

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации

Новозыбковский сельскохозяйственный техникум – филиал
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«Брянский государственный аграрный университет»

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие для студентов специальностей:

- 35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной
техники и оборудования
- 23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт
автомобильного транспорта
- 35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства
- 35.02.08 Электрификация и автоматизация
сельского хозяйства

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов средних специальных учебных заведений специальности 35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства. Тематика и содержание учебного пособия соответствует требованиям ФГОБ СПО поколения 3+ (приказ Министерства образования и науки РФ от 25.10.2009 №535).

Основной целью учебного пособия является овладение студентами лексическим (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной и страноведческой направленности, совершенствование сформированных ранее умений устной речи и формирование новых умений общения по профориентированным проблемам в пределах знаний студентами своей специальности.

Материал учебного пособия, как основной, так и в упражнениях, является оригинальным, но несколько сокращённым и адаптированным в учебных целях. Выбор и размещение текстов продиктованы целью интеграции гуманитарного и технического образования в среднем специальном учебном заведении. В качестве источников были использованы современные научно-технические журналы, газеты, справочники, энциклопедии, специальные словари и интернет-ресурсы.

При подборе текстов учитывались нарастание грамматических и лексических трудностей, а также необходимость взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности для формирования конкретных умений в соответствии с коммуникативными намерениями и ситуациями общения для реализации общих и профессиональных компетенций студентов.

Учебное пособие включает в себя следующие смысловые блоки.

Раздел I. Устные разговорные темы о своём окружении, социокультурном портрете своей страны и стран изучаемого языка.

Раздел II. Тексты для чтения по специальности для ознакомительного, изучающего, поискового, просмотрового чтения.

Раздел III. Грамматические упражнения для активизации знаний по изученным грамматическим явлениям в расширенном объёме.

В качестве дополнительного материала к учебному пособию полезно использовать новые средства обучения: обучающие компьютерные программы, видеofilьмы, презентации, слайды и т. д.

РАЗДЕЛ I. TOPICS

ABOUT MYSELF

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to introduce - представлять

last name - фамилия

to be born - родиться

childhood - детство

to go to school - идти в школу

to leave school - заканчивать школу

to enter - поступить

to be a first-year student - быть студентом первого курса

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Let me introduce myself.
2. My name is Anton.
3. My last name is Ivanov.
4. I am sixteen years old.
5. I was born on the 19th of September 1998 in Novozybkov.
6. I spent my childhood in Novozybkov.
7. I went to school at the age of seven.
8. These year I left school and entered the Novozybkov Agricultural Technical School.
9. I am a student now.
10. I am a first-year student of the department of electrification of agriculture.
11. I want to be an electrician.
12. My hobby is sport.
13. I am fond of music too.

III. Tell us about yourself.

MY FAMILY

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

aunt - тётя

brother - брат

cousin - двоюродный брат (сестра)

distant relatives – дальние родственники

near relatives - близкие родственники

nephew - племянник

niece - племянница

parents - родители

step father - отчим

step mother - мачеха

twins - близнецы

uncle - дядя

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. I want to tell you about my family.
2. Our family is neither large nor small.
3. There are five of us in the family: my father, my mother, my sister, my brother and myself.
4. First of all some words about my parents.
5. First comes my father as head of the family.
6. He is a tall and strong man of forty-four.
7. He is a worker.
8. His hobby is fishing and hunting.
9. My mother is a pretty woman of forty .
10. She works a lot.
11. She is an experienced doctor.
12. She works in a hospital.
13. She likes her profession and reads a lot of books on medicine.
14. Besides she keeps our home in a beautiful order and takes care of all members of our family.
15. My younger sister Ann is a pretty girl of ten with light hair and blue eyes.

16. She is a schoolgirl.
17. She does well at her studies and is one of the best pupils.
18. My elder brother Nick is a handsome fellow of nineteen/
19. He is a student and wants to become an engineer.
20. And now some words about myself.
21. I am a first-year student of the Novozybkov Agricultural Technical School.
22. I want to be an electrician.
23. My hobby is sport.
24. My grandparents are both pensioners .
25. They live in a small town not far away and often come to visit us.
26. Our family is very united.
27. We are fond of each other and try to spend our free time together.

III. Tell us about your family.

MY HOBBY

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

free time – свободное время

to choose - выбирать

according to our character and taste - согласно характеру и вкусу

drawing - рисование

painting - живопись

knitting - вязание

to collect coins – собирать монеты

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. A hobby is what you can do and like to do in your free time.
2. We choose a hobby according our character and taste.
3. There are many kinds of hobbies.
4. They are music, reading, drawing, painting, photography.

5. Girls like cooking, knitting and sewing.
6. Some people like to collect different things: coins, stamps, calendars, postcards.
7. When we have a hobby our life becomes more interesting.
8. I have a hobby too.
9. I collect stamps.
10. I have a great number of stamps.
11. Some of them tell me about birds and animals, some of them tell me about different countries and cities.
12. My hobby helps me to know more about different countries and people.

III. Tell us about your hobby.

MY WORKING DAY

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to get up – вставать

to do morning exercises – делать зарядку

as a rule – как правило

to be over - заканчиваться

to have breakfast - завтракать

to have dinner - обедать

to have supper - ужинать

to go to bed – ложиться спать

to enjoy reading – наслаждаться чтением

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Every morning I get up at 7 o'clock.
2. I make my bed.
3. Then I do my morning exercises.
4. I go to the bathroom where I wash myself.
5. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and have breakfast.
6. I put my books, pens, copy-books and other things into my bag and go to the technical school.

7. Our studies begin at 9 o'clock, usually we have 6 or 8 hours a day.

8. We have a lunch break at 12 o'clock and I have my dinner at our canteen.

9. When my classes are over I go home and do my homework.

10. When I am free I enjoy reading books, watching TV, listening to music, going for a walk.

11. My working day is over and I go to bed at 11 o'clock.

III. Tell us about your workday.

MY DAY OFF

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to take a shower – принимать душ

to switch on - включать

all day long- целый день

make (made, made) - заставлять

adventure -приключение

to go shopping – ходить в магазин

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Usually I get up late on my day off.

2. As a rule, I make my bed, take a shower, clean my teeth, brush my hair and go to the kitchen to have breakfast.

3. After breakfast I go to my room and switch on TV.

4. I can watch TV all day long.

5. But my mother makes me help her around the house.

6. I clean my room and go shopping.

7. After that I do my favourite things.

8. I read books about adventures and play computer games.

9. And, of course, I see my friends.

10. I like going for a walk with my friends.

11. In the evening I must do my homework.

12. I try to go to bed later than usual but my parents are against it.

III. Tell us about your day off.

MY FLAT

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

modern conveniences – современные удобства

central heating – центральное отопление

a hall - передняя

to face – выходить на

cosy - уютный

a wall fitment - стенка

nets - гардины

extending table –раздвижной стол

a sink - раковина

a tap - кран

vacuum-cleaner - пылесос

refrigerator - холодильник

in the middle – в середине

in the corner – в углу

a ceiling - потолок

furniture- мебель

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. We live in a new apartment house.
2. Our house is not far from the center of the town.
3. Our apartment is on the third floor.
4. There are three rooms in our apartment.
5. They are a living-room, a bedroom and my study.
6. Our apartment has all modern conveniences: central heating, hot and cold running water, a telephone.
7. A living-room is a large room with two windows and two doors.
8. One door is leading to the hall, another to the balcony.
9. There is a sofa and two armchairs, a table, a wall fitment at one of the walls, TV set in the corner of the room and a bookcase.
10. The nets are white and the curtains are green.
11. My parents' bedroom is not large.

12. There are two beds, a wardrobe and a TV set in the corner of the room.
13. The room I like best in our apartment is mine.
14. I don't have much furniture in it. But it is nice and cosy.
15. There is a wardrobe and a sofa on the left, a writing table is next to it.
16. The kitchen is large and light.
17. There is an extending table in the middle of the kitchen.
18. There are four chairs around the table.
19. At one of the walls there is a cupboard wall unit.
20. There is a gas stove and a refrigerator in the corner of the kitchen.
21. In the hall there is a big built-in cupboard a hat and coat rack.
22. We like our apartment.

III. Tell us about your apartment.

MY FRIEND

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

tall - высокий

thin - худой

to play the guitar – играть на гитаре

to play chess – играть в шахматы

faithful - преданный

fair hair- светлые волосы

to be fond of - увлекаться

acquaintance - знакомство

to rely on - полагаться

to trust - доверять

completely - полностью

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Among the many friends I have I'd like to speak about Anton.
2. He is my best friend.
3. We made friends five years ago.

4. He is tall, thin and strong.
5. His hair is fair and his eyes are blue.
6. He is eighteen years old.
7. He is a second-year student of the Bryansk University and wants to become a teacher of physics.
8. He does well with his studies and is one of the best students of his group.
9. Music is our common interest.
10. Anton has a good collection of recordings of music to all tastes.
11. We listen to music together very often.
12. Anton plays the guitar very well and I enjoy his playing .
13. Besides music Anton is keen on sports.
14. Like all students Anton reads a lot.
15. He is interested in science fiction and detective stories.
16. Anton is a very good friend, he is reliable and can always be trusted.
17. We understand each other perfectly.

III. Tell us about your friend.

OUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to leave school – оканчивать школу
 to pass exams – сдавать экзамены
 level pass – проходной балл
 a gym - спортзал
 on foot - пешком
 fiction – художественная литература
 health - здоровье
 term - семестр
 to occupy - занимать
 equipment - оборудование
 to run – вести обучение
 workshops - мастерские

an hour, a period – час учебных занятий

academic session – учебный год

a break - перемена

a lunch break – большая перемена

to attend lectures – посещать лекции

To do well – хорошо учиться

A canteen - столовая

A hostel - общежитие

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Our technical school occupies several buildings.
2. It runs full-time and part-time departments.
3. There are two departments at our technical school.
4. Our studies begin at 9 o'clock.
5. Usually we have six or eight hours a day.
6. We have a lunch break at 12 o'clock.
7. We have a good canteen and during our lunch period we take our meals there.
8. There are two gyms at our technical school.
9. Our library is on the ground floor.
10. It contains a lot of textbooks and fiction.
11. There is a large reading-hall in our technical school and we often do our homework there.
12. Our classrooms and laboratories are large and light.
13. Our labs have modern equipment.
14. The workshops where we have practical training are on the ground floor.
15. The academic session began on the first of September and will end in June.
16. Every day we attend lectures and have practice.
17. I do well because I want to become a good specialist.
18. At the end of the term we'll take exams and I'll try to pass them successfully.

III. Tell us about your technical school.

OUR TIME-TABLE

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

time-table - расписание

number – число, номер

classes - занятия

to include - включать

obligatory - обязательный

optional - факультативный

either...or – или...или

practice – практические занятия

tutorial -семинар

to advertise - объявлять

advertisement - объявление

the same – тот же самый

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. When you enter the hall of our technical school you can see the time-table on the wall.

2. Our classes begin at 9 o'clock in the morning.

3. We have six or eight hours a day with a lunch break.

4. Our time-table includes obligatory and optional subjects.

5. In the first year all the students of the technical schools study the same general educational subjects.

6. They are Russian, literature, a foreign language, physics, chemistry, mathematics, social subjects.

7. We get physical training.

8. In the second year the students also begin to study specialized subjects.

9. They are technical drawing, electronics, strength of materials, psychology and others.

10. We have lectures, practice and do laboratory works.

11. The time-table includes subjects, the names of the teachers, time and number of the rooms for each day of the week.

12. We don't go to the technical school on Sundays. It is a day off.

III. Tell us about your time-table.

BOOKS IN OUR LIFE

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

ancient - древний
especially - особенно
science fiction – научная фантастика
rather – довольно, достаточно
variety - разнообразие
source - источник
entertainment - развлечения
appreciate - ценить
without - без
to consider - полагать
travel - путешествие
self-education – самообразование

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. We can't live without books.
2. I consider that books are with us during all our life.
3. When I was a child my parents read them to me.
4. I was pleased to listen to the stories and tales.
5. Later I could read myself.
6. I liked to read books about animals , nature and children.
7. I learned a lot of interesting things from books.
8. When I was 15 I was fond of reading too.
9. I preferred to read boors about travels.
10. I travelled with the heroes of the stories.
11. Now I like to read books on science.
12. You can learn many things from books.
13. I like to get presents on my birthday
14. I am happy if it is a book.
15. If I have got time I like to spend it with my favourite book.
16. When my parents were young they read a lot of classical and historical novels.
17. Science fiction books were also rather popular.

18. Now we have so many sources of information, that young generation, frankly speaking, is not so fond of reading books.

19. Nevertheless books mean a lot in our life.

20. The choice of books is very rich nowadays.

21. Now it's not a problem to find a book to your taste.

22. A lot of people prefer reading crime-stories and so-called women's novels.

23. In my view these books are for entertainment.

24. But I think, the role of books is more significant.

25. They teach us how to live and how to be strong and honest.

26. My mother says that books help us in self-education.

27. The more we read the more we know.

III. Tell us about the role of the books in your life.

MY FAVOURITE BOOK

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

adventure - приключение

brave - смелый

kind- добрый

it's a pity- жаль

to be busy - быть занятым

typical - типичный

character – герой литературного произведения

to be interested – интересоваться

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. I think that nobody can live without reading.

2. I like different kinds of books.

3. I am interested in historical, adventures, crime stories and so on.

4. Books help us to be

5. come honest, brave, kind people.

6. While reading you follow the main characters of the book.

7. You learn to know what is good and what is bad, what is white and what is black.

8. It's a pity, that I am very busy, so I don't have enough time for reading.

9. Today I'd like to tell you about «Eugene Onegin» by A. S. Pushkin.

10. It's my favourite book.

11. First of all I like Pushkin's poetry.

12. It's beautiful and fantastic.

13. I like this book because I adore the characters, the atmosphere of that time.

14. This book was written long ago.

15. But the story of love between Tatjana and Onegin is typical for our days as well.

16. Some people consider reading classical literature is useless for youth, if a book is well-known it's not interesting.

17. I think it's not so.

18. The more we read classical literature the better we understand our life.

III. Tell us about your favourite book.

MUSIC IN OUR LIFE

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

singer – певец, певица

to reflect – отражать

capable - способный

amateur – любительский

recording – запись

band – музыкальная группа, оркестр

musician - музыкант

to play musical instruments – играть на музыкальных инструментах

composer – композитор

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. I think that music plays an important role in the life of every person.
2. We can't live without music.
3. We like to listen to music, we enjoy to dance to music, we play musical instruments.
4. Music is a combination of many sounds.
5. They are short and long, weak and strong.
6. Music reflects people's mood and emotions.
7. Some people prefer classical music and visit concerts of symphony orchestras.
8. Other people like folk music and play in amateur musical groups.
9. Both classical and modern music are popular in our country.
10. Young people prefer modern music.
11. I enjoy listening to popular rock music.
12. My CD-player works from morning till night.
13. I am a real music fan.
14. My favourite musical group is Queen.
15. I can listen to their records again and again.
16. The melodies of their songs are rhythmical and emotional.

III. Tell us about the role of music in your life.

DMITRY SHOSTAKOVICH

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

infant prodigy – вундеркинд

loss – потеря

contemporary – современник; современный

it goes without saying – не подлежит обсуждению

to create – создавать

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Dmitry Shostakovich was born in 1906.

2. It goes without saying that he was an infant prodigy.
3. For instance, he entered the Petrograd Conservatoire at thirteen.
4. He tried to compose music in different genres and for different instruments.
5. Shostakovich wrote fifteen symphonies.
6. The most popular among them is the seventh symphony named the Leningrad Symphony.
7. It was created at the very beginning of the World War II.
8. The patriotic feelings of the Russian people were reflected in this great work.
9. The war, losses and hopes of Shostakovich' contemporaries became the most important theme in his creative activity.
10. In this respect one can mention The Eighth Quartet.
11. Besides serious classical works the composer also wrote operettas and songs.
12. His musical comedies are full of humour, satire and lyricism.
13. His music was listened to everywhere in the country.

III. Tell us about Shostakovich's biography.

SPORT IN OUR LIFE

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

Healthy – здоровый

Figure skating – фигурное катание

To go in for sports – заниматься спортом

To be held – состояться

To be indifferent – быть безразличным

Coach – тренер

Necessary – необходимый

To swim – плавать

To train – тренировать

To compete – соревноваться

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Sport plays an important role in life of every person.
2. People all over the world are fond of sports and games.
3. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.
4. When you listen to radio or watch TV you can always get information about sport news.
5. Some people prefer gymnastics, figure skating.
6. I think it's for girls and women.
7. Some people prefer football, hockey.
8. I think it's for boys and men.
9. It's a pity I don't have enough time for sports now.
10. I do my morning exercises every day.
11. Besides we have our physical training lessons at our technical school.
12. Usually we spend week-ends doing sports .
13. In summer we play football, basketball or swim in the river.
14. In winter we usually ski or skate.
15. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play the more I like it.
16. It needs mobility and much energy.
17. It keeps me in a good form.

III. Tell us about the role of sport in your life.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to have a long history – иметь большую историю

to take place – проходить

to take part in – принимать участие в

prize – приз

ancient – древний

to include – включать

wrestling – борьба

to set up competition – организовывать соревнования

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world.
2. The Olympic Games have an interesting and long history.
3. The competitions of athletes took place in Greece.
4. They were only for men.
5. It was twenty eight centuries ago in 776 B. C. and they took place for nearly 1200 years.
6. They were held every four years.
7. They became the symbol of peace and friendship.
8. In 394 A. D. the games were stopped by the Roman Emperor Theodosius.
9. In 1896 we again heard about the Olympic Games.
10. There were competitions in many kinds of sport.
11. Summer and Winter games are held separately.
12. Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924.
13. There were competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey and etc.
14. Our country joined the Olympic Movement in 1952.
15. The 22nd Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980.
16. The 22nd Winter Olympic Games in Sochi were the holiday of health, peace and friendship.

III. Tell us about the history of Olympic Games.

RUSSIA

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to lie – лежать, находиться

to be washed – омываться

mountain – гора

hill – холм

mineral resources – полезные ископаемые

total area – общая площадь

to be rich in – БЫТЬ БОГАТЫМ ЧЕМ-ЛИБО

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Russia is one of the largest countries in the world.
2. It occupies one- seventh part of dry land.
3. It is situated in Europe and Asia.
4. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres.
5. The country is washed by seas and oceans.
6. There are different types of climate on the territory of the country.
7. Some parts are covered by mountains and hills.
8. There are many rivers in Russia.
9. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia.
10. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga.
11. Russia is very rich in mineral resources.
12. It is a highly developed industrial country.
13. The population of Russia is about 150 million people.
14. The capital of the country is Moscow.

III. Tell us about your native country.

MOSCOW

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

scientific – научный

to be founded – БЫТЬ ОСНОВАННЫМ

bank – берег

to be reconstructed – реконструироваться

rapid – скоростной

to be famous – БЫТЬ ЗНАМЕНИТЫМ

title – титул, звание

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Moscow is the capital of our Motherland.

2. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre.
3. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.
4. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki.
5. The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin.
6. The Kremlin is situated on the bank of the Moskva River.
7. The Kremlin and Red Square are the heart of Moscow.
8. Moscow became the capital of our country in 1917.
9. The city is reconstructed according to the General Moscow Reconstruction Plan.
10. The Moscow Metro is comfortable and rapid.
11. Moscow is the centre of Russian science and culture.
12. Moscow is famous for its theatres, art galleries and museums.
13. Now Moscow has the title of Hero City.

III. Tell us about Moscow.

MY NATIVE TOWN

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to be engaged – быть занятым

educational – образовательный

population – население

in the south-west of region – на юго-западе области

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. My native town is Novozybkov.
2. It is situated in the south-west of Bryansk region.
3. It was founded in 1701.
4. Fourteen years ago we celebrated its three hundredth anniversary.
5. The population of Novozybkov is 44 thousand people.
6. Most of the population of the town is engaged in industry.
7. Novozybkov is an industrial town.
8. There are many factories and plants in the town.
9. The biggest are the machine-building plant and the plant «Inductor».

- 10.They produce different machine tools and equipment.
- 11.Novozybkov is a cultural center of our district.
- 12.There are many monuments, a museum, several Houses of Culture in our town.
- 13.Novozybkov is an educational center of our district.
- 14.There are several universities, colleges, an agricultural technical school and many secondary schools in our town.
- 15.Our town is very clean and green and we are fond of it.

III. Tell us about your native town.

THE UNITED KNDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NOTHERN IRELAND

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

island – остров

typically – типично

maritime – морской

to be connected – БЫТЬ СОЕДИНЁННЫМ

power of the Queen – власть королевы

to be limited – БЫТЬ ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМ

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Great Britain occupies a large island to the west of Europe.
2. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometers with a population of 57 million.
4. The climate of the country is mild.
5. It is typically maritime. The winters are warm, the summers are cool and the weather is very changeable.
6. There are many rivers and beautiful lakes in the country.
7. The rivers in Britain are not long.
8. Many of them are connected by canals.

9. Many large cities are situated on the rivers.
10. London is in the valley of the Thames, Stratford is on the Avon, Cambridge is on the Cam.
11. There are no high mountains in Great Britain.
12. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources.
13. It has deposits of coal, iron ore, oil and gas.
14. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial capitalist country.
15. Almost half of Great Britain's population is engaged in industry.
16. Ship-building, machine building, electronic engineering now are the main branches of Great Britain's industry.
17. London is the capital of Great Britain.
18. Great Britain is a monarchy but the power of the Queen is limited by Parliament.

III. Tell us about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

UK POLITICAL SYSTEM

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

House of Lords – палата лордов

House of Commons – палата общин

Lord Chancellor – лорд-канцлер

Speaker – спикер, председатель палаты общин

hereditary – наследственный

to be responsible – быть ответственным

majority – большинство

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Great Britain is a monarchy.
2. But the power of the Queen is limited by Parliament.
3. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
4. Members are elected only to the House of Commons.

5. The election is held every five years.
6. The House of Lords is hereditary.
7. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor presides over the lords.
8. The Speaker presides over the members of the House of Commons.
9. The Party which obtained the majority of seats in the House is called the Government and the others the Opposition.
10. The Prime Minister is responsible for the policy conducted by Parliament.
11. Ministry is formed from the party in power.
12. At present there are the following political parties: the Conservatives, the Labour Party, the Liberals.

III. Tell us about the UK political system .

LONDON

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to be divided – разделяться

places of interest – достопримечательности

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre.
2. It is one of the largest cities in the world.
3. Its population is more than 11 million people.
4. London is situated on the river Thames.
5. The city is very old and beautiful.
6. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.
7. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End and the East End.
8. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre.
9. The West End is the most beautiful part of London.
10. The best hotels, shops, clubs and parks are situated here.

11. The East End is an industrial part of London.
12. There are many factories and the Port of London is there.
13. There are a lot of places of interest in London.
14. Among them are Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London.

III. Tell us about London.

ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

to be a highly developed country – быть высоко развитой страной

to produce – производить

to export – экспортировать

ship-building – кораблестроение

wheat – пшеница

agriculture – сельское хозяйство

sheep-breeding – овцеводство

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country.

2. It was the country in which the earliest developments of modern industry took place.

3. Half of the population of the UK is engaged in industry.

4. The UK produces and exports machinery, electronics, textile.

5. One of the chief industries of the country is ship-building.

6. Ship-building centres are in London, Glasgow and Belfast.

7. London is the capital of the country and its industrial centre.

8. There are many industrial cities in the UK.

9. Manchester is the centre of the cotton textile industry, one of Britain's most important producers of computers and electronic equipment.

10. Birmingham is an important industrial area.

11. Machines, cars and lorries, TV-sets and radio are produced there.

12.The UK has a highly developed agriculture.

13.Sheep-breeding and cattle-farming are the main branches of Britain's agriculture.

14.Wheat, vegetables, potatoes and some kinds of fruit are grown in the UK.

III.Tell us about economy of Great Britain.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

area – площадь

language – язык

oil – нефть

grain – зерно

to consist of – состоять из

government – правительство

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. The USA is one of the largest countries in the world.

2.It is situated in the central part of the North American continent.

3.The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers.

4. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean.

5.The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people.

6. The official language of the country is English.

7. The capital of the country is Washington.

8. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions of the country.

9.There are many mountains in the country.

10.The main river of the country is the Mississippi.

11. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as coal, natural gas, iron, oil.

12. The USA is a highly developed industrial country.

13. Such industries as machine-building, ship-building are highly developed in the country.

14. American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit, vegetables.

15. The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states.

16. The president is the head of the state and the government.

III. Tell us about the USA.

ECONOMY OF THE USA

I. Read the words and phrases. Try to remember them.

space research – космические исследования

due to – благодаря чему-то

coal – уголь

to be rich in – быть богатым чем-то

II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. The USA is a highly developed industrial country.

2. Ship-building, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States.

3. Each region of the USA has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position.

4. Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are the biggest industrial regions of the country.

5. The USA has a lot of mineral resources.

6. The south, especially Texas, is rich in oil.

7. Pennsylvania is rich in coal.

8. There are plenty of coal mines there.

9. There are a lot of large and modern industrial cities in the USA.

10. Lots of things are made there.

11. But a great proportion of the country consists of farms and small towns.

12. The USA has a highly developed agriculture.

13. Corn, wheat, tobacco, soy-beans, fruit are grown in the USA.

III. Tell us about economy of the USA.

РАЗДЕЛ II. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TEXT 1. ORIGIN OF AGRICULTURE

It is known that the primitive man lived by gathering plants and hunting animals. Later on people began to exploit *plants resources*. *The earliest* implements for land cultivation were the stick and the hoe. The implements people began to use later on were the mattock, the spade, the fork and the plow.

It is supposed that the plow first originated in the Mediterranean region as early as 3000 B. C. (Before Century). It is said that the plow was the first implement which gave start not only to a more complex form of agriculture but also to a system of land tenure.

WORDS:

Stick - палка first - первый, сначала, впервые

Spade - лопата later on - впоследствии

Hoe - мотыга long ago - давно

Fork - вилы then - затем

Mattock - мотыга, кирка gather - собирать

Plow - плуг give start - положить начало

Implement - с.-х. Орудие originate - возникать, появляться

Land tenure - землепользование suppose - полагать

Origin - происхождение use - пользоваться, применять

TEXT 2. EARTH AND BIOSPHERE

Every schoolboy knows that the biosphere is the most essential component of life on the Earth. It forms a layer of life around the globe. But the mass of the biosphere is limited. V. Vernadsky, the outstanding Russian scientist, estimated that its total mass is 10^{15} (ten to the fifteenth power). The biosphere also forms an energy screen between the Earth and space. Due to the biosphere the Earth gives us our food products. All plants grow in a thin layer of soil.

The study of different soils is the most essential problem in agronomy. Due to the study of agronomy we know how soils form, live and produce. It is very important to know how agronomists preserve and improve different soils. We can read about soils and their most essential components in the books on agronomy.

WORDS:

Earth – земля preserve - сохранять
Layer – слой, пласт produce - производить
Life - жизнь study - изучать
Plant – растение around - вокруг
Soil – почва between - между
Space – космическое пространство
on - на, по
Study – изучение
due to - благодаря
Different – различный
how - как
Thin – тонкий
that - что
Estimate – оценивать, подсчитывать also - также
Give (gave, given) – давать
all - все
Grow (grew, grown) – расти, выращивать
but - но
Improve – улучшать

TEXT 3. LAND AND SOIL

It is known that the rate of natural soil-formation process is very slow. The formation of a soil layer 2 centimetres deep requires a hundred years. If land is not preserved, the fertile layer of soil is destroyed.

The famous Russian agronomist V. Dokuchayev estimated that the loss of one millimeter of the fertile layer of soil results in the

loss of 76kg of nitrogen, 24kg of phosphorus and 800kg of potassium per hectare.

It was estimated that the cultivation of one metric ton of grain requires about 33kg of nitrogen, 13kg of phosphorus and 26kg of potassium.

It is known that in our country land is public property. It is under the protection of the law. This is the law on the use of land, its preservation, improvement and reproduction.

WORDS:

Grain - зерно

deep - глубокий

Improvement - улучшение famous - знаменитый

Land - земля fertile - плодородный

Law - закон

slow - медленны

Property - собственность, достояние destroy - уничтожать, разрушать

Rate - темп, скорость require = требовать

result - приводить к ...

Use - польза, использование

lose (lost.lost) - терять

About - о, об, около

Under - под

TEXT 4. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a key sector of material production. In our country agriculture has to satisfy the growing needs of the population in food and to provide industry with raw materials.

It develops on the basis of the same economic laws as the other sectors. At the same time it has a number of distinctions reflected in its economics and organization.

The land is the chief means of production in agriculture. Farmers have to deal with living organisms—plants, animals and

microorganisms.

Crop yields depend on soil fertility which has to be maintained and raised. Definite seasonality is another important feature of farming

WORDS:

Key - ключ

distinction - отличие

Satisfy - удовлетворять

feature - черта

Provide - обеспечивать

TEXT 5. AGRARIAN SECTOR

A problem we will have to solve in the shortest time is that of fully meeting our country's food needs. This is the aim of the present agrarian policy. In the period since the adoption the Food Programme in our country the economy of the farms, inter-farm enterprises and processing plants has become stronger, the productivity of crop farming and livestock farming has risen.

There is a progress, but the lag in agriculture is being overcome slowly.

Agrarian sector has to improve the food supply in the nearest future. It is planned to more than double the growth rate of farm production and ensure a substantial increase in the per capita consumption of meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit.

WORDS:

Solve - решать

rate - темп, скорость

Aim - цель

per capita - на душу населения

TEXT 6. A FEW WORDS ABOUT AGRONOMY

Agronomy deals with the cultivation of field for regular production of crops: food crops, feed crops and industrial crops. Cultivation means the preparation of the ground for planting seeds, tubers, etc. Cultivation is done by means of various kinds of agricultural machines and implements: gang plows, harrows, sweepers, etc.

As the climate and the soils greatly differ in different regions of our large country, agronomist regularly exchange experience. This regular exchange of experience between agronomist has increased the range of plants which may be grown in different regions and has given start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.

It is known that regular study of the chemical composition of soils and the development of means for the reproduction of their fertility have become a fundamental part of agricultural science. It may be said that the development of agriculture has become an important factor in the development of national economy and has resulted in the rise of living standard of the people.

TEXT 7. MECHANIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION

Mechanization and electrification are used in all branches of agriculture. Agricultural machinery and implements including different types of tractors, bulldozers with numerous attachment, combines, harvesters, etc. help the farmers to increase their farm's production and reduce costs. Alongside with machinery specially intended for seeding, cultivation, fertilization and other kinds of field work extensive use is made of various devices for protecting plants against pests, diseases and weeds.

There also exist many machines for processing agricultural products. They are machines for the preparation of dairy products, honey, wine, cider, vinegar, oils, sugar, syrups and preserves.

A lot of farm machines are driven by electric motors.

TEXT 8. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural engineering can be defined as the application of engineering to agriculture but this definition does not cover all the fields it is connected with. Engineering is, in truth, an integral part of the science of agriculture, the present high position of modern agriculture largely depends on.

The development of fertile swamp and overflowed lands, the irrigation of arid regions, the construction of new sources of power have become important factors in the development of agriculture in many countries. The invention of the cotton gin, the steel plow, and the tractor have affected not only agriculture, but also many of the economic and social phases of life.

At first progress was slow but with the growth of engineering knowledge more and more engineering achievements found useful application in agriculture. Now agriculture cannot be separated from agricultural engineering.

WORDS:

Agricultural engineering – с. х. техника

at first - сначала

Application - применение

Definition - определение

invention - изобретение

TEXT 9. MECHANIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION

Mechanization and electrification are used in all branches of agriculture. Agricultural machinery and implements including different types of tractors, bulldozers with numerous attachment, combines, harvesters, etc. help the farmers to increase their farm's production and reduce costs. Alongside with machinery specially intended for seeding, cultivation, fertilization and other kinds of field work extensive use is made of various devices for protecting plants against pests, diseases and weeds.

There also exist many machines for processing agricultural products. They are machines for the preparation of dairy products, honey, wine, cider, vinegar, oils, sugar, syrups and preserves.

A lot of farm machines are driven by electric motors.

TEXT 10. FARMS IN BRITAIN

British agriculture is based on high-quality farm machinery and utilization of fertilizers. It is greatly influenced by the climate. The temperature seldom exceeds 32°C or falls below zero. Thus the farmers work in the fields all the year round.

Most of the farms are less than 50 acres each. The type of farms depends on many factors: climate, soil, slope and altitude.

They are divided into three types: arable farms, dairy farms and mixed farms. In the eastern part of Great Britain most farms are arable. The farmers having such farms grow different crops: wheat, barley, oats. In the western part of the country most farms are dairy. Farmers keep milking cows, sheep, pigs or poultry on their farms.

Today the main tendency in agricultural development of Great Britain is that small farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with modern industrial farms based on up-to-date agricultural machinery.

British farmers are working hard to maximize the yield and minimize the cost of production, to supply the population of the country with various foodstuffs of high quality, to ensure further progress in all agricultural branches.

WORDS:

High-quality - высококачественный

arable - зерновой

Fertilizer - удобрение

wheat - пшеница

Influence - влиять

barley - ячмень

Slope - склон

oats - овёс

Altitude - высота gradually - постепен

TEXT 11. ECONOMY OF THE USA

The United States of America is a highly developed industrialized country. The United States economy is based on the free enterprise system: Private business compete against one another with relatively little interference from the government. Since the depression of the 1930s, when the economy essentially collapsed, laws have been made giving the government a more active role in economic matters.

The United States is rich in mineral resources as coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. It is a leading producer of fuel – of oil, natural gas and coal. Shipbuilding, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States. Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position. Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are the biggest industrial regions of the US. International trade is very important to the United States. Major exports include machinery, high-technology equipment, chemicals, cars, aircrafts, and grains. Major imports include machinery and telecommunications equipment, oil, cars, metals, and chemicals.

TEXT 12. AGRICULTURE OF THE USA

Until the second half of the last century, the United States was mainly an agricultural nation. The Civil War (1861 – 1865) helped stimulate industry. In the years that followed, industrialization transformed the country, although many areas, especially the South, remained mainly agricultural. The United States grows wheat, corn, and other crops and raises many cows, pigs, and chickens.

Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska is the richest farming region of America and it is known as the Corn Belt. The land is fertile and well watered. They grow mostly corn and wheat there. Much livestock is

also raised here. There are a lot of fruit raising regions in the USA. For example, California oranges, grapefruit, lemons, as well as other fruits, wines and vegetables are shipped all over the world. The most important crops grown in the States are also tobacco, soy-beans, peanuts, grapes and many others.

TEXT 13. MAN IN MOTION

In his efforts to move by means other than his own two feet, man has sat on the back of mules, camels, horses and elephants. He has used boats on water, skis on snow, skates on ice, and bicycles on land. Of all the devices which man has invented to carry him from here to there, none has had quite as much impact on his life as the automobile.

The influence of the automobile on our life has been so complete that few of us can remember what it was like to be without one.

One of the earliest self-propelled cars was built by a clock-maker in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1649. It was operated on the same spring principle as a wind-up toy. Like a toy it had to be rewound every few minutes. About fifty years after that, an Englishman named Thomas Savery developed a steam pump which raised water from coal mines. This was improved by another Englishman, Thomas Newcomen. In 1765, James Watt of Sepotland, using Newcomen's engine as a model made a steam engine so efficient that he is generally considered to be its inventor.

In Europe and the United States, men began to experiment with steam. The search for automobile – although it would be years before it carried that name – was on.

TEXT 14. AGRICULTURAL MASHINERY

At the down history we find man practicing the most elementary method of modify soil conditions. In early times the principal crops were cereals or pulse and fibro crop – flax.

The greatest mechanical advance during these early days of agriculture was the evolution of the plough from primitive hoe. The plough is the most important tillage tool, and it has been brought to its present state of scientific perfection only after tireless experimentations.

During the Middle Ages the variety of implements had advanced but little, though the roller was known but was not employed generally in agriculture.

In the eighteenth century there was conscious and organized attempts to improve agricultural implements. New methods and inventions were being applied to most farming operations, and new conditions were being created favorable for the great advance which followed.

By the 19th century such a complexity of implements had been introduced as to justify the term «agricultural machinery». In agriculture the use of first water-power and then of steam had immensely stimulated the invention of machinery supplementing or replacing manual labour.

TEXT 15. AGRICULTURAL MASHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

In still more recent times an important practical contribution to mechanization of the farm came from the discovery of the internal-combustion engine. Used first of all to drive stationary machinery, as chaff-cutters, root-cutters and corn-mills in the barn, in the second decade of the 20th century the internal-combustion engine also made headway as a source of power for field operations. Steam engines, though widely used for traction on the roads, suffered the disadvantages of being heavy for use on the land for the direct haulage of machinery and implements; and it was not until the internal-combustion engine had been perfected that agricultural tractors made their appearance.

But still newer source of power on the farm is electricity. Although employed at first principally for lighting, electricity, when

it is available at lot cost relatively to other forms of power, is gradually coming into use on the farm.

Agricultural implements and machines are very numerous and very diversified and may be considered under five main groups, namely: 1) prime movers; 2) cultivating machinery, including ploughs of all kinds, harrows, rollers, cultivators, elevators, potato-diggers, etc. 3) harvesting machinery, including movers, self-binders, threshing-machines, combines, etc.; 4) stationary or barn machinery; 5) dairy machinery.

TEXT 16. TRACTORS

Tractors occupy an important place on the farm as a source of power, and on many farms they, together with trucks or trailers, have entirely displaced horses for farm work. An advantage of tractor power over the horse is that the tractor can be used continuously for heavy work. In addition to pulling implements like ploughs and cultivators, a tractor may be used with implements for bush-clearing, ditch-filling, and land-leveling. Small tractors of from 1 to 10 horsepower, fitted with single- or twin-cylinder petrol engines, may be used for garden and orchard work.

Farm tractors may be divided into two groups: wheeled and track-laying. Wheeled tractors may be further subdivided into standard and row-crops types. Standard wheeled tractors are used for general farm work and do not have the special features associated with row-crop tractors. Row-crops tractors can be used for all ordinary purposes, but in addition they are da

Track-laying tractors, or crawlers, have the great advantage that they can be used for heavy loads on almost any class of land. They are considerably more economical in fuel than are wheel machines, but their greater initial cost and their maintenance particularly that of the tracks, may out weigh this advantage. The crawler is, however, the more efficient type of tractor and, moreover, can go on the land earlier after rain and so can work a greater number of days per cent.

TEXT 17. MICHAEL FARADAY

Michael Faraday, who was born in 1791 and died 1867, gathered and sent in order all the work of the scientists who had worked on electrical problems before him.

In 1823, he discovered how to make an electrical motor. In 1831, he built the first generator, then called it dynamo. The modern car has both a starting motor and a generator. The starting motor draws electric current from the car battery to start the powerful gasoline engine. The generator is driven by the gasoline engine to recharge the battery and to furnish electric power for all the electrical conveniences in the car.

In 1833, Faraday discovered the effect of passing an electric current through certain solutions. He called these effects the laws of electrolysis. This has made possible the refinement of metals, silver and gold plating, and the manufacture of many chemical products.

As a result of Faraday's work, Morse was able to invent the electro-magnetic telegraph, Bell, the telephone, and Edison, the electric light.

TEXT 18. HENRY FORD

The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876. Since then motor transport began to spread in Europe very rapidly. But the person who was the first to make it really popular was Henry Ford, an American manufacturer who introduced the first cheap motor car, the famous Ford Model «T».

Henry Ford was born in 1863. He was a man who transformed the world. The car he built changed the lives of people everywhere. In 1896, Ford succeeded in building an automobile powered by a gasoline engine. He built this engine in his kitchen sink. In 1903, Henry Ford established the Ford Motor Company and introduced the Model T Ford.

Henry Ford wanted to make a car that everyone would be

able to afford. He was able to lower the price of the Model T from \$850 to \$360 by introducing mass production assembly line techniques. On an assembly line each person has one specific job and, therefore, can do it faster and more efficiently.

TEXT 19. WORLD FAMOUS CARS

Charles Rolls was born in 1881 in Great Britain. He died in 1910. He was an aristocrat and businessman. He was especially interested in cars. Once he met another enthusiast of cars Henry Royce. Henry Royce was a famous car engineer. They decided to design the most comfortable and reliable car. At the beginning of the 20th century it seemed to be a fantasy. But they worked hard and at last in 1907 they created the world-famous Rolls-Royce car. It was so comfortable and reliable that one of the models of Rolls-Royce «Silver Ghost» hadn't changed greatly for 20 years since 1907.

Gotlif Daimler and Charles Benz were two inventors. They lived in Germany. They were both interested in car production. At the end of the 19th century each of them designed a car. At the same time they organized two independent firms to produce them.

All the cars produced by the firm of Daimler were called "Mercedes". Mercedes was a daughter's name of one of the stockholders of the firm. This man saved the firm of Daimler from the financial crisis at the beginning of the 20th century. But after the World War I the firm of Daimler met financial difficulties again. This time it had to join the firm of Benz. Since that time all the cars produced by the firm «Daimler-Benz» have been called "Mercedes-Benz".

TEXT 20. THE EARLY DAYS OF AUTOMOBILE

Like most other great human achievements, the motor car is not the product of any single inventor. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Isaac Newton. But the first self-propelled vehicle was constructed by the

French military engineer Cugnot in 1763. He built a steam-driven engine which had three wheels, carried two passengers and ran at maximum speed of four miles. It was a great achievement but it was far from perfect and extremely inefficient.

In 1825 a steam engine was built in Great Britain. The vehicle carried 18 passengers and covered 8 miles in 45 minutes. However, the progress of motor car met with great opposition in Great Britain. Further development of the motor car lagged because of the restrictions resulting from legislative acts. The most famous of these acts was the Red Flag Act of 1865, according to which the speed of the steam-driven vehicle was limited to 4 miles per hour and a man with a red flag had to walk in front of it.

TEXT 21. FROM THE HISTORY OF THE AUTOMOBILE

From 1860 to 1900 was a period of the application of gasoline engines to motor cars in many countries. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N. Otto who introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation. By that time motor cars got a standard shape and appearance. The cars of that time were very small, two-seated with no roof, driven by an engine placed under the seat.

After World War I it became possible to achieve greater reliability of motor cars, brakes became more efficient. Constant efforts were made to standardize common components. Multi-cylinder engines came into use, most commonly used are four-cylinder engines. Gradually the development of vehicles was driven by internal combustion engine. Huge capital began to flow into the automobile industry.

TEXT 22. EDISON

Edison is known as one of the greatest inventors of his time. He invented so much that it is difficult to say which of his achievements is the greatest. He was an experimenter and a practical man more than a theoretician. Edison did not have any education. He

went to school only for three months. Then he left it because the teacher considered him a dull boy. His mother became his teacher. The boy loved books and his mother said that he had a wonderful memory. When he first visited a public library and saw a lot of shelves with books he decided that he would read all the books and then he would know everything in the world. In 1858 Edison built his first patented invention — an electro-magnetic device. He was paid fourty thousand for it. With this money Edison established a workshop and began his career as a professional inventor at the age of twenty-two. All his inventions were the result of hard work. He sometimes made thousands of experiments. According to his words the idea that a genius works only by inspiration was absurd. “Genius is 2 per cent inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration,” he often said.

TEXT 23. ATOMIC ENERGY

Man has only recently begun to study the structure and properties of atoms. Yet the word atom was invented thousand of years ago, by a Greek philosopher called Epicurus. Epicurus’s theory was not developed further until the nineteenth century, when Dalton, an English scientist, revived it to explain the facts of chemistry. Dalton believed that the atom was the smallest of all particles and that it could not be split. A hundred years later, he was proved wrong. Everything in the universe is composed of atoms of the various elements. The nature of a substance depends on which elements are involved and on the proportion in which they are present. The atoms in a substance are held together by electrical force.

The structure of the atom is like that of the solar system: the nucleus, or central core of the atom is surrounded by electrons, which circle round it, as the planets orbit the sun. These electrons are charged with negative electricity, while the nucleus contains particles known as protons, which carry a positive electrical charged. The number of electrons in an atom is always the same as the number of protons in its nucleus.

TEXT 24. MAN HARNESSSES THE ATOM

Our country has ample sources of natural energy, so we stand in no danger of a fuel crisis as do some countries. But the uneven distribution of natural energy resources over the vast territory of our country and the need more rationally to use natural fuel, such as oil and gas, make it imperative for our country, too, to develop atomic power, specifically in the European part of Russia.

The first atomic power plant in the world was built and put into operation in Obninsk, near Moscow, in 1954.

It is hard to find any other branch of technology which has progressed so rapidly in so short a time.

Today atomic energy has become the basis of technical progress and the key to the economic development of many countries.

TEXT 25. APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS

Twenty years ago only highly trained specialists used computers. Today it is not unusual to find one under the Christmas tree with a 6-year-old's name on it. This year over a third of American householders were computer equipped – and that number rises every year.

Computers are getting deeper into our life. They are indispensable in space research, communication, medicine, metallurgy, light industry, information technology and many other ranches of industry.

Many countries have introduced computers into agriculture, education, transport and many other spheres.

Computers provide security and safety of various processes, diagnose numerous cases and do a lot in monitoring different developments. In short they help to carry out increasingly complex tasks and their application sometimes helps to prevent disasters, tragedies and accidents.

TEXT 26. INTERNET

The Internet is a network of networks. A computer network is a group of computers that have been connected so they can communicate with each other. They can send messages to each other and can share information in the form of computer files.

There is nothing astounding about computer network. Many small companies have networks that connect anywhere from two or three computers to thousands of them. But the Internet isn't just a network. Lots of different networks have been joined to produce the world's largest group of connected computers. Some of the networks are run by government bodies, some by universities, some by businesses, some by local community library systems, and some are even run by schools. The Internet might make possible for you to communicate with all these people on all these computer networks through electronic «mail».

TEXT 27. PLOUGHS

Ploughs may be classified under two headings, mould board and discs ploughs.

The former are able to bury surface vegetation completely and are more commonly used, while the latter, are used to a greater extent under equatorial conditions.

Mould board ploughs may be mounted, trailed or semi-mounted, but always the main

Tractor plows are designed to operate under different soil condition and, as a rule, consist of one to ten bottoms.

The part which form the plough bottom are the share, the landside and the moulboard.

The trailed plow is pulled by a drawbar attached to the tractor. But a wheel is often fitted to control the working depth.

The typical mounted plough consists of a frame (straight or curved) which attached to tractor.

The main components in contact with the soil are the disk coultter, the share, the mould board and the landside.

The coultter is carried by the frame of the plough.

The share, mould board and landside are all bolted to the leg which in turn is bolted to the frame of the plough.

The share's job is to penetrate and then undercut through the at the desire depth.

The share also starts the turning movement which is continued by the mould board, the function of the coultter is to make a vertical cut and divide the ploughed soil from unploughed one.

The combination of the share and of the coultter forms the furrow.

The coultter consists of a disk mounted above the share, which cuts through the surface vegetation and the soil as it revolves, under very stony or hard conditions knife coultter may be used.

TEXT 28. CULTIVATORS

Tractor cultivators are used to loosen the soil to the required depth without over-turning of slices and to kill all the weeds.

Cultivators can be divided into field or fallow cultivators which do general and preplanning work, row cultivators (hoes) which till the soil between the rows of plants and universal cultivators which are capable of doing both jobs.

Depending on the attachment of working members to the cultivator frame there are a rigid fine cultivator, spring-loaded tine cultivator and cultivator with individual tine coupling.

Usually a fallow cultivator consists of a frame with hitching, which is supported by two land wheels, beams of the independent-carrier type and working members attached to the beams.

The complete set of the cultivator equipment includes sweeps or spring tines.

The sweeps are set in the cultivator in two rows and the spring tines in three rows.

Each beams of the cultivator is attached pivotally to the

frame and has a spring safety device and pressure rod with a spring.

Spring-type safety devices protect the cultivator sweeps against damage by allowing the sweep to move when meeting an obstacle and forcing it back automatically as soon as the obstruction is over.

Attachment to the tractor linkage is easy and quick.

Usually cultivator has provision for hitching harrows which enables farmers to benefit from harrowing along with cultivation, for this method ensures breaking of clods, leveling of field and dragging of the weed roots and trash.

The working depth is adjusted with the aid of supporting wheels, by altering their height with screw-type mechanisms, changing the length of the top link of tractor mounting system and altering the spring tension of the pressure rods.

TEXT 29. FARMYARD MANURE SPREADERS

Farmyard manure may be spread in the field by a self-unloading spreader or dropped in heaps for spreading by a P.T.O.-driven heap spreader.

The manure spreaders used are of two types, those that are wheel driven and those that are power driven.

The power drive machine has an advantage over the other when field conditions are bad because it is not affected by wheel slip.

Tractor-drawn manure spreader is designed for transport and spreading uniformly over the land organic and organo-mineral fertilizers (manure, peat, compost, lime).

The manure spreaders are generally mounted on two rubber-tired wheels on an axle located slightly to the rear of box, so that part of the weight of the spreader will be carried by the tractor.

The quantity of manure carried is usually not less than 1,5 ton in the smallest spreaders while the largest will carry up to 6 tons.

Generally the rates of application of the manure applied to the field can be varied for between 10 and 100 tons per hectare.

The spreader is strongly constructed because the work it carries

ries out is heavy, but essentially it

The conveyor consists of iron slats which are fixed to endless chains.

The conveyor moves rearwards and towards the spreading mechanisms (beaters on cylinders).

They rotate at high speed and as the manure is fed rearward, the shredding cylinders (beaters) which are fitted with tines, pull out and shop out and shop up the manure onto the distributing tines, pull out and shop up the manure.

The manure is thrown onto the distributing auger which spreads it widely on the field.

TEXT 30. GRAIN DRILLS

The drill usually consists of a frame by two land wheels, a seed box with feeds, coulters and seed tubes, a coulter lift mechanism and drive mechanism.

The sowing devices are provided with steel pressed housing (cups) and group emptying (112 devices at one time) by means of a level.

The coulters are double discs which are pivotally attached to the coulter beam by special drawbars (drop frames) long rear and short front.

In most cases the drill sows 24-rows of cereal crops with row spacing 15cm and automatic devices lifting and lowering are in front of the seed box. They are of the mechanical self lift type, each lift mechanism operates by 12 coulters.

Each automatic device (left or right) consists of disc provided with roller seats (creels); device body, shaft with crank.

Double arm lever for engaging the device.

The disk with seats is provided with a tooth rim for the chain.

The engaging or disengaging of automatic device is carried out by levers from the foot board.

A double arm lever with a roller is hinged to the automatic

device body flange at the side of the discs with roller seats.

In working position the lever turns under action of a spring. The automatic device bodies is rigidly mounted on shaft which may rotate in bearings.

The seat disc is driven from the land wheel through a chain drive and freely revolves on the shaft.

In order to engage the automatic device lever should be pulled to the stop and immediately released.

During this, the double art lever on the automatic device body will be released and turns under action of the spring, while the roller enters the disk seat.

The disk revolves and turns the automatic device body together with the shaft and the crank until lever roller will enter the recess of the body of flange forcing away double arm lever.

In this case the body of the automatic device with shaft is turned half of its revolution and stops.

The shaft movement from the crank is transmitted through pitmen to square shaft of the coulter lifting mechanism which through pressure forks and rods lowers the disk coulters into working position or lift them into transport position.

Some drills have a hydraulic lift.

TEXT 31. POTATO PLANTER

Usually, this is a mounted or semi-mounted P. T. O. driven machine designed for planting of potatoes simultaneously with placement of mineral fertilizer.

The machine is capable of planting potatoes either in 60 or 70 cm row spacing with 20, 25, 30, 35 or 40 cm distance between the plants into the row.

The planting side is taken care of by two-four-six row potato planters.

The machine consists of a frame, picker mechanisms (picker wheel), hoppers with feed chutes (feeding tray), fertilizer units coulters with dropping mechanisms, covers and drive mechanism.

The planter has picker mechanisms located in pairs and are mounted on the drive shaft.

Each mechanism consists of a disc and attached to the disk are cups with clams.

The cups pick up the potato tubers from the feeding tray and the clamps retain them in the cups.

The runner coulters with a four-blade rotor cut furrows into which the seed tubers are placed together with fertilizer.

During operation of the machine the picker wheels (discs) rotate and each picker cup takes one tuber which is held in place by the clamp.

During the further movement the clamp arm runs against the guide owing to which the clamp is moved off, allowing the tuber to fall into the coulters.

Then the cup with the clamp, moves through the potatoes in the feed chutes again and pick up the chute the clamp arm runs off the guide and the clamp retains a new tuber to the spring.

The seed tubers are placed in the furrow simultaneously with some fertilizer fed also continuously by means of a fertilizer distributor.

РАЗДЕЛ III. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1.

Put in the verb *to be* in the correct form.

1. I ... a student. 2. He ... an economist. 3. We ... workers. 4. They ... doctors. 5. You ... a lawyer. 6. She ... a secretary. 7. You ... managers. 8. It ... a cat. 9. These girls ... very strange. Where ... they from? 10. I ... fond of sports. 11. Jane ... married, but Nick and John ... single. 12. You and Kate ... here for the first time. 13. We ... at the lesson now . 14. He ... a businessman and his wife ... a model. 15. They my friends, but who ... he? 16. Where ... your car? 17. I ... an artist, and what ...you? 18. Here ... all the money I've got on me. 19. Helen ... Russian. She ... twenty. She ... a good student. She ... not married. She ... single. Her eyes ... blue. She ... beautiful. She ... from the Urals. She ... fond of music. She ... interested in foreign languages. She ... good at swimming. Her favorite seasons ... a student. He ... a singer. He ... tall and handsome. His hair and eyes... black. His new car ... red. They ... good friends.

Exercise 2.

Put in the verb *to be* in the correct form.

1. English ... an international language.
2. My family ... in Africa.
3. Russian ... my native language.
4. January ... the first month of the year.
5. London ... the capital of Great Britain.
6. New year ... my favorite holiday.
7. Washington ... the capital of the USA.
8. May and June ... beautiful months in Moscow.
9. History ... an interesting subject.
10. Cigarettes ... not good for your health.
11. Coffee ... expensive.
12. Moscow ... the capital of Russia.
13. A tiger and lion ... wild animals.
14. A dog ... a man's friend.
15. My friend ... from St. Petersburg.
16. Geography ... an easy subject.

Exercise 3.

Put in the verb *to be* in the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Paper ... very expensive today.
2. How many pieces of furniture ... there?
3. His watch ... ten minutes slow.
4. No news ... good news.
5. These trousers ... too small.
6. The furniture ... very old.
7. There ... mice in my country house.
8. Where on earth ... the scissors?
9. My friend says that physics ... a very interesting subject.
10. Good wines ... the best buys before Christmas.
11. His staff ... very efficient.
12. Statistics ... the study of figures.
13. Clothes ... part of the image.
14. My knowledge of English ... very limited.
15. English money ... not accepted here.
16. Say how many members ... there in your family? – There ... five persons.

Exercise 4.

Write down the following nouns in the plural:

mouse	box	roof	waiter
city	month	mountain	glass
man	pen	eye	potato
company	child	formula	bus
goose	leaf	crisis	match
star	sheep	hero	day
wife	story	house	snowman
foot	dress	knife	country

Exercise 5.

Guess the meaning of the following words, pay attention to the word-building suffixes *-er/-or*, *-ist*, *-cian*.

Journalist, designer, sociologist, chemist, biologist, biochemist, dentist, doctor, businessman, farmer, physicist, physician, computer operator, electrician, mechanic, model, actor, ecologist, politician, lecturer, professor, conductor, pilot, geologist, architect, jockey, manager, director, producer, sportsman, footballer, specialist, policeman, musician, pianist, detective, economist, steward, captain, interpreter, engineer, archaeologist, secretary, cook, mathematician, composer.

Exercise 6.

Use *to be* or *to have/ to have got* in the **Present Simple** tense.

1. How ... you?
2. What ... her name?
3. How old ... you?
4. There ... many mistakes in the text.
5. My friend ... bad habits.
6. You ... welcome.
7. Sam and John ... friends.
8. She ... a little child.
9. He ... out.
10. Who ... at home?
11. The metro station ... far from my house.
12. They ... a new flat.
13. What country ... you from?
14. He ... big car.
15. They ... late.
16. Her name ... Mary.
16. Her eyes ... grey.
17. I ... happy.
18. He ... many aunts and uncles.
19. It ... a nice day.
20. Where ... my book?

Exercise 7.

Write the plural of the following nouns.

Tree, toy, aunt, doctor, sportsman, silk, leather, furniture, desk, fox, paper, bedroom, sister-in-law, boy-friend, passer-by, roof, shelf, half, page, face, gulf, knife, hero, beauty, child, housewife, man-driver, basis, datum, woman-doctor, knowledge, hair, advice, watch, gate, tea, orange, ox, deer, key, potato, wool, piano, photo, wolf, chief, oil, baby, radio, leaf.

Exercise 8.

Complete the sentences. Use **Possessive Case** where necessary.

1. She likes _____ (the hat/ Jane).
2. What is _____ (the name/this city).
3. When is _____ (the birthday/his brother).
4. Do you like _____ (the colour/this dress)?
5. Write his name at _____ (the top/the page).

6. What is _____ (the address/ David) ?
7. What is _____ (the cause/ the accident)?
8. _____ (the house/ her sister) is near the city centre.
9. _____ (the job/his father) is very interesting.
10. For her the afternoon is _____ (the best part/the day).
11. The bus stopped at _____ (the end/the street).
12. _____ (the favourite colour/Ann) is brown.
13. _____ (the walls/this house) is brown.
14. _____ (the beginning/the film) isn't interesting.

Exercise 9.

Translate from Russian into English.

1. Книга моего друга.
2. Книги моих друзей.
3. Игрушки его брата.
4. Платье её сестры.
5. Сын моего друга.
6. Квартира его родителей.
7. Имя вашего папы.
8. Крыша дома.
9. Сестра моего дедушки.
10. Стихи Пушкина.
11. Достопримечательности нашей столицы.
12. Имя моего друга.
13. Письма моих друзей.
14. Автомобиль моего отца.

Exercise 10.

Use the structure *there is/there are*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) There (is, are) a new moon tonight.
- 2) There (is, are) two large windows in the room.
- 3) There (is, are) no one at home.
- 4) There (is, are) a letter for you on the table.
- 5) There (is, are) a book and several pencils on my desk.
- 6) There (is, are) a swimming-pool near our house.
- 7) There (is, are) a table in the corner of the room.
- 8) There (is, are) twelve students in the classroom.
- 9) There (is, are) some mistakes in the sentence.
- 10) There (is, are) a new grammar rule in Lesson 9.

Exercise 11.

Use *some* or *any*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) He made ... mistakes in his dictation.
- 2) I don't have ... money with me.
- 3) Please, give me ... more coffee. – I am sorry, but there isn't ... more coffee.
- 4) She translated ... articles onto English.
- 5) Give me ... time to think about it.
- 6) Do you know ... other languages?
- 7) She wants ... new dresses.
- 8) My grandmother does not watch ... programmes on TV.
- 9) He drank ... whisky and left bar.
- 10) He found ... new words in this lesson.

Exercise 12.

Use *some*, *any*, *no*, *every*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) Did you hear ... about this film?
- 2) If you have ... against me, speak out.
- 3) There isn't ... interesting in the newspaper today.
- 4) Does he see ... in the room?
- 5) ... is ready?
- 6) Did you say ... ? – No, I said
- 7) There is ... in the next room.
- 8) She will tell us ... about he work.
- 9) Please, give me ... interesting to read.
- 10) Ask ... to help you in this work.

Exercise 13.

Use the verbs in brackets in *Present Indefinite*.

- 1) We always (travel) by car.
- 2) He usually (have) breakfast at 8 o'clock.
- 3) Mother often (tell) her children stories before bedtime.
- 4) I always (take) the same bus to work.
- 5) They (pick) the apples in October.
- 6) Our friends (live) in a house that (stand) on a hill that (overlook) the Oka valley which (be) so beautiful in early summer.

- 7) This man (know) you very well.
- 8) The plain (leave) at 10 o'clock.
- 9) My children (drink) coffee with milk every day.
- 10) Mr. Jackson usually (watch) television in the evenings.
- 11) Nick always (prepare) his homework carefully.
- 12) Paul (like) the Italian language and he (want) to speak this language well.

Exercise 14.

Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

- 1) He knows French perfectly.
- 2) Tom and John play chess very often.
- 3) Bess comes home after 7.
- 4) I like hot tea.
- 5) She always comes to class late.
- 6) We like his story.
- 7) This clock goes well.
- 8) Dan often spends his free time at my place.
- 9) He does well at school.
- 10) The party begins at 9 o'clock.
- 11) Miss Hope likes her job.
- 12) Their children collect butterflies.

Exercise 15.

Use the following sentences in the third person singular.

- 1) I think I am right.
- 2) They know the answer.
- 3) We live in Malta.
- 4) They play chess very well.
- 5) You often help your parents.
- 6) His dog always attack strangers.
- 7) Motor cycles make a lot of noise.
- 8) I go to the library every month.
- 9) We always think about the companies profits.
- 10) You sell products to different countries.

Exercise 16.

Use the verbs in *Past Indefinite*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) I (forget) to bring my notebook to class yesterday.
- 2) Ann and I (talk) over the telephone two hours ago.
- 3) They (live) in Spain for many years .
- 4) I (lose) my English book yesterday but (find) it later.
- 5) They (go) to the park after the lesson.
- 6) Our grandparents (study) French last century.
- 7) James (come) to see me the day before yesterday.
- 8) I (see) hm at the concert fout days ago.
- 9) We (come) home at midnight.
- 10) The film (last) about three hours.
- 11) He (wait) almost for two hours for Jennie yesterday.
- 12) Max always (get) good marks when he (go) to school.

Exercise 17.

Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

- 1) He prepared his lesson well.
- 2) He entered the University in April.
- 3) It rained last night.
- 4) I went to the kindergarten 18 years ago.
- 5) Mark washed the dishes after dinner.
- 6) They arrived home late.
- 7) John bought a book at the bookstore on Sunday.
- 8) The bank closed at noon.
- 9) George cooked dinner for the family last week-end.
- 10) We had many flowers in the garden last summer.

Exercise 18.

Use the verbs in *Future Indefinite*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) They (see) us tomorrow.
- 2) I (know) the result in a day.
- 3) You (finish) the work in June.
- 4) I (be) in St. Petersburg tomorrow morning.

- 5) Bill (be) twenty-four years old next year.
- 6) Jane (remember) this day all her life.
- 7) We (spend) two months in Crimea.
- 8) There (be) many people at his lecture tomorrow.
- 9) Mr. Jones (get) a good job after graduating from the University.
- 10) Her friend (present) her a new car for her birthday.

Exercise 19.

Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

- 1) They will arrive at three o'clock.
- 2) She will tell you about her house.
- 3) Richard will be twenty next July.
- 4) We shall go to the Baltic Sea.
- 5) Everybody will know about it.
- 6) Jane will be at home in an hour.
- 7) They will discuss this problem with the manager tomorrow morning.
- 8) You will have a good time there.
- 9) He will be a good lawyer in three years.
- 10) They will discuss their visit tomorrow.

Exercise 20.

Use the verbs in a correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) If the weather (be) nice next Sunday, we (go) to the seaside.
- 2) He (translate) this article, if you (give) him a dictionary.
- 3) If we (get) the tickets we (go) to the concert.
- 4) If the telephone (ring) while I am out, please, answer it.
- 5) Don't leave until I (call) you.
- 6) When the weather (get) warmer, we can go swimming.
- 7) I plan to wait until the mail (arrive).
- 8) She (eat) strawberries until she look like them.
- 9) We (catch) the bus if we (run) faster.
- 10) If the students (be interested) in what they learn, they (study) the subject well.
- 11) He (be shocked) when he (learn) the truth.
- 12) I (try) to talk to him as soon as he (turn up).

Exercise 21.

Use *Past Indefinite* and *Participle II* from the following verbs.

To be, to go, to have, to write, to give, to read, to think, to see, to tell, to know, to take, to teach, to come, to begin, to get, to put, to leave, to do, to stand, to make, to sit, to drink, to talk, to lose, to find, to buy, to drive.

Exercise 22.

Make up the questions to the following sentences.

- 1) He went to Delhi to see his friends.
- 2) Nick will come home in the evening.
- 3) His office is near Metro station.
- 4) These are French newspapers.
- 5) Her friend is a lawyer. He is 32 years old.
- 6) Philip began to study Spanish two years ago.
- 7) Paul ate 12 hamburgers yesterday.
- 8) He walked to school with Mary.
- 9) James eats Chinese food on Sundays.
- 10) We shall see you on Monday.

Exercise 23.

Use the following verbs in *Present Continuous*.

- 1) It (rain), take your umbrella.
- 2) Tom (play) the violin now.
- 3) John (have) lunch in the café now.
- 4) Listen! I think the telephone (ring).
- 5) Be quiet! The baby (sleep).
- 6) Look! The teacher (write) on the blackboard.
- 7) The bus (stop) for us now.
- 8) They (play) chess in the garden.
- 9) The students (have) a lecture on Administrative Law now.
- 10) The president (try) to contact his advisors now.

Exercise 24.

Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

- 1) The committee is examining the material now.
- 2) John is eating dinner now.

- 3) The sky is getting very dark.
- 4) They are traveling in Europe at present.
- 5) This man is waiting for you.
- 6) Mr. Evans is writing a series of articles on the economic situation.
- 7) Helen's friends are hurrying to the stadium to see the football match.
- 8) Mr. Black is speaking over the telephone .
- 9) Tom is driving his new car now.
- 10) Kate is reading " Alice in Wonderland".

Exercise 25.

Use the following verbs in *Past Continuous*.

- 1) It (rain) when I left home.
- 2) I saw a light in his house as I (pass).
- 3) He just (leave) the house when the telephone rang.
- 4) Yesterday about eleven o'clock he (walk) towards Fleet Street.
- 5) While the man (look) in the shop windows, somebody stole his watch.
- 6) I came into the room because the boys (make) a lot of noise.
- 7) James hurt his leg while he (play) tennis.
- 8) The car hit the tree while it (travel) at 60 miles an hour.
- 9) While Mrs. Smith (give) a lesson, the cat jumped on her table.
- 10) Jenny wrote the book while she (live) in Scotland.

Exercise 26.

Use the following verbs in *Future Continuous*.

- 1) At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning they (have) their French lesson.
- 2) I wait for you at 5 o'clock sharp.
- 3) At this time tomorrow afternoon I (take) my final English examination.
- 4) Don't ring her up at 12 o'clock. She (write) her composition then.
- 5) When we arrive in Washington, it probably (rain).
- 6) This time on Friday I (fly) to Spain.
- 7) It is nearly autumn, soon the leaves (change) colour.
- 8) At this time next year he (study) at the University.
- 9) I (work) when you come.
- 10) When I get up, my dog (sit) at the door waiting me.

Exercise 27.

Make questions to the following sentences.

- 1) He speaks English very well. (How well?)
- 2) They spoke to us in Japanese. (In what language?)
- 3) My friend came home late. (Why?)
- 4) I studied Psychology yesterday. (When?)
- 5) The students go to the University twice a week. (How often?)
- 6) We shall meet on Sunday. (When?)
- 7) His parents work at the same plant. (Where?)
- 8) My friend makes many mistakes in spelling. (How many?)
- 9) He was born in 1988. (When?)
- 10) The students are going to the library now. (Where?)
- 11) They are speaking about the new song. (Who?)
- 12) He was reading a difficult English book at that time. (What book?)

Exercise 28.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Nylon.

Nylon ... (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientist ... (work) with his invention and finally on 27 October 1938, Nylon ... (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately ... (become) successful, especially in the making of ladies' stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, it ... (use) to make parachutes and tyres.

Today, nylon ... (find) in many things: carpets, ropes seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It ... (play) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it ... (manufacture).

Exercise 29.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

1. Papers (deliver) usually at 8 in the morning, they (look through) at the moment and you'll get yours soon.
2. Dresses (make) preferably

of cotton in hot countries. This wonderful costume (make) specially for this performance. 3. «What strange sounds!» – «Oh, our piano (tune)». 4. «Where is your car?» – «It (fill) in the garage at the moment.» 5. Tea (lay) usually on the balcony in fine weather. 6. We are finishing the last preparations for the party: the lights (switch on), the floors (clean), the tables (lay). Do you think we'll be ready on time? 7. I've got two questions to you. First: «What language is (speak) all over the world?» Second :«What language (speak) in the room?» 8.The witness (question) by the police-inspector now. 9. The old motor-way (use) by many people, but it is not very convenient, that is why a new ring-road (build) in the city. 10. Our luggage (examine) at the Customs now. Any luggage going abroad (check) usually here. 11. We (give) a lot of advice by our parents. 12. All the contracts (sign) by the President. 13 You'll have your copy soon, the contract (type). 14. You cannot use the fax, it is (fix). 15. Lots of people (operate on) in this clinic. And now unfortunately my uncle John (operate) on here.

Exercise 30.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

1.Many towns (destroy) by the earth-quake in Japan last year. 2. The helicopter (construct) in Russia. 3.He (throw) out of class for cheating. 4. The pop singers arrived at the airport and (welcome) by thousands of fans. Flowers (throw) at them all way to the exit. 5. The exposition (open) when we drove up to the picture gallery. 6. He couldn't go out as his suit and shirt (clean). 7. The petrol tank (fill) last week. 8. The policeman noticed that the suitcase (carry) by the porter in a most strange way. 9. The naughty boy (teach) a very good lesson by his friends. 10. When I came to the skating-ring he (teach) to skate by his elder brother. 11. His cousins (fine) for exceeding speed limit yesterday. 12. I drove up to the shop just as it (close), but the owner was kind enough to let me in. 13. They (award) the highest prize. 14. She watched television while dinner (prepare). 15. When I came into the kitchen I smelt something delicious. My favourite cookies (bake) in the oven.

Exercise 31.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

1. The child hopes he (give) a computer by Santa Claus, but his parents made up their minds that the boy (present) with a new scooter.
2. The boss assured the stuff they (tell) about the coming changes. «You (tell) of my future plans», he said.
3. «Don't worry! The burglars (catch) by the police.» – «Hm, but they are sure they (not catch).»
4. Get your passports ready, they (examine) by the officer. Do you remember we were warned that our papers (examine) here?
5. The whole nation hoped he (elect) Prime Minister.
6. Mind, you (punish) if you disobey my orders.
7. I wonder when my project paper (publish).
8. The child (bring up) in a respectable family.
9. They made sure that the child (bring up) by decent people.
10. Don't leave your bicycle outside. It (steal).
11. When he turns up he (tell) the truth.
12. The new spaceship (launch) in Florida in some days.
13. The delegation (meet) at the airport.
14. No one expected that the flight (delay).
15. We felt happy that the car (repair).

Exercise 32.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

1. The decoration (complete) an hour ago.
2. The preparations for the party just (finish) and the guests are already arriving.
3. The baby (feed) an hour ago.
4. «Christopher (feed) yet?» – «Not yet».
5. He (not see) for a week already.
6. The paper (not read) by anyone yet.
7. The suit (not wear) for a long time.
8. This fact (not mention) in his last speech.
9. I am happy as I just (allow) to stay here an extra day.
10. She (teach) music in her childhood.
11. You ever (teach) how to play chess?
12. I just (advise) to keep to a diet.
13. The sportsmen (give) instructions before the match.
14. The motorist (disqualify) some five months ago.
15. I cannot believe my eyes! My book has (publish) already!

Exercise 33.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Blowing Hot and Cold with the Same Breath.

There was a wild man who (live) on a hill which (be) far in a

forest. He was a simple man and seldom (speak) to other people. One day he (notice) a man (walk) along a path in the forest below the hill. He (run) down to him and said: «I want to talk to you. You (come up) to my home and (have) a talk with me?» The man agreed. They (climb) the hill together. As it (be) a cold day, the stranger (breathe) on his hands. «What you (do)?» , asked the wild man. «I (blow) on my hands». «Why you (do) it?» «My hands (be) cold. I want them (become) warm.» « I (understand)» , said the wild man.

When they came to the house on the hill, the wild man (make) the stranger (drink) a cup of boiling milk. As the milk (be) very hot, he (begin) (blow) on it. «What you (do) now?», asked the wild man. «I (blow) on my milk». «Why you (do) it?» «The milk (be) hot. I (blow) on it to make it cold».» What!», shouted the wild man. «But before you (blow) on your hands to make them hot. (Get out) of my house! I (not want) men like you in my home. You (not be) an honest man, if you (blow) hot and cold with the same breath.»

Exercise 34.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Invitation for Dinner.

Dear Ann,

You (be) free (come) here on Saturday next at 8.00? My brother Paul (come) and (bring) a friend of his (call) Tom Edwards. You (not meet) Tom but I (think) you (like) him. He is an assistant stage manager at the Gate Theatre and (be able) (tell) you about actors. Paul says Tom (not receive) much salary and often (not get) enough to eat, so he (ask) me (have) roast beef and Yorkshire pudding for dinner. He probably (ring up) between now and Saturday (say) that it (be) a good idea (start) with soup. I (know) you usually (not eat) such meals, but I hope you (enjoy) the conversation. Anyway, (come) if you (be able)

Love, Mary.

Exercise 35.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

A Remarkable Book.

Once, while I (walk) in a park of London, I (see) an old strange-looking man. He (sit) on a bench (hold) a closed book in his hands. I (sit) on the bench and (look) at the book. I (see) that the book (be) of great interest. It (be) a very old copy of early Baron's work. I (look) at the old man in surprise and (understand) that he (know) I (sit) on the bench because of him and the book he (hold) in his hands. I (smile). «It is the last I (have)», he said and (stretch) it out to me. I (take) it with the words: « I (be) a lover of old books.» I (open) this small book and (look) at the date. «Oh», I said. « It (be) a remarkable book».

«Yes», he (sigh). «I (have to) (sell) it to buy the necessities of life. I (have) a hard life and this book has always (be) a comfort to me.» I (nod) and (think) that I never (see) such a remarkable book.

Exercise 36.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

The Unfinished Letter.

I just (hear) that my mother is not very well, and I (like) (go) and (see) her. The trouble (be) I (not can) (take) my dog Tim with me. You (think) you (be able) possibly (look) after him for a week? You (have) him for a week last year, you (remember), and you (say) he (be) no trouble, and (get) on well with your dog.

If you (be able) (have) him, I (bring) him along any time that (suit) you. He (have) his own bed and bowl, and I (bring) enough tinned food (last) him a week. But if it (not be) convenient, (not hesitate) (say) so...

Exercise 37.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

The Farmer and the Boy.

One morning a farmer met a boy and asked him if the latter wanted a job. The boy (answer) that he (do). The farmer (want) (know) if the boy (can) (give) him a good character. The boy said that he (can) and (add) that it (be) from Mr. Muggs, the shopkeeper, his previous master. The farmer agreed. The farmer told the boy (go)

and (ask) Mr. Muggs (come) there and (speak) to him. He said that he (wait) there for some time. Twenty minutes (pass), but Mr. Muggs (not come). Later in the afternoon the farmer (see) the boy again and he said that Mr. Muggs (not come) with the boy's character. The boy (not be) surprised (hear) it. He said he (not ask) Mr. Muggs to come there. The farmer asked why the boy (not do) it. The boy (answer) that he (tell) his old master who (want) the character. The farmer (not understand). Then the boy explained that his old master (tell) him the character of the farmer.

Exercise 38.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Tarzan's Friend.

A forester, with his dog Tarzan, was riding through the thick forest. Suddenly his horse (stop) . The forester (feel) that something (frighten) it. He looked round and (see) a pack of wolves (come) to them. Then the dog Tarzan (run) over to the wolves, (sniff) and (disappear) with them in the forest.

The forester remembered the day when he (find) a helpless hungry wolf-cub. He (pick) it up, (bring) it home, (warm) it up, (give) it food and (put) it in Tarzan's dog house. Soon the cub (grow) up. Then the forester took the young wolf back to the place where he (find) him and (leave) him there. Now the forester understood why the wolves (not attack) him or dog. Among them (be) Tarzan's friend. Tarzan (return) home the next morning safe and sound.

Exercise 39.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

A Letter to a Friend.

Dear Peter,

Do you by any chance (know) where Bob (be)? I (like) (to find out) because I just (hear) of a job that would exactly (suit) him, but if he (not apply) fairly soon of course he (not get) it. I last (see) him about a month ago, when he was just (leave) his job with the film company. He (say) he (go) to France for a holidays and (promise) (send) me a postcard with his French address as soon as he

(find) a place (stay). But I (hear) nothing about him since then and (not know) even whether he (go) to France or not. If you (know) his address I (be) very grateful if you (phone) me. I (try) (phone) you several times but your phone (not seem) to be working.

Exercise 40.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

A Philosopher

Once a philosopher traveled down a river in a small boat. While he (cross) the river he (ask) the boatman: «You ever (hear) about Philosophy?» «No», – (say) the boatman. «I never (hear) about it. What (be) it?» – «I (be) sorry for you, indeed», replied the learned man, – «you (lose) a quarter of your life as it is a very interesting science!» Several minutes later the philosopher asked the boatman another question: «You (hear) about Astronomy, when you (be) at school?» – «No, I (leave) the school many years ago and I (forget) all about it», was the answer. To this the philosopher answered that he (be) really sorry for the man, and he (think) that the boatman (lose) a second quarter of his life.

Some minutes passed and the passenger again (wonder) if the man ever (hear) about Algebra. And the man (have to) admit that he never (know) about it. « In that case you certainly (lose) a third quarter of your life!», said the scientist.

At that very moment the boat (strike) on a big stone. The boatman jumped and (cry):

«You ever (learn) (swim)?» – «No», was the answer. The boatman explained sadly to the philosopher that he (be) sure that he (lose) his whole life as the boat (sink).

Exercise 41.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Mrs. Davies.

Mrs. Davies is the oldest person in Elm Street. She (live) in it all her life and (see) a lot of changes here. She says she (be) always ready (discuss) these changes with people. One day, Kelly, a reporter, (phone) Mrs. Davies and (ask) her for an interview. When Kelly

came, Mrs. Davies (lie) on the sofa (read) a newspaper. She said she (feel) bad but (add) that she (speak) to the girl. Mrs. Davies (ask) where and when she (be) born and how long she (live) in house №. 20. «We (move) into №.20 during the war when a bomb (fall) on my old house next door», Mrs. Davies explained. «We (live) in the largest room of the house while they (repair) the rest of the rooms.»

«You(be) here ever since?» – Kelly asked. Mrs. Davies (nod). Then she added: «The street (change) so much and the people (become) richer. They (have) cars and televisions now. You never (see) a car in the street when I (be) a girl and now so many new houses (build) in our street too». Kelly wanted the old lady (tell) her if life (become) better. And again Mrs. Davies smiled: «No, not really. It is nice to have a telly but people are less friendly now. They (stay) in their houses all the time. If anyone (go) out, you can never (see) him, as everybody (use) a car . My granddaughter seldom (visit) me and I cannot (make) her (come) or (ring) me up. But I would like her (do) it. I never know if she (come). I often feel lonely as my husband and most of my friends (die)».

Exercise 42.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Ferenz Liszt.

Ferenz Liszt, the famous composer and pianist, was a very kind man. This story shows how kind he was. Once there lived a poor girl with her mother and a younger brother. The girl (study) music and (be) very talented. One day her brother (catch) cold and (fall) ill. The doctor (send) for but they (be) so poor that they (can) not (pay) for his visit and the medicine he (prescribe).

So, the girl (think) of a plan. She decided that she (tell) the people that Ferenz Liszt (teach) her music for some years already. «If the people (learn) about Liszt it (attract) them to my concert and I (be able) to earn some money to keep my brother». And so she (do). But one day while she (look) through a newspaper she (see) a note in which it (write) that the composer Ferenz Liszt (be going) to give some concerts in their town. The girl was afraid that if Liszt (learn) that she (tell) the people a lie, he (tell) everybody that he never (see) her.

As soon as Liszt (come) to their town the girl (go) to him and (tell) him the whole story. After she finished Liszt said: «(Sit) down at the piano and (play) for me!» While she (play) Liszt (make) some remarks and at the end of the class he (say) to the girl: «Now, when somebody (ask) you who your teacher (be) you (can) (say) it's me, because I (give) you my first class today!»

Exercise 43.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

Androclus.

In ancient Rome there lived a poor slave who was (call) Androclus. He had a very bad master and one day Androclus (run) away. For many days he (hide) in the forest without any food. He (be going) (die) as he (not eat) anything for a long time. He (find) a cave, (lie) on the ground and (fall) asleep. But soon he (wake up) by a loud noise. To his horror Androclus (see) a big lion (come) into the cave. The next moment Androclus (understand) that something (happen) to the lion's foot. He (can) hardly (move). The slave (raise) the lion's paw and (see) a big thorn in it. He (pull) it out and the lion (jump) with joy. They (become) good friends and lived in the cave for a long time.

But one day Androclus (catch). There was a law in Rome that every slave who (run) from his master (have to) fight with a hungry lion. So, Androclus (bring) to the arena where a lot of people (sit). Soon a hungry lion (let in). Androclus (give) a cry, but it was not a cry of fear, but of joy as he (recognize) his old friend, whom he (meet) in the cave. The lion jumped at Androclus and (begin) licking his face and hands. All the people (be surprised) and (want) the slave (explain) it. And after he (do) it they all (cry):«(Give) them freedom and (let) them live together again!» So, the two friends (get) their freedom and (live) happily together for many years to come.

Exercise 44.

Use the following verbs in a correct form.

The Unfortunate Tandem.

It happened while Mr. Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him (cycle) through Holland. The roads (be) stony and

the bicycle often (jump). «Sit tight», (say) Harris to his wife, without turning his head, but Mrs. Harris (think) he (say): «Jump down!» . Why she (think) he (say) «Jump down», neither of them (can) (explain) later. Mrs. Harris (jump) down while Harris (go on) thinking that she (sit) still behind him. At first she (think) he (want) simply (show) his skill and (return) when he (reach) the hill. But when he (pass) the hill and (disappear) in the wood she began (cry), as she (have) no money, and she (not know) Dutch. People (think) she (lose) something so they (take) her to the police station. Meanwhile, Harris (cycle) with great pleasure. But soon he (begin) (feel) that something (go) wrong. He (look) back, but (see) nobody there. While he (think) how (find) his wife he (meet) some people who (advise) him (go) to the police. There he (ask) when, where and why he (lose) his wife and (promise) help. Their meeting (be) not a tender one, as Mrs. Harris (say) she (never be) so furious in her life.

Exercise 45.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Он потребовал, чтобы ему дали больше времени.
2. Необходимо, чтобы вы приняли срочные меры.
3. Важно, чтобы он наверстал упущенное время.
4. Желательно, чтобы он пошёл к врачу.
5. Необходимо, чтобы мы все пришли?
6. Я настаивал на том, чтобы он отказался от этой мысли.
7. Она порекомендовала мне, чтобы я ехал туда один.
8. Они предложили, чтобы я сообщил им своё решение завтра.
9. Желательно, чтобы вы знали всех по именам.

Exercise 46.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд. Теперь нам придётся ехать автобусом.
2. Я не могу не выполнить обещание. Жаль, что я что-то вам обещал.
3. Мне хотелось бы снова вас увидеть. Мы увидимся на следующей неделе?
4. Стало очень холодно. Она пожалела, что не захватила пальто.
5. Становится темно. Плохо, что они ещё не пришли.
6. Жаль, что у меня нет собаки. Иногда мне одиноко.
7. Начался дождь, и он пожалел, что не остался дома.
8. Жаль, что вы пытаетесь сделать вид, что вам всё равно.

9. Жаль, что так поздно, но мне в самом деле нужно идти.
10. Зимой для меня слишком холодно. Жаль, что сейчас не весна.

Exercise 47.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Куда бы ты поехал, если бы у тебя было сейчас несколько свободных дней? – Не знаю.
2. Если бы он был здесь, я бы разговаривал с ним так же, как я разговариваю с тобой.
3. Его часы не остановились бы, если бы он их не уронил. Теперь ему придётся нести их в мастерскую.
4. Если бы я получил твою телеграмму, я бы тебя встретил, но меня неделю не было дома.
5. Если бы ты не был таким рассеянным, ты бы отправил письмо. Теперь оно придёт на два дня позже.
6. Меня бы не удивило, если бы он не захотел со мной разговаривать. Мы поссорились.
7. Если бы у меня не болела голова, я бы ещё остался. Но я думаю, что мне лучше пойти домой и лечь.
8. Если ты всё же получишь от него известие, дай мне знать.
9. Если он всё-таки спросит обо мне, скажите, что я вернусь через два часа.

Exercise 48.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Она заговорила со мной, как будто ничего не случилось.
2. Важно, чтобы все пришли вовремя.
3. Необходимо, чтобы кто-нибудь вмешался.
4. Он предложил, чтобы мы немедленно начали собрание.
5. Жаль, что вы ничего не знаете. Я думал, что вы мне поможете.
6. Я пожалел, что не предупредил его.
7. Он пожалел, что пришёл.
8. Жаль, что я никого здесь не знаю.
9. Жаль, что уже поздно.
10. Похоже на то, что здесь никто не живёт.
11. Мне казалось, что я его никогда по-настоящему не знал.
12. Он настаивает, чтобы мы встретились.

Exercise 49.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я вижу, вы огорчены. Не надо было мне всё это вам говорить.
2. Мне приятно сказать вам, что вашему сыну хорошо даётся математика.
3. Пытаясь его убедить, я рассказал ему всё, что знал.

4. Она была плохим читателем. Читая книгу, она обычно пропускала трудные места. 5. Прождав полчаса, он решил ехать один. 6. Я боюсь опоздать на поезд. 7. Дождь уже прекратился. Терпеть не могу выходить в дождь. 8. Она хорошо выглядит, несмотря на то, что не спала всю ночь. 9. Она упомянула, что видела его на днях в театре. 10. Она ушла, не сказав ни слова. 11. Пойдём. Нельзя терять времени. 12. Нам нужно обсудить несколько вопросов. 13. Она позвонила мне, чтобы сообщить эту новость. 14. Он достаточно взрослый, чтобы помогать своему отцу.

Exercise 50.

Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. I like to hear her sing. 2. Did you notice anyone come in? 3. Let me go. 4. They made me believe that there was no danger. 5. Do you think this trip to be dangerous? 6. I suppose him to be about fifty. 7. I don't want anyone of you to misunderstand me. 8. He hated people to argue about things of no importance. 9. We had nothing to do all day. 10. I have only three minutes to spare. 11. I shall have the porter bring the things tomorrow. 12. His parents got him to study medicine. 13. I asked her to help me about the house. 14. He ordered the documents to be brought. 15. We expected the children to be protected.

Exercise 51.

Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. This exhibition is said to be in Moscow now. 2. I seem to be unable to solve this problem. 3. This appears to be only exception to the rule. 4. They are sure to reach the shore safely. 5. The children seemed not to notice it. 6. They are said to have been in London last month. 7. He turned out to be ten years my senior. 8. I chanced to meet him in the park.

Exercise 52.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. I think you ought ... apologize. 2. Make him... speak louder. 3. Help me ... carry this bag. 4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre. 5. I must ...go to the country. 6. It cannot ... be done today. 7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an an-

swer. 8. The man told me not...walk on the grass . 9. Let me ... help you with your work.

Exercise 53.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. We had better ... stop to rest a little. 2. I don't know what ... do. 3. He was seen ... leave the house. 4. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do. 5. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move. 6. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do. 7. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss. 8. You must make him ... practice an hour a day. 9. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try. 10. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.

Exercise 54.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. We should allow them ... come next week. 2. Most people suppose him ... be innocent. 3. I waited for my friend ... get off a bus. 4. Did anyone hear John ... leave the house ? 5. They made me ... do it. 6. We can't ... let the matter ... rest here. 7. He ordered the car ... come at 5 p.m. 8. We all thought the plan ... be wise. 9. These events caused him ... leave the country. 10. We can't ... allow them ... behave so badly.

Exercise 55.

Translate into English.

1. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы вы меня послушали. 2. У меня нет надежды увидеть её скоро. 3. Идея провести весенние каникулы в Лондоне принадлежит моему отцу. 4. Я не могу перевести это предложение, не посмотрев слова в словаре. 5. Я думаю поехать в Тверь осенью. 6. Доктора велели девочке избегать сидеть на солнце. 7. Он не способен сделать другу больно. 8. Он вошёл в дом, не постучав. 9. Нет смысла делать эту работу сейчас. 10. Мы не могли не рассмеяться, когда увидели маленького смешного котёнка.

Exercise 56.

Translate into English.

1. Мэри настаивала на том, чтобы отец ответил ей немедленно.
2. Извините, что не позвонил вам вчера.
3. Она помнила, что Джон говорил ей несколько дней назад.
4. Дэн был очень разочарован, что Нина отказалась помочь ему.
5. Наташа рассчитывала, что Таня даст ей точную информацию, но напрасно.
6. Мы не возражали, чтобы мальчик прочёл свои сочинения вслух.
7. Доктор настаивал, чтобы мы провели отпуск на море.
8. У нас не было надежды закончить картину до вечера.
9. Партнёры настаивали, чтобы мы начали переговоры немедленно.
10. Мы не могли не рассмеяться, когда слышали анекдот.

Exercise 57.

Translate into English.

1. Бесполезно разговаривать с ним сейчас.
2. У него плохая привычка курить перед завтраком.
3. Когда она в таком состоянии, с ней не поговоришь.
4. Там не разрешалось курить.
5. Бесполезно разговаривать с ним сейчас.
6. Разговоры решить проблему не помогут.
7. Бесполезно было идти туда так поздно.
8. Слушать музыку было её единственным развлечением.

Exercise 58.

Translate into English.

1. Мне не хочется об этом говорить.
2. Твоим делом будет водить ребят гулять.
3. Он был против того, чтобы оставаться на ночь в лесу.
4. Почему ты против того, чтобы продолжать опыты?
5. Если тебе хотелось уйти, почему ты не ушёл?
6. Мама была за то, чтобы купить машину.
7. Кто за то, чтобы сделать это сегодня?
8. Никому не хотелось ей об этом рассказывать.
9. Главное было сдать экзамены.
10. Моим делом было обучать их английскому языку.

Exercise 59.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him... speak louder.

3. Help me ... carry this bag. 4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre. 5. I must ... go to the country. 6. It cannot ... be done today. 7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer. 8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass. 9. Let me ... help you with your work. 10. She ought ... take care of her health.

Exercise 60.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. We had better ... stop to rest a little. 2. I don't know what ... do. 3. He was seen ... leaving the house. 4. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do. 5. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move. 6. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do. 7. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss. 8. You must make him ... practice an hour a day. 9. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try. 10. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.

Exercise 61.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. We should allow them ... come next week. 2. Most people suppose him ... be innocent. 3. I waited for my friend ... get off a bus. 4. Did anyone hear John ... leave the house? 5. They made me ... do it. 6. We can't ... let the matter ... rest here. 7. He ordered the car ... come at 5 p.m. 8. We all thought the plan ... be wise. 9. These events caused him ... leave the country. 10. We can't ... allow them ... behave so badly.

Exercise 62.

Use the particle *to* before the Infinitive.

1. You won't have me ... do that. 2. At last they got him ... write a letter to his nurse. 3. Don't let him ... drive so fast. 4. Let us ... be friends. 5. I would rather ... speak to my Dad. 6. I never saw you ... look so well before. 7. What makes you ... think so? 8. I felt this ... be true. 9. I felt my heart ... jump. 10. If one can't ... have what one loves, one must ... love what one has.

АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ ГЛОССАРИЙ

Русско-английский глоссарий по теме "Семья и родственники"

РУССКОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ	ENGLISH
семья	family
родственник	relative, relation
родители	parents
мать (мама)	mother (mom, mum, mama, mamma, mummy, ma)
отец (папа)	father (dad, daddy, papa, pa)
жена	wife
муж	husband
супруг(а)	spouse
ребенок, дети	child, children
дочь	daughter
сын	son
сестра	sister
брат	brother
единственный ребенок	only child
близнец	twin
близнецы, двойняшки	twins

РУССКОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ	ENGLISH
брат-близнец	twin brother
сестра-близнец	twin sister
одноййцевые близнецы	identical twins
тройняшки	triplets
бабушка и дедушка	grandparents
бабушка	grandmother (grandma, granny, grandmamma)
дедушка	grandfather (grandpa, granddad, grandpapa, gran-dad)
внуки	grandchildren
внучка	granddaughter
внук	grandson
прабабушка	great-grandmother
прадедушка	great-grandfather
прабабушка и прадедуш- ка	great-grandparents
правнуки	great-grandchildren
тётя	aunt
дядя	uncle
крестный (отец)	godfather

РУССКОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ	ENGLISH
крестная (мать)	godmother
отчим, приемный отец	stepfather
мачеха, приемная мать	stepmother
сводный брат	stepbrother
сводная сестра	stepsister
брат по одному из родителей	half-brother
сестра по одному из родителей	half-sister
приемный, усыновленный сын	adopted son
приемная, удочеренная дочь	adopted daughter
приемный ребенок	adopted child
патронатная семья, приемная семья	foster family
приемный отец	foster father
приемная мать	foster mother
приемные родители	foster parents
приемный сын	foster son
приемная дочь	foster daughter

РУССКОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ	ENGLISH
приемный ребенок	foster child
неполная семья (с одним родителем)	single-parent family
родня	the kin, the folks
племянница	niece
племянник	nephew
двоюродный брат	cousin (male)
двоюродная сестра	cousin (female)
двоюродный брат (сестра), кузен (кузина)	first cousin
троюродный брат (сестра)	second cousin
четвероюродный брат (сестра)	third cousin
родня со стороны мужа или жены	in-laws
свекровь	mother-in-law (husband's mother)
свёкор	father-in-law (husband's father)
тёща	mother-in-law (wife's mother)
тесть	father-in-law (wife's father)
невестка, сноха	daughter-in-law

РУССКОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ	ENGLISH
зять	son-in-law
шурин, свояк, зять, де- верь	brother-in-law
свояченица, золовка, невестка	sister-in-law
семейное положение	marital status
холостой, неженатый, незамужняя	single
женатый, замужняя	married
брак	marriage
помолвка	engagement
помолвленный, обручен- ный	engaged
развод	divorce
разведенный	divorced
бывший муж	ex-husband
бывшая жена	ex-wife
расставшиеся, не разве- денные, но не прожива- ющие одной семьей	separated
вдова	widow

РУССКОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ	ENGLISH
вдовец	widower
подружка, невеста	girlfriend
друг, парень, ухажер	boyfriend
любовник, любовница	lover
ухажер, жених, подружка, невеста, обрученный	fiance
свадьба	wedding
невеста на свадьбе	bride
жених на свадьбе	(bride)groom
медовый месяц	honeymoon

Англо-русский глоссарий по теме "Дом"

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
adjacent	[ə'dʒeɪsnt]	примыкающий
adorn	[ə'dɔ:n]	украшать
alcove	['ælkəʊv]	альков, ниша
appliance	[ə'plaiəns]	приспособление, устройство, прибор
armchair	['ɑ:mtʃeə]	кресло
apartment	[ə'pɑ:tmənt]	квартира

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
balcony	['bælkəni]	балкон
bathroom	['bɑ:θru:m]	ванная комната
basement	['beismənt]	подвал, фундамент
be crammed up with furniture	[bi kræmd ʌp wið 'fɜ:nitʃə]	быть заставленным мебелью
be cramped for space	[bi kræmpt fə speis]	мало места
be short of light	[bi ʃɔ:t əv laɪt]	мало света
bedroom	['bedru:m]	спальня
bedside table	['bedsaɪd 'teɪbl̩]	тумбочка
bedspread	['bedspred]	покрывало
blind	[blaɪnd]	штора
block of flats	['blɒk əv flæts]	многоквартирный дом
block out the light	['blɒk aʊt ðə laɪt]	загораживать свет
bookcase	['bʊk keɪs]	книжный шкаф
building	['bɪldɪŋ]	здание
building society	['bɪldɪŋ sə'saɪəti]	строительное общество
bungalow	['bʌŋɡələʊ]	бунгало

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
bunk bed	[bʌŋk bed]	двухъярусная кровать
camp bed	[kæmp bed]	раскладушка
carpet	['kɑ:pɪt]	ковёр
ceiling	['si:lɪŋ]	потолок
cellar	['selə]	подвал, погреб
central heating	['sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ]	центральное отопление
chair	[tʃeə]	стул
chandelier	[ʃændə'liə]	люстра
chest of drawers	[tʃest əv drɔ:əz]	комод
china	['tʃaɪnə]	фарфор
closet	['klɒzɪt]	стенной шкаф, чулан
coat rack	['kəʊt ræk]	вешалка
coffee table	['kɒfi 'teɪbl̩]	журнальный столик
convenience	[kən'vi:njəns]	удобство
cosy	['kəʊzi]	уютный
cooker	['kʊkə]	плита
cooker hood	['kʊkə hʊd]	вытяжка

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
corridor	['kɔrɪdɔː]	коридор
cottage	['kɒtɪdʒ]	коттедж, домик
country-house	[,kʌntri'haʊs]	загородный дом
cover with dust sheets	['kʌvə wɪð dʌst ʃiːts]	покрыть чехлами (о мебели)
cover	['kʌvə]	покрывало
crammed up with things	[kræmɪd ʌp wɪð 'θɪŋz]	забитый вещами
crockery	['krɒkəri]	фарфоровая и фаянсовая посуда
crystal	['krɪstl̩]	хрусталь
cupboard	['kʌbəd]	шкаф, сервант
curtain	['kɜːtɪn]	занавеска
curtain rail	['kɜːtɪn reɪl]	карниз
cushion	['kʊʃn̩]	диванная подушка
cutlery	['kʌtləri]	ножевые изделия, металлические столовые приборы
decorate	['dekəreɪt]	оформлять, украшать
detached house	[dɪ'tætʃt 'haʊs]	отдельный дом

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
dining room	['daɪnɪŋ ru:m]	столовая
dinner set	['dɪnə set]	столовый сервиз
dish-drainer	[dɪʃ 'dreɪnə]	сушилка для посуды
do the decorating	[də ðə 'dekəreɪtɪŋ]	делать косметический ремонт
door-handle	['dɔ:hændl]	дверная ручка
double bed	['dʌbəl bed]	двухспальная кровать
drawing room	['drɔ:ɪŋ ru:m]	гостиная
dressing-table	['dresɪŋ teɪbəl]	туалетный столик
drive in a nail	[draɪv ɪn ə neɪl]	забить гвоздь
dustbin	['dʌstbɪn]	мусорное ведро
dwelling	['dwelɪŋ]	жилище
entrance	[ɪn'trɑ:ns]	вход
fail to operate	[feɪl tu 'ɒpəreɪt]	сломаться
feel at home	[fi:l ət həʊm]	чувствовать себя как дома
fence	[fens]	забор
fitted carpet	['fɪtɪd 'kɑ:pɪt]	палас, ковровое покрытие

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
fireplace	['faɪəpleɪs]	камин
flight of stairs	[flɑɪt əv steəz]	лестничный пролёт
floor (parquet, polished)	[flɔ: 'pɑ:keti] 'pɒlɪʃt]	пол (паркетный, натёртый)
floor polisher	[flɔ: 'pɒlɪʃə]	полотёр
flowered	['flaʊəd]	цветастый
fluorescent lamp	[flʊə'resnt læmp]	лампа дневного света
flush-toilet	[flʌʃ 'tɔɪlɪt]	унитаз
freezer	['fri:zə]	морозильная камера
fridge	[frɪdʒ]	холодильник
front of the house	[frʌnt əv ðə 'haʊs]	фасад дома
focus of the room	['fəʊkəs əv ðə ru:m]	центральное место в комнате
furnish	['fɜ:nɪʃ]	меблировать
furniture	['fɜ:nɪʃə]	мебель
garage	['gærɑ:ʒ]	гараж
get rickety	['get 'rɪkəti]	расшататься (о мебели)
hall	[hɔ:l]	прихожая

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
hangings	['hæŋɪŋz]	портьеры
hedge	[hedʒ]	изгородь
home	[həʊm]	дом, домашний очаг
houseplant	['haʊsplɑ:nt]	комнатное расте- ние
housewarming party	['haʊs 'wɔ:miŋ 'pɑ:ti]	новоселье
interior	[in'tɪəriə]	интерьер
keyhole	['ki:həʊl]	замочная скважина
kitchen	['kɪtʃɪn]	кухня
know where things go	[nəʊ weə 'θɪŋz ɡəʊ]	знать, где что ле- жит
lamp	[læmp]	лампа
lavatory	['lævətɪri]	туалет
let a flat	[let ə flæt]	сдавать квартиру
lift	[lɪft]	лифт
lights fuse / go out	[laɪts fju:z / ɡəʊ aʊt]	лампочки переого- рают
linoleum	[li'nəʊliəm]	линолеум
living room	['lɪvɪŋ ru:m]	гостиная

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
look out onto ...	[lʊk aʊt 'ɒntu]	выходить на ... (об окнах)
lounge	[laʊndʒ]	гостиная
lustre	['lʌstə]	люстра
mansion	['mæɪnʃn]	особняк, большой дом
mat	[mæt]	коврик, циновка
mixer tap	['mɪksə tæp]	смеситель, кран
modern accomodations	['mɒdəm ə,kɒmə'deɪʃnz]	современные удобства
mortgage	['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ]	ссуда, заём (при покупке дома), ипотека
move in/to	[mu:v ɪn tu:]	въезжать, переезжать
move the furniture around	[mu:v ðə 'fɜ:nɪtʃər ə'raʊnd]	передвигать мебель
neighbour	['neɪbə]	сосед
nursery	['nɜ:səri]	детская комната
one / two /...-room flat	[wʌn / tu: / ru:m flæt]	одно / двух /... комнатная квартира
one /two /...-storeyed house	[wʌn / tu: / 'stɔ:ri:d 'haʊs]	одно / двух /...этажный дом

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
oven	['ʌvən]	духовка
owner	['əʊnə]	владелец, собственник
palace	['pælɪs]	дворец
papered	['peɪpəd]	оклеенный обоями
parquet	['pɑ:ket]	паркет
patterned	['pætɪnd]	с рисунком
pillow	['pɪləʊ]	подушка
pillow-case	['pɪləʊkeɪs]	наволочка
pipes get clogged	[paɪps 'get klɒgd]	трубы засоряются
plain	[pleɪn]	однотонный (о ткани)
portable	['pɔ:təbəl]	переносной
put things right	['pʊt 'θɪŋz raɪt]	починить, исправить
quilt	[kwɪlt]	стёганое одеяло
radiator	['reɪdɪeɪtə]	батарея центрального отопления
real estate agency	[riəl ɪ'steɪt 'eɪdʒənsɪ]	агентство недвижимости
refrigerator	[rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə]	холодильник

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
refuse-chute	['refju:s ʃu:t]	мусоропровод
renovate	['renəveɪt]	подновлять, ремонтировать, реконструировать
repair	[rɪ'peə]	ремонт
room	[ru:m]	комната
rent a flat	[rent ə flæt]	снимать квартиру
rug	[rʌg]	пушистый коврик
running water	['rʌnɪŋ 'wɔ:tə]	водопровод
self-contained flat	[,self kən'teɪnd flæt]	отдельная квартира
semi-detached house	[,semɪdɪ'tætʃt 'haʊs]	один из двух домов под общей крышей
share a room with smb.	[ʃeə ə ru:m wɪð]	проживать в одной комнате с кем-либо
sheet	[ʃi:t]	простыня
shift	[ʃɪft]	передвигать
show the dirt	[ʃəʊ ðə dɜ:t]	пачкаться
single bed	['sɪŋɡl bed]	односпальная кровать
sink	[sɪŋk]	раковина (на кухне)

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
sky-scraper	['skaɪ ,skreɪpə]	небоскрёб
sofa	['səʊfə]	диван
sewing-machine	['səʊɪŋ məʃiːn]	швейная машина
space	[speɪs]	место, пространство
spacious	['speɪʃəs]	просторный
spyhole	['spaɪhəʊl]	дверной глазок
stack chairs	[stæk tʃeəz]	составлять стулья
standard lamp	['stændəd læmp]	торшер
statuette	[,stætʃʊ'et]	статуэтка
stereo system	['steriəʊ 'sɪstəm]	стереосистема
stool	[stuːl]	табурет
storeroom	['stɔːru:m]	кладовая
stove	[stəʊv]	плита, печь
tap	[tæp]	кран
tea set	[tiː set]	чайный сервиз
three quarter bed	[θriː 'kwɔːtə bed]	полутораспальная кровать
TV set	[,tiː'viː set]	телевизор
throw open	['θrəʊ 'əʊpən]	распахнуть

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
threshold	['θreʃhəʊld]	порог
tiled	[taɪld]	покрытый кафельной плиткой
toilet	['tɔɪlɪt]	туалет
tubular steel chair	['tju:bjʊlə sti:l tʃeə]	стул с алюминиевыми ножками
unlock the door	[ʌn 'lɒk ðə dɔ:]	отпереть дверь
upholstered furniture	[,ʌp 'həʊlstəd 'fɜ:nɪʃə]	мягкая мебель
upholstery	[,ʌp 'həʊlstəri]	обивка
utensil	[ju: 'tensɪl]	посуда, утварь
vacuum cleaner	['vækjʊəm 'kli:nə]	пылесос
vegetable cutter	['vedʒɪtəbəl 'kʌtə]	овощерезка
waffle-maker	['wɒfəl 'meɪkə]	вафельница
wall lamp	[wɔ:l læmp]	бра
wall-paper	['wɔ:lpeɪpə]	обои
wall units	[wɔ:l 'ju:nɪts]	стенка
wardrobe	['wɔ:drəʊb]	шкаф
washing machine	['wɒʃɪŋ mə'ʃi:n]	стиральная машина
wash-basin	['wɒʃbeɪsɪn]	(умывальный) таз,

English Word	Transcription	Русское слово
		умывальная раковина
washing wall-paper	['wɒʃɪŋ 'wɔ:lpeɪpə]	моющиеся обои
whitewash	['waɪtwɒʃ]	побелка; белить, делать побелку
window-sill	['wɪndəʊsɪl]	подоконник
yard	[jɑ:d]	двор

Англо-русский глоссарий по теме «Хобби»

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
aerography	аэрография
aircraft modeling	авиамоделизм
anime	аниме
aquaria	аквариумистика
backgammon	нарды
ballroom dancing	бальные танцы
basejumping	бейсджампинг
basketball	баскетбол
beading	бисероплетение

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
berry	собирать ягоды
billiards	бильярд
bowling	боулинг
break dance	брейк данс
breeding animals	разводить животных
cards	карты
carving	резьба по дереву
cinema	кино
circus	цирк
chat	общение в чате
checkers	шашки
chess	шахматы
computer games	компьютерные игры
crosswords	кроссворды
collecting antiques	коллекционирование предметов старины
collecting antique wine	коллекционирование антикварного вина
collecting knives	коллекционирование ножей
collecting pens	коллекционирование ручек

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
collecting stamps	коллекционирование марок
collecting vintage cars	коллекционирование ретро автомобилей
crosswords	кроссворды
cycling	кататься на велосипеде
decoupage	декупаж
diggerstvo	диггерство
diving	дайвинг
domino	домино
draw	рисовать
embroidery	вышивание
equestrian sport	конный спорт
feng shui	фэншуй
fiddle	играть на скрипке
fishing	рыбалка
fitness	фитнес
football	футбол
gardening	заниматься садоводством
go to restaurants	ходить в рестораны

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
graffiti	граффити
hockey	хоккей
hunting	охота
ikebana	икебана
karting	картинг
kitesurfing	кайтсёрфинг
knitting	вязание
latin american dances	латиноамериканские танцы
learning foreign languages	изучение иностранных языков
motorcycle racing	гонки на мотоцикле
mountaineering	альпинизм
mushrooming	собирать грибы
music	музыка
new acquaintances	новые знакомства
oriental dance	восточные танцы
origami	оригами
paraplanerism	парапланеризм
parkour	паркур
photo	фотография

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
play the guitar	играть на гитаре
play the piano	играть на пианино
play the accordion	играть на баяне
reading	чтение
rock climbing	скалолазание
rollers	ролики
running	бег
Russian folk dances	русские народные танцы
sing	петь
scanwords	сканворды
sculpture	скульптура
shopping	шоппинг
skateboarding	скейтбординг
skiing	лыжи
skydiving	прыжки с парашютом
sledge	санки
snowboarding	сноубординг
snowmobile	снегоход
steam-bath	баня

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
swimming	плавание
talking on telephone	разговаривать по телефону
tattoo	татуировка
tennis	теннис
theatre	театр
tourism	туризм
volleyball	волейбол
watch TV	Смотреть телевизор
windsurfing	виндсёрфинг
winemaking	виноделие
writing poetry	писать стихи
yoga	йога

Англо-русский глоссарий по теме «Профессия»

Professions	Профессии
accountant	бухгалтер
actor /actress	актер / актриса
architect	архитектор
astronomer	астроном

Professions	Профессии
author	автор (писатель)
baker	пекарь
bricklayer	каменщик
bus driver	водитель автобуса
butcher	мясник
carpenter	плотник
chef / cook	шеф-повар / повар
cleaner	уборщик
dentist	дантист
designer	дизайнер
doctor	врач
dustman / refuse collector	мусорщик
electrician	электрик
engineer	инженер
factory worker	заводской рабочий
farmer	фермер
fireman / fire fighter	пожарный
fisherman	рыбак
florist	флорист

Professions	Профессии
gardener	садовник
hairdresser	парикмахер
journalist	журналист
judge	судья
lawyer	адвокат
lecturer	преподаватель
librarian	библиотекарь
lifeguard	спасатель (на водах)
mechanic	механик
model	модель
newsreader	диктор
nurse	медсестра
optician	оптик, офтальмолог
painter	художник / маляр
pharmacist	фармацевт
photographer	фотограф
pilot	пилот
plumber	водопроводчик
politician	политик

Professions	Профессии
policeman / policewoman	полицейский (м. р. / ж. р.)
postman	почтальон
real estate agent	агент по недвижимости
receptionist	регистратор / портье / секретарь
scientist	ученый
secretary	секретарь
shop assistant	продавец
soldier	солдат
tailor	портной
taxi driver	таксист
teacher	учитель
translator	переводчик
traffic warden	инспектор дорожного движения
travel agent	турагент
veterinary doctor (vet)	ветеринарный врач (ветеринар)
waiter / waitress	официант / официантка
window cleaner	мойщик окон

Англо-русский глоссарий по теме «Спорт»

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
aerobics	аэробика
an athlete	спортсмен
archery	стрельба из лука
arrow	стрела
badminton	бадминтон
barrel	штанга
baseball	бейсбол
basketball	баскетбол
beach volleyball	пляжный волейбол
biathlon	биатлон
billiards	бильярд
bow	лук
bowling/ skittles	боулинг/кегли
boxing	бокс
canoeing	гребля на каноэ
car racing	гонки
chess	шахматы

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
climbing	скалолазание
club	клюшка
coach	тренер
court	корт
crew	команда
cricket	крикет
cross-country skiing / langlauf	бег на лыжах
cue	кий
curling	кёрлинг
cycling	велоспорт
darts	метание дротиков, дартс
diving	прыжки в воду
downhill skiing	горнолыжный спорт
draughts	шашки
fencing	фехтование
figure skating	фигурное катание
fishing	спортивная рыбалка
fist ball	ручной мяч
fitness centre	центр укрепления здоровья

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
football/soccer	футбол
gliding	планеризм
goal	ворота
golf	гольф
goggles	очки для подводного плава- нья
gym	гимнастический зал
gymnastics	гимнастика
handball	гандбол
hang gliding	дельтапланеризм
high jump	прыжки в высоту
hockey	хоккей
hurdle race	бег с барьерами
ice rink	каток
in-line skating	конькобежный спорт
instructor	инструктор
javelin	копье
jogging	бег трусцой
judo	дзюдо

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
karate	карате
long jump	прыжки в длину
martial arts	боевые искусства
motorbike sports	мотоциклетный спорт
mountaineering	альпинизм
national team	сборная страны
net	сетка
orienteering	спортивное ориентирование
parachuting	парашютный спорт
pole-vaulting	прыжки с шестом
polo	поло
puck	шайба
racetrack	беговая дорожка
racket	ракетка
referee	судья
riding	верховая езда
ring	ринг
rowing	гребля
rugby	рэгби

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
running race	соревнование в беге
sailing	парусный спорт
shooting	стрельба
shuttlecock	волан
ski poles	лыжные палки
skis	лыжи
snooker	снукер (игра на бильярде)
sports ground	спортивная площадка
stadium	стадион
stick	хоккейная клюшка
swords	мечи, шпаги
team	команда
to break a record	побить рекорд
to compete in a championship	участвовать в чемпионате
to draw a game	свести игру вничью
to lose the competition	проиграть соревнование
to score points, goals	набирать очки, забивать голы
to set records	устанавливать рекорды
to train	тренироваться

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
to win the competition	победить в соревнованиях
to win the cup	выиграть кубок
tobogganing	санный спорт
tournament	турнир
track-and-field	легкая атлетика
triathlon	триатлон
triple jump	тройной прыжок
tug of war	перетягивание каната
volleyball	волейбол
water polo	водное поло
waterski	водные лыжи
weight lifting	тяжелая атлетика
working out	занятия на снарядах
wrestling	борьба

Англо-русский глоссарий по теме «Музыка»

ENGLISH	ПЕРЕВОД
accordion	аккордеон
album	альбом

ENGLISH	ПЕРЕВОД
bagpipe	волынка
balalaika	балалайка
ballet	балет
band	группа
bass	контрабас
basson	фагот
baton	дирижерская палочка
bow	смычок
brass group	ударные
cello	виолончель
chamber music	камерная музыка
clarinet	кларнет
classical music	классическая музыка
composer	композитор
concert	концерт
conductor	дирижер
cymbals	тарелки
drum	барабан
drum sticks	барабанные палочки

ENGLISH	ПЕРЕВОД
flute	флейта
grand piano	рояль
guitar	гитара
harp	арфа
horn	рожок
instrumental music	инструментальная музыка
loudspeaker	громкоговоритель
microphone, mike, transmitter	микрофон
minstrel group	группа бродячих музыкантов
musician	музыкант
oboe	гобой
opera	опера
orchestra	оркестр
organ	орган
percussion	перкуссия, ударные инструменты
piano	пианино
recital	сольный концерт
saxophone	саксофон

ENGLISH	ПЕРЕВОД
single	песня
soloist	солист
song	песня
sound	звук
string group	струнные инструменты
symphony	симфония
synthesizer	синтезатор
to accompany	аккомпанировать
to compose	писать музыку
to transcribe	записывать нотами
trombone	тромбон
trumpet	труба
tuba	туба
video / clip	видео-клип
viola	альт
violin	скрипка
virtuoso	виртуоз

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