscribed in the memorial to Jefferson in Washington, D. C, might be called the heart of his political and social thinking. His opposition to tyranny in all its forms was repeatedly voiced.

This powerful advocate of liberty was born in 1743 in Albemarle County, Virginia, inheriting from his father, a planter, some 5000 acres of land, and from his mother, a high social standing. He studied at the College of William and Mary, then read law. In 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a widow, and took her to live in his partly constructed mountain-top home, Mount Vernon.

Freckled and sandy-haired, rather tall and awkward, Jefferson was eloquent as a correspondent, but he was no public speaker. He used to contribute his pen rather than his voice to the patriot cause. As the "silent member" of the Continental Congress, Jefferson was chosen by his colleagues to draft the Declaration of Independence. At the age of 33, he was younger than many of his fellow delegates, but they readily put their trust in his ability to draft this important document, which expressed their resolve to form a new Nation.

In years following, Jefferson labored to make the words of the Declaration a reality in Virginia. Most notably, he wrote a bill establishing religious freedom, enacted in 1786.

Jefferson was Secretary of State in President Washington's Cabinet, but his sympathy for the French Revolution led him into conflict with Alexander Hamilton. So, in 1793 he resigned.

Sharp political conflict in the country developed, and two separate parties, the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans, began to form. Jefferson gradually assumed leadership of the Republicans, who sympathized with the revolutionary cause in France. Attacking Federalist policies, he opposed a strong centralized Government and championed the rights of States.

In 1796 Jefferson became Vice President and in 1801 he assumed the Presidency. By that time the crisis in France had passed. Jefferson slashed Army and Navy expenditures, cut the budget, eliminated the tax on whisky so unpopular in the West, yet reduced the national debt by a third. He also sent a naval squadron to fight the pirates harassing American commerce in the Mediterranean. Further, although the Constitution made no provision for the acquisition of new land, Jefferson suppressed his qualms over constitutionality when he had the opportunity to acquire the immense Louisiana Territory from Napoleon in 1803.

During Jefferson's second term, he was increasingly preoccupied with keeping the Nation from involvement in the Napoleonic wars, though both England and France interfered with the neutral rights of American merchant men.

Jefferson retired to Monticello to ponder such projects as his grand designs for the University of Virginia. A French nobleman observed that he had placed his house and his mind "on an elevated situation, from which he might contemplate the universe".

Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826.

***7. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по теме «Профессия».***

1). What faculty do you study at?

2). When did you decide to become a student of the Pedagogical University?

3). What is your profession?

4) What can you say in general about teacher's work? What makes a good teacher?

5). Is it necessary for a teacher to know his pupil’s abilities and aptitudes? Why?

6). Should personal relationships between teacher and pupils be founded on respect or fear?

7). How do contacts with parents help teacher in his job?

8). When does teaching bring satisfaction and happiness?

9). Are you going to work as a teacher? What attractive points do you find in your occupation?

10). Must a person choose his future profession or his future job according to prestige? Why or why not?

**Контрольная работа № 4. Вариант 2**

1. ***Раскройте скобки, употребите активную или пассивную форму герундия.***
2. Excuse me for (to give) so much trouble to you.
3. After (to examine) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
4. They deny (to rob) the bank.
5. The problem is not worth (to speak) of.
6. Why does he avoid (to meet) the journalists?
7. ***Раскройте скобки, употребите частицу “to”перед инфинитивом, где это необходимо.***
8. Can they (to visit) us on Sunday?
9. I’d rather (to travel) there by see.
10. Some people watched the dog (to cross) the road.
11. Many parents make their children (to go) to bed early.
12. Let me (to go) out.
13. ***Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на конструкциюComplex Object.***
14. I understood her to have changed your plans.
15. I saw Peter give her the book.
16. They consider him to be a good coach.
17. She made me repeat the whole story again.
18. They watch the children play in the yard.
19. I heard them congratulate Jane on her success.
20. I’d like all children to be happy.
21. ***Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на конструкцию Complex Subject .***
22. He is expected to come back tonight.
23. He is known to be preparing for the examination.
24. The translation is expected to be typed.
25. Their plans are likely to change in the future.
26. He is said to have broken another record.
27. She is likely to forgive him.
28. They seem to have heard the news.

***5. Прочитайте текст. Установите соответствие между темами A – Gи текстами 1 – 6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** | **Hotel** | **E.** | **Safety rules** |
| **B.** | **Climate** | **F.** | **Parks** |
| **C.** | **Parking** | **G.** | **Sightseeing** |
| **D.** | **Newspapers** |  |  |

**1.** On most downtown Manhattan streets people are not allowed to leave their cars. Midtown car parks and garages are about $6.75 an hour. Some restaurants and hotels have free car parks. If you are staying at a hotel with this service, it is easiest to leave your car in the garage and use public transport or taxis.

**2.** Start your day with a laugh, enjoy the funniest pictures in *The New York Daily News*. Turn over the pages of *The NY Times* which has won a total of 108 Pulitzer prizes. Read 11 English and foreign language papers which come out every day and you will be in touch with serious problems in the world and in the country.

**3.** Seasons in New York are distinct. Summers are generally hot and humid, with practically no difference between daytime and evening temperatures. Winters tend to be bitter, although snow and sleet are not that often. Spring and autumn are mild in the day time and cool at nights.

**4.** This is a great way to see New York. Drivers are experienced and you will feel safe; buses are comfortable and you will feel fine in any weather. They are all air-conditioned. You are offered different excursions. The all-day excursions visit the top tourist attractions and other excursions which last from 2 to 4 hours can be interesting for people with different tastes.

**5.** No visit to Long Island is complete without the Marriot. Centrally located near Roosevelt Raceway and Roosevelt Field Indoor Mall, it offers expensive and comfortable rooms, fine restaurants, a lively nightclub with an indoor pool. You will be offered outstanding service and hospitality. For information and reservation call (800)228-9290.

**6.** Drivers, front seat passengers and all back seat passengers younger than 10 must fasten their seat belts around themselves. The state law takes these precautions to protect people against possible trouble. Drivers pay if their passengers are younger than 16 and not wearing seat belts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

***6. Выполните письменный перевод текстов (5000 печ. знаков)***

**THE COWBOY: A MOST MISINTERPRETED HERO**

Unlike the glamorous figures of legend and fiction, real cowpokes of the 1870s and 1880s were usually hardy young men who labored long hours, often under wretched conditions, for little pay, in a bone-jarring, dangerous occupation.

One of the riskiest and most strenuous jobs began with the autumn or spring roundup. The cowboys brought the longhorns in from their breeding grounds on the Texas range, counted them, and burned a mark on the calves born during the year. Examples of the brands appear on the map, which also shows the four major trails over which the cattle were herded north from Texas to railhead towns such as Cheyenne, Abilene, or Kansas City. From there they were shipped to stock-yards.

The herds the cowboys drove to shipping centers might number several thousand and stretch out almost as far as the eye could see. The trails were a gauntlet of hazards for men and beast alike — Indians, swirling rivers, snow, drought. The drive was an endurance test that meant dusty weeks in the saddle with very little sleep and "bacon and beans most every day".

Turn-of-the-century dime novels and, later, Hollywood movies and television made the cowboy probably the most misrepresented and misunderstood worker of all time. Cowboys themselves fed the mythology.

**THE RACE FOR THE SKY**

The most revolutionary development in 19th-century architecture — the skyscraper — has sometimes been called the American solution. It was not the invention of any single person. It simply evolved in response to changing circumstances. Cities were growing at an alarming rate. Businesses were becoming big businesses that needed ever larger buildings to house their administrative staffs. New inventions — the telephone, the typewriter, the electric light, and, most important, the elevator — contributed to the efficiency of accommodating more people in larger structures.

But as more and more companies sought building sites in the larger cities, real estate prices skyrocketed, forcing builders to build up instead of out. So while New York City, for example, had few buildings of more than 5 floors in 1865, its skyline boasted several structures reaching 9 and 10 stories just a decade later.

The breakthrough came in Chicago in the 1880s. In the building boom that followed the fire of 1871, a group of architects now known as the Chicago school began experimenting with new techniques. Their greatest discovery was that iron beams could be joined to form a building's entire framework. With this "metal cage" construction, the iron or, later, the steel skeleton held the building up.

The progress from the first efforts of the Chicago architects to the sleek new skyscrapers of today was steady but slow. Better glass, improved concrete, and other technological advances all played a role in enabling architects to design taller and taller buildings. The result is universally acknowledged as a fitting symbol of American vigor and ingenuity — impressive urban skylines of elegant towers reaching ever higher.

The most influential of Chicago architects was Louis H. Sullivan. If a structure must be tall, it should be made to look tall — a principle that was brilliantly realized in Sullivan's Wainwright Building in St. Louis, considered by some to be America's first successful skyscraper.

Although it no longer seems like a skyscraper, Sullivan's Wainwright Building towered its neighbours in 1891. The buildings that followed grew taller but returned to the older historical style. For example, the Woolworth Building is lavishly Gothic. The depressed economy of the 1930s required a more austere style and also halted the race for the tallest building— a title held by the Chrysler Building very briefly until completion of the Empire State Building, which reigned supreme for the next 40 years.

In the 1940s and 1950s tall buildings became common, but they were usually no more than about 60 stories high.

**TO THE STARS AND STRIPES**

Old Glory, that proud symbol of America, is the product of a rather haphazard series of events.

After England and Scotland were united in 1603 through the accession to the English throne of James I, the Cross of St. George was superimposed on the Scottish Cross of St. Andrew to form the British Union. The Meteor flag, flown even today by British merchant ships (with Ireland's Cross of St. Patrick added to it), was equally familiar to the colonists, who striped its solid red field to form their Grand Union flag.

So, a precursor of today's flag was the Grand Union flag, which George Washington presented to the Colonial Army on New Year's Day 1776. It still incorporated the British Union flag because the colonists, although they had already fought at Lexington and Concord, had not yet decided to break away entirely from the mother country. No one knows who the designer was.

On June 14, 1777, after independence, the Continental Congress decreed retention of the stripes but replacement of Britain's flag with a "new constellation" of stars symbolizing the united Colonies. The designer of the 1777 flag is also unknown. The only authority for the story that Betsy Ross made it was Betsy's grandson, who first told it in 1870.

The new flag was flown mainly by ships, for identification; it was seldom used on land. But whether on land or sea, its stars — arranged in various ways — were as likely to be blue on white as white on blue and to have eight points as five. Often blue stripes were mingled with the red and white, and in some flags the stripes were vertical. Only the three colours were constant. In 1782 Congress proclaimed that the red stood for hardiness and courage, the white for purity and innocence, and the blue for justice, vigilance, and perseverance.

By 1795 two more stars and stripes had been added, representing the 14th and 15th States. In 1818 Congress returned the number of stripes to 13, for the original Colonies, but it set no pattern for the stars. From then on a new star was added for each new state — on the Fourth of July following the State's accession. The last such Independence Day celebration was in 1960, after Hawaii had become the 50th State.

One popular motif was a single large star outlined by small stars, but the row arrangement became more common and in 1912 was made official.

***7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по теме “Customs and traditions of English-speaking countries”.***

1. What nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe?

1. What are the best examples of their conservatism?
2. What are the most popular English traditions?
3. What is the original name of Halloween?
4. What is a popular Scottish event?
5. What is the Eisteddfod?
6. What peculiarities of the English monetary system do you know?
7. How do people often call American flag?
8. What are the colours of the American flag?
9. How many stripes has the flag got?
10. What is the national emblem?
11. Where is the statue of Liberty placed?
12. What country presented the statue to the USA?