**ВАРИАНТ 1**
*I.* ***Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.*а)** 1.Russian chemical science is successfully solving many complex problems.
 2. What is the name of the book you have read?
**б)** 1. When much material had been looked through and some problems had been solved, the article was published.
 2. His scientific work is much spoken about.
***II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***1. Countries wishing to cooperate with us will always find the necessary understanding.
2. When reconstructed, this building looked more beautiful than before.
3. The explanation given was not complete.
4. A simple laboratory experiment demonstrating this principle is shown in Fig. 5.
***III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***1. One object may be larger than another one, but it may weigh less.
2. Every engineer must know at least one foreign language.
3. As he received a bad mark, he had to go over the material again.
4. Your brother should consult a dictionary or ask advice.
***IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.***APPLICATION AND CONTROL OF MOTORS
Milking Machines. The action required to milk a cow is obtained mechanically by a vacuum pump. The size of the pump varies with the size of milking plant: the smallest unit, for milking a herd of 20 cows, has a 3/4 hp motor; the largest vacuum pump for herds up to about 300 cows has a 5 hp motor. For herds of 150 cows it is usual to have more than one vacuum pump.
Motors used are totally enclosed. The vacuum pump with a driving motor is usually housed in a separate room from the milking shed or parlour and from the area used for cooling and storage.
Starting is invariably by hand switching which may be re¬mote from the motor position. A control switch at the milking point is a definite advantage as the operator can quickly stop the plant in an emergency. All motors must have a suitable starter to give overload and no-volt protection. In smaller sizes, usually up to 2 hp direct on-line starting is permitted.
Milk Pumps. The vacuum in the system is used to convey the milk from the cow to an adjacent receptacle where the milk can be released without breaking the vacuum. In the more complex plants the milk is pumped from the release point to the dairy. A small motor (up to about 2 hp) is used to drive the pump which is directly mounted on the motor shaft. Milk pumps are made from stainless steel and dismantle easily for cleaning. Totally-enclosed motors are used as it is usual for these units to be in damp, or even wet, situations. Starting can be direct on-line but it is important that a suitable starter is used to give protection.

 **ВАРИАНТ 2
*1. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.***а) 1. Today scientists are still looking for the substance as a source of energy.
2. I have known this fact since our meeting.
б) 1. This lecturer is listened to with great interest.
2. The intensity of this process is influenced by many factors.
***II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***
1. Molecular crystals are solids constructed of molecules held together by relatively weak forces.
2. The new materials recommended for soil construction were described in the article written by our professor.
3. Having been shown the way I found the office easily.
***III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни¬те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***1. Energy can exist in many forms and each form can be transformed into the other.
2. The computers should become an integral part of the orga¬nization of industrial processes of all types.
3. Students are not allowed to smoke in the classrooms.
4. One should agree that the experiment was of great importance for our research.
***IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.***

FEEDING SYSTEMS FOR LIVESTOCK FARMS

Mechanical feeding systems are becoming increasingly important in livestock farming. For a long time farmers have enjoyed the use of low-cost power and machinery in crop production, but until very recent years feeding has been an unmechanized and inefficient operation.
The present avail¬ability and convenience of electric power at low cost makes it possible for every farm to eliminate shovel and basket feeding in favor of electrical and mechanical feeding systems. Such developments not only increase the individual farmer's output per man/hour, but change his role of a manual laborer.
Feeding systems consist usually of conveyors which carry the food from a bulk supply point into the house. The conveyors may be augers, chain-and-f light types or pneumatic pipe systems. Small motors from fractional horse power to 3 hp are necessary. Control is usually by a time switch.
A mechanical feeding system uses the energy of a machine to do work that was formerly done by human muscle power. An automatic feeding system supplies controls to machines so that they may function by themselves.
A mechanical feeding system, to be ideal, should indeed be completely automatic, that is, it should be set up so as to enable feed and supplements to move from storages to the feed bunk without any manual attention from the livestock operator. Such an ideal system - where grinders, blenders, conveyors, and distributors are per¬fectly coordinated so that no manual attention is necessary - is sometimes unattainable, but should always be considered the goal when planning mechanical systems.
 **ВАРИАНТ 3.***I****. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.***а) 1. It is the car that will be the transport of the future.
2. Scientists have found ways of measuring the sizes and masses of bodies.
6) 1. Elements are transformed into other elements both by man and by nature.
2. The report will be improved by him by changing the end.
***II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***1. He heard the voices coming through the open window.
2. A balsa tree found in South America is lighter than any other.
3. Soils containing too much sand or clay are of less value in agriculture.
4. When studying elements Mendeleyev found that they were divided into nine groups.
**III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквиваленты. Переведите предложения на** русский язык.
1. She can tell you everything about cattle.
2. The application of digital (цифровой) computers should include all forms of automatic control in science and industry.
3. He had much work to do yesterday.
4. The team of experts is to study the present situation in agriculture.
***IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.***
POULTRY REARING

Power is used in the poultry industry to drive fans for incubation, ventilation, the feeding system, egg collection and grading. In the main, single power units are small and installations often use several fractional horse power motors.
Incubators. In all but the smallest incubators, fans or air circulators of paddle type are used to move air gently round the eggs. The fans are slow-speed units and paddles, when used, are driven through belt or chain drive or geared motors.
Ventilation. By using ventilating fans temperature and humidity can be kept within generally acceptable limits. There are many different types of ventilation systems.
Very broadly, the systems fall within two groups, one using small multi-fan units and the other, large single fans with a distribution duct system. Both groups can extract air from the house, or the house can be «pressurized», i.e. fan (fans) blows air into the house and the stale air is ex¬hausted from separate outlets. Whatever the system, a good even distribution of air going into the house is essential. Ventilation rates are calculated according to the number and type of birds being housed with control by temperature. Speed of fans can be controlled by thermostat, with some fans in a multi-fan installation being stopped by a further thermo¬stat if a very low ventilation rate is required, but care must be taken that air distribution is not upset.
Feeding and Egg Collection. Feeding systems consist usually of conveyors which carry the food from a bulk supply point into the house. The conveyors may be augers, chain-and-f light types or pneumatic pipe systems. Small motors from fractional horse power to 3 hp are necessary. Control is usually by a time switch.
Mechanical collection of eggs, by an endless belt from the point of lay to a central position, is sometimes employed as well as mechanical grading. Small motors, up to 1 or 2 hp, are usually sufficient.

 **ВАРИАНТ 4.
*I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций****.*а) 1. He has forgotten his English since he graduated the Academy.
2. The problem of the structure of matter is constantly occu¬pying the minds of many scientists.
б) 1. Fifty students were admitted to the faculty last August.
2. Many compounds can be decomposed when they are acted upon by different forms of energy.
***II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык****.*1. They reminded at home refusing to go anywhere that day.
2. Matter composed of any chemical combination of elements is called a compound.
3. The smallest particle having all the characteristics of an el¬ement is called an atom.
4. When started and completed its construction became the best.
***III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни¬те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***1. Heat can be divided into three different types.
2. He was to stay at the office until the report was ready.
3. Chemical means had to be used for the separation of com¬pounds into their elements.
4. The existence of this theory laser in the future may be possi¬ble.
***IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.***
DISK TILLERS

These tools are designed for both tillage and seeding. They consist of a single gang of disk blades, 20 to 26 in. in diameter, on a common axle, all throwing the soil the same way. The common axle differentiates these tools from regular disk plows which have the disk blades tipped back, necessi¬tating separate axles and bearings for each blade.
Disk tillers are made as small as two-blade models cutting 15 in. wide up to models cutting 20 ft wide. They are highly economical of power. Seeding boxes are available for some models, enabling seed-bed preparation and wheat seeding to be done in one operation.
The forces acting on a disk tiller are similar to those act¬ing on .a plow except that the resultant lengthwise soil force on the blades is usually upward, requiring extra weight for penetration.
Trail-type disk tillers usually permit the angle of attack of the disk gang to be adjusted from 40 to 55°. In hard high-draft soil, penetration can be improved and width of cut de¬creased by increasing the angle, while maximum width can be taken with less angle in loose easy-working soils. This adjustment is provided by changing the angle of the land wheel and the furrow wheels with respect to the disk gang.
Hitching principles are similar to those for mold-board plows. The centre of draft is at the centre disk blade slight¬ly below the surface of the ground.
Disk tillers are necessarily built heavier than mold-board plows and wheel weights can be added for penetration in hard soil.

 **ВАРИАНТ 5.
*I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. В разделе (б) обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций*.**а) 1. Many students come to the Academy by their own cars.
2. Laser devices will apparently make it possible to build extremely fast computer elements.
б) 1. A new experiment will be finished soon.
2. The material was looked for many scientific books.
***II. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***
1. It’s not only an efficient tool for studying the physical properties of solids.
2. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experimental work.
3. When translated, his article was sent to the ICC.
4. All the houses made of wood were burning like paper.
***III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни¬те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент; предложения переведите***.
1. A mechanical feeding system should be completely automatically.
2. The water that comes to the field must get to the roots of every plant.
3. The best way of keeping the bull is to have a special barn for him.
4. Man could improve the soil using and discovering more kinds of soils.
***IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.***ELECTRIC MOTORS

The electric motor is a simple machine which will provide power quietly and smoothly, without fumes. It is a clean source of mechanical power, requires very little attention, and can be run continuously for long periods at a constant speed and with the minimum of maintenance.
Electric motors can be started and stopped by the touch of a button and full power is available from the moment that the motor is started. The fire risk is very low and the motor can be placed almost anywhere. Electric motors use energy only while they are running.
The open frame type of electric motor is the simplest design but it is not recommended for use on farms. Most farm motors need to be of the enclosed surface-cooled type which prevents dust and moisture from entering the windings.
Refrigeration is now generally accepted as essential for cooling milk, an operation which must be carried out as soon as possible after the milk has left the cow.
The type of cooling varies between (1) surface coolers which the chilled water passes through the cooler and the milk passes over the exterior surface; (2) in-can cooling with pumped chilled water cascading down the outside of the an and (3) a jacketed bulk tank with an evaporation coil within the jacket.
In each case the size of motor required is directly related to the quantity of milk to be cooled after each milk¬ing. Commercial-type compressors are used with standard mo¬tors which should be totally enclosed.
A motor may be chosen with regard to the maximum load to be placed on the motor: this may lead to the equipment being over-motored with consequent loss of efficiency, coupled with a lower power factor.
A motor may be chosen with regard to the normal running condition but neglecting conditions of overload. This may well result in undermotoring. Motors which run at the higher speeds, e.g. 1,450 and 2,850 rpm are generally more efficient and, as they are of smaller dimensions and less costly, con-sideration should be given, wherever possible, to their use.

**Вариант 6**

**I. *Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глагола и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.***

1. The contract will be ready the day after tomorrow.

2. The Russian firm wanted to buy a few computers.

3. Next week we'll meet the foreign delegation and first of all we'll go sightseeing of Vladivostok.

4. We haven't many English letters today but we have a lot of telexes.

5. The day before yesterday he had a talk with Mr. Camp and got the necessary materials from him.

**II. *Образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы предложений. Переведите предложения.***

1. We discussed less important questions today than yesterday.
2. Our journey to Japan was the most wonderful.
3. I order more often for dessert fruit salad.
4. The train left a little later than usual.

**III. *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.***

1. Nobody has anything against your suggestions.
2. If anybody rings me while I am out, tell them I'll be back by 3 o'clock this afternoon.
3. Each of them wants to take part in the discussion.
4. There was a great disorder everywhere, nothing was in order.
5. I'll discuss with everybody else as soon as I can.

**IV. *Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.***

1. *Someone*wants to see you.
2. We put off *our appointment*yesterday.
3. These businessmen always fulfill *their obligations.*
4. *My friend*contacted me 2 hours ago.

**V. *Переведите на английский язык.***

1. Не открывайте окно. Холодно.
2. Чья это ручка? - Моя.
3. В нашем городе много музеев.
4. Где работает твой отец? - В банке.

**VI. *Перепишите текст. Прочитайте, письменно переведите и озаглавьте текст.***

Britain has the oldest Parliament in the world. This institution has changed over the centuries and has reflected the class structure and economic basis of feudal and capitalists societies.

Parliament is held in the Palace of Westminster. This tradition dates back to Saxon times. When the king called to this place a group of powerful barons who discussed with him matters of state. The king often argued with them for his power and money. In 1215 King Henry 111 refused to accept Magna Carta. A group of powerful barons supported him. But Symon de Monfort defeated them and in 1265 called the first Parliament. From that time the king summoned Parliament and representatives of counties and cities together with the King's advisers from the clergy, and his supporters among the feudal barons met together. As the class differences between the representatives and aristocracy became more marked, the division into the «Lords» and the «Commons» took place.

In the middle of the last century the House of Commons was a centre of real political power. Since those days the growth of the power of the Cabinet, based on the development of the modern party system has brought about a fundamental change. The House of Commons is still the centre of the political stage; but it isn't the centre of the real political power. The House of Commons doesn't control the Cabinet, the civil service or the armed forces. It is in fact a forum for criticism of the Government and for getting the information.

**VII. *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.***

1. When was the first English Parliament called?
2. Where is Parliament held?
3. What are the names of two Houses of Parliament?

**VIII. *Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям:***

король; могущественный; поддерживать; развитие; советник; созывать; представители; в середине прошлого столетия; правительство.

**ВАРИАНТ 7**

**I. *Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.***

1.        My father always reads newspaper in the evenings.

2.        Our friends will go to Australia.

3. He has got a son and a daughter.

  4. Who is the president of your company?

   5. I came home by train.

**II. *Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы предложений. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.***

1. She is four years younger than I am.
2. That was the shortest way.
3. My friend knows English much better than me.
4. Our company will buy cheaper office furniture next year.

        **III. *Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на перевод        неопределенных местоимений и наречий.***

1. I'm sure everybody will support your idea.
2. She lost her telephone book somewhere.
3. Let's see something else.
4. Is everything ready for talks?
5. Each of them wanted to take part in the discussion.

**IV. *Задайте вопросы к выделенным членам предложения.***

 1. I *missed*the train yesterday.

1. There are many places of interest *in this city.*
2. She has a *large*family.
3. My son will enter the college *next уear.*

**V*. Переведите на английский язык.***

1. Слишком поздно. Мы подписали этот контракт вчера.

2. Сколько лет твоему брату? - Ему 15 лет.

3. В городе много коммерческих банков.

4. Это моя сестра.

**VI*.*  *Прочитайте и  письменно  переведите текст:***

**Why I support disarmament**

Mankind, in this critical epoch, lives face to face with the possibility of unleashing a global war. War has undergone a radical change. Today a global war would mean that a great part of the human race might be exterminated.

The First World War which commenced with horse-drawn artillery and machine guns, finished with the tank and the bomber. The Second World War finished with the atom bomb. Already the destructive force of the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki has been increased thousands of times. One 100 megaton bomb has the explosive force of all the bombs, shells and other means of destruction released in the Second World War. If bombs of this force were exploded daily it would take 146 years to use up the existing stores of nuclear weapons. This is the point a third war would commence.

As a human being I refuse to accept such a future for mankind. This is the basic reason why I support Congress for International Cooperation and Disarmament and, I believe, why it has the support of all peace-loving people throughout the world. To this support I wish to devote my energies side by side with my fellow men, whatever their political beliefs, to the common cause of making a nuclear war impossible.

**VII.        *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.***

1. What would a global war mean today?
2. What explosive force has one 100 megaton bomb?
3. What does the author wish to devote his energy to?

**VIII.          *Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям.***

Разрушительная сила; человечество; нейтронное оружие; человек; разоружение; миролюбивые люди; политические убеждения; основная причина.

**Вариант 8**

**I. *Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив.***

1. We sell many goods to different companies.
2. My brother bought a new model of computer last week.
3. They will discuss this problem tomorrow.
4. It took me two hours to get there.
5. There were lots of interesting books in the library

**II. *Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы. Переведите предложения.***

1. Swimming is the most popular summer sport.
2. His collection of coins was worse than mine.
3. My friend wanted to buy more expensive car.
4. They will move in the most comfortable house next year.

**III.        *Переведите предложения на русский язык.***

1. Perhaps we'll go somewhere else.
2. Everybody will get instructions how to operate the equipment.
3. Did anyone ring me this morning?
4. Nothing happened yesterday.

**IV.        *Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.***

1. *The discussion*wasn't of much interest to those who took in it.
2. She cried *because her dog ran away****.***
3. They will spend their holidays *in Japan****.***
4. There were not so many foreign firms in the city *two years ago.*

**V.        *Переведите предложения на английский язык.***

1. Он приехал в наш город два года назад.
2. Где бухгалтер? - Он в банке.
3. Холодно. Наденьте пальто.
4. У вас большая семья? - Нет.
5. ***Перепишите текст. Переведите текст письменно:***

**Handicapped people do useful work.**

Joseph Emmons can't use his eyes. He's blind. He has a trained dog named Buster that leads him where he wants to go. Buster sees for Mr. Emmons. He's called a seeing-eye dog.

Although Mr. Emmons has a handicap, it isn't a big problem. He has a useful job and he earns his own money. Mr. Emmons sells brooms and mops to people in this part of the city. He has worked every day except Sunday for forty years.

Mr. Emmons gets up at 6:00 every morning and eats breakfast with his wife. Then he leaves the house at 7:00. He holds Buster and walks from house to house. He carries his mops and brooms with him. While he talks to people, the dog sits and waits. The people choose a broom, and then they pay him.

Buster doesn't let Mr. Emmons talk to people very long. He likes to keep moving. It takes four and one-half months to walk to every house in this part of the city. Mr. Emmons visits each house every four months, and by then the people are usually ready to buy new brooms.

Mr. Emmons likes his Job. He's very healthy because he works outside every day. But these days he has a problem. His brooms last so long that sometimes they are still good after four months. Then nobody needs to buy a new one.

Mr. Emmons is proud of his brooms because blind people make them. He picks up a new supply of brooms every week. He says, "If you don't sell people something good, they're not going to buy from you the second time you come around."

**VII. *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.***

1. Why can't Joseph Emmons use his eyes?
2. Why is Buster called a "seeing-eye dog"?
3. Why does Mr. Emmons like his work?
4. What does Mr. Emmons do for his living?
5. Why isn't Mr. Emmons's handicap a big problem?

**VIII. *Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим выражениям:***

увечье, инвалид, слепой, зарабатывать (деньги), собака-поводырь, за исключением воскресенья, новая партия щеток.

**Вариант 9**

**I. *Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения.***

1. Our manager meets customers in the morning.
2. The president of the American Company will fly in two days, perhaps.
3. There was nothing interesting to read in that newspaper.
4. They tried to translate this text without dictionary.
5. It'll be so nice to see you next time.

**II. *Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.***

1. His idea was much better than mine.
2. The temperature is as high as it was yesterday.
3. They will leave home two hours earlier tomorrow than today.
4. There are more books in my brother's library than in mine.

**III. *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.***

1. Why didn't you ask somebody to call the factory manager and cancel the
appointment.
2. Nobody agreed to help them.
3. There are some people in the streets in the morning.
4. I want to stay in this town for a few days.
5. Please, don't make so much noise.

**IV. *Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.***

1. *My friend*is really good at English.
2. Many famous people visited our city *last уear.*
3. Our manager will order *some new computers*next week.
4. My brother is fond *of pop music.*

**V. *Переведите на английский язык.***

1. Не беспокойтесь. Никто не узнает об этом.
2. В нашем доме 12 квартир.
3. Мой дядя побывал в Японии три месяца назад.
4. Управляющий закончит совещание через 10 минут.

**VI*. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите текст письменно:***

When Americans are introduced for the first time, they usually shake hands, when they meet friends or relatives they haven't seen for a while, they sometimes kiss them on the cheek. It is common for two women or a man and a woman to kiss in that way, but men almost never kiss each other on the cheek.

America is a friendly country. In small towns people say "hello" to friends and strangers on the street, even in cities strangers may start up a conversation. Waiters in restaurants will often introduce themselves by name, and talk with the customers as they serve them. When the customers leave, they will tell them to "take care" or "have a nice day". Sometimes foreigners feel that Americans are too friendly. People you have only just met ask you personal questions or tell you all about themselves.

Many people take a bottle of wine or some flowers when they are invited to dinner at someone's home, at a "pot luck dinner, all the guests bring something to eat. You should ask your hosts what kind of food they would like you to bring. Usually it is a salad, vegetable, or a dessert. When you are invited to dinner, it is usually to arrive ten or fifteen minutes late, this gives the hosts time to finish their preparations.

Americans like to get together and to have parties. Traditional party occasions are a birthday, moving to a new house, a wedding, New Year's Eve, and the Fourth of July. "Bridal showers" are for women who are getting married, and "baby showers" are for women who have just had a baby. All the guests bring a useful present for the new home or the new baby.

In the U.S. there aren't too many rules for different social occasions. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves, and most social occasions are informal. So maybe the best advice is to relax, smile, and enjoy yourself too!

**VII. *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:***

1. What do Americans do when they meet their friends?
2. Why is America a friendly country?
3. What are traditional party occasions in the U.S.?
4. What is a "pot luck" dinner?
5. Why do foreigners feel Americans are too friendly?

**VIII. *Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и выражениям:***

пожимать руки; целовать в щеку; представляться по имени; обед «в складчину»; свадьба; приехать на десять минут позже; повод для вечеринки.

**Вариант 10**

**I. Определите*в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.***

1. It will take me much time to go shopping next week.
2. My son did well at college.
3. On Saturdays I usually go to the market.
4. Was there any fax from Seattle last week? - Yes, we got four.
5. The American firm wanted to change prices on computers.

**II. *Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы. Предложения переведите, обращая внимание на перевод степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.***

1. The train arrived a little earlier than usual.
2. Afternoon is the most convenient time for our meeting.
3. I know French not so good as my sister.
3. He feels better today than yesterday.
4. My father will come later today.

**III. Переведите*предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.***

1. I want to have some books by Agatha Christie. Please send me some.
2. None of us read this article.
3. Nothing will happen if you go there next time.
4. Did anybody saw him yesterday?
5. Let's go somewhere next weekend if the weather is fine.

**IV. *Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.***

1. They put off *their meeting*last week.
2. *My sister*likes to go out in the evening.
3. I met this man in our office *yesterday.*
4. I keep my documents *in the safe.*

**V. *Переведите на английский язык.***

1.        В нашей библиотеке много книг по банковскому делу (banking).

2.        Кто это? - Это секретарь нашего директора.

1. Мой брат окончил университет в прошлом году.
2. Я думаю, что он позвонит завтра.

**VI.  *Перепишите и переведите текст письменно и ответьте на вопросы по тексту.***

**Transportation used to be much slower than it is now.**

For many years in desert, camels used to be the only form of transportation. Before the age of modern trains, camel trains used to carry all the goods for trading between Central Africa and Europe. Traders sometimes used to put together camel trains with 10,000 to 15,000 animals. Each animal often carried as much as 400 pounds and it could travel twenty miles a day. This form of transportation used to be so important that camels were called the "ships of the desert".

Now modern trains travel across the desert in a very short time. One engine can pull as much weight as 135,000 camels. In addition, trains use special cars for their load. Refrigerator cars carry food; boxcars carry heavy goods; and tank cars carry oil.

Air travels has changed too. The earliest planes were biplanes, with two sets of wings. The top speed of this plane was 60 miles per hour. The pilots used to sit or lie on the wings in the open air. The plane engines sometimes used to stop in the middle of a trip. It was impossible to fly in bad weather. In snow or rain, the wings frequently became icy. Then the plane might go down.

Mechanical improvements during the First World War changed airplanes. Monoplanes took the place of biplanes. Pilots flew inside of covered cabins. Still, even these planes were small. Only rich people were able to travel in airplanes.

Now modern jets make air travels possible for all people. Further improvements have lowered the cost of flying, and they have made air travel much safer than it used to be. A modern 707 can carry 170 people and can fly at 600 miles per hour. People never used to eat, sleep, or watch movies on airplanes. Now these things are a normal part of air travel.

**VII. *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:***

1. What used to be the only form of transportation in the desert?
2. What did people use to call the camels?
3. Why air travels were so dangerous?
4. Did pilots use to travel in bad weather?
5. Are air travels safe and comfortable now?

**VIII. *Продолжите предложения:***

1. Camels were called
2. Camels used to be
3. Modern trains
4. Modern jets