

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Министерство образования и науки РФ
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университет»

Обеспечение аудиторных занятий

Волгоград, 2012 г.

Текст
NEW ENERGY FROM OLD SOURCES

Automobile Engineer, vol. 82, No. 5, 1990, New York

1. The resources of fossil (ископаемое) fuel which made the industrial revolution possible and have added to the comfort and convenience of modern life were formed over a period of 600-million years. We will consume them in a few hundred years at current rates. Certain steps should be taken to find solutions of energy problems.

2. The current energy problem is the result of many complex and interrelated factors, including a world-wide demand for energy; inadequate efforts during the recent past to develop new energy resources; delays in the construction of nuclear power plants (ядерные электростанции), automobile changes that increase gasoline consumption.

Demand must, of necessity, be moderated, and intensive efforts must be made to expand the overall energy supply.

3. But energy is available to use in practically unlimited quantities from other sources. Large amounts of energy can be received from ocean tides (приливы) and currents, from huge underground steam deposits, from the power of wind and from the heat of the Sun.

The idea of heating houses with the warmth of the Sun has become popular in the last few years. Since the *U.S. News and World Report* first told about solar heated homes near Washington some years ago, many similar projects have appeared around the country. In many places schools are using solar units to provide classroom heat.

4. Most solar-heating systems coming on the market use a black surface to absorb the Sun's heat. Engineers cover the surface with glass which lets in the rays, but holds heat. The heat is transferred to water that runs through small pipes. The hot water is then circulated through the house.

It is estimated that 40 million new buildings will be heated by solar energy by the year 2000.

The solar cell (батарея) is another way to produce power from the Sun. It converts sunlight directly into electricity. These cells are used with great success in the space program, but remain far too expensive for widespread application.

In the meantime, solar homes are being built and lived in from California to Connecticut. The next step is mass production of homes, office buildings and schools – all heated by the Sun.

5. Putting the wind to work researchers are showing great interest in the age-old windmill (мельница). Several big companies are now studying windmills. These companies are to analyze windmills ranging from 100 to 2,000 kilowatts. The smaller would provide sufficient electricity to power several homes, the largest could provide electricity to a small village.

Составление аннотации

Аннотация специальной статьи или книги – это краткая характеристика оригинала, излагающая его содержание в виде перечня основных вопросов и иногда дающая критическую оценку.

Объем аннотации обычно не превышает 500 печатных знаков.

При составлении аннотации на статью или книгу на иностранном языке нужно проделать следующие операции:

- а) выписать название статьи (книги), фамилию и инициалы автора на иностранном языке;
- б) дать перевод названия статьи или книги;
- в) дать выходные данные журнала на иностранном языке: номер, год издания, место издания, том, серию выпуска, количество страниц аннотируемой статьи (от - до), количество рисунков, таблиц, библиографических названий и т.д.;
- г) дать очень краткое изложение содержания статьи.

Образец аннотации текста

Аннотация

(New Energy from Old Sources)

(Новые ресурсы энергии из старых источников).

Automobile Engineer, vol. 82, No. 5, 1990, New York

В этой статье рассматриваются вопросы получения энергии от таких источников, как солнце и ветер.

Составление реферата

Реферат – это конспективное изложение содержания статьи или книги, передающее его основной смысл. Реферат содержит в обобщённом виде все основные положения оригинала.

Объём реферата определяется степенью важности реферируемого материала, хотя практически средний объем реферата не превышает 2000 печатных знаков.

Рефераты должны составляться по определенной схеме:

1. Автор, название работы (на иностранном языке), перевод названия.
2. Выходные данные (см. схему составления аннотации) .
3. Краткое содержание работы
4. Выводы или резюме составителя реферата.

Образец реферата текста

Реферат

(New Energy from Old Sources)

(Новые ресурсы энергии из старых источников)

Automobile Engineer, vol. 82, No. 5, 1990, New York

Статья посвящена важной проблеме поиска пути получения энергии. Вследствие того, что залежи полезных ископаемых, являющихся в настоящее время основным источником энергии истощаются, необходимо разрабатывать способы получения энергии из других источников. В качестве таковых автор предлагает использовать тепловую энергию солнца, ветер, приливные течения и подземные запасы пара.

В статье приводятся данные о возможности отопления жилых домов за счёт солнечного тепла и снабжения электроэнергией небольших посёлков от ветряных мельниц.

Упомянутые в статье источники смогут дать в будущем неограниченные возможности получения энергии.

ТАБЛИЦА ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ АКТИВНОГО ЗАЛОГА

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	FUTURE IN THE PAST
SIMPLE	<p>1. I hardly ever write letters.</p> <p>2. Alex often writes letters.</p> <p>3. He usually translates business letters.</p> <p>4. Do you translate letters?</p> <p>5. Does he translate letters?</p> <p>6. Don't you write letters occasionally?</p>	<p>1. I wrote a letter to a friend yesterday.</p> <p>2. When did you write to him?</p> <p>3. When did he last write to you?</p> <p>4. Why didn't you write to him?</p>	<p>1. I think I'll write to him one of these days.</p> <p>2. He'll probably write to me soon.</p> <p>3. Just a moment! I'll write it</p> <p>4. I'll send you a fax as soon as I make all the necessary arrangements.</p> <p>5. I'll call you after I've seen everybody about it.</p>	<p>1. He said he'd write to us as soon as he got to London. (...he would write to us...)</p>
CONTINUOUS	<p>1. "What are you doing?"</p> <p>"I'm writing a letter."</p> <p>2. Alex is translating a letter, so he can't talk to you just now.</p> <p>3. Для выражения будущего действия</p> <p>"What are you doing tonight?"</p> <p>"I'm going to the cinema."</p>	<p>1. I was writing a letter when you came.</p> <p>2. What were you doing when I came?</p> <p>3. I wasn't making any calls at five o'clock.</p>	<p>1. I'll be waiting for you at exactly ten.</p> <p>2. Will you be using your computer this afternoon?</p> <p>3. Tomorrow we'll be looking at the situation in Panama.</p>	<p>1. He said he'd be waiting for you at exactly ten. (... he would be waiting...)</p> <p>2. They said (on TV) would be looking at the situation in Panama tomorrow.</p>
PERFECT	<p>1. I've just written a letter to a friend.</p> <p>2. Has he answered your letter yet?</p> <p>3. I haven't seen him lately.</p> <p>4. I haven't seen him for a long time.</p> <p>5. I haven't seen him since we went to college.</p>	<p>1. I'd written all the letters when you came.</p> <p>2. He said he'd already translated all the letters.</p> <p>3. How many letters had you translated by the time the manager came?</p>	<p>(Употребляется сравнительно редко)</p> <p>1. We'll have written all the most important letters by one o'clock (by the time you need them).</p> <p>2. You'll understand the problem better after you've studied it more carefully.</p>	<p>1. They said they would have written all the documents by the time you needed them next week.</p> <p>2. He said you'd (you would) understand the problem better after you'd (you had) studied it more carefully.</p>
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<p>1. I've been writing letters since morning.</p> <p>2. What have you been writing all this time?</p> <p>3. He's been translating books all his life.</p> <p>4. How long have you been translating this article?</p>	<p>1. He said he'd been looking through the mail since morning.</p> <p>2. We'd been walking through the forest for three hours when we realized that we'd lost our way.</p>	<p>(Употребляется сравнительно редко)</p> <p>1. He'll have been working for an hour by the time we come to help him.</p>	<p>(Употребляется сравнительно редко)</p> <p>1. He said he would have been working for an hour by the time we came to help him.</p>

**ТАБЛИЦА ВРЕМЕННЫХ
ФОРМ ПАССИВНОГО ЗАЛОГА**

		PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	FUTURE IN THE PAST
SIMPLE	to be written to be translated	1. The mail is always received after 10 o'clock. 2. New houses are usually built on the outskirts. 3. All the contracts are signed by Director General. 4. This work is done with a very thin needle. 5. What is it made of ? 6. He's often invited to parties. 7. The boy isn't often given new toys.	1. America was discovered by Columbus. 2. I was asked to wait another week. 3. When were those houses built ? 4. Who was the palace designed by ? 5. We weren't told about it in time.	1. I think the answer will be received one of these days. 2. When will the work be finished ? 3. How many people will be invited? 4. The problem won't be solved soon.	1. I thought the answer would be received last week. 2. I knew the problem wouldn't be solved soon.
CONTINUOUS	to be being written to be being translated	1. The event's being discussed everywhere 2. Are those houses still being built ? 3. Is everybody being served ? 4. Why isn't that lady being served ?	1. The problem was still being discussed when the telephone rang. 2. Were those houses still being built when you visited the town last year?	НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ	НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ
PERFECT	to have been written to have been translated	1. The contract has just been signed . 2. Has the doctor been sent for ? 3. The problem hasn't been solved yet.	1. All the necessary documents had been prepared before the discussion started. 2. Had all the tickets been sold out when you came to the booking office?	1. The construction of the factory will have been completed by the time you arrive. 2. All the machines will have been installed by the 5th of April.	1. They wrote the equipment would have been installed by the 5 th of April.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, выражающие долженствование

	Глагол	Present	Past	Future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must I memorize this poem? - Yes, you must. - Должен ли я выучить это стихотворение? - Да, обязательно. 	<p style="text-align: center;">must</p> <p style="text-align: center;">должен обязательно что-то сделать</p>	must		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do we have to wait long? - Yes, you do. It's raining hard and the flight is delayed. - Нам придется долго ждать? - Да. Идет сильный дождь, и рейс откладывается. 	<p style="text-align: center;">have to (have got to)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">должен, приходится поневоле, вынужден (в силу обстоятельств)</p>	<p>have to has to</p>	had to	Shall have will to
<p>I am to meet her in the library today.</p> <p>Я должен (мне предстоит, мы договорились, я обещал) встретиться с ней в библиотеке сегодня.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">be to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">должен (я обещал, запланировал по расписанию, по договоренности)</p>	<p>am to are to is to</p>	was to were to	
<p>You should study the English words before you go to bed.</p> <p>Вам следует (Вы должны по моему мнению) учить английские слова перед сном.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">should</p> <p style="text-align: center;">должен (следует по моему мнению, совету)</p>	should		
<p>You ought to return the book to me on time.</p> <p>Ты должен (это твой долг) возвратить мне книгу вовремя.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ought to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">следует, должен (это твой моральный долг, когда мы говорим о законе, правилах)</p>	ought to		
<p>You needn't clean the windows. They are clean already.</p> <p>Тебе не нужно мыть окна. Они чистые.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">needn't</p> <p style="text-align: center;">нет никакой необходимости (нужды)</p>	need		

Must, have to

Глагол (значение)	Present	Past	Future
must - неизбежность: надо, необходимо	must надо, должен		
to have (to) - вынужденность (в силу непредвиденных обстоятельств): приходится, вынужден	have (to) приходится	had to пришлось	will (shall) have to придется

Модальные глаголы *can* и *may* и их эквиваленты, выражающие возможность, способность, умение

Глагол	Present	Past	Future
can to be able (to) выражает реальную возможность, физическую или умственную способность	can am is are able to I can do it (I am able to do it). Я могу (в состоянии, умею) делать это.	could Was were able to I could do it (I was able to do it). Я мог (был в состоянии, умел) сделать это.	will (shall) be able to I shall be able to do it. Я смогу (буду в состоянии, сумею) это сделать
May to be allowed (to) выражает допущение возможности, разрешение совершить действие	May am is are) allowed to You may / are allowed to go to the movies. Вы можете / вам разрешено теперь пойти в кино.	Might (употребляется в косвенной речи) was allowed to were He said I might go to here. Он сказал, что я могу идти туда. I was allowed to go to the movies. Мне разрешили идти в кино.	will (shall) be allowed to You will be allowed to watch TV after 10. Вы сможете смотреть (вам разрешат) телевизор после 10 часов.

to have to в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях в значении долженствования

Present	I have to get up early. Do you have to get up early? He has to get up early. Does he have to get up early?	Yes, I do . Yes, he does .	No, I don't. I don't have to get up early. No, he doesn't. He doesn't have to get up early.
Past	He had to get up early. Did he have to get up early?	Yes, he did .	No, he didn't. He didn't have to get up early.
Future	He'll get up early. Will he have to get up early?	Yes, he will .	No, he won't. He won't have to get up early.

	Simple	Progressive(continuous)	Perfect	Perfect Progressive(continues)
	Констатирующие факты I write	Процесс	Завершение	Процесс уже в течение некоторого периода времени
Present	<u>I write</u> Я пишу	<u>I am writing</u> Я пишу (сейчас)	<u>I have written</u> (сегодня, уже только что)	<u>I have been writing</u> (Я пишу уже час, с 2-х)
Past	I wrote Я (на)писал (вчера, 2 дня назад)	I was writing Я писал (вчера в 3 часа, когда он вошел)	I had written Я написал (вчера, к 3 часам, до того как он пришел)	I had been writing Я писал (уже 2 часа, когда ты пришел)
Future	<u>I will(shall) write</u> Я напишу, буду писать завтра	<u>I will (shall) be writing</u> Я буду писать (завтра в 3 часа)	<u>I will (shall) have written</u> Я напишу (завтра к 3 часам, до того как он придет)	<u>I will have been writing</u> Я буду писать (завтра уже 3 часа, когда он придет)

Я готовила пиццу	в 7 часов вчера вечером. пока ты читал. когда ты пришёл домой.	
	уже час с 2 часов,	когда ты пришёл домой
Я приготовила пиццу	вчера. уже, только что. сегодня, на этой неделе.	
	к 7 часам вчера вечером. до того, как он пришёл домой	

Past Progressive	I was cooking pissa	at 7 o' clock last night. while you were reading. when you came home.	
Past Perfect Progressive	I had been cooking pizza	for an hour sinse 2 o' clock	when you came home.
Past Simple	I cooked pizza	yesterday. already, just.	
Present Perfect	I had cooked pizza	today, this week.	
Past Perfect	I had cooked pizza	by 7 o' clock last night. before he came home.	

**Я написала
письмо**

вчера.

только что.

до того, как мама
пошла домой.

**Я писала
письмо**

пока он читал книгу.

когда он пришёл домой.

вчера уже час, когда он
пришёл домой.

**Я прочитал
эту книгу**

(т. е. могу рассказать
Вам её содержание).

в прошлом году.

до того, как ты пришёл
домой

Таблица. Неличные формы глагола.

Инфинитив, герундий, причастия сочетают в себе свойства глагола (процесс), а также существительного, прилагательного, наречия, т.е. могут выполнять в предложении различные функции.

	Infinitive to learn изучать	Gerund learning изучение	Present Participle learning изучающий	Past Participle learned изученный
Подлежащее	To learn English is necessary in modern life. Изучать английский необходимо в современной жизни. (Идея)	Learning English is hard but necessary. Изучение английского трудно, но необходимо. (Процесс)		
Дополнение	a) I want to go to America. b) I want you to go to America.(Complex Object) c) Mr. Garrett heard Natalie speak over the telephone. Мистер Гэрэт слышал, что Натали говорит по телефону.	Natalie likes driving . Натали любит водить машину. (Ей нравится, когда она сама ведет машину).	Mr. Garrett heard Natalie speaking over the telephone. Мистер Гэрэт слышал, как Натали говорила по телефону.	
Обстоятельство	(In order) To know English well you must study hard. Чтобы хорошо знать английский язык, вы должны усердно заниматься.	On hearing the news he got very angry. Услышав новости, он очень рассердился.	(When) driving the car Natalie enjoys it greatly. Когда Натали водит машину, ей это очень нравится.	Having read the letter, he put it on the table. Прочитав письмо, он положил его на стол.
Определение	This is a good book to read (=which you can read). Это хорошая книга, чтобы почитать (для чтения).		They saw a flying plane. Они увидели летащий самолет.	The text translated by the boy is very interesting. Текст, переведенный мальчиком,- очень интересный.

Инфинитив (Infinitive).

	Active	Passive
Indefinite Continuous Perfect	to write to be writing to have written	to be written ----- to have been written

Таблица форм инфинитива

	Active	Passive
Simple	He is glad to help his friend. Он рад <i>помочь</i> своему другу.	He is glad to be helped . Он рад, что <i>ему помогают</i> .
Continuous	He is glad to be helping his friend. Он рад, что <i>помогает</i> своему другу (<i>сейчас</i>).	—
Perfect	He is glad to have helped his friend. Он рад, что <i>помог</i> своему другу.	He is glad to have been helped . Он рад, что <i>ему помогли</i> .

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие словосочетания и предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив.

I am happy to help you.	to send the letter to inform them
I am glad to have helped him.	the house to be built
He was glad to have been helped.	to build the road to connect two towns
I am glad to be helping them.	the story to listen to
I am glad to be helped.	the question to be answered
	the picture to speak of

Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив.

1. They were glad to take part in our expedition.
2. She wanted to be answered at once.
3. He was happy to be working for many years with the famous scientist.
4. To drive a car in a big city is very difficult.
5. This method was introduced in the factory to achieve better results.
6. To extend the main street they had to destroy some old buildings.
7. In this area there are no monuments to speak of.
8. The new channel to be constructed here will be the longest in the country.
9. The valuable information to be collected by sputniks will help to improve previous results.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания. Укажите, чем выражено определение.

the problem to be solved	the remark made
the new device to be introduced	the distance travelled
the theory to be considered	the money paid
the instrument to be used	the delayed train
	the translated article
the bridge to be constructed	the collapsed building
the road to be paved	the tested method
the experiment to be carried out	

Упражнение 4. *Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив в различных функциях.*

1. This does not mean that the discoveries to be made over a period are planned in advance. 2. The problem to be discussed was connected with the city water supply system. 3. This method is not good enough to be used everywhere. 4. People made many efforts to find a new source of energy. 5. A new comfortable coach was developed to transport people over long distances. 6. He was saving money to travel about the country. 7. It did not take much time to pave the road again. 8. Goods to be transported to the north are stored at the railway station. 9. The main step to take is to settle the problem of city transport at peak hours. 10. The results to be received may vary considerably. 11. He was too tired to be asked any questions. 12. England looks like one well ordered park. Englishmen like to preserve various old trees. There are some trees which were even too old to be cut for building ships in the seventeenth century.

Причастие (The Participle)

Формы причастий:

Present Participle			Past Participle
	Active	Passive	
Simple	changing 1) изменяющий(ся) (-вший) (ся) 2) изменяя (сь)	being changed 1) изменяющийся, изменяемый, который изменяется 2) будучи измененным	changed 1) изменяемый, измененный 2) когда (его) изменили, так как (его) изменили
	having changed изменив(шись)	having been changed когда (его) изменили, после того как (его) изменили	
Perfect			

1) **Читая** английские книги, я всегда пользуюсь словарем.
a) reading b) having read c) being read

2) **Прочитав** книгу, он отнес ее в библиотеку.
a) reading b) having read c) having been read

3) Книга, **прочитанная** мною вчера, очень интересна.
a) reading b) read c) having been read

a) письмо полученное вчера
получая письмо
получив письмо
мальчик, мальчик получающий письмо

a letter received yesterday
(while) receiving a letter
having received a letter
a boy, receiving a letter

b) просматривая журналы
просмотрев журналы
журнал, просмотренный вчера
человек, просматривающий журнал

looking through the magazines
having looked through the magazines
a magazine, looked through yesterday
a man, looking through the magazine

c) написав письмо
девочка, пишущая письмо
письмо, написанное мною

having written a letter
a girl, writing a letter
a letter, written by me

Participle II. Have something done (иметь что-то сделанным)

Причастие (Participle I, II).

Participle I			Participle II	
Indefinite	Active	Passive	1. основа стандартного глагола + ed	asked
	asking	being asked		
Perfect	having asked	having been asked	2. основная форма для нестандартных глаголов	gone

Упражнение 1. а) Образуйте Participle I (Simple, Active)

to build, to grow, to think, to bring, to determine, to follow, to move, to refuse, to obtain, to contain, to produce, to use, to include, to offer, to enter, to get, to happen, to carry, to teach, to tell, to make, to begin, to keep, to divide, to return, to develop, to save

б) Образуйте Participle II от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык.

to find, to send, to throw, to add, to change, to keep, to take, to save, to maintain, to install, to consider, to burn, to achieve, to show, to develop, to decide, to receive, to leave, to equip, to divide, to return, to write, to read, to make, to do, to give, to see, to say, to speak

Упражнение 2. Прочтите и переведите на русский язык следующие слово сочетания, обращая внимание на причастия.

a) the student attending all the lectures; the plan containing many details; the workers building a new house; the engineer using a new method; the car developing the speed of 80 km; the plant producing machinery; the growing population of the country; the student studying foreign languages; the young man entering the Institute; the engineer carrying out the research *work*

b) using new methods; constructing new machines; achieving good results; dividing the apple into three parts; discovering new lands; using new equipment; refusing to give an explanation; receiving important information; constructing new roads; moving at high speed.; leaving the town; graduating from the Institute

c) having entered the Institute; having calculated the distance; having developed the speed of 120 km; having introduced new methods of work; having decided to leave the city; having divided the apple into three parts; having installed a new equipment; having obtained the necessary information; having found the new way; having changed his behaviour; having offered her his help; having passed all examinations; having returned home

d) the achieved results; all developed countries; the apple divided into three parts; the information obtained recently; the railway built between the two towns; the boy saved by his dog; help offered by the teacher; the lecture read by a well-known professor; the research made in the laboratory; the film shown to the students; the letter sent to his parents; the book left on the table; the news brought by him; the land discovered by Columbus

Независимый причастный оборот

I	подлежащее + причастие	подлежащее + сказуемое
	The work being finished,	they went home.
II	подлежащее + сказуемое	подлежащее + причастие
	The new method was tried,	better results being obtained.

Упражнение 3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1. The working day being over, the city transport was overcrowded.
2. They all went away, he remaining at home.
3. All the problems having been solved, they stopped the discussion.
4. Nobody being on the highway, he was driving his car very fast.
5. The experiment having been made, everybody was interested in the results.

Таблица форм причастий

Participle I			Participle II
Indefinite	Active changing определение: <i>изменяющий (ся)</i> (-вший) (<i>ся</i>) 2) обстоятельство: <i>изменяя (сь)</i>	Passive being changed 1) определение: <i>изменяющийся, изменяемый, который изменяется</i> 2) обстоятельство: <i>будучи измененным</i>	changed 1) определение: <i>изменяемый, измененный</i> 2) обстоятельство: <i>когда (его) изменили, так как (его) изменили</i>
Perfect	having changed обстоятельство: <i>изменив (шись)</i>	having been changed обстоятельство: <i>когда (его) изменили, после того как (его) изменили</i>	

Упражнение 4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. He heard the voices coming through the open window.
2. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table.
3. They remained at home refusing to go anywhere that day.
4. The channel linking the two seas is being built now.
5. The explanation given was not complete.
6. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor.
7. The results received were of great importance for further work.
8. A balsa tree found in South America is lighter than any other.
9. Having passed all the examinations he left for Kiev.
10. Having been shown the wrong way I could not find his house.
11. Having waited for him for half an hour they went home.
12. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experimental work.
13. When studying elements Mendeleev found that they could be divided into nine groups.
14. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible.
15. When burnt coal produces heat.
16. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.
17. Being built in a new way modern houses have better facilities.
18. Being obtained in the laboratory the new substance had some valuable properties.
19. Being well prepared for the examinations the students could answer all the questions asked by examiners.
20. The population of the city increasing, much attention must be paid to housing construction.
21. No essential results having been obtained, the scientists had to carry out some more experiments.
22. A site for the construction having been chosen, the work started.
23. The translation of the report having been finished, he showed it to the author.
24. The train starting, I ran to catch it.
25. He works hard to pass his entrance examinations, his sister doing her best to help him.

Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

- а) профессор, читающий лекцию; студент, изучающий английский язык; методы,

улучшающие исследовательскую работу; девочка, спрашивающая дорогу; инженер, знающий два иностранных языка; человек, предлагающий свою помощь; мальчики, играющие на улице; студент, сдающий экзамен; народ, строящий новую жизнь; развивающиеся страны; инженер, использующий новые достижения; завод, увеличивающий производство; расширяющиеся газы

б) студент, опрошенный преподавателем; книга, оставленная дома; книга, взятая в библиотеке; университет, основанный Ломоносовым; письмо, найденное в столе; телеграмма, посланная матери; часы, сделанные в России; машина, сконструированная молодым инженером; железная дорога, достроенная молодыми рабочими; усовершенствованные методы работы; оборудование, установленное в лаборатории; экзамен, сданный успешно; проблема, решенная успешно

в) изучая иностранный язык; читая книгу; посещая лекции; сдавая экзамены; строя дороги; увеличивая скорость; объединяя народы; отказываясь помогать; устанавливая новое оборудование; производя новые автомобили; покидая город; двигаясь быстро; улучшая уличное движение; оставаясь дома

г) изучив один иностранный язык; прочитав интересную книгу; оставив книгу дома; окончив институт; окончив работу; получив новую информацию; построив дорогу; открыв новый элемент; решив важную проблему; расширив связи с другими странами; получив письмо; оставшись дома; закрыв дверь; увеличив скорость; соединив две части города; объединив всех прогрессивных людей

Условные предложения (Conditional Sentences)

- I. **If I have** time (tomorrow), **I shall (will) go** to see that film.
II. a) If I **had** time (today, tomorrow), **I should (would) go** to see that film.
III. b) If I **had had** time (yesterday), **I should (would) have gone** to see that film.

Упражнение 1. *Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения.*

1. If I come home early, I will be able to write my report today. 2. If he were at the Institute now, he would help us to translate the article. 3. If you had come to the Institute meeting yesterday, you would have met with a well-known English writer. 4. You will get good results if you apply this method of calculation. 5. If he had taken a taxi, he would have come in time. 6. If it had not been so late now, I would have gone to the country. 7. If you press the button, the device will start working. 8. The design would be ready by the end of the year if they supplied us with all the necessary equipment.

Упражнение 2. А. *Скажите или напишите данные предложения так, чтобы, они выражали маловероятное предположение.*

Образец А: If I see him tomorrow I will tell him about the meeting.

If I saw him tomorrow, I would tell him about the meeting.

1. If they find the exact meaning of this word, they will understand the sentence easily. 2. If he works much at his English he will pass his exam well. 3. If I get a good dictionary, I will translate this text. 4. If you go to the Library, you will find there all the books you need. 5. If the student observes the rules, he will not make mistakes. 6. If you help me, I will repair the engine in an hour. 7. If they receive all the necessary equipment, they will be able to carry out their experiment. 8. If we drive at such a speed all the time, we will arrive at the village before night. 9. If they change some details, they will be able to improve the design.

Б. *Скажите или напишите данные предложения так, чтобы они выражали упущенную возможность совершить действие.*

Образец Б: If I see him, I shall tell him about the meeting.

If I had seen him yesterday, I should have told him about the meeting.

1. If you go there by plane, you will come in time for the conference. 2. If I know the time of his arrival, I shall meet him at the station. 3. If the builders do not work hard, the canal will not be opened in time. 4. If the satellite's speed is much less than the necessary one, the satellite will drop and enter the atmosphere. 5. If the students are more careful, they will not break the new apparatus. 6. If he has all the necessary instruments he will repair the machine much quicker. 7. If the driver is more careful, the accident will not happen. 8. If he knows the reason of the trouble, he will repair the engine himself. 9. If you don't know the design of the motor, you will not be able to operate it properly.

Инверсия

Упражнение 3. *Измените следующие предложения по образцу, приведенному ниже, и переведите их на русский язык.*

Образец а: If I were in your place, I would do this work myself.

Were I in your place, I would do this work myself.

6) If he had known the subject better, he wouldn't have failed in his exam.

Had he known the subject better, he wouldn't have failed in his exam.

1. If it were necessary to increase the speed of this particular engine, it could be achieved by using a special device. 2. If the road had been better, we should have been here in due time. 3. If the engineer had been informed of the results before, he would have allowed you to repeat the test. 4. If we had used new methods, we should have saved much time. 5. The plan would not have been fulfilled in time if the people had not worked with such energy. 6. If the mechanic were there, he would repair the equipment. 7. If the books on that subject were available in our library, I should be able to make a good report. 8. If he had all the necessary materials, he would accomplish his model in time.

Упражнение 4. *Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на союзы условных придаточных предложений **if, unless, provided.***

1. If they needed the equipment urgently, it would be sent by plane. 2. The accident would not have happened, if they had been more careful. 3. If I were in his place, I should refuse to stop the experiment. 4. If the goods are shipped in April, they will arrive before the expedition starts. 5. The sputnik will keep to its orbit provided it travels at the uniform speed of 8 kilometers per second. 6. It would have been impossible to send up sputniks unless the laws governing the motion of planets had been studied. 7. We shall carry out our production plan provided everybody does his work well. 8. If I were you I should first test the car. 9. If computers had not been worked out, many important problems would not have been solved. 10. If he did not know how to operate the new device, I should explain it to him.

Упражнение 3. *Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык*

1. If we had repaired the engine yesterday, we should have left the town before sunrise. 2. He asked me if we had repaired the engine. 3. The chief engineer asked me if we could make the design more efficient. 4. He did not remember whether he had informed everybody of the new test. 5. He was not certain whether the new system would work well. 6. The results of the experiment would have been much better if he had used the new equipment. 7. The members of the delegation asked if the old methods of production had been changed. 8. The quality of the goods produced by the plant would be improved if the old methods of production were changed. 9. The captain of the ship didn't know if he would be able to pass his ship through that old and narrow canal. 10. It's a pity we didn't have enough time to discuss the plan in detail before it was put into operation. Had we pointed out all the drawbacks, we should have found ways to solve the problem.

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

1. Внимательно изучите таблицу образования форм в Passive Voice.

Aspect/Tense	Present	Past	Future	Future in the past
Simple (Indefinite)	am is told are	Was told were	shall be told will	should be told would
Continuous	Am is being told are	was being told were	-	-
Perfect	Have been told has	had been told	shall have been told will	should have been told would

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) The problem will be discussed later.
- 2) Warm clothes are made of wool.
- 3) My sister is being shown a film.
- 4) She hadn't been told about this.
- 5) A new park has been laid out this summer.
- 6) The letter was given to him at once.
- 7) This rule has already been explained by our teacher.
- 8) Tomorrow my tape-recorder will be repaired by my friend.
- 9) Look, trees are being planted.
- 10) He said that detailed instructions had been given.

3. Напишите следующие предложения в Passive:

- 1) Students write tests every month.
- 2) They make beautiful toys at the factory.
- 3) Watchmaker repairs watches.
- 4) She is cooking the dinner.
- 5) They have just cleaned the windows.
- 6) They will bring books in half an hour.
- 7) He said he had made the report on Byron's poetry.
- 8) They built the house two years ago.
- 9) Look, children are watching TV again!
- 10) He will read this book next term.

4. Ответьте на вопросы используя Passive.

- 1) Who built this house?
- 2) Who made this beautiful jacket?
- 3) Who will bring flowers?
- 4) Who will cook dinner tomorrow?
- 5) Who did the shopping yesterday?
- 6) Who usually answers the telephone calls?
- 7) Who sends presents to you?
- 8) Who repaired your watch?
- 9) Who writes tests every month?
- 10) Who is making this report?

5. Переведите на русский язык:

- 1) Они прочитали интересный рассказ. Ей прочитали интересный рассказ.
- 2) Учитель дает каждому студенту карту Англии. Каждому студенту дают карту Англии.
- 3) Я написал письмо своему другу. Моему другу написали письмо.
- 4) Хозяйка приготовила кофе. Нам приготовили кофе.
- 5) Я позвоню ей вечером. Ей позвонят вечером.
- 6) Учитель рассказывает ученикам много интересного. Ученикам рассказывают много интересного.
- 7) Я обещаю ей поездку на море. Ей обещают поездку на море.
- 8) Я отвечу на все ваши вопросы. Ей ответят на все вопросы.

Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. During the English class we ... English.
a) speak; b) are spoken.
2. The English language ... in many countries.
a) speak; b) is spoken.
3. The meeting ... in the hall.
a) held; b) was held.
4. A new road ... next year.
a) will build; b) will be built.
5. They ... many new houses in our street next year.
a) will build; b) will be built.
6. His words ... to with interest.
a) listened; b) were listened.
7. We didn't know our marks because our test..., when we left the institute.
a) were marking; b) were being marked; c) are being marked.
8. The telegrams ... in the twenty minutes.
a) will type; b) are typed; c) will be typed.
9. All the telegrams You may take them.
a) have been typed; b) have typed; c) will be typed,
10. Five telegrams ... off yesterday.
a) sent; b) were sent; c) have been sent,
11. The last telegram ... now.
a) is typing; b) is being typed; c) is typed,
12. The house ... by the end of the last year.
a) has been built; b) had been built; c) had built.
13. When we came to Tashkent after the earthquake many houses ...
a) were being reconstructed; b) were reconstructing;
c) have been reconstructed.

The Passive voice

Choose the correct form of the verb you'll use to translate these Russian sentences.

Example: Этот фильм **был показан** в прошлом году.

- a) shown b) was shown c) has been shown

Ответ: 1b

1. Этот фильм **показывали** по телевизору, когда я вернулся домой.

- a) was shown b) was being shown c) had been shown

2. Новые фильмы **показывают** по телевизору каждый день.

- a) are being shown b) are shown c) have been shown

3. Я уверен, что фильм **покажут** к Новому году.

- a) will be shown b) is being shown c) will have been shown

4. Сейчас здесь **показывают** новый фильм.

- a) is being shown b) is shown

5. Этот фильм был уже **показан**, когда я приехал сюда.

- a) has been shown b) has shown c) had been shown

6. Много фильмов **будет показано** в следующем месяце.

- a) will show b) will be shown c) will have been shown d) will have shown

7. Этот фильм **показали** в этом году.

- a) had shown b) has been shown c) is shown d) was shown

8. Этот фильм **показывают** уже пять месяцев.

- a) has been shown b) is being shown c) is shown

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«Волгоградский государственный архитектурно-строительный
университет»

Текущий контроль

Волгоград, 2012 г.

PERFECT / PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES.

32. Make affirmative (+) sentences, questions (?) or negatives (-).

- * She has not studied French. (*Russian +*) ... *She has studied Russian.*
- * It hasn't snowed today, (*rained ?*) ... *Has it rained?*
- * They've been to Greece. (*Turkey -*) ... *They haven't been to Turkey.*
- 1. We've been swimming. (*walking -*) ...
- 2. They haven't written. (*phoned +*) ...
- 3. I had seen her before. (*spoken to -*) ...
- 4. She hasn't been to New York. (*Chicago ?*) ...
- 5. He hasn't bought a motorbike. (*car +*) ...
- 6. She's been studying German. (*Italian ?*) ...

33. Choose the correct answers.

- * Have you *saw / seen* this film before? *Have you seen this film before?*
- 1. Our football team *lost / has lost* all its games this year. *It lost / has lost* all its games last year too.
- 2. *Did you ever drive / Have you ever driven* a bus?
- 3. My brother speaks good English, but he *has never had / never had* lessons.
- 4. "*Did you see / Have you seen* Paul yesterday?" "No, but he *just phoned / has just phoned*".
- 5. Have you done the shopping *yet / yesterday*?
- 6. I started this Job *for eight weeks / eight weeks ago / ago eight weeks*.
- 7. *I'm / I've been* in this school *for / since* five years.
- 8. "What time does the lesson start?" "*It's already started. / It already started.*"

34. Put in the Simple Past or Past Perfect.

1. When I ... him, I ... that I ... him before. (*see; know; meet*)
2. He ... enough money for food because he ... so many clothes. (*not have; buy*)
3. The meeting ... when I ... (*already start; arrive*).
4. The car ... down because I ... to put oil in. (*break; forget*)
5. I ... Mary for the first time thirty years ago. (*meet*)

35. Fill in the blanks with *already (A)*, *yet (B)* or *still (C)*.

1. Have you made your bed ...?
2. He's ... come back from jogging and he's a bit tired.
3. "Have they woken up ... ?" - "No, they are ... asleep."
4. I haven't had a bath
5. My brother hasn't left universityHe's ... studying there.
6. He's ... set the table.
7. We haven't seen your best friend
8. They are ... here. They haven't gone
9. She's ... looking for her note-book.
10. They are ... waiting for a bus. The bus hasn't arrived

11. I've started learning French, but I haven't got very far

36. Use either the Past Simple (A) or Present Perfect (B) in the following sentences.

1. George ... *(to go)* to the store at ten o'clock this morning.
2. ... you ever ... *(to have)* any serious illness?
3. I ... *(to come)* to school without glasses. I can't read the text.
4. Who ... *(to eat)* all the apples?
5. So far we ... *(to have)* no troubles.
6. Jane ... *(to move)* to a new flat a month ago.
7. We ... *(to wonder, often)* where he gets his money.
8. I'm delighted to tell you that you ... *(to pass)* your exam.
9. Some people think that 'The twelfth night' ... *(not to be written)* by Shakespeare.
10. I ... *(to break, already)* two plates. Shall I go on washing up?
11. I'm not sure we ... *(to meet)* before.
12. You ... *(to be, always)* my closest friend.
13. When ... you ... *(to go)* to New York?
14. It's two months since I ... *(to start)* driving my car.
15. This is the first time I ... *(to eat)* so many hamburgers.
16. My father ... *(to work)* for that company for 5 years. Then he gave it up.
17. I ... *(to use, always)* to be afraid of dogs.

37. Use either Present Perfect (A) or Present Perfect Progressive (B) in the following sentences.

1. I ... *(to try)* to open this box for the last forty minutes but in vain.
2. It ... *(to snow)*: the garden is covered with snow.
3. Who ... *(to break)* the window?
4. Have you ... *(to smoke)*? I can smell tobacco on your clothes.
5. It's the best book I ... *(ever to read)*.
6. I ... *(to listen)* to you for the past half an hour, but I can't understand what you are speaking about.
7. How long has your aunt ... *(to be ill)*?
8. The school ... *(to be closed)* for two months.
9. Hey! Somebody ... *(to drink)* my coffee! My cup was full.
10. I don't think I ... *(ever to see)* her looking so upset before.
11. I ... *(to sit)* here in the park for an hour, and I ... *(to meet)* three friends of mine.
12. How much money have you ... *(to save)* for the holidays?
13. I ... *(to wait for)* you since two o'clock. I have something urgent to tell you.
14. She ... *(to take)* English lessons this year. She is very patient and hard-working.

38. Put the verbs into Past Perfect (A) or Past Simple (B).

1. She ... *(to do)* the cleaning by 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. I ... *(not to have)* watch, so I ... *(not to know)* the exact time.
3. He ... *(to feel)* sick because he ... *(to eat)* too much.
4. She ... *(to finish)* her report, and was feeling rather tired, so she ... *(to go)* to bed.

5. By two o'clock he ... *(to answer)* all the letters he ... *(to receive)*.
6. The bus ... *(to leave)* before I ... *(to reach)* the bus station.
7. As soon as they ... *(to finish)* breakfast, they ... *(to run)* out to play.
8. When we ... *(to meet)* our friends, they ... *(already to know)* the news.
9. She ... *(to intend)* to make a cake for you, but she ... *(to run)* out of time.
10. Hardly we ... *(to go)* to bed when somebody ... *(to knock)* at the door.
11. No sooner she ... *(to come)* than she ... *(to fall)* ill.
12. I ... *(not to expect)* that. That ... *(to be)* something that I ... *(not to expect)*.

39. Put the verbs into Past Simple (A), Past Progressive (B), Past Perfect (C) or Past Perfect Progressive (D).

1. The workers ... *(to be)* on a strike for three weeks when the agreement on pay ... *(to be reached)*.
2. When she got the results of her medical tests, she realized that she ... *(to be feeling)* ill since she ... *(to be)* on holiday.
3. She ... *(to wonder)* who ... *(leave)* the door open.
4. He ... *(to play)* football when the ball ... *(to hit)* his head.
5. He ... *(to drive)* to work for half an hour when suddenly his car ... *(to break)* down.
6. When arrived at the office he ... *(to discover)* that he ... *(to leave)* all the necessary papers at home.
7. Susan ... *(to type)* some letters when the boss ... *(to ask)* her into his office.
8. She looked tired. She ... *(to type)* letters all morning.
9. Yesterday afternoon it ... *(still to rain)* when I ... *(to get)* home.
10. He ... *(to clean)* the car when the phone rang, so he ... *(not to answer)* it.
11. Jane's clothes were wet. She ... *(to wash)* her dog.
12. I ... *(never to like)* going to the cinema on my own when I was a teenager.
13. Kate ... *(to dance)*, but when she saw a new-comer she ... *(to stop)*.

40. Choose the right tenses: Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Perfect, Present Perfect Progressive, Past Progressive or Past Perfect Progressive.

1. Halfway to the office Ann *(turn)* round and *(go)* back home, because she *(forget)* to turn the gas off.
2. I *(do)* housework all day today. I *(clean)* every room in the house.
3. I *(lie)* in bed thinking about getting up when the doorbell *(ring)*.
4. When I *(get)* home everybody *(watch)* TV.
5. We *(not see)* your mother for ages.
6. How long *(you learn)* English?
7. Moscow *(change)* a lot since we first *(come)* to live here.
8. "How many times *(you see)* this film?" - "This is the first time I *(see)* it"
9. "Who's that?" - "I *(never see)* him before in my life."
10. I hear Joe *(get)* married last summer.
11. I *(often wonder)* where she *(get)* her money.
12. *(You hear)* the storm last night?
13. My sister *(be)* married three times.

14. While she (*talk*) on the phone the children (*start*) fighting and (*break*) a window.
15. You know, she (*stand*) looking at that picture for the last twenty minutes.
16. I (*spend*) a lot of time traveling since I (*get*) this new job.
17. When I (*be*) at school we all (*study*) English.
18. After he (*finish*) breakfast he (*sit*) down to write some letters.
19. When I (*meet*) him he (*work*) as a waiter for a year or so.
20. She (*have*) a hard life, but she's always smiling.

MODAL VERBS

41. Fill in the gaps with *can* (A), *could* (B), *can't* (C), *couldn't* (D), or *be able to* (E).

1. Jane has got two books, so she ... read any of them.
2. When the ship disappeared, Mary cried and cried. She ... stop crying.
3. They won't ... to drive a car until they are eighteen.
4. ... they hear it before they saw it?
5. When she was a baby she ... only cry.
6. You ... enter the club without a card.
7. You ... do it even if you are tried.
8. You ... easily have done it.
9. In two weeks you will... speak another language.
10. I stepped aside so that she ... go in.
11. The news ... be true!
12. We ... have driven to the city in two hours if we hadn't stopped for lunch.

42. Fill in the gaps with *must* (A), *mustn't* (B), *have to* (C), *don't have to* (D), *had to* (E), *didn't have to* (F), *will have to* (G) or *won't have to* (H).

1. You can stay out late if you like. You ... come home early.
2. He might... take his younger brother out to football match.
3. The bus came on time, so we... wait long at the bus stop.
4. The rules for basketball say:
 - a) you ... run while holding the ball;
 - b) you ... do something within five seconds.
5. We read a long poem in class yesterday. It was boring. I'm glad we ... learn it by heart.
6. Jack has already cleaned his bicycle, so he ... do it tomorrow.
7. You ... be here by 9.00, if you want to be sure of a seat.
8. You ... walk on the grass!
9. Once or twice we lost our way and ... ask a policeman for directions.
10. You ... put your entry into the box before Friday if you want to enter the contest.

43. Fill in the gaps with *should* (A), *shouldn't* (B), *must* (C), *mustn't* (D) or *needn't* (E).

1. You ... think about the future and not about the past.
2. You ... have a visa to travel to some countries.
3. If you are travelling by air, you ... carry anything in your luggage that could be

- used as a weapon, such as a knife or a pair of scissors.
4. You ... use your energy unless you have to.
 5. Books ... be returned on or before the date stamped below.
 6. They look alike . They ... be twins.
 7. Do you know how it ... be done?
 8. If Jane ... phone, ask her to wait for us.
 9. You ... walk alone around the town late at night.
 10. We ... have taken a wrong map.
 11. I think you ... have told her you were sorry.
 12. We ... have done the work so quickly. We could have taken our time.

44. Fill in the gaps with *must* (A), *may* (B) or *might* (C).

1. ... I borrow your ruler?
2. It isn't certain, but he ... be a millionaire in two years' time.
3. You ... make a little less noise.
4. Jane ... still be in her office, but she usually leaves before six.
5. The house repairs ... cost more than the house is worth.
6. It was so quiet that one ... hear a leaf drop.
7. Nobody ... leave the hall before the exam has finished.
8. He himself gave me the directions, so they ... be right.
9. There ... be a heavy frost during the night.
10. You ... drive on the left in England.
11. She noticed that she ... be late.
12. He ... be clever, but he hasn't got much common sense.

PASSIVE VOICE.

45. Choose the correct form of each verb: A, B or C?

What is wonderful about the brain?

Inside your head is a remarkable organ, the brain. You use it to understand and remember things that 1 ... (to happen) around you.

The brain is soft and spongy. It 2 ... (to make up) of billions of tiny parts called cells. Three coats or membranes 3 ... (to cover) the brain.

The brain sometimes 4 ... (to call) the busiest communication centre in the world. The brain 5 ... (to control) your body functions and keeps all parts of your body working together. Thousands of messages from all parts of the body 6 ... (to send) to and from the brain. Messages 7 ... (to carry) to the brain by sensory nerves. Special places, or centers on the brain receive sensory messages from all parts of the body. When messages 8 ... (to receive) by centers, the brain 9 ... (to interpret) them.

All day long your muscles and your brain 10 ... (to work). By the end of the day they 11 ... (to be tired). Then your brain and your muscles 12 ... (to start) to relax. Before long, you go to sleep. As you sleep, the big muscles in your body relax.

1. A) are happened	B) are happening	C) happens
2. A) is made up	B) makes up	C) made up
3. A) is covered	B) covered	C) cover
4. A) is called	B) has called	C) calls
5. A) is controlled	B) controlled	D) controls
6. A) send	B) are being sent	A) has sent
7. A) are carried	B) was carried	C) carried
8. A) are received	B) will be received	C) will receive
9. A) is interpreted	B) interpreted	C) interprets
10. A) are worked	B) is worked	C) are working
11. A) have be tired	B) are tired	C) are being tired
12. A) are started	B) started	C) start

46. Choose the variant that can't be used in the sentences.

- These plants ... three times a week.
A) *you should water* B) *can be watered* C) *should be watered*
- You... many questions.
A) *won't be asked* B) *didn't be asked* C) *weren't asked*
- As he behaves badly, he
A) *must be punished* B) *will be punished* C) *was punished*
- The logs... too long for our fireplace.
A) *were cut* B) *have to be cut* C) *have been cut*
- He ... in the battle.
A) *won't have been hurt* B) *may have been hurt* C) *can't have been hurt*
- The book... everywhere.
A) *is looked for* B) *must be looked* C) *has been looked for*
- He ... at.
A) *is often laughed* B) *is usually laughed* C) *is never laughed*
- She ... with the housework.
A) *is being helped* B) *has been helped* C) *won't been helped*
- The fence
A) *had be painted* B) *could be painted* C) *might have been painted*
- She ... the best actress of the year.
A) *will be chosen as* B) *will choose* C) *will be being chosen as*

47. Which sentences cannot be turned from Active into Passive? Mark: Passive Form is possible (A); Passive Form is impossible (B).

- They didn't ask her name.
- Michael saw Mary in the park.
- Has anyone answered your question?
- They danced all night.
- On Sunday evening we all met at my friend's.
- Someone told us a funny story yesterday.
- You can't park your car in the street before this office.
- This kind of flowers doesn't bloom very often.

9. His parents have brought him up to be polite.
10. The plane from Los Angeles was several hours late.
11. The fire has caused considerable damage.
12. My shoes don't fit me.
13. People must obey the law.
14. He was having a bath.
15. A famous designer will decorate the hall.

48. Correct (+) or not (-)? Find the mistake and correct it.

1. By four o'clock Nick was tired of fishing.
2. These bushes have grown so high that they block the window.
3. Jim laughed as he fell into the water.
4. The meeting was to be continued after lunch.
5. He was such a good runner that he could be caught.
6. It was obvious that the order couldn't be controlled by authorities.
7. The passes through the mountains were often block with snow during the winter.
8. These lilac bushes should being trimmed.
9. It was impossible to tell what was in the can, for the label has been torn off.
10. A calendar tells you how each month will divide into weeks.
11. I hope they will have been received the papers by tomorrow afternoon.

INDIRECT SPEECH / SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

49. Correct (+) or not (-)?

1. Shakespeare told his wife that you don't understand my work. ...
2. I don't know what does this word mean. ...
3. Please tell me what you want. ...
4. I asked what the time was. ...
5. Mary asked me where Bill lived? ...

50. Change these sentences to indirect speech (reported some time later).

1. He is ill. (*She thought*)
2. I'll be back tomorrow. (*He said*)
3. I don't like this music. (*She said*)
4. Where's the bus station? (*She asked me*)
5. Have you finished? (*I asked him*)
6. Nobody loves me. (*I felt*)
7. Do you want tea or coffee? (*He asked her*)
8. I'll clean the flat. (*She offered*)
9. When is the car going to be ready? (*I asked*)
10. What am I doing here? (*I wondered*)
11. The Earth is not flat. (*He proved*)
12. These figures can't be right. (*I knew*)
13. Her cat understands everything she says. (*She thought*)

14. Did Mary phone back? (*I wondered*)
15. You ought to see the doctor. (*He advised me*)
16. Would you like a drink? (*She asked him*)

51. Choose the correct verb form.

1. The teacher asked who (*is/was*) present that day.
2. He realized that they (*lost/had lost*) their way.
3. She says she (*will come/would come*) in time.
4. He says he (*has/had*) a good camera now.
5. John said he (*will leave/would leave*) soon.
6. Ann said that she (*is going/was going*) to learn to drive.
7. He explained that he (*stayed/ had stayed*) at home the day before.
8. My friend says he (*has just returned/ had just returned*) from London.
9. He said that he (*lived/had lived*) in Moscow the year before.
10. I think the weather (*will be/would be*) fine next week.
11. He said he (*was born/had been born*) in 1955.
12. Bill asked if she (*came/would come*) the next day.
13. She said that she (*can't / couldn't*) come to the party.
14. I knew that he (*is/ was*) a very clever man.
15. He said that they (*were/had been*) friends at school some years before.
16. I asked my sister what she (*has bought/had bought*) for my birthday.
17. He said he (*is staying/was staying*) at the "Rossiya" Hotel then.
18. I am sure you (*must/had to*) go to the meeting.
19. The teacher promised that the students (*read/would read*) the text the next day.
20. I don't know whether he (*will come/would come*) or not.

52. Choose the correct variant.

1. George couldn't help me. He (*said/told*) me to ask Kate.
2. Kate (*said/told*) she had many pets at home.
3. Ann (*said/told*) goodbye to me and left.
4. Sam (*said/told*) me that Robert didn't like porridge.
5. I asked him to (*say/tell*) the truth.
6. Don't just stand there! (*Say/Tell*) something!
7. I (*said/told*) Jim not to shout.
8. Mother (*said/told*) her son to go to the dentist.
9. (*Say/Tell*) us about your holiday, please. Did you have a nice time?
10. My cousin (*said/told*) he could ski well.
11. She (*said/told*) us her knowledge of French was good.
12. I wonder where Sue is. She (*said/told*) she would be here at 8 o'clock.
13. Jack (*said/told*) me that he was fed up with his job.
14. The doctor (*said/told*) that I should rest for at least a week.
15. Don't (*say/tell*) anybody what I (*said/told*). It's a secret just between us.
16. "Did she (*say/tell*) you what had happened?" - "No, she didn't (*say/tell*) anything to me."

17. Please listen to me! I've got something important to (*say/tell*) you.
18. Fred (*said/told*) me that you were ill.
19. What did you (*say/tell*) the doctor?
20. He (*said/told*) he had just heard the news.

53. Indirect Speech: commands, requests, advice. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Help your mother, Pete", Mr. Black said.
2. "Don't touch anything, Mary", said her mother.
3. "Switch off the TV", he said to her.
4. "Buy a new car", I advised him.
5. "Lend me your pen for a moment", I said to Mary.
6. "Please fill up this form", the secretary said to me.
7. "Don't hurry", I said to them.
8. "Please do as I say", he asked me.
9. "Don't make too much noise, children", he said.
10. "Read it before you sign it", he said to his client.
11. "Don't argue with me" the teacher said to the boy.
12. "Shut the door, Tom", she said.
13. "Don't lend her anything", he advised us.
14. "Don't go alone tomorrow", I asked her.
15. "Make a list of what you want", she told us.
16. "Look at this paper", he said to her.
17. "Please write to your mother", I said to them.
18. "Think well before you answer", the detective advised her.
19. "Don't drive too fast", he asked me.
20. "Give me your textbook, please", she said to me.

54. Indirect Speech: commands, requests, advice. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Please pay at the cash desk", the shop assistant said to the customer.
2. "Follow this car", the detective said to the taxi-driver.
3. "Tom, don't forget your sandwiches", said his mother.
4. "John, write to me as often as you can", said his wife.
5. "Leave me alone today"! She said to him.
6. "Please don't go"! He asked her.
7. "Don't walk on the grass"! The park keeper told the children.
8. "Come and have dinner with us tomorrow", Rosie said to John.
9. "Don't forget to post these letters", my wife said to me.
10. "Stay in bed for a few days", the doctor said to me.
11. "Close your books", the teacher said to the students.
12. "Please answer my questions", the teacher said to the students.
13. "Please wait for me at the bridge", the young man said to his girl.
14. "Don't forget to feed the goldfish", Mary said to her brother.

15. "Do whatever you like", she said to us,
16. "Go and get me some paper", he said to me.
17. "Don't believe everything you hear", he warned me.
18. "Make good use of you time", he said to us.
19. "Don't wait till tomorrow", she advised us.

55. Indirect Speech: statements. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "I have something to show you", he said to me.
2. "We met two days ago", Tom answered.
3. "Nothing grows in my garden", Jane said.
4. "I'm going away tomorrow, mother", she said.
5. "We have moved into our new flat", said my uncle.
6. "I learnt to drive last year", Ann said.
7. He said, "My wife has just been made a judge".
8. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready", she replied.
9. "I have a German lesson this afternoon and I haven't done my homework yet" said.
10. He said to me, "I am quite a good cook and I do all my own washing".
11. "I am going fishing tomorrow", said an old man to me.
12. Fred said to his friends, "I never do harm to animals".
13. Jane said, "Now I can skate well".
14. "We went to the theatre yesterday", said Ann to us.
15. "I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my key", he said.
16. "It's rather cold here", she murmured.
17. "I will finish my work in two days", he promised.
18. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work", they said.
19. "You should do this work carefully", the manager said to me.
20. "I am working in a restaurant", she said.

56. Indirect Speech: statements. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "I am going to Paris soon", she said.
2. "I bought a very thrilling book two days ago", he said to me.
3. "The film will be interesting", I thought.
4. "I can't help you because I have too much to do", she answered.
5. "If you leave home at six, you should be here by nine", he said to me.
6. "Ann has bought the tickets", Tom said to us.
7. "Jane will come tomorrow", promised Alex.
8. "I think it's a stupid idea, and it won't work", she said.
9. "Breakfast is served between 7.00 and 9.00", explained the receptionist.
10. "I went to Oxford last year", he boasted.
11. "I have never been to America", she said to me.
12. "I am going to bed now", he said to Ann.
13. "You did very well in the test yesterday", said the teacher to everyone.
14. "It's time to get up!" said John to his daughters.

15. He said to us, "We shall come here next Friday".
16. "My younger brother wants to be a doctor", said Mary.
17. "We have been here for a month", said the man.
18. "Everything will be ready in a week", he promised.
19. "We'll wait for you if you are late", they said to him.
20. "You should always tell the truth", the mother said to her little son.

57. Indirect Speech: questions. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "What happened to Mr. Budd?" said one of the men.
2. "How long will it take you to get to my place?" he asked me.
3. "Have you reserved a seat?" I asked him.
4. "Where is the ticket office?" asked Mr. Jones
5. "How can I get from the station to the airport?" said Bill.
6. "Are you working or studying now?" Peter asked me.
7. "How long have you been here?" Ann asked him.
8. "Will you have time to play here?" Ann said to Paul.
9. "Where are you going to study next year?" Peter asked Paul.
10. "Who did you give the money to?" asked Ann.
11. "Did you sleep well last night?" asked my hostess.
12. "Who has been using my computer?" said my mother.
13. "Would you like a lift?" said Ann to a young man.
14. "Which way are you going?" the young man said to Ann.
15. "Can you phone back in half an hour, Mr. Brown?" asked the secretary.
16. "Are you ready to go?" Sally asked Bill.
17. "Where were you born?" Tom asked her.
18. Ann said to Pete, "What will you do tomorrow?"

58. Indirect Speech: questions. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "How long have you been learning English?" the examiner said to Pete.
2. "Are there any letter for me?" said Mary.
3. "What will happen to our planet in a thousand years?" she wondered.
4. "Have you ever seen a flying saucer?" the man said to me.
5. "Where can I park my car?" she asked the policeman.
6. "Do you want to see Westminster Abbey?" the guide said to the tourists.
7. "Would you like to come with us?" they said.
8. "Did Tom play for his school team last year?" asked the teacher.
9. "Who is going to live in this house?" asked the policeman.
10. "How long does it take to get to London?" asked the tourist.
11. "When was the timetable changed?" I asked.
12. "Can I use your phone?" he asked me.
13. "Why are you late?" they said to her.
14. "Will you be back early tomorrow?" the mother said to her daughter.
15. "How much do you earn, Dad?" asked John.
16. "Do you work in a restaurant or in a café?" she said to Tom.

17. "Who bought the Picasso painting?" he wondered.
18. "Where were you yesterday, Mr. Jones?" he said.
19. "Are you sorry for what you did?" the mother asked the little boy.

59. Indirect Speech: mixed types. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. Peter said, "We shall start in 2 weeks".
2. The doctor said to Pete, "Don't go for a walk today".
3. Mary asked, "Where do you live now, Ben?"
4. Tom's grandmother said to him, "You shouldn't eat with your fingers".
5. Jane asked Sara, "Have you bought these flowers?"
6. Mike said, "I saw them at my parents' house last year".
7. "What are you doing today, boys?" said John.
8. Frank asked, "Is it really hot here?"
9. He said to me, "They are staying at the "Europe" hotel".
10. Kate asked, "Who broke the cup 3 days ago?"
11. "Please, help me with this work, Henry", said Robert.
12. Oleg said to me, "Will you come here next Monday?"
13. My friend said, "We met on March, 2".
14. Betty asked, "Where was Nora yesterday?"
15. I said to her, "Can you give me their address?"
16. "I don't go to this shop very often," she replied.
17. Ann asked Helen, "What will you do tomorrow?"
18. The student said, "London is situated on the banks of the Thames".
19. "Did you see your granny last Sunday, Lena?" asked Mr. Brown.
20. Ann said to us, "They haven't come yet".

60. Indirect Speech: mixed types. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. I asked Boris, "Does your friend live here?"
2. Nick said, "We lived in Rome two years ago".
3. "Whom are you waiting for, boys?" asked the man.
4. Bob's grandmother said to him, "You shouldn't put your elbows on the table".
5. "Will you play the piano today, Helen?" asked her aunt.
6. He said to her, "I shall do it in 3 days".
7. I asked Tom, "Have you had breakfast?"
8. "Take this book and read it", said the librarian to the boy.
9. Mother said to me, "Who has brought this parcel?"
10. "My father bought a car in 1995", Linda said.
11. Mother asked me, "Did you play with your friends last Sunday?"
12. He said, "They are leaving next Monday".
13. "Why do you help him?" said Alec to us.
14. The teacher said to the students, "London is the capital of the UK".
15. "Please, don't come here tomorrow", he said to us.
16. Frank asked, "Where did Jack go yesterday?"
17. Father said to me, "I feel bad today".

18. "Can you call a taxi for me?" she said to the young man.
19. "I have never been to London", answered Ann.
20. Mary asked Tom, "What time will you come here next Friday?"

61. Indirect Speech: mixed types. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. Ann asked Bill, "What will you do next Monday?"
2. "Give me these photographs, please", said Pete to us.
3. "Does your friend often come here, boys?" said Fred.
4. The doctor said to John, "You should stay in bed for a week".
5. "Do you often meet my sister at the library?" he asked me.
6. Ann said, "I bought this book 2 years ago".
7. "Will the teacher return our exercise-books today?" asked Nick.
8. "I have just received a telegram from them", she answered.
9. Nelly asked me, "Did you see 'Hamlet' last Sunday?"
10. They said, "We are having a party next Saturday".
11. "Who has read this book?" asked the teacher.
12. Mother said to us, "Please, don't go out tomorrow".
13. She said to me, "How long are you going to stay in the country?"
14. "Moscow was founded in 1147," said the teacher.
15. Bob asked Fred, "Can you swim?"
16. My friend said to me, "I shall be able to go there in 2 weeks".
17. She asked me, "Why didn't you come here yesterday?"
18. My father said, "I shall not go to the beach with you today".
19. Mother asked Jane, "Have you done your homework?"
20. The teacher said, "Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade".

INFINITIVES AND -ING FORMS

62. Choose the correct answer.

1. I would like *see* / *to see* you again.
2. Can you *help* / *to help* me?
3. Is it necessary *buy* / *to buy* a ticket now?
4. I hope *go* / *to go* to America in July.
5. Try *not to* / *to not* forget your keys.

63. Put in the correct form of the verb.

- * I promise ... you every day. (*phone*) = *I promise to phone you every day.*
- * She suggested ... a doctor, (*see*) = *She suggested seeing a doctor.*
1. We agreed ... together. (*work*)
 2. I didn't expect... John there. (*see*)
 3. I'm really going to stop ... (*smoke*)
 4. I can't keep ... I'm too tired. (*drive*)
 5. Ann has decided ... a car. (*buy*)
 6. The boss refused ... to me. (*talk*)

7. I thought of... you a birthday card, but I forgot. (*send*)
8. They still haven't finished ... (*talk*)
9. Bill doesn't want... with us. (*come*)
10. Your English is good, but you must practise(*speak*)

64. Find the correct answer.

* We need ... tickets.

a) *to get* b) *getting*

1. It is important... "No" sometimes.

a) *to say* b) *say* c) *saying*

2. to work takes a lot of time.

a) *to drive* b) *drive* c) *driving*

3. You can't live without...

a) *to eat* b) *eat* c) *eating*.

4. I came here ... my sister.

a) *to see* b) *for see* c) *for seeing*

5. After ... work, I went home.

a) *finish* b) *to finish* c) *finished* d) *finishing*

65. Rewrite the sentences with infinitives.

* I saw Mary. I was happy. *I was happy to see Mary ...*

1. I found a cat in my bed. I was surprised...

2. I didn't have time to phone you. I was sorry. ...

3. You can easily remember my phone number. My phone number is ...

COMPLEX OBJECT

66. Use *to* where necessary.

1. I saw him... drop his bag.

2. We expected Tom ... be late.

3. The officer made Ann ... open her suitcase.

4. Ann was made... open her suitcase.

5. Suddenly they heard the front door ... open and then ... close softly.

6. Let me ... carry your bag for you.

7. Do you want me ... come with you?

8. I like my Granny ... tell us fairy-tales.

9. Have you ever seen her... dance?

10. Hot weather makes me ... feel tired.

11. She doesn't allow us ... smoke in the house.

12. I want you... tell me the truth.

13. I noticed Henry ... come up and ... speak to the stranger.

14. Her parents won't let her... go out alone.

15. Would you like me ... go now?

16. I know him... be a great politician.

17. My father allowed me ... use his car.
18. Let him... do what he wants.
19. I expected my parents... help me.
20. Mr. Graves felt somebody's hand... touch him.

67. Choose the correct variant.

1. Did you notice anyone (*go/going*) out?
2. When I woke up, I could hear the birds (*sing/singing*).
3. I suddenly felt someone (*touch/touching*) on my shoulder.
4. I didn't hear you (*come/coming*) in.
5. John found Ann in his room (*read/reading*) his letters.
6. Did anybody see the accident (*happen/happening*)?
7. Listen! Can you hear a baby (*cry/crying*)?
8. I looked out of the window and saw Tim on his bike (*cycle/cycling*) along the road.
9. We noticed a group of people (*dig/digging*) something in the field.
10. "Why did you turn round suddenly?" "I thought I heard somebody (*call/calling*) my name".
11. Can you smell something (*burn/burning*)?
12. If you found a lot of money (*lie/lying*) in the street, would you take it to the police station?
13. We watched the two men (*run/running*) across the garden, (*open/opening*) a window and (*climb/climbing*) through it into the house.
14. Everybody heard the bomb (*explode/exploding*). It was a tremendous noise.
15. I heard somebody (*slam/slamming*) the door in the middle of the night. It woke me up.
16. We saw the robber (*walk/walking*) quickly along the street.
17. When we got home, we found a cat (*sleep/sleeping*) on the kitchen table.
18. I could hear it (*rain/raining*).

68. Choose the correct variant.

1. I want him... back soon.
a) *to come* b) *come* c) *coming*
2. My mother always makes me ...up.
a) *to wash* b) *wash* c) *washing*
3. I felt Nick... his hand on my shoulder.
a) *to put* b) *put* c) *putting*
4. He was made ... at school after classes.
a) *to stay* b) *stay* c) *staying*
5. The teacher expected the students... this difficult question.
a) *to answer* b) *answer* c) *answering*
6. If I saw a child ..., I would ask what was the matter.
a) *to cry* b) *cry* c) *crying*
7. My parents didn't let me ... to the party.

- a) *to go* b) *go* c) *going*
 8. Everyone likes her....
 a) *to dance* b) *dance* c) *dancing*
 9. Would you like me ... for you?
 a) *to wait* b) *wait* c) *waiting*
 10. We were allowed... to bed later.
 a) *to go* b) *go* c) *going*
 11. I smelled something ... in the kitchen.
 a) *to burn* b) *burn* c) *burning*
 12. My parents don't want me ... home late.
 a) *to come* b) *come* c) *coming*
 13. Her present made me ... happy.
 a) *to feel* b) *feel* c) *feeling*
 14. John saw his friend ... the door of the room and ... in.
 a) *to open, to come* b) *open, come* c) *opening, coming*
 15. This task is difficult! Let me ...you.
 a) *to help* b) *help* c) *helping*
 16. We don't expect them ... for us after classes.
 a) *to wait* b) *wait* c) *waiting*
 17. The boy was made ... the truth.
 a) *to tell* b) *tell* c) *telling*
 18. Mother watched her little children ... in the yard.
 a) *to play* b) *play* c) *playing*
 19. He heard a distant voice
 a) *to shout* b) *shout* c) *shouting*
 20. I hate you... late.
 a) *to be* b) *be* c) *being*

GERUND AND INFINITIVE.

69. Complete each sentence with one of the verbs in suitable form (Gerund or Infinitive).

apply	be	listen	make	say	try	use	wash	work	write	answer
-------	----	--------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-------	--------

- He tried to avoid ... my question.
- Could you please stop ... so much noise.
- I enjoy ... to music.
- I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
- Have you finished ... your hair yet?
- If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
- Jim is 65 now but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on ...
- I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.

10. I now regret ... what I said.
11. Jack gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

70. Put the verb in the brackets into correct form (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. I'm thinking of (*go*) to Brazil.
2. You can't live without (*do*) such stupid things.
3. He isn't good at (*drive*) his car.
4. He seems (*know*) everything about it.
5. It's no use (*cry*) over spilt milk.
6. Would you mind (*close*) the window? It's so cold in there.
7. They were advised (*take*) this book.
8. If you want (*lose*) weight - try (*eat*) less.
9. Remember (*post*) the letters on your way home.
10. We'll never forget (*visit*) Paris.

71. Open the brackets using a suitable form of the Infinitive.

1. She deserves (*win*) the prize.
2. I expect (*enter*) the post graduate course this autumn.
3. She claims (*know*) a famous movie star.
4. I didn't (*mean*) to hurt your feelings.
5. Sad stories always (*make*) me cry.
6. Her parents don't let her (*go*) to the night clubs.
7. I want you (*be*) happy.
8. Our teacher required us (*be*) prepared for the quiz.
9. I permitted the children (*stay*) up late.
10. He managed (*calm*) her by promising to return soon.

72. Choose Infinitive or Gerund.

1. I enjoy ... to the theatre. (*to go /going*)
2. We anticipate ... two weeks here. (*to spend/spending*)
3. John finished ... his paper at midnight. (*to write/ writing*)
4. We can't afford ... new vacuum cleaner. (*to buy/buying*)
5. I resent ... the centre of attention. (*to be/being*)
6. Don't avoid ... my questions. (*to answer/answering*)
7. I don't fancy ... to this program. (*to listen/listening*)
8. Mary adores ... museums. (*to visit/visiting*)
9. We suggested ... for the bus. (*to wait/waiting*)
10. The shop assistant offered ... me. (*to help/helping*)
11. We stand ... a great deal by the agreement. (*to gain/gaining*)
12. We are not about ... now. (*to stop/stopping*)
13. We risk ... their support. (*to lose/losing*)
14. I choose ... at home tonight. (*to stay/staying*)
15. After a short break everybody resumed (*to work/working*)

16. Carry on It's very interesting. *(to talk/talking)*
17. They opted ... my invitation. *(to decline/declining)*
18. How often do you practise ... the piano? *(to play/playing)*
19. We'll postpone ... because of the bad weather. *(to leave/ leaving)*
20. Leave off ... that noise! *(to make/ making)*
21. I demand ... to the manager. *(to speak/speaking)*
22. She expects ... the exam. *(to fail/failing)*
23. I didn't mean ... you. *(to hurt/ hurting)*
24. Helen doesn't mind ... chocolate alone. *(to eat/eating)*
25. Why did you fail ... to school in time? *(to get/getting)*
26. When are you going to quit ...? *(to smoke/smoking)*
27. She couldn't resist ... us the secret. *(to tell/ telling)*
28. We'll resume ... tomorrow. *(to work/working)*
29. The guests arranged ... early. *(to leave/leaving)*
30. Why do you refuse ... with me? *(to speak/speaking)*
31. Don't delay ... the telegram. *(to send/sending)*
32. The secretary declines ... this matter. *(to discuss/discussing)*
33. We can't miss ... this film on television tonight. *(to see/seeing)*

73. Choose Infinitive or Gerund.

1. I didn't envisage ... you again. *(to see/seeing)*
2. We wouldn't hesitate ... such methods. *(to employ/employing)*
3. John dislikes... up early. *(to get/getting)*
4. I couldn't face... there alone. *(to go/going)*
5. Mary didn't even trouble... the door. *(to close/closing)*
6. Now I recall... her last week. *(to meet/meeting)*
7. I couldn't help ... when I saw the president. *(to laugh/laughing)*
8. What would you like ... tomorrow. *(to do/doing)*
9. It is hard to imagine ... without the Internet. *(to live/living)*
10. I really appreciate ... time to relax. *(to have/having)*
11. It's no use ... ; they won't do anything. *(to complain, complaining)*
12. When I lived in Rome, I used ... spaghetti every day. *(to eat/ eating)*
13. I don't relish ... the director. *(to confront/confronting)*
14. Where do you plan ... your holiday? *(to spend/spending)*
15. She proceeded ... us every detail. *(to tell/ telling)*
16. Helen admitted ... the purse. *(to have stolen/having stolen)*
17. We all set out... the wall. *(to paint/painting)*
18. I long ... you again. *(to visit/visiting)*
19. Don't defer *(to go/going)*
20. The students determined ... English. *(to learn/learning)*
21. The story is worth *(to read/ reading)*
22. Would you care ... here, sir, until the manager can see you? *(to wait/ waiting)*
23. Don't hesitate ... me questions. *(to ask/asking)*
24. Richard finally managed ... what he was looking for. *(to find/ finding)*

25. Every candidate seeks *(to win/ winning)*
26. I am considering ... my job. *(to change/ changing)*
27. They begged ... to come. *(to be allowed/being allowed)*
28. The judge assented ... the documents. *(to sign/ signing)*
29. I detest... with my mouth full. *(to talk/ talking)*
30. He disdained ... her rude remark. *(to answer/ answering)*

74. Choose the correct variant (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. They denied *(to steal/stealing)* the money.
2. He gave up *(to smoke/smoking)*.
3. I don't want *(to go/going)* out tonight. I am too tired.
4. Try to avoid *(to make/making)* him angry.
5. Is there anything here worth *(to buy/buying)*?
6. I refuse *(to answer/answering)* any more questions.
7. He finished *(to speak/speaking)* and sat down.
8. Would you mind *(to put/putting)* your pet snake somewhere else?
9. I've enjoyed *(to meet/meeting)* you.
10. The boy's father promised *(to pay/paying)* for the broken window.
11. He decided *(to steal/stealing)* her bag.
12. I don't feel like *(to work/working)*. What about *(to go/going)* to a disco instead?
13. Would you like *(to join/joining)* us?
14. I hope *(to see/seeing)* you soon.
15. Please go on *(to write/writing)*. I don't mind *(to wait/waiting)*.
16. He keeps *(to ask/asking)* me the time and I keep *(to tell/telling)* him *(to buy/buying)* himself a watch.
17. I wish *(to see/seeing)* him as soon as possible.
18. I offered *(to help/helping)* him to translate the text.
19. Tom suggested *(to go/going)* to the cinema.
20. How old were you when you learnt *(to drive/driving)*?

75. Choose the correct variant (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. I remember *(to meet/meeting)* him last year.
2. I must remember *(to meet/meeting)* him at the station tomorrow.
3. Please, remember *(to close/closing)* the door when you go out.
4. I remember *(to close/closing)* the door, but I'm not sure that I locked it.
5. Don't forget *(to lock/locking)* the door before *(to go/going)* to bed.
6. He forgot *(to bring/bringing)* his passport. He left it on the table.
7. I'll never forget *(to go/going)* out with my aunt in my childhood.
8. Try *(to forget/forgetting)* it; it isn't worth *(to worry /worrying)* about.
9. I rang the doorbell but there was no answer. Then I tried *(to knock/knocking)* on the door, but there was still no answer.
10. We tried *(to put/putting)* the fire out but we were unsuccessful.
11. Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried *(to ask/asking)* Gerry but he was short of money, too.

12. Please, leave me alone. I'm trying (*to concentrate/ concentrating*).
13. I need a change. I need (*to go/going*) away for a while.
14. The windows are dirty. They need (*to clean/cleaning*).
15. You don't need (*to ask/asking*) his permission every time you want (*to leave/leaving*) the room.
16. Your hair needs (*to cut/cutting*). Would you like me (*to do/doing*) it for you?
17. We stopped there (*to buy/buying*) some biscuits.
18. Please, stop (*to ask/asking*) me questions.
19. "Did you start your diet?" - "Sure, but I can't help (*to eat/eating*) sweets".
20. Can you help me (*to get/getting*) the dinner ready?

76. Choose the correct variant (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. I don't like him, but I can't help (*to go/going*) to his birthday party.
2. I must remember (*to leave/leaving*) some money to pay for the repairs.
3. We need (*to ask/asking*) you certain questions.
4. I'll never forget (*to visit/visiting*) this country for the first time.
5. Everybody helped (*to clean/cleaning*) up after the party.
6. "Have we ever met before?" - "Sorry, I completely forgot (*to meet/meeting*) you."
7. "Did you remember (*to give/giving*) him the key of the safe?" - "No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now".
8. Stop (*to argue/arguing*) and start (*to work/working*).
9. She isn't able to look after herself. She needs (*to look/looking*) after.
10. I was very tired. I tried (*to keep/keeping*) my eyes open but I couldn't.
11. We mustn't forget (*to visit/visiting*) Monique when we're in Paris.
12. Do stop (*to talk/talking*)! I am trying (*to finish/finishing*) a letter.
13. I remember (*to leave/leaving*) the money in the drawer, but it's not there now.
14. The floor is covered with dust. It needs (*to sweep/sweeping*).
15. I remember (*to go/going*) to the dentist as a child.
16. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (*to go/going*) to school for the first time and (*to be/being*) frightened.
17. You really must try (*to work/working*) harder.
18. I must remember (*to go/going*) to the dentist on Wednesday.
19. I didn't know where to go. I stopped (*to ask/asking*) the way.

77. Choose the correct variant (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. I have finished (*to decorate/decorating*) the house.
2. I can't stand (*to work/working*) in an office.
3. We hope (*to arrive/arriving*) by half past seven.
4. It was a wonderful holiday. I will always remember (*to see/seeing*) Moscow.
5. They can't promise (*to finish/finishing*) the work today.
6. He hates (*to use/using*) computers.
7. I am really looking forward to (*to start/starting*) my new course.
8. They can't help us (*to move/moving*) in our new fiat.
9. They enjoyed (*to be/being*) on holiday by the sea.

10. She refused (*to answer/answering*) the phone.
11. The weather was awful. It didn't stop (*to rain/raining*) all week.
12. My sister has agreed (*to help/helping*) with the decorating.
13. They managed (*to save/saving*) enough to buy a car.
14. His parents don't allow him (*to stay up/staying up*) after ten o'clock.
15. I don't mind (*to drive/driving*) to the restaurant.
16. Please remember (*to post/posting*) my letter. It's very important.
17. We were late. Tom suggested (*to take/taking*) a taxi.
18. I asked him to stop (*to talk/talking*), but he kept (*to ask/asking*) me questions.
19. Sometimes she puts off (*to do/doing*) her homework.
20. They always forget (*to water/watering*) the plants.

78. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. Thank you for (*to come*).
2. We saw this film last year. Do you remember (*to see*) it?
3. After (*to examine*) the student, the professor gave him a good mark.
4. I'll never forget (*to visit*) London for the first time.
5. She accused him of (*to steal*) her purse.
6. I tried (*to explain*) but she refused (*to listen*).
7. You don't need (*to iron*) that shirt. It doesn't need (*to iron*).
8. Has it stopped (*to rain*) yet?
9. "Did you remember (*to book*) seats for the theatre tomorrow?" - "Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (*to keep*) them?"
10. He was very glad of (*to help*) in his difficulty.
11. You must never forget (*to say*), "Thank you".
12. The problem is not worth (*to discuss*).
13. She complained of (*to forget*) to send this letter.
14. I tried (*to work*) in a department store, but it wasn't a very good job.
15. Can you help me (*to do*) this exercise?
16. I don't feel like (*to see*) him.
17. She tried (*to be*) serious but she couldn't help (*to laugh*).
18. I wish (*to see*) the manager.
19. She tried to avoid (*to speak*) to.
20. Would you mind (*to shut*) the window?

79. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. I'll never forget (*to go*) to school for the first time. I remember that day quite clearly.
2. David was very glad of (*to find*) his aunt.
3. I tried (*to reach*) the shelf but I wasn't tall enough.
4. He likes (*to invite*) by his friends.
5. You don't need (*to paint*) the door. It doesn't need (*to paint*).
6. Stop (*to argue*) and start (*to work*).
7. "Did you remember (*to lock*) the door?" "No, I'll go back and do it now".

**Министерство образования и науки РФ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Волгоградский государственный архитектурно-строительный
университет»**

ЗАЧЁТ

Волгоград, 2012 г.

Тест
по английскому языку
Вариант 1

SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS.

- A.** Scientists distinguish between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.
Natural pollution of the atmosphere occurs when volcanoes erupt, rock is weathered, dust storms take place, forest fires occur as a result of Lightning, and sea salt is washed ashore. The atmosphere always contains aeroplankton (bacteria, including those causing disease), fungi spores, plant pollen, etc.
Artificial pollution of the atmosphere is characteristic mostly of cities and industrial districts. Cities and suburbs contain numerous industrial enterprises, automobiles and heating system which pollute the atmosphere and negatively influence the local climate. It has been established that air pollution in urban areas grows in proportion to the population.
- B.** For a long time the problem of air pollution in the cities was chiefly connected with coal-burning in heating system which emitted smoke, ashes and sulphurous gas (SO_2). Today industrial enterprises and automobiles are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.
Industry pollutes the atmosphere by emissions of harmful gases and industrial dust. Thermal electric plants, metallurgical and chemical factories, oil refineries, cement and other works are sources of air pollution.
- C.** The chemical composition of emissions into the atmosphere is different depending on the kind of fuel, of raw materials, technology, etc. For example, blast furnace gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide, while the smoke of aluminum factories pollutes the atmosphere with fluoride compounds. Paper manufacturing enterprises emit soot, sulphurous anhydride and hydrogen sulfide into the air.
- D.** Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants using low-grade coals that yield large quantities of soot and a high percentage of sulphur-containing compounds. City air is polluted not only by exhaust fumes but also by the products of their oxidization, often more toxic than the initial substance. One of them is ozone which is useful in small quantities, but is deadly poisonous in large concentrations.

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- **refinery** - очистительный завод;
 - **thermal** - тепловой;
 - **low-grade** - низкосортный, низкопробный;
 - **initial** - начальный. первоначальный.

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What sources of atmospheric pollution do scientists distinguish between?

- a)...the problem of radioactive pollution.
- b)... all sources of air pollution.
- c)... between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.
- d)... the problem of air pollution in the cities.

2. Завершите предложения в соответствии с основной темой абзаца:

The C passage is about

- a) the threat of disruption in the oxygen balance.
- b) different composition of emission into the atmosphere.
- c) complicated chemical processes.
- d) the main reason of the pollution of water.

3. Определите, в каком абзаце сообщается о главных источниках атмосферного загрязнения.

- a) D
- b) A
- c) B
- d) C

4. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

- a) Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants.
- b) Besides gases, the atmosphere always contains a certain amount of water vapours and various admixtures.
- c) The higher the altitude the less dense the air.
- d) The direct and indirect influences of the atmosphere on man are varied.

5. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

To protect the environment one should have some information on ...

- a) the upper limit of the earth's atmosphere.
- b) the sources and composition of atmospheric pollution.
- c) the temperature on the planet.
- d) the technical and physico-chemical aspects of exploitation at greater depths of the earth.

6. Соотнесите данные утверждения с соответствующими абзацами текста A, B, C, D.

- 1. Ozone is deadly poisonous in large quantities.
- 2. Hydrogen sulfide is emitted into the air by the paper manufacturing enterprises.
- 3. Plants, factories, oil refineries, cement works are sources of air pollution.
- 4. Air is polluted by exhaust fumes as well as by the products of their oxidization.

7. Выберите английский эквивалент слову, данному в скобках:

It is no longer possible to escape from the effect of our own (разрушения) of the environment by moving on to new regions.

- a) destination
- b) derivation
- c) destruction
- d) description

8. Complicated chemical processing of nature's (сырьё) has attacked the environment in a number of new ways.

- a) substitute materials
- b) raw materials
- c) writing materials
- d) natural materials

9. The biosphere is a complex system and possesses enormous possibilities for (само - регуляция).

- a) self-help
- b) self-realization
- c) self-interest
- d) self-regulation

10. Human civilization can (погибнуть) as a result of industrial urban.

- a) perish
- b) preserve
- c) pollute
- d) protect

11. The ocean, due to its colossal thermal inertia, will (остынет) more slowly.

- a) overcome
- b) cool
- c) transform
- d) preserve

12. Выберите форму сказуемого:

Mineral deposits (распределяются) unevenly on the continent.

- a) will be distributed
- b) were distributed
- c) distributed
- d) are distributed

13. Now everything (делается) to make life in the Far North easier.

- a) is done
- b) has been done
- c) is being done
- d) do

14. The term "pollution" variously (определён) by many people.

- a) has been defined
- b) is defined
- c) defined
- d) has defined

15. About 2 million chemical compounds (было выпущено) into earth's biosphere.

- a) were discharged
- b) have been discharged
- c) had been discharged
- d) are discharged

16. The plan (предусматривает) for the comprehensive and rational utilization and protection of land.

- a) will provide
- b) provides
- c) provided
- d) has provided

17. Замените модальный глагол эквивалентом:

The use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons must be stopped.

- a) is allowed to
- b) is able to
- c) can
- d) has to

18. Выберите форму причастия:

A sea is an extremely complex ecological system ... of many interconnected elements.

- a) having comprised
- b) being comprised
- c) comprised
- d) having been comprised

19. the necessary results the specialists stopped their experimental work.

- a) having been obtained
- b) obtaining
- c) being obtained
- d) having obtained

20. Выберите степень сравнения:

The ecological problem, which is also very much a social one, is one of ... problems of our days.

- a) the most difficult
- b) less difficult
- c) more difficult
- d) the least difficult

21. Выберите вариант, отражающий структуру правильно построенного вопросительного предложения:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Recently has the more focused on environment attention been?

- a) 2 4 7 5 8 6 3 9 1
- b) 4 7 9 5 2 3 6 8 1
- c) 2 4 8 9 5 6 3 7 1
- d) 9 5 8 2 4 6 3 7 1

Тест
по английскому языку
Вариант 2

SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS.

A. Scientists distinguish between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.

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Artificial pollution of the atmosphere is characteristic mostly of cities and industrial districts. Cities and suburbs contain numerous industrial enterprises, automobiles and heating system which pollute the atmosphere and negatively influence the local climate. It has been established that air pollution in urban areas grows in proportion to the population.

B. For a long time the problem of air pollution in the cities was chiefly connected with coal-burning in heating system which emitted smoke, ashes and sulphurous gas (SO_2). Today industrial enterprises and automobiles are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.

Industry pollutes the atmosphere by emissions of harmful gases and industrial dust. Thermal electric plants, metallurgical and chemical factories, oil refineries, cement and other works are sources of air pollution.

C. The chemical composition of emissions into the atmosphere is different depending on the kind of fuel, of raw materials, technology, etc. For example, blast furnace gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide, while the smoke of aluminum factories pollutes the atmosphere with fluoride compounds. Paper manufacturing enterprises emit soot, sulphurous anhydride and hydrogen sulfide into the air.

D. Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants using low-grade coals that yield large quantities of soot and a high percentage of sulphur-containing compounds. City air is polluted not only by exhaust fumes but also by the products of their oxidization, often more toxic than the initial substance. One of them is ozone which is useful in small quantities, but is deadly poisonous in large concentrations.

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 - **thermal** - тепловой;
 - **low-grade** - низкосортный, низкопробный;
 - **initial** - начальный. первоначальный.

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

Why are industrial enterprises and automobiles the primary sources of atmospheric pollution?

- a)... emit smoke, ashes and sulphurous gas.
- b)... emit a lot of fumes into the atmosphere
- c)...influence the local climate.
- d)...contain water vapours and various admixtures.

2. Завершите предложения в соответствии с основной темой абзаца:

The D passage is about.

- a) the solution of ecological problem.
- b) the task of mankind.
- c) the sources of atmospheric pollution .
- d) the results of human civilization.

3. Определите, в каком абзаце сообщается:

О вредности предприятий по производству бумаги.

- a) C
- b) D
- c) A
- d) B

4. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

- a) Ozone is useful in small quantities, but deadly poisonous in large concentration.
- b) The biosphere is a complex system.
- c) The radioactive products fall on the earth, polluting the soil, water and living organisms
- d) Plant life cleans the air in cities of harmful components.

5. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

The problem of air pollution is connected with ...

- a)...general state policy in all counties of the world.
- b)...coal - burning in heating systems in the cities.
- c)... the character of the interaction between man and nature.
- d)...the solution of ecological problem.

6. Соотнесите данные утверждения с соответствующими абзацами текста A, B, C, D.

- 1.Row-grade coals are used by thermal electric plants.
- 2.Aluminum factories are not useful for the man's health.
- 3.Industrial enterprises are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.
- 4.Natural pollution is the result of dust storms, forest fires, volcanoes and so on.

7. Выберите английский эквивалент слову, данному в скобках:

The automobile has a negative influence o the (окружающую среду).

- a) emission
- b) erosion
- c) exhaust
- d) environment

8. Recently certain counter measures against the (разрушения) of the environment have been introduced.

- a) distribution
- b) depletion
- c) damage
- d) destruction

9. Oceans and seas cannot (загрязнять) the atmosphere by emissions of industrial dust.

- a) protect
- b) preserve
- c) pollute
- d) perish

10. City air is polluted not only by exhaust (газами) but also by the products of their oxidization.

- a) foam
- b) fume
- c) fog
- d) fuel

11. The need for economical and comprehensive use f (минеральных богатств) also applies to fossil fuel.

- a) mineral resources
- b) mineral water
- c) mineral oil
- d) mineral spring

12. Выберите форму сказуемого:

Certain success (достигнут) in comprehensive use of mineral raw materials in our country.

- a) achieved
- b) is achieved
- c) has achieved
- d) has been achieved

13. Coal(используется) not only as a source of energy but also in metallurgy.

- a) is being used
- b) is used
- c) has being used .
- d) use

14. Traffic control system (поможет) minimize air pollution in cities.

- a) has helped
- b) helped
- c) help
- d) will help

15. 90 per cent of national coal reserves (было сосредоточено) in the North.

- a) were concentrated
- b) will be concentrated
- c) is concentrated
- d) was concentrated

16. The volume of oil-extraction and transportation (расширился).

- a) has expanded
- b) is expanded
- c) has been expanded
- d) expanded

17. Замените модальный глагол эквивалентом:

The waves can be registered by the appropriate receptors on spacecraft.

- a) are allowed to
- b) are able to
- c) must
- d) have to

18. Выберите форму причастия:

The data ... by conventional geological methods discover promising new areas of mineral deposits.

- a) obtained
- b) obtain
- c) being obtained
- d) having obtained

19...of plastics the apparatus could not carry heavy loads.

- a) making
- b) having been made
- c) maid
- d) being made

20. Выберите степень сравнения:

The scientists warn that (the present situation is fraught with the extinction of animals and plants on a scale ... than, during the preceding millions of years.

- a) much more greater
- b) greatest
- c) much greater
- d) less greater

21. Выберите вариант, отражающий структуру правильно построенного вопросительного предложения:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Good lands the desalinated harvests have on obtained been?

- a) 6 9 3 8 7 4 2 1 5
- b) 6 1 5 9 8 7 3 4 2
- c) 9 6 8 7 3 1 2 4 5
- d) 3 4 5 6 9 8 7 1 2

Тест
по английскому языку
Вариант 3

SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS.

- A.** Scientists distinguish between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.
Natural pollution of the atmosphere occurs when volcanoes erupt, rock is weathered, dust storms take place, forest fires occur as a result of Lightning, and sea salt is washed ashore. The atmosphere always contains aeroplankton (bacteria, including those causing disease), fungi spores, plant pollen, etc.
Artificial pollution of the atmosphere is characteristic mostly of cities and industrial districts. Cities and suburbs contain numerous industrial enterprises, automobiles and heating system which pollute the atmosphere and negatively influence the local climate. It has been established that air pollution in urban areas grows in proportion to the population.
- B.** For a long time the problem of air pollution in the cities was chiefly connected with coal-burning in heating system which emitted smoke, ashes and sulphurous gas (SO₂). Today industrial enterprises and automobiles are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.
Industry pollutes the atmosphere by emissions of harmful gases and industrial dust. Thermal electric plants, metallurgical and chemical factories, oil refineries, cement and other works are sources of air pollution.
- C.** The chemical composition of emissions into the atmosphere is different depending on the kind of fuel, of raw materials, technology, etc. For example, blast furnace gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide, while the smoke of aluminum factories pollutes the atmosphere with fluoride compounds. Paper manufacturing enterprises emit soot, sulphurous anhydride and hydrogen sulfide into the air.
- D.** Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants using low-grade coals that yield large quantities of soot and a high percentage of sulphur-containing compounds. City air is polluted not only by exhaust fumes but also by the products of their oxidization, often more toxic than the initial substance. One of them is ozone which is useful in small quantities, but is deadly poisonous in large concentrations.

-
- **refinery** - очистительный завод;
 - **thermal** - тепловой;
 - **low-grade** - низкосортный, низкопробный;
 - **initial** - начальный, первоначальный.

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What is the problem of air pollution in the cities connected with?

- a)...the local climate.
- b)...the mixture of many components.
- c)...the very toxic formalin.
- d)...the harmful enterprises and the carcinogenic substances contained in exhaust fumes.

2. Завершите предложения в соответствии с основной темой абзаца:

The A passage is about

- a) natural and artificial gas.
- b) two type of pollution.
- c) industrial enterprises.
- b) the atmosphere with fluoride compounds.

3. Определите, в каком абзаце сообщается:

о загрязнении атмосферы теплоэлектростанциями.

- a) C
- b) B
- c) A
- d) D

4. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

- a) The problem of radioactive pollution of the atmosphere is very important and it has become much more powerful.
- b) Cars account for only about half the pollutants that cause smog.
- c) Mman's mastery over the earth makes him more and more its slave.
- d) Trees play the role of biological filters.

5. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

Large industrial enterprises and automobiles ...

- a) are expensive.
- b) are extremely complex ecological system.
- c) pollute the atmosphere ..
- d) have a remarkable capacity.

6. Соотнесите данные утверждения с соответствующими абзацами текст A, B, C, D.

- 1. The main sources of pollution are large factories and plants of big cities.
- 2. Natural pollution of the atmosphere exists in nature when volcanoes erupt or dust storms take place.
- 3. Artificial pollution is the characteristic of big cities and industrial districts.
- 4. The cement works pollute the city air by industrial dust.

7. Выберите английский эквивалент слову, данному в скобках:

The purification of industrial(отходов) protects the air from pollution.

- a) waste-pipes
- b) wares
- c) washes
- d) wastes

8. Thermonuclear war can result in a full (уничтожение) of life on Earth

- a) damage
- b) depletion
- c) destruction
- d) distribution

9. Man is adversely affecting the environment and his activity is sometimes fraught fatal (последствиями).

- a) components
- b) consequences
- c) characters
- d) conditions

10. It is clear that man must not (вмешиваться) in nature.

- a) Interfere
- b) invest
- c) invoke
- d) interrupt

11. Man will (разрабатывает} earth resources on a large scale.

- a) effect
- b) explode
- c) explain
- d) exploit

12. Выберите форму сказуемого:

The term "pollution" variously (определён) by many people.

- a) had been defined
- b) was defined
- c) has been defined
- d) is defined

13. Some original projects (проектируются) to resolve the fresh water problem.

- a) are being designed
- b) are designed
- c) had been designed
- d) were being designed

14. The scientists (разработали) a new original method.

- a) developed
- b) have developed
- c) develop
- d) had developed

15. Primary setting tanks (используются) to remove lids from the waste stream entering the plant.

- a) have been used
- b) have used
- c) are used
- d) used

16. The scientist (опишут) the most effective method of protecting the air environment in journals.

- a) are described
- b) describe
- c) was described
- d) will describe

17. Замените модальный глагол эквивалентом:

We must conserve and make rational use of mineral resources.

- a) have to
- b) are allowed to
- c) are able to
- d) can

18. Выберите форму причастия:

The hydrosphere is a dynamic system ... physiochemical and biological equilibria.

- a) having contained
- b) being contained
- c) contain
- d) containing

19 ...the experiment the scientists got new data.

- a) having been finished
- b) being finished
- c) having finished
- d) finishing

20. Выберите степень сравнения:

The water and the air are ... elements in physical and chemical processes on the surface of the earth.

- a) more important
- b) the most important
- c) less important
- d) important

Выберите вариант, отражающий структуру правильно построенного вопросительного предложения:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Have the against of the environment destruction measures introduced been?

- a) 1 9 3 2 6 4 2 7 5 8
- b) 1 8 9 2 7 6 4 2 3 5
- c) 1 7 3 2 6 4 2 5 9 8
- d) 2 6 4 2 3 7 9 5 8 1

Тест
по английскому языку
Вариант 4

SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS.

- A.** Scientists distinguish between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.
- Natural pollution of the atmosphere occurs when volcanoes erupt, rock is weathered, dust storms take place, forest fires occur as a result of Lightning, and sea salt is washed ashore. The atmosphere always contains aeroplankton (bacteria, including those causing disease), fungi spores, plant pollen, etc.
- Artificial pollution of the atmosphere is characteristic mostly of cities and industrial districts. Cities and suburbs contain numerous industrial enterprises, automobiles and heating system which pollute the atmosphere and negatively influence the local climate. It has been established that air pollution in urban areas grows in proportion to the population.
- B.** For a long time the problem of air pollution in the cities was chiefly connected with coal-burning in heating system which emitted smoke, ashes and sulphurous gas (SO_2). Today industrial enterprises and automobiles are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.
- Industry pollutes the atmosphere by emissions of harmful gases and industrial dust. Thermal electric plants, metallurgical and chemical factories, oil refineries, cement and other works are sources of air pollution.
- C.** The chemical composition of emissions into the atmosphere is different depending on the kind of fuel, of raw materials, technology, etc. For example, blast furnace gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide, while the smoke of aluminum factories pollutes the atmosphere with fluoride compounds. Paper manufacturing enterprises emit soot, sulphurous anhydride and hydrogen sulfide into the air.
- D.** Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants using low-grade coals that yield large quantities of soot and a high percentage of sulphur-containing compounds. City air is polluted not only by exhaust fumes but also by the products of their oxidization, often more toxic than the initial substance. One of them is ozone which is useful in small quantities, but is deadly poisonous in large concentrations.

-
- **refinery** - очистительный завод;
 - **thermal** - тепловой;
 - **low-grade** - низкосортный, низкопробный;
 - **initial** - начальный, первоначальный.

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What sources of atmospheric pollution do scientists distinguish between?

- a)... the problem of radioactive pollution.
- b)... all sources of air pollution.
- c)... between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.
- d)... the problem of air pollution in the cities.

2. Завершите предложения в соответствии основной темой абзаца:

The D passage is about

- a) the solution of ecological problem.
- b) the task of mankind.
- c) the sources of atmospheric pollution.
- d) the results of human civilization.

3. Определите, в каком абзаце сообщается:

о загрязнении атмосферы теплоэлектростанция.

- a) C
- b) D
- c) A
- d) B

4. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

- a) Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants.
- b) Besides gases, the atmosphere always contains in amount of water vapours and various admixtures.
- c) The higher the altitude the less dense the air.
- d) The direct and indirect influences of the atmosphere on n are varied.

5. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий содержанию текста:

The problem of air pollution is connected with ...

- a)... general state policy in all counties of the world.
- b)... coal-burning in heating systems in the cities.
- c)... the character of the interaction between man and nature.
- d)... the solution of ecological problem.

6. Соотнесите данные утверждения с соответствующими абзацами текста A, B, C, D.

- a) Ozone is deadly poisonous in large quantities. Natural pollution of the atmosphere exists in nature when volcanoes erupt or dust storms take place.
- b) Aluminum factories are not useful for the man's health.
- c) Artificial pollution is the characteristic of big cities and industrial districts.
- d) Air is polluted by exhaust fumes as well as by the products of their oxidization.

7. Выберите английский эквивалент слову, данному в скобках:

The automobile has a negative influence on the (окружающую среду).

- a) emission
- b) erosion
- c) exhaust
- d) environment

8. Thermonuclear war can result in a full (уничтожение) of life on Earth.

- a) damage
- b) depletion
- c) destruction
- d) distribution

9. Oceans and seas cannot (загрязнять) the atmosphere by emissions of industrial dust.

- a) protect
- b) preserve
- c) pollute
- d) perish

10. It is clear that тап must not (вмешиваться) in nature.

- a) interfere
- b) invest
- c) Invoke
- d) interrupt

11. The need for economical and comprehensive use of (минеральных богатств) also applies to fossil fuel.

- a) mineral resources
- b) mineral water
- c) mineral oil
- d) raw materials

12. Выберите форму сказуемого:

Mineral deposits (распределяются) unevenly on the continent.

- a) will be distributed
- b) were distributed
- c) distributed
- d) are distributed

13. Coal (используется) not only as a source of energy but also in metallurgy.

- a) is being used
- b) is used
- c) has being used
- d) use

14. The scientists (разработали) a new original method.

- a) developed
- b) have developed
- c) develop
- d) had developed

15. 90 per cent of national coal reserves (было сосредоточено) in the North.

- a) were concentrated
- b) will be concentrated
- c) is concentrated
- d) was concentrated

16. The plan (предусматривает) for the comprehensive and rational utilization and protection of land.

- a) will provide
- b) provides
- c) provided
- d) has provided

17. Замените модальный глагол эквивалентом:

We must conserve and make rational use of mineral resources.

- a) have to
- b) are allowed to
- c) are able to
- d) can

18. Выберите форму причастия:

The data ... by conventional geological methods discover promising new areas of mineral deposits.

- a) obtained
- b) obtain .
- c) being obtained
- d) having obtained

19. ... the experiment scientists got new data.

- a) having been finished
- b) being finished
- c) having finished
- d) finishing

20. Выберите степень сравнения:

The ecological problem, which is also very much a social one, is one of ... problems of our days.

- a) the most difficult
- b) less difficult
- c) more difficult
- d) the least difficult

21. Выберите вариант, отражающий структуру правильно построенного вопросительного предложения:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Have the against of the environment destruction measures introduced
10
been?

- a) 1932642758
- b) 1892764235
- c) 1732642598
- d) 2642379581

Тест
по английскому языку
Вариант 5

SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS.

- A.** Scientists distinguish between natural and artificial sources of atmospheric pollution.
Natural pollution of the atmosphere occurs when volcanoes erupt, rock is weathered, dust storms take place, forest fires occur as a result of Lightning, and sea salt is washed ashore. The atmosphere always contains aeroplankton (bacteria, including those causing disease), fungi spores, plant pollen, etc.
Artificial pollution of the atmosphere is characteristic mostly of cities and industrial districts. Cities and suburbs contain numerous industrial enterprises, automobiles and heating system which pollute the atmosphere and negatively influence the local climate. It has been established that air pollution in urban areas grows in proportion to the population.
- B.** For a long time the problem of air pollution in the cities was chiefly connected with coal-burning in heating system which emitted smoke, ashes and sulphurous gas (SO_2). Today industrial enterprises and automobiles are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.
Industry pollutes the atmosphere by emissions of harmful gases and industrial dust. Thermal electric plants, metallurgical and chemical factories, oil refineries, cement and other works are sources of air pollution.
- C.** The chemical composition of emissions into the atmosphere is different depending on the kind of fuel, of raw materials, technology, etc. For example, blast furnace gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide, while the smoke of aluminum factories pollutes the atmosphere with fluoride compounds. Paper manufacturing enterprises emit soot, sulphurous anhydride and hydrogen sulfide into the air.
- D.** Large amounts of dust are emitted into the atmosphere by thermal electric plants using low-grade coals that yield large quantities of soot and a high percentage of sulphur-containing compounds. City air is polluted not only by exhaust fumes but also by the products of their oxidization, often more toxic than the initial substance. One of them is ozone which is useful in small quantities, but is deadly poisonous in large concentrations.

-
- **refinery** - очистительный завод;
 - **thermal** - тепловой;
 - **low-grade** - низкосортный, низкопробный;
 - **initial** - начальный. первоначальный.

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What is the problem of air pollution in the cities connected with?

- a) ...the local climate.
- b) ...the mixture of many components.
- c) ...the very toxic formalin.
- d) ...the harmful enterprises and the carcinogenic substances contained in exhaust fumes.

2. Завершите предложения в соответствии с основной темой абзаца:

The C passage is about

- a) the threat of disruption in the oxygen balance.
- b) different composition of emission into the atmosphere.
- c) complicated chemical processes.
- d) the main reason of the pollution of water.

3. Определите, в каком абзаце сообщается:

О вредности предприятий по производству бумаги.

- a) C
- b) D
- c) A
- d) B

4. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

- a) Ozone is useful in small quantities, but deadly poisonous in large concentration.
- b) The biosphere is a complex system.
- c) The radioactive products fall on the earth, polluting the soil, water and living organisms.
- d) Plant life cleans the air in cities of harmful components.

5. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующее содержанию текста:

To protect the environment one should have some information on...

- a) ... the upper limit of the earth's atmosphere.
- b) ... the sources and composition of atmospheric pollution.
- c) ... the temperature on the planet.
- d) ... the technical and physico-chemical aspects of exploitation at greater depths of the earth.

6. Соотнесите данные утверждения с соответствующими абзацами текста A,B,C,D.

- a) Hydrogen sulfide is emitted into the air by the paper many manufacturing enterprises.
- b) The aluminum factories pollutes the atmosphere with fluoride compounds.
- c) Industrial enterprises are the primary sources of atmospheric pollution.
- d) The cement works pollute the city air by industrial dust.

7. Выберите английский эквивалент слову, данному в скобках:

It is no longer possible to escape from the effect of our own (разрушения) of the environment by moving on to new regions.

- a) destination
- b) derivation
- c) destruction
- d) description

8. Complicated chemical processing of nature's (сырьё) has attacked the environment in a number of new ways.

- a) substitute materials
- b) raw materials
- c) writing materials
- d) natural materials

9. The biosphere is a complex system and possesses enormous possibilities for (само – регуляция).

- a) self-help
- b) self-realization
- c) self-interest
- d) self-regulation

10. City air is polluted not only by exhaust (газами) but also by the products of their oxidization.

- a) foam
- b) fume
- c) fog
- d) fuel

11. Man will (разработает) earth resources on a large scale.

- a) effect
- b) explode
- c) explain
- d) exploit

12. Выберите форму сказуемого:

The term "pollution" variously (определён) by many people

- a) had been defined
- b) was defined
- c) has been defined
- d) is defined

13. Now everything (делается) to make life in the Far North easier.

- a) is done
- b) has been done
- c) is being done
- d) do

14. Traffic control system (поможет) minimize air pollution in cities.

- a) has helped
- b) helped
- c) help
- d) will help

15) Primary setting tanks (используются) to remove solids from the waste stream entering the plant.

- a) have been used
- b) have used
- c) are used
- d) used

16. The volume of oil-extraction and transportation (расширился).

- a) has expanded
- b) in expanded
- c) has been expanded
- d) expanded

17. Замените модальный глагол эквивалентом:

The use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapon must be stopped.

- a) is allowed to
- b) is able to
- c) can
- d) has to

18. Выберите форму причастия:

A sea is an extremely complex ecological system ... of many interconnected elements.

- a) having comprised
- b) being comprised
- c) comprised
- d) having been comprised

19. ... of plastics the apparatus could not carry heavy loads.

- a) making
- b) having been made
- c) made
- d) being made

20. Выберите степень сравнения:

The water and the air are ... elements in physical and chemical processes on the surface of the earth.

- a) more important
- b) the most important
- c) less important
- d) important

21. Выберите вариант, отражающий структуру правильно построенного вопросительного предложения:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Good lands, the desalinated harvests have on obtained been?

- a) 6 9 3 8 7 4 2 1 5
- b) 6 1 5 9 8 7 3 4 2
- c) 9 6 8 7 3 1 2 4 5
- d) 3 4 5 6 9 8 7 1 2

Министерство образования и науки РФ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Волгоградский государственный архитектурно-строительный
университет»

Самостоятельная работа

Волгоград, 2012 г.

Environment and ecology

The word environment means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the countryside.

Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives. The most serious environmental problems are: pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution), noise from cars, buses, planes, etc., destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty, shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel), the growth of population.

There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. This poisons and kills fish and sea animals. "Nuclear-poisoned" fish can be eaten by people. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. There is not enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. If people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. So they poison water. Most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars and buses. More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution.

Both clean air and clean water are necessary for our health. If people want to survive they must solve these problems quickly. Man is beginning to understand that his environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth. That's why people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology.

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The byproducts of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Bylarussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Environmental problems

All the nations have the same basic environmental problems. In fact the problem of environment crisis has assumed a global proportions. That is why many ecological problems can generally be solved only at the world community level.

The protective layer of the Earth, the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet rays, is being damaged by chlorofluorocarbons. They are released by the daily use of industrial and household products: refrigerators, air conditioners, foam insulation, cleaning chemicals, food packaging. In the ozone layer they attack the ozone molecules making a "hole". This "hole" allows more UV rays to penetrate to the Earth. It increases the risk of skin cancer, weakens the immune system of people. Besides, UV rays influence the oceans, the growth of plankton, an essential part of the marine-life food chain in the negative way, reduce economically important-crops (rice, cotton, soy beans). The life cycle is going to be undermined by the ozone.

It's generally agreed that the destruction of the tropical forest has a major impact on the world climate. The tropical rain forest is a natural recycler, provider and protector for our planet. It recycles carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, helps determine temperature, rainfall and other climatic conditions and supports the most diverse ecosystem in the world. Deforestation could cause one forth of all species on earth to vanish in the next 25 years. These forests in Amazonia, South-East Asia and West and Central Africa are being destroyed at an alarming rate of 42 million acres per year.

We have only a few years to attempt to turn things around. We must review our wasteful, careless ways, we must consume less, recycle more, conserve wildlife and nature, act according to the dictum "think locally, think globally, act locally". To my mind, we are obliged to remove factories and plants from cities, use modern technologies, redesign and modify purifying systems for cleaning and trapping harmful substances, protect and increase the greenery and broaden ecological education. These are the main practical measures, which must be taken in order to improve the ecological situation.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. 159 countries-members of the UNO have set up environmental protection agencies. They hold conferences discussing ecological problems, set up environmental research centres and take practical urgent measures to avoid ecological catastrophe. There are numerous public organisations such as Greenpeace that are doing much to preserve environment. The 5th of June is proclaimed the World Environmental Day by the UNO and is celebrated every year.

What does mankind bring to the nature?

In New York zoo at the end of an exposition behind the crates of lions and tigers a stone low-built building is located. The strong thick lattice reserves glass showcase. The inscription above it says: "The most dangerous animal in the world!". And when the intrigued visitor cautiously approaches his face to the lattice, he sees... himself: a back wall of a crate is a mirror!

Certainly, it is a joke, but bitter joke, and it contains the deep sense and reproach. Yes, just the man, crowning point of development of an alive matter on the Earth, owner of the Earth, carries not separate animals, but whole species before him. The history of three last centuries knows many such examples. Fauna of the Earth has began to fall into a decline, the processes of evolution have been broken. The new terms were born: instead of "dying out animals" more often tell "disappearing animals".

The influence of the man on wild animals appears in two ways: direct influence (destruction or, on the contrary, protection, saving) and indirect influence through changes of their existence conditions. The man on the Earth creates a new landscape. It is the irreversible and natural process. And it is not only irreversible, but it is also inevitable, because it is consequence of a human society development. Some changes of a landscape are rough and obvious. They are ploughing up of steppes, cutting of woods, irrigation and other modifications of an earth surface changing its shape in radical way. As a result the whole complexes of animals begin to disappear because they have no place to live. But it is only one side of a question.

Direct influence of the man is a terrible scourge for the animals. The pioneers of the largest modifications of the earth surface become the main butchers of the animals. The poachers armed with long-range guns, high-speed motor boats, searchlights and automobiles exterminate hundreds of thousands of birds and animals. Careless business managers pollute seas, lakes and rivers by petroleum or by sewage. Laws declaring outside of the law any predatory bird, regulating even the prize for their murder cause irreparable damage. Recently birds, which live on fish such as seagull and herons were persecuted. It is nothing but barbarity! For struggle with insects-wreckers one have begun to apply various poison chemicals, which can accumulate in organisms of animals in fatal dozes. This can cause mass destruction. Many animals perish on highways. Unreasonable planning of hunting of fur-bearing animals without registration of their number, unreasoned acclimatisation, and fashion whims stimulating sudden increase of demand on some animals - all these reasons have a common consequence - destruction of animals and of biological diversity.

As nations we all share a single ecological space. Acid rains, for example, have no boundaries. Nuclear radiation does not respect administrative or national regions. All the nations must assume a position as responsible members of the world community level, cooperating in matters of environmental protection. It's important that we all work together to share, to overcome ecological disasters. Both scientists and politicians agree that if some radical steps are not taken, life on our planet may be damaged if not destroyed altogether, because the number of air pollutants is constantly growing.

Ecological disasters do not happen by chance. Ignorance, lack of planning, greed and criminal neglect have been responsible for creating ecological distress zones throughout the world. Radioactive materials present health and safety problems in an increasing number of countries. Underground nuclear-weapon tests are a major threat to the environment. Steps must be taken to do away with nuclear tests.

The acid falls to earth in form of rain or snow that can damage anything from the monuments to living organisms. The increase in traffic is threatening another serious air pollution in our cities, because vehicles, not factories, produce most of toxic micro-particles, which do most harm. Toxic gases appear in the atmosphere in critical concentration of carbon dioxide is expected to increase at rates that could change the world's climate. The commonest air pollution comes from the cigarette smoke, which pollutes public places.

Water pollution is another important problem. In several years tourists will find fewer beaches where it's safe to swim. Urgent measures must be taken if we don't want to leave a dangerous planet to future generations.

Environmental protection

Since ancient times people have been trying to produce more and more to increase human wealth. Nobody noticed that we were destroying Nature by using it as the source of raw materials, and as the garbage can for our waste. Nature seemed to be boundless and endless... Far from it as it turned out. Millions of cars and smoky factories pollute and spoil the air we breathe in. Pollution is hanging over big cities like an ugly brown cloud. It is hurting our lungs as well as the life of animals, birds and plants.

People need wood and paper, so we cut down our forests. We don't know what to do with waste materials of our industry, so we pour them into water, bury them into soil, shoot them into atmosphere. We pollute the water we drink, and the land we live in. People build nuclear power stations and carry out nuclear tests. As a result, radiation represents one of the main problems nowadays.

The rapid growth of population in the world may turn into another grave problem very soon. The speed with which we are using up our non-renewable resources like oil and gas, is appalling. With the development of our civilization we have become dangerous to the planet and to ourselves. What must we do not to find ourselves in a dirty desert in the near future? This question cannot be ignored.

Some scientists are pessimistic about our problems. They suppose that we have already reached the point of no return. Others are more optimistic and believe that our ecological problems are solvable because more and more people begin to understand how dangerous they are. There is increasing awareness of people of the real state of the planet.

In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centres are set up. Such organizations as "Green Peace" and "Friends of the Earth" try to put pressure upon those governments that do not care for ecology in their countries. The humankind will be able to survive only if we all understand that environmental protection is our universal concern.

Global warming

"Global warming" has been introduced by the scientific community and the media as the term that encompasses all potential changes in climate that result from higher average global temperatures. Hundreds of scientists from many different countries are working to understand global warming and have come to a consensus on several important aspects. In general, Global warming will produce far more profound climatic changes than simply a rise in global temperature.

An analysis of temperature records shows that the Earth has warmed an average of 0.5°C over the past 100 years. This is consistent with predictions of global warming due to an enhanced greenhouse effect and increased aerosols. Part of the current global warmth is associated with the tropical El Nino, without which a record global temperature would probably not have occurred.

The Earth's climate is the result of extremely complex interactions among the atmosphere, the oceans, the land masses, and living organisms, which are all warmed daily by the sun's energy. This heat would radiate

back into space if not for the atmosphere, which relies on a delicate balance of heat-trapping gases - including water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane - to act as a natural "greenhouse," keeping in just the right amount of the sun's energy to support life.

For the past 150 years, though, the atmospheric concentrations of these gases, particularly carbon dioxide, have been rising. As a result, more heat is being trapped than previously, which in turn is causing the global temperature to rise. Climate scientists have linked the increased levels of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere to human activities, in particular the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas for heating and electricity; gasoline for transportation), deforestation, cattle ranching, and rice farming.

As the Earth's climate is the result of extremely complex interactions, scientists still cannot predict the exact impact on the earth's climate of these rising levels of heat-trapping gases over the next century. The current best estimate is that if carbon dioxide concentrations double over preindustrial levels, according to the scientific possible scenarios, an atmospheric doubling of carbon dioxide could occur as early as 2050.

In 1995, scientists with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - the authoritative international body charged with studying this issue-reached a conclusion in the Second Assessment Report, which summarizes the current state of scientific knowledge on global warming, also called climate change.

For the first time ever, the Panel concluded that the observed increase in global average temperature over the last century "is unlikely to be entirely natural in origin" and that "the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate."

Keeping our environment clean

Many years ago people lived in harmony with the environment because industry was not much developed. Now the situation is quite different.

People all over the world cannot ignore the problem of the protection of the environment because of modern industry and the need for energy.

Newspapers and magazines write a lot about water pollution, air pollution and land pollution. There are some laws and decisions on this important question. There are state organisations and international conventions which pay much attention to this problem.

Many parts of the world are crowded now, much of our waste, especially waste from factories, electric power stations, the chemical industry and heavy industry are very dangerous. Fish dies in the lakes, rivers and seas, forest trees die too.

The problem of radiation has also become a very important problem because it is very dangerous for health of people.

There is a science, named ecology, which study the relation between people and their environment. But each of us also must do everything possible to keep our environment clean for ourselves and for the next generations.

Nature protection

Computers project that between now and the year of 2030 we are going to have increase of the average temperature between 1,5-4,5 Degrees C. Sea levels would rise by several metres, flooding coastal areas and ruining vast tracts of farmland. Huge areas would be infertile and become uninhabitable. Water contamination could lead to shortages of safe drinking water. It looks like the end of civilization on the Earth.

For hundreds of thousands of years the human race has thriven in Earth's environment. But at the end of the 20th century, we were at a crucial turning point. We have upset nature's sensitive equilibrium releasing harmful substances into the air, polluting rivers and oceans with industrial waste and tearing up the countryside to accommodate our rubbish. These are the consequences of the development of civilization. We are to stop it by joint efforts of all the people of the world.

The range of environmental problems is wide. But the matters of people's great concern nowadays are atmosphere and climate changes, depletion of the ozone layer, freshwater resources, oceans and coastal areas, deforestation and desertification, biological diversity, biotechnology, health and chemical safety. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) concentrates its activities on these issues.

One of the most alarming forms of air pollution is acid rain. It results from the release into the atmosphere of sulphur and nitrogen oxides that react with water droplets and return to earth in the form of acid rain, mist or snow. Acid rain is killing forests (nearly every species of tree is affected). It has acidified lakes and streams and they can't support fish, wildlife, plants or insects.

Environment and ecology (2)

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

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

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

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today will have become extinct twenty years from now. Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening- equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former Soviet Union.

Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

An even greater environmental threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

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

Environmental problems (2)

Environmental problems have become exceptionally acute in the country. For a long time too little attention was paid to the environment. In effort to meet production goals the ministries stinted on measures to protect the environment from industrial pollution. As a result, about half of the water sources in the country are polluted with industrial or communal waste.

In more than a hundred towns and cities with populations of some fifty million, the concentration of harmful substances in the air is over ten times the admissible level. For dozens of years the national economy focussed on large projects, including giant projects in what was called the transformation of nature. Blunders were committed that caused environmental disasters. Of the acute problems causing public concern the environment safety of nuclear and hydraulic power engineering is beginning to assume paramount importance. Public anxiety has grown particularly after the Chernobyl disaster. Another reason is the adverse effect of flatland hydropower stations on the environment. The list of serious environmental problems could be continued.

In recent years people have become more sensitive towards the environment. Still more public organisations and unofficial environmentalist movements have been established with every passing year. In 1987 a "Green Peace" public commission has been set up. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement for nature conservation. Another area of its work is to set up and strengthen co-operation among environmentalists from many similar organisations abroad.

"Travels for Peace and Nature" is the name of another public movement that appeared in Russia some years ago. It concentrates its efforts on theory and practical work. The movement launches all kinds of environmental actions and informs the public of the ways, means and results of this work. Russia is co-operating in the field of environmental protection with the United States, Canada, Norway, Finland and other countries. Russia and the United States are carrying out joint projects to

study and protect the environmental systems of the Arctic and Subarctic regions, and also to study some of the natural processes in the permafrost zone.

Environmental problems (3)

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Environmental protection (2)

With the development of civilization man's interference in nature grows up. It leads to different negative factors are: the pollution of water, air, soil and the destruction of the ozone layer. This problem must be solved if we want to preserve life on our planet.

This problem is global problem that's why all countries of the world, all people, young and old, must take an active part in the protection of natural resources rationally. Factories and plants must have purification systems to preserve the purity of water, air and soil. We must take care of plants, trees, animals, birds and fishes, especially of those that are dying out. We also have a Red Book where rare and dying out plants, birds, animals are registered.

Though the role of people in the solution of ecological problems has greatly increased, we can't say that we are doing all in our power, to stop harmful processes in preserving the environment. The following radical measures must be taken: 1. The replanting of trees that have been cut down; 2. Nuclear tests should be stopped; 3. Purification systems must be installed at plants and factories; 4. Natural resources should be used more rationally; 5. Rare and dying out birds, animals and plants should be protected; 6. Precaution measures should be taken against the destruction of the ozone layer.

Environmental protection (3)

Environmental protection is one of the most urgent problems in the life of the whole mankind. Civilization brings about a great ecological damage. Life of people turned out to be the struggle for survival in the polluted environment. The worldwide measures must be taken to avert the danger of ecological catastrophe.

All the vital natural resources such as air, water and soil are being polluted daily by the harmful substances released into the atmosphere by industries. The air necessary for breathing is filled with smog, the exhaust fume, soot and dirt. Preservation of forests is absolutely necessary for purity of air. Look at the busiest city streets in rush hours. Frequent traffic jams, noise of thousands cars harmfully affects the citizens of big cities. Humanity can't do without transport, so one must invent ecologically clean fuel and noiseless engines.

The threat of water pollution is no less dangerous. The amount of waste into the water must be reduced. In the polluted water fish dies first, people may die next.

People are obliged to protect nature. Protection of nature shouldn't be a temporal campaign but a number of effective purifying systems for cleaning harmful substances.

Environmental protection (4)

People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. With the development of crowded industrial cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important.

Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human life on Earth. Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct.

Air pollution is another serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is dangerous - equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for many Russian cities. Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered species. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Environmental protection (5)

Planet Earth is 4600 million years old. It is difficult for us to think about such an enormous length of time, but if we simplify it into an understandable idea, we can compare the planet Earth to a person of forty-six years of age.

Nothing is known about the first seven years of this person's life; and very little information exists about the middle period; we know that it was only at the age of forty-two that Earth began to flower. Dinosaurs and great reptiles did not appear until one year ago, when the planet was forty five. In the middle of last week men-like apes became ape-like men. Modern Man has been around for four hours. The Industrial Revolution began just a minute ago. During those sixty seconds of biological time, Modern Man has made a rubbish tip of Earth. He has increased his numbers to terrible proportions, has caused the death of hundreds of species of animals, has robbed and destroyed the planet in his search for fuels; now he stands, like a violent, spoilt child, delighted at the speed of his rise to power, on the edge of the final mass destruction and of killing all the life which exists in the solar system.

The Earth is our home but much of it is dirty and dying. Rapid industrial development caused a lot of ecological problems. They are: air pollution, water pollution, growth of population and shortage of mineral resources. Air becomes polluted in many ways. Cars, trucks, buses, airplanes, factories and plants send burnt gases into the air. The production of electricity causes not only air pollution but acid rains and global warming. Because of acid rains the Earth loses twenty million acres of tropical

rainforests every year. This means the extinction of thousands of species that live there, for example tigers. Only 67 thousand tigers remain. Tigers are hunted and killed for their body parts, which are used in oriental medicines. The ozone layer is destroyed too and the dangerous rays get through the atmosphere causing skin cancer and other diseases.

Seventy percent of the Earth is covered by oceans. Oceans are vital for the life on Earth. They provide homes for millions of plants and animals, provide people with food and help regulate the climate. But now they are a big dumping ground for tons of toxic waste. Most big cities pour their waste into seas and rivers.

For a long time people did not realize the danger. The first alarm came from Japan: sixty people died because they have eaten polluted fish. The Baltic sea is a special case. Because it is such a small sea, it becomes dirty very easily. 250 rivers run into the Baltic. There are hundreds of factories on these rivers and millions of people live along them. Seven industrial countries surround the Baltic. Once we have polluted the sea, it is very difficult to clean it.

Fortunately all the countries realized the problems and co-operated to solve ecological problems. I would like to dwell on practical measures which must be taken in order to improve the ecological situation: the factories and plants must be removed from cities; green zones must be created; pollution control systems must be introduced; purifying systems for cleaning and trapping harmful substances must be widely used; almost everything is recyclable today – recycling is a great way to reduce waste. We need clean air to breathe and pure water to drink. We need also food that is safe to eat and housing to shelter us. We can't get all these things by ourselves. We live in community so we can solve our problems only working together.

Russia is co-operating in the field of environmental protection with the USA, Canada, Norway, Finland and other countries. A lot of public organizations have been established. One of them is Green Peace which was formed in 1971 with its Head-quarters in Amsterdam. The area of operation is 25 countries world-wide. Its objectives are to protect wild life and atmosphere, to prevent disposal of toxic waste and nuclear tests.

Environmental protection (6)

People have lived on our planet for many years. They lived and live on different continents, in different countries. People depend on their planet, on the sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of Earth.

Our ecology becomes worse and worse with every new day. People destruct wildlife, cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that people can't live without trees and plants, because they fill air with oxygen. And, of course, great problems are population and animals destruction.

The main reason of pollution is rubbish. Most our rubbish go to big holes in the ground, called 'dumps'. But dumps are very dangerous for our life 'cause they are full of rats, which can carry infections away from dumps. Another way to get rid of rubbish is to burn it. But the fires make poisons, which go into the air and pollute it.

The seas are in danger too. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste. The Mediterranean is already nearly died: the North sea is following. If nothing is done about it one day nothing will be able to live in seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal or plant dies out forever. Of course, people can't stay indifferent to these problems. There a lot of special organizations, which try to save our nature. One of them is Greenpeace. Greenpeace began its work 20 years ago from saving whales. And now Greenpeace is a world-famous organization, which saves plants, animals and people. These organization, want to rescue animals, to help them to survive and to save jungle rain forests, which are in danger of destruction. And they also help animals 'cause many of them have already gone as they have nowhere to live. Their homes, the trees, have disappeared.

We must save wild animals. And we must find the right way to save land, people and animals. We must take care of nature, because we are part of it. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organizations and green parties. If governments wake up to what is happening – perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us with it.

Keeping our environment clean (2)

The earth is our home. We must take care of it for ourselves and for the future generations. The importance of this task is great as scientists who study the relation of man to nature say. These scientists are called "ecologists", from the Greek word "oikos", which means home. Ecologists are trying to keep the land, air and water clean. Why must we keep our earth clean? We have only a certain amount of fresh water and clean air and we must take care of it. If we don't stop air and water pollution, trees and flowers won't grow, fish will die in dirty water. We will have to breathe dirty air.

Of course, people are working to make the earth cleaner, but they must do more. What can people do to make earth cleaner? Factories must stop polluting air, rivers and lakes with waste products and chemicals. They must work on it more. Lakes and rivers must be cleaned and kept clean. Environmental problems concern everyone. We should remember that everyone can do something to solve them. We all want to live in a clean world.

Nature and ecology

Since ancient times Nature has served man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of ecological cities. Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Источник: http://www.english-easy.info/topics/topics_Nature_ecology