

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

**Филиал Учреждения образования «Брестский государственный  
технический университет» Политехнический колледж**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора по учебной работе

\_\_\_\_\_ С.В.Маркина

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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ (английский) ЯЗЫК  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА**

**Методические указания  
для выполнения домашних контрольных работ для учащихся заочного  
отделения  
специальности «Промышленное и гражданское строительство (по  
направлениям)».**

**Брест 2017**

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Методические указания разработаны на основании типовой учебной программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (проф.лексика)», утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь 23.06.2014 года

Методические указания обсуждены и рекомендованы к использованию на заседании цикловой комиссии социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_

Председатель цикловой комиссии социально-гуманитарных дисциплин  
\_\_\_\_\_ В.В. Барбачева

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Расширение международных связей делает иностранный язык востребованным в практической и интеллектуальной деятельности специалиста. Цель профессионально направленного обучения иностранному языку определяется социальным заказом общества и государства по отношению к языковому образованию рабочих кадров с учетом образовательной концепции учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Типовая учебная программа по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (профессиональная лексика)» (далее – программа) предусматривает изучение профессионально направленного курса с учетом профиля профессиональной подготовки специалиста и конкретной квалификации.

Программа составлена с учетом связи ее учебного материала с программным учебным материалом специальных учебных дисциплин профессионального компонента. Профессионально направленный подход осуществляется практическим показом роли иноязычных знаний и умений в будущей профессиональной деятельности учащихся.

Основной целью изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (профессиональная лексика)» является формирование профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в соответствии с профилем подготовки, которая может быть представлена совокупностью:

знаний лексического и грамматического минимума, необходимого для решения профессиональных задач средствами иностранного языка;

коммуникативных умений в четырех видах речевой деятельности (восприятие и понимание речи на слух, говорение, чтение, письмо) в сфере профессионального общения;

понимания ценности иностранного языка как средства познания и общения в профессиональной деятельности;

готовности к самообладанию в области иностранного языка в соответствии с требованиями профессиональной деятельности специалиста.

Достижение цели в единстве ее образовательного, развивающего и воспитательного аспектов предполагает решение комплекса задач:

формирование навыков чтения иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности, понимания высказывания в соответствии с ситуацией профессионального общения с учетом национально-культурных особенностей речевого поведения носителей языка; углубление и совершенствование базовых языковых знаний, расширение их профессионально ориентированной составляющей;

развитие умений использовать различные приемы, средства и возможности для самостоятельного изучения иностранных языков и их применения (аудио – или видеоматериалы, средства массовой информации, компьютерные учебные программы и др.);

формирование уважения к языку и культуре носителей языка, мотивации к повышению уровня владения иностранным языком в соответствии с профессиональной деятельностью.

Программой определены цели по каждой теме и спрогнозированы результаты их достижения в соответствии с уровнями усвоения учебного материала.

Содержательное лексическое наполнение тем второго раздела для каждой специальности (направление специальности), специализации производится на основе выявления основных ситуаций профессиональной деятельности (предмет, средства и сфера профессиональной деятельности); требований образовательного стандарта и квалификационных характеристик специальности; требований к общепрофессиональным, специальным знаниям и умениям учащихся и носит вариативный характер, что позволяет учитывать профиль будущей специальности (направление специальности), специализации и учреждения образования.

Программой определены цели изучения каждой темы, спрогнозированы результаты их достижения в соответствии с уровнями усвоения учебного материала.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины “Иностранный язык” учащиеся должны

*знать на уровне представления:*

роль и место иностранного языка в профессиональном становлении и развитии личности;

страноведческую информацию, обогащающую социальный и профессиональный опыт;

*знать на уровне понимания:*

значение активного лексического минимума по изученным темам, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише профессионального речевого этикета;

значение грамматических явлений, отмеченных в содержании программы;

языковые средства и правила речевого поведения в соответствии со сферой общения и социальным статусом партнёра по обучению;

*уметь:*

чтение: понимать тексты профессиональной направленности, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое / просмотровое); оценивать важность и новизну извлечённой информации и выражать своё отношение к ней. Объём текста, предназначенного для ознакомительного чтения, 3000-4000 печатных знаков с пробелами. Виды текстов: статьи, тексты профессиональной направленности, рекламные проспекты, технические документы и др.;

говорение:

вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен, диалог-побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях профессионального общения в рамках изученной тематики ( количество реплик каждого собеседника не менее 7-8 фраз);

беседовать, рассказывать, рассуждать в рамках изученной проблематики и тематики;

описывать и сравнивать предметы, факты явления;

делать сообщения профессиональной направленности;  
составлять монологическое высказывание – описание, сравнение, повествование, рассуждение, оценочное суждение (объём высказывания 15-20 фраз, правильно оформленных в языковом отношении);

восприятие и понимание речи на слух;

относительно полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространённых ситуациях профессионального общения; понимать основное содержание и извлекать необходимую информацию из звучащих текстов профессиональной направленности, содержащих не менее 3-4% незнакомых слов, значение которых можно понять с помощью текстовой или контекстуальной догадки (длительность звучание текста 2,5 мин);

письменная речь:

составлять и оформлять письменное сообщение в рамках изучаемой темы, объявление в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране изучаемого языка, делать выписки из текстов.

В программе приведены критерии оценки результатов учебной деятельности учащихся по учебной дисциплине, разработанные на основе десятибалльной шкалы и показателей оценки результатов учебной деятельности обучающихся в учреждениях среднего специального образования ( постановление Министерства образования Республики Беларусь от 29.03.2004).

## ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ ВЛАДЕНИЮ ВИДАМИ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

### *Восприятие и понимание речи на слух*

Развитие навыков и умений смыслового восприятия устной иноязычной речи в ситуациях профессионального общения : выделять основную информацию в воспринимаемом на слух тексте профессионального характера; относительно полно принимать речь собеседника в ситуациях профессионального общения.

### *Говорение*

#### *Диалогическая речь*

Овладение тактикой построения диалога в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, речевыми намерениями собеседника с учетом конкретных условий профессионально ориентированного общения с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране изучаемого языка.

Развитие умений участвовать в беседе, запрашивать и обмениваться информацией, высказывать и аргументировать свою точку зрения; брать на себя инициативу в разговоре; вносить пояснения, дополнения; выражать эмоции различного характера.

#### *Монологическая речь*

Построение устного монологического высказывания в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей.

Развитие умений делать общение, содержащие наиболее важную информацию по теме / проблеме профессионального характера; кратко передавать содержание полученной информации; рассуждать о фактах / событиях; делать выводы, оценивать факты.

### *Чтение*

Совершенствование всех видов чтения на основе текстов профессионального характера. Учащиеся должны понимать тексты профессионального характера с разной полнотой, точностью и глубиной проникновения в их содержание в зависимости от вида чтения:

ознакомительное чтение – понимать основное содержание несложных текстов профессионального характера;

изучающее чтение – полно и точно понимать содержание несложных текстов профессионального характера;

просмотровое / поисковое чтение – извлекать необходимую (значимую) информацию из текстов профессионального характера.

При этом учащиеся овладевают умениями извлекать необходимую информацию, перерабатывать ее, работая с такими текстовыми материалами, как:

Тексты профессиональной направленности, в том числе руководства по эксплуатации, монтажу, ремонту, технические инструкции, технологические карты и т. п.;

надписи на ярлыках, этикетках, упаковках и т.д.

Учащиеся овладевают умениями понимать текстовые материалы:

прибегая (не прибегая) к использованию специального словаря;

используя иллюстрации, языковую догадку;

принимая во внимание сходство терминов в разных языках.

Совершенствование умения пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой при чтении текстов профессионального характера: прогнозировать содержание текста по заголовку, началу; использовать текстовые опоры – подзаголовки, таблицы, графики, шрифтовые выделения, комментарии, сноски и т.п.

### *Письменная речь*

Конструирование письменного текста в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей.

Развитие умений сообщать сведения о своей организации в форме, принятой в стране изучаемого языка; составлять и оформлять тексты рекламных объявлений, деловых писем профессионального характера; заполнять типовые формуляры;

фиксировать необходимую информацию из прочитанного / прослушанного в ситуациях профессионального иноязычного общения.

## ЯЗЫКОВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

### Орфография

Совершенствование орфографических навыков применительно к языковому материалу тем программы.

### Фонетика

Совершенствование слухо-произносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков.

### Лексика

Расширение продуктивного и рецептивного лексического минимума за счет лексических средств, обслуживающих ситуации профессионального речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны изучаемого языка.

Накопление и расширение потенциального словаря за счет овладения словообразовательными моделями, интернациональной лексикой.

### Грамматика

Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

Расширение активного и рецептивного грамматического минимума за счет грамматических средств, обслуживающих ситуации профессионального общения.

Грамматический материал:

категории числа существительного;

степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий;  
 глагол; видимо-временные формы глагола; пассивный, активный залог;  
 наклонение глагола;  
 модальные глаголы;  
 прямая и косвенная речь;  
 словообразование.

*ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН*

Раздел, тема	Количество учебных часов
<b>Введение</b>	1
<b>Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс</b>	3
1.1 Лексико-фонетический и орфографический материал	
<b>Раздел 2. Основной курс</b>	
2.1 Компетенции специалиста	16
2.2 Профессиональное самоопределение личности	2
2.3 Оборудование, инструменты, приспособление и материалы (сырье)	10
2.4 Производственные процессы и технологии	5
<i>Обязательная контрольная работа</i>	1
2.5 Ресурсосберегающие технологии. Экологическая безопасность производственных процессов	2
<b>Итого</b>	<b>40</b>



## **ОБЩИЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ И ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Основной формой изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (проф.лексика)» является самостоятельная работа учащихся над учебниками и учебными пособиями. Учебным планом предусмотрены установочное и обзорное занятие. Установочное занятие проводится перед изучением дисциплины с целью ознакомления учащихся с ее содержанием и методикой ее дальнейшего изучения. Обзорные занятия проводятся в период лабораторно-экзаменационной сессии после самостоятельного изучения учащимися дисциплины, с целью помочь систематизировать знания, полученные в процессе изучения, и ответить на возникшие при этом вопросы.

Домашнюю контрольную работу следует выполнять строго в соответствии с установленным вариантом.

Задания, выполненные не по своему варианту, не засчитываются и возвращаются учащемуся.

Контрольная работа выполняется в соответствии с требованиями Стандарта организации СТО БГПК 001-2011.

Общие требования к текстовым документам:

Титульный лист является первым листом контрольной работы и оформляется в соответствии с приложением Д – для домашней контрольной работы данного стандарта. (В скобках на примерах выполнения указан размер шрифта). Тестовую часть контрольной работы выполняют любым из следующих способов:

- машинописным по ГОСТ 2.106: текст печатается на одной стороне листа через 1 интервал, шрифт Times New Roman, размер 14, выравнивание по ширине, отступ 1,25;

- рукописным чертежным шрифтом по ГОСТ 2.304. Следует писать четко.

**Таблица для выбора варианта контрольной работы**

		Последняя цифра номера зачетной книжки									
		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Предпоследняя цифра номера зачетной книжки	<b>0</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>1</b>	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4
	<b>2</b>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<b>3</b>	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>4</b>	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2
	<b>5</b>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>6</b>	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>7</b>	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>8</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>9</b>	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4

## Вариант 1

### **1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

#### **FROM THE HISTORY OF BUILDING**

Many thousands of years ago there were no houses such as people live in today. In hot countries people sometimes made their homes in the trees and used leaves to protect themselves from rain or sun. In colder countries they dwelt in caves. Later people left their caves and trees and began to build houses out of different materials such as mud, wood or stones.

Later people found out that bricks made of mud and dried in the hot sunshine became almost as hard as stones. In Ancient Egypt especially, people learned to use these sun-dried mud bricks. Some of their buildings are still standing after several thousands of years.

The ancient Greeks also understood the art of building with cut stone, and their buildings were beautiful as well as useful. They often used pillars partly for supporting the roofs and partly for decoration. Parts of these ancient buildings can still be seen today in Greece.

During the last hundred years many new methods of building have been discovered. One of the recent discoveries is the usefulness of steel as a building material.

Nowadays when it is necessary to have a very tall building, the frame of it is first built in steel and then the building is completed in concrete. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone, much cheaper than brick or natural stone and much stronger than they are.

### **2. Составить письменно 5 вопросов к тексту.**

### **3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

### **4 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

1. It's becoming (*hard*) and (*hard*) to find a job.
2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (*well*) than this.
3. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (*far*) away?
4. Martin drove (*slowly*) than usual.
5. We have to walk (*fast*) than this if we want to catch the train.
6. This word is (*widely*) used in spoken English than in written.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

### Вариант 2

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

#### **SOME BUILDING PROFESSIONS**

A man, who has been an apprentice for some years in a building trade and has therefore enough skill to be considered a skilled worker at his trade\*, is called tradesman or craftsman.

He may be a carpenter-and-joiner, bricklayer, mason, slater-and-tiler\*, plumber, electrician, house painter, glazier, floor-and-wall tiler, plasterer, paper-hanger, steeplejack, hot water fitter\* and so on.

Bricklayer is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays and joints salt glazed stoneware drains, sets, chimney pots, manhole frames and fireplaces. He renders brickwork, including the insides of manholes. A sewer and tunnel bricklayer is a specialized bricklayer. In some districts of Great Britain, bricklayers also fix wall and flooring tiles and slanting and lay plaster and granolithic floors. But elsewhere these are plasterer's specialities.

Carpenter is a man who erected wood frames, fits joints, fixes wood floors, stairs and window frames, asbestos sheeting and other wallboard. He builds or dismantles wood or metal formwork. The two trades of carpenter and joiner were originally the same, and most men can do both, but specialize in one or the other. In the USA the term "carpenter" includes a joiner. The word is derived from the French word charpente, which means a wood or metal framework.

Joiner is a man who makes joinery and works mainly at the bench on wood, which has been cut and shaped by the machinists. His work is finer than the carpenter's, much of it being highly finished and done in a joinery shop which is not exposed to weather\*.

In Scotland a joiner is a carpenter-and-joiner. Mason is a stone worker or stone setter. In Scotland and the USA a bricklayer is usually also a mason. A fixer or a fixer mason or a builder mason is a mason who sets prepared stones in walls, whether the stone be only facing or to the full wall thickness.

Plasterer is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work. The latter lays successive coats of plaster or rendering and fixes fibrous plaster such as mould cornices and wall pattern. He can use a horsed mould, erect lathing for plaster, and apply stucco.

**2. Составить 5 вопросов к тексту.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

- 1.. Our mother already (give) a present.
- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 5 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. If the plane had left on time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Minsk now.
2. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) exhausted now.
3. What would have become of us, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to you then!'
4. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) \_\_\_\_\_ !
5. What is the answer if you (add) \_\_\_\_\_ 17 to 75?

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

1. Let me ask him. I know him (*well*) than you do.
2. Jim did (*badly*) in his examination than he had hoped.
3. Could you speak a bit (*distinctly*), please?
4. I don't play tennis much now. I used to play (*often*).
5. We should run (*fast*) if we want to catch the bus.
6. The Earth goes round the Sun (*quickly*) than the Jupiter.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

**Вариант 3**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

**Parts of a building**

Almost everybody saw the construction of a building and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement, then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed; after this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint.

The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. It is intended for safety carrying the loads imposed. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

The architect or designer must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders and the parts, which make up the framework, will be and how they will be placed and arranged.

Here are the main parts of a building and their functions.

Foundations serve to keep the walls and floors from contact with the soil, to guard them against the action of frost, to prevent them from sinking and settling which cause cracks in walls and uneven floors.

Floors divide the building into stories. They may be either of timber or may be constructed of a fire-resisting material. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. The walls may be solid or hollow. The materials used for the walls construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.

Roofs cover the building and protect it from exposure to the weather. They tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the structure.

## **2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

## **3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.

2 . My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.

3 . For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.

4 . The injured man couldn't walk and had (carry).

5 . She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.

6 . The museum (not open) by last April.

7 . Brian told me he (rob) in the street

## **4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?

2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.

3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."

4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

1. If you want to pass your exams, you should do your homework (*regularly*).
2. David plays football and tennis much (*well*) than last year.
3. She always arrives at work much (*early*) than anyone else.
4. The children are behaving far (*badly*) than they normally do.
5. Of all animals in the world, which one lives (*long*)?
6. He speaks French (*fluently*) than his sister.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

#### **Вариант 4**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

A brick is best described as “a building unit”. It may be made of burnt clay, of concrete, of mortar or of a composition of sawdust and other materials; in shape it is a rectangular solid and its weight is from 6 ½ to 9 lb. The shape and convenient size of a brick enables a man to grip it with an easy confidence and, because of this, brick building has been popular for many hundreds of years. The hand of the average man is large enough to take a brick and he is able to handle more than 500 bricks in an eight-hour working day. It is necessary, therefore, for the “would-be” bricklayer to practise handling a brick until he can control it with complete mastery and until he is able to place it into any desired position. By placing the hand over the surface of the upper part of a brick and by placing the thumb centrally down the face of the brick with the first joints of the fingers on the opposite face, the brick may be securely handled. It is necessary to protect the thumb and the fingers with leather pads which also prevent the skin from rough bricks.

The sides of a brick are called: top bed, bottom bed, heading face and stretching face. The section between headers and stretchers is called frog.

**2. Составить 5 вопросов к тексту.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

**4 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

1. John is studying a lot (*hard*) than usual now that his exams are getting closer.
2. They normally play (*well*) than they did last night.
3. She runs (*fast*) of all the girls in her class.
4. Mike can play the guitar (*well*) than Sarah.
5. They arrived (*early*) than I had expected.
6. If he had driven (*carefully*), he wouldn't have got into an accident.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

**Вариант 5**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

**Prestressed concrete**

Prestressed concrete is not a new material. Its successful use has been developed rapidly during the last two decades, chiefly because steel of more suitable character has been produced.

Concrete is strong in compression but weak when used for tensile stresses.

If, therefore, we consider a beam made of plain concrete, and spanning a certain distance, it will at once be realised that the beam's own weight will cause the beam to "sag" or bend. This sagging at once puts the lower edge of the beam in tension, if the cross-sectional area is small, causes it to break, especially if the span is relatively large.

If, on the other hand, we used a beam of similar cross-section, but incorporate steel bars in the lower portion, the steel will resist the tensile stress derived from the sag of the beam, and thus assist in preventing it from breaking.

In prestressed concrete steel is not used as reinforcement, but as a means of producing a suitable compressive stress in the concrete. Therefore any beam (or member) made of prestressed concrete is permanently under compression, and is consequently devoid of cracks - under normal loading, or so long as the "elastic limit" is not exceeded.



Prestressed concrete is not only used for beams but is now employed extensively for columns, pipes, and cylindrical water-towers, storage tanks, etc.

**2. Составить 5 вопросов к тексту.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

1. Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.
2. My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.
3. For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.
4. The injured man couldn't walk and had (carry).
5. She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.
6. The museum (not open) by last April.
7. Brian told me he (rob) in the street

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. If the plane had left on time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Minsk now.
2. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) exhausted now.
3. What would have become of us, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to you then!'
4. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) \_\_\_\_\_ !
5. What is the answer if you (add) \_\_\_\_\_ 17 to 75?

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

1. Of all children Helen writes (*fast*).
2. She sings (*beautifully*) than anyone else I've ever heard.
3. Eight is late — could you possibly get here any (*early*)!
4. My mother cooks much (*good*) than me.
5. We have to walk (*fast*) than this if we want to catch the train.
6. Would you speak a bit (*distinctly*), please?
7. He doesn't play football now. He used to play (*often*).

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

**Вариант 6**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

**Parts of a building**

Almost everybody saw the construction of a building and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement, then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed; after this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint.

The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. It is intended for safety carrying the loads imposed. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

The architect or designer must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders and the parts, which make up the framework, will be and how they will be placed and arranged.

Here are the main parts of a building and their functions.

Foundations serve to keep the walls and floors from contact with the soil, to guard them against the action of frost, to prevent them from sinking and settling which cause cracks in walls and uneven floors.

Floors divide the building into stories. They may be either of timber or may be constructed of a fire-resisting material. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. The walls may be solid or hollow. The materials used for the walls construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.

Roofs cover the building and protect it from exposure to the weather. They tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the structure.

## **2. Составить 5 вопросов к тексту**

### **3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

- 1 . Our mother already (give) a present.
- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 5 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month

### **4 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. If Felix (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. If they (mention) \_\_\_\_\_ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) \_\_\_\_\_ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

### **5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

- 1) You are standing too near the camera. Could you move a bit (*far*) away?
- 2) The (*much*) you read, the (*soon*) you enlarge your vocabulary.
- 3) They put out the fire much (*quickly*) than we had expected.
- 4) These days he takes all the things (*seriously*).
- 5) Your Chinese is improving. It's getting ... (good).

- 6) It's becoming ... (hard) to find a job.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

**Вариант 7**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

**FROM THE HISTORY OF BUILDING**

Many thousands of years ago there were no houses such as people live in today. In hot countries people sometimes made their homes in the trees and used leaves to protect themselves from rain or sun. In colder countries they dwelt in caves. Later people left their caves and trees and began to build houses out of different materials such as mud, wood or stones.

Later people found out that bricks made of mud and dried in the hot sunshine became almost as hard as stones. In Ancient Egypt especially, people learned to use these sun-dried mud bricks. Some of their buildings are still standing after several thousands of years.

The ancient Greeks also understood the art of building with cut stone, and their buildings were beautiful as well as useful. They often used pillars partly for supporting the roofs and partly for decoration. Parts of these ancient buildings can still be seen today in Greece.

During the last hundred years many new methods of building have been discovered. One of the recent discoveries is the usefulness of steel as a building material.

Nowadays when it is necessary to have a very tall building, the frame of it is first built in steel and then the building is completed in concrete. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone, much cheaper than brick or natural stone and much stronger than they are.

**2. Составить 5 предложений к тексту.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

**4 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?

2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

- 1) The suitcases seemed to get ... (heavy) as I carried them along the road.
- 2) The hole in your cardigan is getting ... (big).
- 3) As the day went on, the weather got ... (bad).
- 4) Nowadays travelling is becoming ... (expensive).
- 5) These days ... (many) people are learning English.
- 6) Since my brother has been in Spain, his Spanish is getting ... (good).
- 7) As far as I know, he is ... (satisfied) with his job.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

**Вариант 8**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

**SOME BUILDING PROFESSIONS**

A man, who has been an apprentice for some years in a building trade and has therefore enough skill to be considered a skilled worker at his trade\*, is called tradesman or craftsman.

He may be a carpenter-and-joiner, bricklayer, mason, slater-and-tiler\*, plumber, electrician, house painter, glazier, floor-and-wall tiler, plasterer, paper-hanger, steeplejack, hot water fitter\* and so on.

Bricklayer is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays and joints salt glazed stoneware drains, sets, chimney pots, manhole frames and fireplaces. He renders brickwork, including the insides of manholes. A sewer and tunnel bricklayer is a specialized bricklayer. In some districts of Great Britain, bricklayers also fix wall and flooring tiles and slanting and lay plaster and granolithic floors. But elsewhere these are plasterer's specialities.

Carpenter is a man who erected wood frames, fits joints, fixes wood floors, stairs and window frames, asbestos sheeting and other wallboard. He builds or dismantles wood or metal formwork. The two trades of carpenter and joiner were originally the same, and most men can do both, but specialize in one or the other. In the USA the term "carpenter" includes a joiner. The word is derived from the French word charpente, which means a wood or metal framework.

Joiner is a man who makes joinery and works mainly at the bench on wood, which has been cut and shaped by the machinists. His work is finer than the carpenter's, much of it being highly finished and done in a joinery shop which is not exposed to weather\*.

In Scotland a joiner is a carpenter-and-joiner. Mason is a stone worker or stone setter. In Scotland and the USA a bricklayer is usually also a mason. A fixer or a fixer mason or a builder mason is a mason who sets prepared stones in walls, whether the stone be only facing or to the full wall thickness.

Plasterer is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work. The latter lays successive coats of plaster or rendering and fixes fibrous plaster such as mould cornices and wall pattern. He can use a horsed mould, erect lathing for plaster, and apply stucco.

## 2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

## 3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

## 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения. Предложения перевести.

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

## 5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.

- 1) It's becoming (*hard*) and (*hard*) to find a job.
- 2) Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (*well*) than this.
- 3) You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (*far*) away?
- 4) Martin drove (*slowly*) than usual.
- 5) We have to walk (*fast*) than this if we want to catch the train.
- 6) This word is (*widely*) used in spoken English than in written.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

**Вариант 9**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

**Brick**

A brick is best described as “a building unit”. It may be made of burnt clay, of concrete, of mortar or of a composition of sawdust and other materials; in shape it is a rectangular solid and its weight is from 6 ½ to 9 lb. The shape and convenient size of a brick enables a man to grip it with an easy confidence and, because of this, brick building has been popular for many hundreds of years. The hand of the average man is large enough to take a brick and he is able to handle more than 500 bricks in an eight-hour working day. It is necessary, therefore, for the “would-be” bricklayer to practise handling a brick until he can control it with complete mastery and until he is able to place it into any desired position. By placing the hand over the surface of the upper part of a brick and by placing the thumb centrally down the face of the brick with the first joints of the fingers on the opposite face, the brick may be securely handled. It is necessary to protect the thumb and the fingers with leather pads which also prevent the skin from rough bricks.

The sides of a brick are called: top bed, bottom bed, heading face and stretching face. The section between headers and stretchers is called frog.

**2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

Switch on the radio. The President’s speech (broadcast) now.

2 . My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.

3 . For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.

4 . The injured man couldn’t walk and had (carry).

5 . She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.

6 . The museum (not open) by last April.

7 . Brian told me he (rob) in the street

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?

2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren’t at the meeting tomorrow.

3. The teacher said, “I’ll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking.”

4. The old gentleman doesn’t go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

- 1) Let me ask him. I know him (*well*) than you do.
- 2) Jim did (*badly*) in his examination than he had hoped.
- 3) Could you speak a bit (*distinctly*), please?
- 4) I don't play tennis much now. I used to play (*often*).
- 5) We should run (*fast*) if we want to catch the bus.
- 6) The Earth goes round the Sun (*quickly*) than the Jupiter.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

### **Вариант 10**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

#### **Prestressed concrete**

Prestressed concrete is not a new material. Its successful use has been developed rapidly during the last two decades, chiefly because steel of more suitable character has been produced.

Concrete is strong in compression but weak when used for tensile stresses.

If, therefore, we consider a beam made of plain concrete, and spanning a certain distance, it will at once be realised that the beam's own weight will cause the beam to "sag" or bend. This sagging at once puts the lower edge of the beam in tension, if the cross-sectional area is small, causes it to break, especially if the span is relatively large.

If, on the other hand, we used a beam of similar cross-section, but incorporate steel bars in the lower portion, the steel will resist the tensile stress derived from the sag of the beam, and thus assist in preventing it from breaking.

In prestressed concrete steel is not used as reinforcement, but as a means of producing a suitable compressive stress in the concrete. Therefore any beam (or member) made of prestressed concrete is permanently under compression, and is consequently devoid of cracks - under normal loading, or so long as the "elastic limit" is not exceeded.

Prestressed concrete is not only used for beams but is now employed extensively for columns, pipes, and cylindrical water-towers, storage tanks, etc.

**2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

1. The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
2. I (give) a very interesting book last week.

- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

**4 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. If the plane had left on time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Minsk now.
2. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) exhausted now.
3. What would have become of us, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to you then!'
4. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) \_\_\_\_\_ !
5. What is the answer if you (add) \_\_\_\_\_ 17 to 75?

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения. Предложения переведите.**

- 1) If you want to pass your exams, you should do your homework (*regularly*).
- 2) David plays football and tennis much (*well*) than last year.
- 3) She always arrives at work much (*early*) than anyone else.
- 4) The children are behaving far (*badly*) than they normally do.
- 5) Of all animals in the world, which one lives (*long*)?
- 6) He speaks French (*fluently*) than his sister.

**Вариант 11**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно**  
**Parts of a building**

Almost everybody saw the construction of a building and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement, then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed; after this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint.

The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. It is intended for safety carrying the loads imposed. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

The architect or designer must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders and the parts, which make up the framework, will be and how they will be placed and arranged.

Here are the main parts of a building and their functions.

Foundations serve to keep the walls and floors from contact with the soil, to guard them against the action of frost, to prevent them from sinking and settling which cause cracks in walls and uneven floors.

Floors divide the building into stories. They may be either of timber or may be constructed of a fire-resisting material. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. The walls may be solid or hollow. The materials used for



the walls construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.

Roofs cover the building and protect it from exposure to the weather. They tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the structure.

## **2. Составить 5 предложений к тексту.**

### **3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.**

**Предложения перевести.**

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

### **4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

6.

### **5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.**

- 1) John is studying a lot (*hard*) than usual now that his exams are getting closer.
- 2) They normally play (*well*) than they did last night.
- 3) She runs (*fast*) of all the girls in her class.
- 4) Mike can play the guitar (*well*) than Sarah.
- 5) They arrived (*early*) than I had expected.
- 6) If he had driven (*carefully*), he wouldn't have got into an accident.
- 7) Of all children Helen writes (*fast*).

### **6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

## Вариант 12

### **1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

#### **FROM THE HISTORY OF BUILDING**

Many thousands of years ago there were no houses such as people live in today. In hot countries people sometimes made their homes in the trees and used leaves to protect themselves from rain or sun. In colder countries they dwelt in caves. Later people left their caves and trees and began to build houses out of different materials such as mud, wood or stones.

Later people found out that bricks made of mud and dried in the hot sunshine became almost as hard as stones. In Ancient Egypt especially, people learned to use these sun-dried mud bricks. Some of their buildings are still standing after several thousands of years.

The ancient Greeks also understood the art of building with cut stone, and their buildings were beautiful as well as useful. They often used pillars partly for supporting the roofs and partly for decoration. Parts of these ancient buildings can still be seen today in Greece.

During the last hundred years many new methods of building have been discovered. One of the recent discoveries is the usefulness of steel as a building material.

Nowadays when it is necessary to have a very tall building, the frame of it is first built in steel and then the building is completed in concrete. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone, much cheaper than brick or natural stone and much stronger than they are.

### **2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

### **3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

1. Our mother already (give) a present.
2. The letter (send) before they arrived.
3. His new book (finish) by next year.
4. Many houses (burn) during the fire.
5. Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
6. Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

### **4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения. Предложения перевести.**

- 1) She sings (*beautifully*) than anyone else I've ever heard.
- 2) Eight is late — could you possibly get here any (*early*)!
- 3) My mother cooks much (*good*) than me.
- 4) We have to walk (*fast*) than this if we want to catch the train.
- 5) Would you speak a bit (*distinctly*), please?
- 6) He doesn't play football now. He used to play (*often*).

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

### Вариант 13

**1. Прочитать перевести текст письменно.**

#### **SOME BUILDING PROFESSIONS**

A man, who has been an apprentice for some years in a building trade and has therefore enough skill to be considered a skilled worker at his trade\*, is called tradesman or craftsman.

He may be a carpenter-and-joiner, bricklayer, mason, slater-and-tiler, plumber, electrician, house painter, glazier, floor-and-wall tiler, plasterer, paper-hanger, steeplejack, hot water fitter and so on.

Bricklayer is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays and joints salt glazed stoneware drains, sets, chimney pots, manhole frames and fireplaces. He renders brickwork, including the insides of manholes. A sewer and tunnel bricklayer is a specialized bricklayer. In some districts of Great Britain, bricklayers also fix wall and flooring tiles and slanting and lay plaster and granolithic floors. But elsewhere these are plasterer's specialities.

Carpenter is a man who erected wood frames, fits joints, fixes wood floors, stairs and window frames, asbestos sheeting and other wallboard. He builds or dismantles wood or metal formwork. The two trades of carpenter and joiner were originally the same, and most men can do both, but specialize in one or the other. In the USA the term "carpenter" includes a joiner. The word is derived from the French word charpente, which means a wood or metal framework.

Joiner is a man who makes joinery and works mainly at the bench on wood, which has been cut and shaped by the machinists. His work is finer than the carpenter's, much of it being highly finished and done in a joinery shop which is not exposed to weather\*.

In Scotland a joiner is a carpenter-and-joiner. Mason is a stone worker or stone setter. In Scotland and the USA a bricklayer is usually also a mason. A fixer or a fixer mason or a builder mason is a mason who sets prepared stones in walls, whether the stone be only facing or to the full wall thickness.

Plasterer is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work. The latter lays successive coats of plaster or rendering and fixes fibrous plaster such as mould cornices and wall pattern. He can use a horsed mould, erect lathing for plaster, and apply stucco.

**2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения. Предложения переведите.**

1. If Felix (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. If they (mention) \_\_\_\_\_ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) \_\_\_\_\_ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

**4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге. Переведите предложения.**

1. Our mother already (give) a present.
2. The letter (send) before they arrived.
3. His new book (finish) by next year.
4. Many houses (burn) during the fire.
5. Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
6. Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.**

- 1) He doesn't play football now. He used to play (*often*).
- 2) You are standing too near the camera. Could you move a bit (*far*) away?
- 3) The (*much*) you read, the (*soon*) you enlarge your vocabulary.
- 4) They put out the fire much (*quickly*) than we had expected.
- 5) These days he takes all the things (*seriously*).
- 6) Your Chinese is improving. It's getting ... (*good*).

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

### **Вариант 14**

**1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

A brick is best described as "a building unit". It may be made of burnt clay, of concrete, of mortar or of a composition of sawdust and other materials; in shape it is a rectangular solid and its weight is from 6 ½ to 9 lb. The shape and convenient size of a brick enables a man to grip it with an easy confidence and, because of this, brick building has been popular for many hundreds of years. The hand of the average man

is large enough to take a brick and he is able to handle more than 500 bricks in an eight-hour working day. It is necessary, therefore, for the “would-be” bricklayer to practise handling a brick until he can control it with complete mastery and until he is able to place it into any desired position. By placing the hand over the surface of the upper part of a brick and by placing the thumb centrally down the face of the brick with the first joints of the fingers on the opposite face, the brick may be securely handled. It is necessary to protect the thumb and the fingers with leather pads which also prevent the skin from rough bricks.

The sides of a brick are called: top bed, bottom bed, heading face and stretching face. The section between headers and stretchers is called frog.

## **2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

## **3. Раскройте скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

1. Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.
2. My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.
3. For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.
4. The injured man couldn't walk and had (carry).
5. She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.
6. The museum (not open) by last April.
7. Brian told me he (rob) in the street.

## **4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. If Felix (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. If they (mention) \_\_\_\_\_ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) \_\_\_\_\_ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

## **5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения, переведите предложения.**

- 1) It's becoming (*hard*) and (*hard*) to find a job.
- 2) Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (*well*) than this.
- 3) You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (*far*) away?
- 4) Martin drove (*slowly*) than usual.
- 5) We have to walk (*fast*) than this if we want to catch the train.
- 6) This word is (*widely*) used in spoken English than in written.

## **6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

## Вариант 15

### **1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.**

#### **Prestressed concrete**

Prestressed concrete is not a new material. Its successful use has been developed rapidly during the last two decades, chiefly because steel of more suitable character has been produced.

Concrete is strong in compression but weak when used for tensile stresses.

If, therefore, we consider a beam made of plain concrete, and spanning a certain distance, it will at once be realised that the beam's own weight will cause the beam to "sag" or bend. This sagging at once puts the lower edge of the beam in tension, if the cross-sectional area is small, causes it to break, especially if the span is relatively large.

If, on the other hand, we used a beam of similar cross-section, but incorporate steel bars in the lower portion, the steel will resist the tensile stress derived from the sag of the beam, and thus assist in preventing it from breaking.

In prestressed concrete steel is not used as reinforcement, but as a means of producing a suitable compressive stress in the concrete. Therefore any beam (or member) made of prestressed concrete is permanently under compression, and is consequently devoid of cracks - under normal loading, or so long as the "elastic limit" is not exceeded.

Prestressed concrete is not only used for beams but is now employed extensively for columns, pipes, and cylindrical water-towers, storage tanks, etc.

### **2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

### **3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге, переведите предложения.**

1. The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
2. I (give) a very interesting book last week.
3. He always (laugh at)
4. Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
5. Flowers (sell) in the shops.
6. This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

### **4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. If the plane had left on time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Minsk now.
2. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) exhausted now.
3. What would have become of us, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to you then!'
4. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) \_\_\_\_\_ !
5. What is the answer if you (add) \_\_\_\_\_ 17 to 75?

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения.**

- 1) Let me ask him. I know him (*well*) than you do.
- 2) Jim did (*badly*) in his examination than he had hoped.
- 3) Could you speak a bit (*distinctly*), please?
- 4) I don't play tennis much now. I used to play (*often*).
- 5) We should run (*fast*) if we want to catch the bus.
- 6) The Earth goes round the Sun (*quickly*) than the Jupiter.
- 7) If you want to pass your exams, you should do your homework (*regularly*).

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**

### **Вариант 16**

**1. Прочитайте, переведите текст письменно:**

#### **Parts of a building**

Almost everybody saw the construction of a building and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement, then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed; after this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint.

The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. It is intended for safety carrying the loads imposed. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

The architect or designer must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders and the parts, which make up the framework, will be and how they will be placed and arranged.

Here are the main parts of a building and their functions.

Foundations serve to keep the walls and floors from contact with the soil, to guard them against the action of frost, to prevent them from sinking and settling which cause cracks in walls and uneven floors.

Floors divide the building into stories. They may be either of timber or may be constructed of a fire-resisting material. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. The walls may be solid or hollow. The materials used for the walls construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.

Roofs cover the building and protect it from exposure to the weather. They tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the structure.

**2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.**

**3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.**

**Предложения переведите.**

- 1 . Our mother already (give) a present.

- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 5 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения, переведите предложения.**

1. Would they come if we (to invite) \_\_\_\_\_ them?
2. The boss (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) with a delay.

**5. Вставить в предложение наречие или прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения. Предложения переведите.**

- 1) David plays football and tennis much (*well*) than last year.
- 2) She always arrives at work much (*early*) than anyone else.
- 3) The children are behaving far (*badly*) than they normally do.
- 4) Of all animals in the world, which one lives (*long*)?
- 5) He speaks French (*fluently*) than his sister.
- 6) John is studying a lot (*hard*) than usual now that his exams are getting closer.
- 7) They normally play (*well*) than they did last night.

**6. Запишите 5-6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»**



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