

Контрольная работа № 1

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы № 1 необходимо усвоить следующие разделы английской грамматики:

1. Имя существительное. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Множественное число имен существительных.
2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.
3. Местоимения и их перевод на русский язык.
4. Видовременные формы глагола (**Present Past, Future Simple, Present Past, Future Continuous, Present, Past, Future Perfect**).
5. Залог: действительный/страдательный (**Active/Passive**)
6. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
7. Согласование времен. Косвенная речь.
8. Порядок слов в предложении. Утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Образуйте и запишите во множественном числе следующие существительные: **shelf, cargo, elf, sky, mistake.**

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, заполняя пробелы артиклями: **a, an, the** или нулевым.

1. Come to ... blackboard and write ... Exercise 5.
2. You have ... mistake in ... word “correspondence”.
3. We bought ... oranges and ... butter.
4. Are ... rooms in your flat tidy?

Задание 3. Образуйте и запишите сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных: **dirty, modern, amusing, much, quickly, changeable.**

Задание 4. Переведите и перепишите предложения, обращая внимание на особенности перевода степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. The thermonuclear reactors absorb more energy than they generate.
2. The more satisfactory ignition may be ensured, the better.

Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод местоимений. Подчеркните местоимения в английском и русском предложениях.

Model: Give **my** book to **her**. – Дай **мою** книгу **ей**.

1. You may help me by translating these articles.
2. It follows that this is not a satisfactory way for preparing it.
3. The level density is roughly the same in all the cases.
4. The reaction is similar to that observed by us.
5. The variable is the same for both methods.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения. В главном предложении подчеркните сказуемое и определите видовременную форму и залог глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: A new production line **has been developed** recently by the engineers. – Новая производственная линия была недавно разработана инженерами.

Has been developed – Present Perfect Passive от глагола **to develop**.

1. The turbine efficiency is adversely affected by a decrease in the pressure drop through the turbine.
2. A group of specialists is studying this problem.
3. The test will be given at five o'clock this afternoon.
4. Relationship with private sector will play an important role in further life.
5. These institutions received no funding from government for teaching and research.
6. The gas turbine is being used in such application as electric power generation.
7. The substance has changed its molecular structure when exposed to sunshine.
8. The available heat drop affects the number of pressure stages in the impulse turbine.

Задание 7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: I **had to** stay at home yesterday. – Вчера мне **пришлось** остаться дома.

1. The expansion of the steam must take place in the fixed nozzle passages.
2. The products of combustion have to be cooled sufficiently before they enter the superheater tubes.
3. He wasn't allowed to cross the border.

Задание 8. Запишите предложения в отрицательной форме и переве-

дите их.

1. I'll go to cinema tomorrow in the evening.
2. Children watched very interesting cartoons last Friday.
3. James speaks English very well.

Задание 9. Составьте и переведите на русский язык предложение из следующих слов: **meaning, in, were, their, statements, similar, those.**

Задание 10. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. We came and saw that the child (to sleep).
2. He said that entirely automatic driving (to be) developed next year.
3. I knew he (to lose) his mobile.

Задание 11. Прочитайте и перепишите текст. Используя словарь, переведите письменно 1-й, 3-й, 6-й и 7-й абзацы.

1. Faraday (1791–1867) was one of the ten children of a blacksmith, who moved with his family to London. It is a rare laboring family with ten children that is rich, so there was no question of an education for young Faraday and he was apprenticed to a bookbinder.

2. This, as it happened, was a stroke of luck, for he could read books there. Faraday's second stroke of luck was that his employer was sympathetic to the young man's desire for learning and allowed him to read books and to attend scientific lectures.

3. In 1812 a customer gave Faraday tickets to attend the lectures of Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution. Young Faraday took careful notes which he further elaborated with coloured diagrams and these, sent to president of the Royal Society in the hope of getting a job that would bring him into closer contact with science. Getting no answer he sent others to Davy himself along with an application for a job as his assistant. Davy was enormously impressed by the clear ability of the youngster. When an opening as his assistant occurred, he offered the young man the job. Faraday took it in 1813, at the age of twenty-two – at a salary that was smaller than the one he had been earning as a bookbinder. Almost at once Davy left for his grand tour of Europe and took Faraday with him as a secretary.

4. Faraday became director of a laboratory in 1825, and in 1833 the one-time bookbinder's apprentice became professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution.

5. In chemistry Faraday made his first mark in 1823, when he devised methods for liquefying gases under pressure. He was the first to produce temperatures in the laboratory that were below the zero mark of the Fahrenheit scale. He may just be viewed as a pioneer in the modern branch of physics called cryogenics (the study of extreme cold).

6. In 1825 occurred his greatest single contribution to organic chemistry. He discovered benzene, a compound that was to play a key role in the development of a means of representing molecular structure.

7. In 1833–1834 Faraday further reduced the matter of electrolysis to quantitative terms by announcing what are now called Faraday's laws of electrolysis. Faraday's laws put electrochemistry on its modern basis. In his honor the quantity of electricity required to liberate 23 grams of sodium, or 108 grams of silver or 32 grams of copper (that is, to liberate an “equivalent weight” of an element) is called a farad. Also, the unit of electrostatic capacitance is the farad, in his honor.

8. In later years Faraday made more discoveries in connection with electromagnetism and its interaction with light.

9. When he was eventually offered the presidency of the Society by Tyndall, however, he declined it and he also declined an offer of knighthood. He was intent on being plain Michael Faraday.

Задание 12. Используя вышеприведенный текст, письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. What methods did Faraday devise in 1823?
2. What achievements of Faraday did you learn about?
3. What are now called Faraday's laws of electrolysis?

Задание 13. Составьте к вышеприведенному тексту четыре вопроса разного типа (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный).

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Образуйте и запишите во множественном числе следующие существительные: **knife, factory, hero, series, mountain.**

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, заполняя пробелы артиклями (**a, an, the** или нулевым).

1. I heard ... knock at ... door and went to open it.
2. He is still ... young man, we hope he'll become ... good pianist.
3. I don't like ... milk with my tea.
4. There is ... love in her eyes.

Задание 3. Образуйте и запишите сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных: **easy, polite, stressful, little, strong, serious**.

Задание 4. Обращая внимание на особенности перевода степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, переведите и перепишите предложения.

1. The coals of this type are most satisfactorily burned on chain-grate stocker.

2. The more space is provided by the furnace, the less unburned fuel will escape from it.

Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод местоимений. Подчеркните местоимения в английском и русском предложениях.

Model: Give **my** book to **her**. – Дай **мою** книгу **ей**.

1. You should plan your life yourself.

2. The problem should be solved in all its complexity.

3. The authors restricted themselves only to a description of the phenomenon.

4. His very apology shows that his fears are baseless.

5. The confidence was destroyed by the mistakes made by him.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения. В главном предложении подчеркните сказуемое и определите видовременную форму и залог глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: A new production line **has been developed** recently by the engineers. – Новая производственная линия была недавно разработана инженерами.

Has been developed – Present Perfect Passive от глагола **to develop**.

1. They tend to focus on areas such as the arts, business & management, and theology.

2. The feedwater heater has affected the efficiency of the overall recycle.

3. This discovery will be a world break-through.

4. The furnaces are being partly water cooled.

5. Cooling water corrosive in nature influences the choice of material for condenser tubes.

6. The association of scholars first gathered in the town of Oxford in 1209.

7. Proper treatment of the coal at the correct time is effected on its passage through the furnace.

8. The students were looking through their notes when the teacher came into the room.

Задание 7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: I **had to** stay at home yesterday. – Вчера мне пришлось остаться дома.

1. After the convection the heated or cooled fluid may flow to some other region.
2. A power plant has to be built on this river.
3. People ought to be more tolerant.

Задание 8. Запишите предложения в отрицательной форме и переведите их.

1. My brother graduated from Kazan state power engineering University.
2. By that time they had settled the matter.
3. He takes his dog out for a walk twice a day.

Задание 9. Из данных слов составьте и переведите на русский язык предложение: **not, these available, are, instruments.**

Задание 10. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. He knew that he (to win) next time.
2. The students read the book their teacher (to recommend).
3. She said that she (to study) Physics since May.

Задание 11. Прочитайте и перепишите текст. Используя словарь, переведите письменно 1-й, 3-й, 7-й и 8-й абзацы.

1. When Newton was twenty-one years old he came under the influence of an old man named Isaac Barrow. Professor Barrow had been recently appointed to the university's famous Lucasian Chair of Mathematics, named after Henry Lucas who provided the money to endow the professorship. Barrow soon saw that Isaac Newton showed unusual talent as a scientist – or “natural philosopher” as scientists were called in Newton's time. Barrow befriended and encouraged young Newton.

2. Barrow was astonished at the young man's quick progress. Later, when Barrow was to publish his lectures on optics, he turned to his brilliant student for help. It was also Barrow who saw that Newton had a genius for mathematics, and urged him really to study Euclid's geometry.

3. Isaac's mind was also busy with refraction or the bending of light. He was experimenting with his lenses and thinking about things Professor Barrow told him. Ever since his school days, Isaac had been an experimenter, who liked to put

his thoughts to proof. He wanted particularly to understand the events that took place naturally in the world around him – motions of planets and comets, the changing of the tides, the beautiful colors in soap bubbles, the resistance of the air, the laws of motion, and the transmitting or changing of one metal into another.

4. Things in nature behaved either in certain ways, or they didn't, Isaac decided. If one thing didn't work, perhaps another would. Supplied with books and scientific equipment at Trinity Newton began experimenting. And for relaxation, he always turned to alchemy – the recombining of one natural substance into another – which, while it was not a science, was the forerunner of modern chemistry.

5. Cambridge at this time was not considered the most advanced centre of English mathematics. Scientists – or “Natural philosophers” – felt that more progress was being made by scholars in London and at Oxford. In a short time, however, the quiet student from Woolsthorpe was to bring the highest mathematical honor to his own university.

6. Early in the year 1665, just a few months before he was to take his Bachelor of Arts degree, Isaac worked out a basic formula, or rule, which has been used ever since in mathematics. Today we call it “the binomial theorem”. A binomial is any two numbers connected by the plus (+) sign or minus (–) sign.

7. Sometimes, in figuring scientific or mathematical problems, binomials have to be multiplied by themselves many, many times. Multiplications like this – of which Newton had to do many – are very complicated. They could cover sheets and sheets of paper were it not for Isaac Newton's rule. It looks difficult, but scientists with an understanding of mathematics substitute the numbers they have for the letters, and follow the multiplication signs and the plus and minus signs of the formula. By so doing, they can get correct answers to their problems simply and quickly – without covering all those sheets of paper.

8. The binomial theorem works for all numbers (as long as they are in a binomial) and it may be used not just in multiplying a number in itself, but in multiplying anything – the number of stars in a galaxy, the number of atoms in a molecule. Moreover, it may be employed to reach answers beyond our understanding, their numbers are so large.

Задание 12. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к вышеприведенному тексту.

1. What problems was Newton interested in?
2. What university did Newton bring fame in the field of mathematics to?
3. How did mathematicians work with numbers before Newton derived “basic formula”?

Задание 13. Составьте к вышеприведенному тексту четыре вопроса

разного типа (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный).

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Образуйте и запишите следующие существительные во множественном числе: **leaf, army, volcano, louse, church.**

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, заполняя пробелы артиклями: **a, an, the** или нулевым.

1. John saw ... small girl enter ... house where he lived.
2. They are going to build ... new house; ... house they've been living in is too small for ... family.
3. I like ... jam on ... piece of bread.
4. I prefer ... book of ... good poetry to ... detective novel.

Задание 3. Образуйте и запишите сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных: **fat, courageous, tender, unexpected, few, defensive.**

Задание 4. Обращая внимание на особенности перевода степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, переведите и перепишите предложения.

1. Most fuel is burned near the exit from the furnace.
2. The better the equipment suits to the type of the fuel, the more its efficiency will be.

Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод местоимений. Подчеркните местоимения в английском и русском предложениях.

Model: Give my book to her. – Дай мою книгу ей.

1. Lara found her purse. It was in our garden.
2. I have some free time to talk to you about their party.
3. The twins asked me to teach them roller-skating.
4. My mum devoted herself to us, her children.
5. They did the work themselves.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения, в главном предложении подчеркните сказуемое и определите видовременную форму и залог глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: A new production line has been developed recently by the engi-

neers. – Новая производственная линия была недавно разработана инженерами.

Has been developed – Present Perfect Passive от глагола **to develop**.

1. Lectures are recorded and posted on the Internet.
2. Japanese has managed to store the Sun energy 61 days in a crystal.
3. The support of some boilers is on bottom.
4. A stable chemical compound to store the energy has been produced by the scientists.
5. Before the exhibition closes 80 to 90 thousand people will have attended it.
6. Universities will vary in the percentage of their overall funding.
7. This car was manufactured in Japan by Toyota.
8. The reaction was running smoothly.

Задание 7. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: I **had to** stay at home yesterday. – Вчера мне пришлось остаться дома.

1. To maintain a high heat transfer for the heater the water velocity should be high.
2. The feedwater is able to be converted into saturated steam.
3. When I came into the kitchen, I could smell the burning.

Задание 8. Запишите предложения в отрицательной форме и переведите их.

1. She had finished the book by last Wednesday.
2. We will go to the village next week.
3. Her brother has entered Kazan state power engineering University.

Задание 9. Из данных слов составьте и переведите на русский язык предложение: **stability, this, features, extraordinary, apparatus.**

Задание 10. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. They said that they (give) us all the information the next day.
2. He said that he (to hear) already about it.
3. I didn't understand why they (to laugh) at that moment.

Задание 11. Прочитайте текст, перепишите его и, используя словарь, переведите письменно 1-й, 3-й и 4-й абзацы.

1. In 1938, an Austrian physicist named Lise Meitner announced the splitting of the atom in the laboratory. That announcement confirmed once again the beginning of the Atomic Age. At that time Lise Meitner was one of the few persons in the world who had a thorough understanding of atomic energy and the uses which could be made of this great power.

2. Lise Meitner, the daughter of a lawyer, was born in Vienna on the 17th of November 1878. She grew interested in science when she read of the Curies discovery of radium. The example of Marie Curie showed that a woman was able to achieve something in science. Lise Meitner became the first woman in the history of the University of Vienna who earned her doctorate in physics.

3. In 1906 she went to the University of Berlin to continue her studies by attending the theoretical lectures of Max Planck and by doing experimental work. Then she began her research in the new field of radioactivity. She focused her attention on the behavior of beta radiation from radioactive elements, experimenting with the primitive methods then available for measuring and analyzing radioactivity. Meitner's work in the 1920s and early 1930s emphasized the physical aspects of radioactivity.

4. In 1938 she left Germany for Sweden. Lise Meitner declined to work on the development of the atom bomb remaining in Sweden throughout the war. She was concerned with the properties of new radioactive isotopes, produced by the cyclotron. Her career was illustrious and productive (she published more than 135 scientific papers), but throughout her life she remained a shy person, with a deep interest in music. Her devotion to science had been total. She never married. In 1960 she moved to Cambridge, England, where she died in 1968.

Задание 12. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к вышеприведенному тексту.

1. When did Austrian physicist named Lise Meitner announce the splitting of the atom?

2. Where did Lise Meitner receive her doctorate in physics?

3. What field of radioactivity did Lise Meitner begin her research? What did she focus her attention?

Задание 13. Составьте к вышеприведенному тексту четыре вопроса разного типа (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный).

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Образуйте и запишите следующие существительные во множественном числе: **life, boy, ox, leash, quiz.**

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, заполняя пробелы артиклями: **a, an, the** или нулевым.

1. Can you give me ... piece of ... advice?
2. I worked as ... shop-assistant in ... local supermarket.
3. ... young woman dressed in ... red entered ... room where ... whole company gathered.
4. Einstein won ... Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

Задание 3. Образуйте и запишите сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных: **narrow, funny, friendly, sad, green, confidential.**

Задание 4. Обращая внимание на особенности перевода степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, переведите и перепишите предложения.

1. Man is using more and more the organic fuel sources.
2. The lower the combustible gases are cooled, the worse they will burn.

Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод местоимений. Подчеркните местоимения в английском и русском предложениях.

Model: Give **my** book to **her**. – Дай **мою** книгу **ей**.

1. Don't touch this ticket. It's mine.
2. We saw her in that shop but she didn't see us.
3. Does anybody love Chemistry in your class?
4. They used our definition to solve the problem.
5. To save money we built a house ourselves.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения. В главном предложении подчеркните сказуемое и определите видовременную форму и залог глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: A new production line **has been developed** recently by the engineers. – Новая производственная линия была недавно разработана инженерами.

Has been developed – Present Perfect Passive от глагола **to develop**.

1. Scientists have produced a stable chemical compound to store the energy.
2. A large energy drop can be dealt with in the first pressure stage of the impulse turbine.
3. They will be making the experiment the whole day long.
4. It took us two hours to complete the experiment.
5. The Sun energy 61 days in a crystal has been managed to store by Japan.
6. Unless he asks do not press on him.
7. The choice of material for condenser tubes is influenced by cooling water corrosive in nature.
5. By that time they had already sent their timetable.

Задание 7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: I had to stay at home yesterday. – Вчера мне пришлось остаться дома.

1. All the heat must be transferred through the heating surface to reach water.
2. It should be noted that the hot end of the superheater is next to the furnace.
3. The steam has to pass on its way through the turbine.

Задание 8. Запишите предложения в отрицательной форме и переведите их.

1. They had arrived at the station by 6 o'clock.
2. The students were taking their exams from 9 till 12 o'clock.
3. She has translated this article.

Задание 9. Из данных слов составьте и переведите на русский язык предложение: **has, the, catalogue, library, an, subject, excellent.**

Задание 10. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную временную форму и соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. The astronomer told us that the Moon (be) 240 000 miles from the Earth.
2. The boy did not know that water (boil) at 100 degrees.
3. He said that our friends (come) here the next day.

Задание 11. Прочитайте и перепишите текст. Используя словарь, переведите письменно 1-й, 3-й, 4-й и 5-й абзацы.

1. Ernest Rutherford, whose work on the structure of atoms laid the foundation of the study of atomic science, was born in New Zealand. Educated at Nelson College at the Canterbury College of the University of New Zealand, his talents were soon noticed and he was awarded a research scholarship to study experimental physics at Cambridge University.

2. Rutherford's interest in radioactivity and the structure of the atom began when he was working under Professor J.J. Thompson in the Cavendish Laboratory. His use of X-rays (discovered by Rontgen in 1895) led him to his own discovery of two other types of rays alpha and beta rays.

3. In 1898 Rutherford became Professor of Physics at the University in Montreal and in the following year he published his first paper on radioactivity. He returned to England in 1907 to become Professor of Physics at Manchester University. He was burdened with many teaching or administrative duties and in his well-equipped laboratory, helped by younger physicists from all over the world, including Geiger, Nils Bohr and Henry Moseley, he made his greatest discoveries. An atom, he found, was made up of a positively-charged nucleus surrounded by revolving electrons. By 1919 he was able to produce definite evidence that when an atom was bombarded by radioactive substances there was a reaction between this ray and the nucleus, causing artificial disintegration of the atom, that is, "splitting" it.

4. In 1919 Rutherford succeeded his old Professor, J.J. Thompson, as Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics. He then began to study how other elements were transmuted by the penetration of rays. This work was extended in 1921 when he and Dr. J. Chadwick began to in the properties of the neutron which had no electric charge and which could penetrate the nuclei of atoms and transmute them.

5. Rutherford was given numerous honorary degrees and as well as his peerage (received in 1931) he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1908 and the Order of Merit in 1925. His immense enthusiasm transmitted itself to the students and colleagues who worked with him. His many lecture tours and over 150 papers and published addresses spread the influence of his ideas all over the world.

Задание 12. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к вышеприведенному тексту.

1. What did Ernest Rutherford study?
2. What types of rays did Ernest Rutherford discover?
3. What can you tell about his other discoveries?

Задание 13. Составьте к вышеприведенному тексту четыре вопроса разного типа (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный).

Вариант 5

Задание 1. Образуйте и запишите следующие существительные во множественном числе: **match, waltz, lobby, thief, roof**.

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, заполняя пробелы артиклями: **a, an, the** или нулевым.

1. Mother Teresa was ... Roman Catholic nun, she became famous for her hard work with ... poor.
2. Mother Teresa was ... founder of ... order of nuns called the Missionaries of Charity.
3. Mother Teresa lived in ... Calcutta, India.
4. Mother Teresa received ... her Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

Задание 3. Образуйте и запишите сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных: **clever, reliable, busy, far, personal, thankful**.

Задание 4. Обращая внимание на особенности перевода степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, переведите и перепишите предложения.

1. The pressure in the furnace was slightly less than atmospheric pressure.
2. The greater is the mixing of oxygen with combustible gases, the more is the increase of combustion rate.

Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод местоимений. Подчеркните местоимения в английском и русском предложениях.

Model: Give my book to her. – Дай мою книгу ей.

1. My mother didn't worry about her children. They knew how to look after themselves.
2. Nobody will read those books.
3. I myself baked these cupcakes
4. We love travelling to different countries ourselves.

5. They go to school. Their school is near mine.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения. В главном предложении подчеркните сказуемое и определите видовременную форму и залог глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: A new production line **has been developed** recently by the engineers. – Новая производственная линия была недавно разработана инженерами.

Has been developed – Present Perfect Passive от глагола **to develop**.

1. All work will have been completed by five o'clock this evening.
2. Academic and institutional autonomy have been of primary concerns.
3. The students successfully completed a program in a general area of study.
4. Last year 2000 new units had been produced by the time we introduced the new design.
5. Some universities are offering crash courses in grammar.
6. Lunch was being served when we arrived.
7. I had never seen him before last Christmas.
8. When we meet next time, I'll have learnt a nice poem by heart

Задание 7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Model: I **had to** stay at home yesterday. – Вчера мне пришлось остаться дома.

1. He was allowed to perform the operation.
2. We shall be able to correct the program.
3. The law should be amended.

Задание 8. Запишите предложения в отрицательной форме и переведите их.

1. The teacher had given the pupils their homework before the bell rang.
2. They will have passed their exams by the time you return.
3. She was making dinner at that time.

Задание 9. Из данных слов составьте и переведите на русский язык предложение: **was approved, my, of, the, article, matter, subject**.

Задание 10. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную временную форму и соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. Erica doesn't know who (to phone) her at six o'clock.
2. I didn't think they still (to discuss) this problem.
3. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.

Задание 11. Прочитайте и перепишите текст. Используя словарь, переведите письменно 1-й, 2-й и 4-й абзацы.

1. In the decade 1860–1870, James Maxwell formulated his classical electromagnetic theory. He showed that light was a form of wave motion travelling with a speed dependent on the electric and magnetic properties of the medium through which it is transmitted. He also predicted that waves longer than those of light could exist.

2. Even before Maxwell advanced the theory that electromagnetic waves should exist, men were making use of them for other purposes besides vision. For instance, the short ultraviolet rays in sunlight provided suntans; and the heat of the sun provided by the long infrared rays was often concentrated by means of a lens to start fires. After the existence of electromagnetic waves had been proved by Hertz it was discovered that they range in length from hundreds of miles down to less than a billionth of an inch. The long waves could be used to carry sounds through space; as a consequence radio was developed.

3. A more recent development, which is related to radio, is television. Not only sounds but pictures can be transmitted at a distance because of electromagnetic waves.

4. Another modern device, developed to send out electromagnetic waves and to receive the echoes when they return, is radar, since the speed of electromagnetic waves is known, the time it takes for an echo to return to the radar set can tell the operator how far away a plane is from his set. Radar is given the credit for saving Great Britain during World War II, for it warned of enemy planes. Thus James Maxwell had made discoveries that later protected his homeland. Today with radio, television, radar, and communication with outer space making use of these waves, it is easy to realize why James Maxwell is now considered one of the great scientists of all time.

Задание 12. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к вышеприведенному тексту.

1. What theory did James Maxwell formulate in the decade 1860-1870?
2. What can be transmitted at a distance due to electromagnetic waves?
3. How did the scientific discoveries of J. Maxwell help Great Britain during the Second World War?

Задание 13. Составьте к вышеприведенному тексту четыре вопроса разного типа (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный).