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Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
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«Сибирский федеральный университет»

Английский язык

Методические указания и контрольные задания 1,2 для студентов 1 курса
отделения заочного обучения.

Красноярск –2019

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

I курс

I семестр

1. Используя данные методические указания выполнить **письменно контрольную работу № 1**. Для изучения грамматического материала получить в библиотеке учебник по английскому языку автора Ю. Голицынский.

2. Подготовить грамматический материал по контрольным работам для **устной** защиты.

3. Подготовить **устные** сообщения по темам «My family», «Krasnoyarsk» (**10 предложений** по каждой теме).

4. **Прочитать тексты и диалоги**, подготовиться к их **устному переводу** (с.3 – 20 (LESSON 1-3)). **Выучить слова** (лексический минимум) после текстов и диалогов. Выполнить упражнения и подготовиться к **устному** ответу по ним. Задания выполняются по учебному электронному пособию «English for business».

II семестр

1. Используя данные методические указания выполнить **письменно контрольные работы № 2**. Для изучения грамматического материала получить в библиотеке учебник по английскому языку автора Ю. Голицынский.

2. Подготовить грамматический материал по контрольным работам для **устной** защиты.

3. Подготовить **устные** сообщения по темам: «the United Kingdom of Great Britain», «Federal University» (**10 предложений** по каждой теме).

4. **Прочитать тексты и диалоги**, подготовиться к их **устному переводу** (с.21 – 37 (LESSON 4-6)). **Выучить слова** (лексический минимум) после текстов и диалогов. Выполнить упражнения и подготовиться к **устному** ответу по ним. Задания выполняются по учебному электронному пособию «English for business».

Требования к зачету / экзамену

1. Зачтенные контрольные работы.
2. Успешная устная защита контрольной работы.
3. Сдача устных разговорных тем.
4. Чтение и перевод текстов из учебного электронного пособия «English for business».
5. Сдача лексического минимума.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Письменные контрольные работы следует выполнять в отдельной рабочей тетради, указав на обложке свою фамилию, номер контрольной работы, свой шифр и адрес.

Контрольные работы необходимо писать ручкой аккуратно и разборчивым подчерком.

При выполнении контрольных работ нужно оставлять в тетради слева и справа широкие поля для замечаний преподавателя.

Материалы следует располагать по указанному образцу:

	Левая страница	Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения перечисленных указаний или не в полном объеме, она возвращается без проверки.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №1

Необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги. Падежи. Существительное в функции определения.
2. Имя прилагательное. Степень сравнения.
3. Числительное, many, much.
4. Местоимения. Частицы some, any, no.
5. Present-Simple, Present-Continuous, Future-Simple действительного залога. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have.
6. Основные случаи словообразования.
7. Видовременные формы глаголов, Past-Indefinite, Past-Continuous активного залога. Особенности их перевода на русский язык.
8. Модальные глаголы и их заменители: can, may, must, to have to, to be to, should...
9. Participle I, II в функциях определения обстоятельства. Герундий.

Вариант №1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола
- б) признаком множественного числа существительного
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Mr. Brown flies when he goes on business abroad.
2. My ticket is here on the desk, together with the passport and travelers cheques.
3. A stewardess looks at our passports.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Вставьте much или many.

1. I don't eat ... mangoes.
2. He eats ... fish.
3. She ate so ... dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache.
4. That man drank so ... wine, and he smoked so ... cigarettes that he has a terrible headache today.

5. Mary must not eat too ... salt because she has problems with her blood pressure.
6. My mother says I eat too ... French fries and drink too... beer. She wants her son to be healthy.
7. There is not too ... space in my flat.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. The profits of this firm will be much higher next year.
2. These conditions are the best in contract.
3. The more I studied the English language, the more I liked it.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Some five hundred people were present at the meeting of stockholders.
2. Do you know any foreign language?
3. Any good of this corporation is valuable from stock.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видовременную форму глаголов, переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он закажет товар в срок, если у него не будет других дел.
2. Если я не помогу ему, его бизнес провалится.
3. Он не пойдет в офис сегодня вечером.
4. Если он не пойдет на работу, он будет дома.
5. Если ты организуешь своё дело, тебе придётся нанять бухгалтера.

VI. Раскройте скобки, употребив Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.

1. What he (do) in the evenings? - He usually (play) chess or (watch) TV.
2. I won't go out now as it (rain) and I (not to have) an umbrella.
3. The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.
4. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not to understand) him.
5. Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.
6. Hardly anyone (wear) a hat nowadays.
7. I'm afraid I've broken one of your coffee cups. - Don't worry. I (not like) that set anyway.
8. I (wear) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.
9. Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (read) it.
10. I'm busy at the moment. I (redecorate) the sitting room.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму.

1. Вчера в девять часов вечера я смотрел телевизор.
2. Когда мы вышли на улицу, шел снег.
3. Когда я впервые встретил мою невесту, она работала в школе.
4. Она накрывала на стол, когда мы пришли.
5. С кем Вы разговаривали, когда я позвонил Вам?
6. Я часто ходил в эту библиотеку, когда работал в этом районе.
7. Мы встретились с ним в то время, когда я стояла на автобусной остановке.
8. Вчера мы весь день гуляли в парке.

VIII. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните Participle I, II и установите функции каждого из них, т. е. Укажите является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите на русский язык предложения.

1. The women sitting in the enquiry office is our secretary.
2. The advertised merchandise was not viable at store.
3. The articles written by this political observer are read with great interest all over world.

IX. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The company should pay the expenses by borrowing from the government.
2. He has to inspect the work of this once a year.
3. The firm may use an opportunity to buy raw materials and equipment.
4. The contract is to discuss by both sides of representatives.

X. Раскройте скобки, употребив Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.

1. How you (damage) your car so badly? – I (run) into a lamp-post yesterday. – I suppose you (drive) too quickly or were not looking where you (go).
2. As he (get) into the bus, it (start) suddenly and he (fall) backwards on to the road.
3. I (call) Paul at 7.00 but it wasn't necessary because he had already got up.
4. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not recognize) him at first because (he wear) the glasses.
5. As I (cross) the road I (step) on a banana skin and (fall) heavily. I still (lie) on the road when I (see) a lorry approaching. Luckily the driver (see) me and (stop) the lorry in time.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите весь текст. Перепишите I, II абзацы и переведите их письменно.

Partnerships

A partnership is an association of two or more persons to carry on a business for profit. When the owners of the partnership have unlimited liability they are called general partners. If partners have limited liability they are «Limited partners». There may be a silent partner as well – a person who is known to the public as a member of the firm but without authority in management. The reverse of the silent partner is the secret partner – a person who takes part in management but who is not known to the public.

Any business may have the form of the partnership, for example, in such professional fields as medicine, law, accounting, insurance and stock brokerage. Limited partnerships are a common form of ownership in real estate, oil prospecting, quarrying industries, etc.

Partnerships have more advantages than sole proprietorships one needs a big capital or diversified management. Like sole proprietorships they are easy to form and often get tax benefits from the government.

Partnerships have certain disadvantages too. One is unlimited liability. It means that each partner is responsible for all debts and legally responsible for the whole business. Another disadvantage is that partners may disagree with each other.

Пояснение к тексту

Partnership – партнерство; to carry on business – вести дело; profit – прибыль; general partner – общий партнер; limited partner – партнер с ограниченной ответственностью; secret partner – секретный партнер; law – юриспруденция; insurance – страхование; stock brokerage – биржевое маклерство; to be legally responsible – быть юридически ответственным.

ВТОРОЙ СЕМЕСТР

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №2

Чтобы правильно выполнить задание необходимо усвоить:

1. Видовременные формы Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.
2. Функции глаголов to be, to have, to do.
3. Простые неличные формы глагола Инфинитив в функции:
 - а) подлежащего
 - б) составной части сказуемого
 - в) определения
 - г) обстоятельства цели
4. Бессоюзное подчинение в определительных и дополнительных придаточных предложениях.
5. Грамматические функции и значение слов that, one, it.
6. Пассивный залог (The Passive Voice) видовременных форм Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.

Вариант №1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму глагола-сказуемого в Present Perfect или Past Simple. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She just (to go) out.
2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago.
3. We (not yet to solve) the problem.
4. When it all (to happen)?
5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly.
6. Show me the dress which you (to make).
7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes.
8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Используйте Present Perfect Simple вместо инфинитива в скобках.

1. 'Where's your father?'
'I don't know. He just (to go out).'

2. 'Do you want to watch this film?'
'Oh, no. I already (to see) it.'
3. 'What are you looking for? You (to lose) your glasses?'
Let me help you.'
'Oh, thanks. I (to find) them already.'
4. She (to be) here several times, but she never (to buy) anything.
5. I (to know) you for many years, but I never (to hear) you speak like that before.
What (to happen)?

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. Our plant is to increase the output of consumer goods.
2. These computers will have to perform millions operations per second.
3. The exam was to start in the morning.
4. I don't like a lot of paper work and red tape.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на бессоюзное предложение.

1. He said he could not promise to come to the party.
2. I knew Bill had not to read a business letter.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. It's necessary to know a foreign language.
2. My friend was the first who consulted a lawyer about his debts.
3. Our idea was to hold a convention in Moscow.
4. To increase the productivity of labor one must use the methods we have just described.

VI. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Помните, что субъектный и объектный инфинитивный обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям.

1. Millions of people are recorded to have part in elections.
2. The model to be bought must be checked beforehand.
3. The properties of the watches are known to be determined next month.
4. We expect the scientific and technological progress to speed up the intensification.

VII. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя глаголы в скобках в Active или Passive Voice. Определите в каждом из предложений видовременную форму и залог глагола сказуемого.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.

2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
3. He (to give) me this book next week.
4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.
5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation.
6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.
7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest.
8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147.
9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

VIII. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Нам показали очень странную картину.
2. Тебя ищут. Иди домой.
3. Вас всех соберут в зале и расскажут обо всех изменениях в школьной программе.
4. Почему над ним всегда смеются?
5. Нам всем дали билеты на выставку.
6. Лекции этого знаменитого профессора всегда слушают с большим вниманием.
7. Меня ждут?
8. Им задали три трудных вопроса.
9. За директором уже послали. Подождите немного.
10. Всех пригласили в большой зал.

IX. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите I, III, IV абзацы текста.

London and finance

London, the capital of the United Kingdom, is a political, cultural, commercial, industrial and financial center of the country. At the same time London is one of the world's financial capitals. The business center of London is the City, where numerous banks, various exchanges, insurance offices, shipping and other companies have their head offices.

At the heart the City is the London Stock Exchange where millions of shares and securities are traded daily. There are also exchanges in several other cities of the United Kingdom but the London Stock Exchange is the most important. Here through the Exchange members the investor can buy or sell shares in any of the thousands of companies, which are quoted on the Exchange and many more companies, which are quoted on, recognized exchanges overseas. The London Stock Exchange offers the largest range and number of securities quoted on any

Stock Exchange in the world. In volume of business it ranks third to New York and Tokyo.

London is also the headquarters of many prominent international banking and insurance concerns, which deal foreign shares, insurance and bonds and handle English investments in other countries.

The central feature of government finance is the Bank of England, found under a royal charter as a private company in 1694 to provide loans to the Government and nationalized in 1946 by Act of Parliament. The Bank of England is the country's national bank, it carries out government monetary policies and acts as the «banker's bank» for privately owned banks and other Commonwealth nations.

Most domestic banking operations of the United Kingdom are carried on by the commercial clearing banks. The main commercial banks are Lloyds banks, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank, other referred to as «the Big Four».

Paper currency in circulation is issued by the Bank of England. The monetary unit is the pound sterling equal to 100 pence.

Пояснение к тексту

The City – район Сити; the London Stock Exchange – Лондонская фондовая биржа; share – акция; securities – ценные бумаги; to quote – котировать на бирже; overseas – за границей; charter – хартия, устав; monetary – монетный; act – закон, постановление; clearing – клиринг, ценные бумаги; circulation – денежное обращение; penny – пенни, пенс; to ship – грузить.

УСТНЫЕ РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ

Conversational topics

My family

Let me introduce myself. I am Jane Ivanova. At the moment I am an extra-mural student of the Technical University. I am a first year student. I study and work at the same time. It is difficult for me, because there is a lot of work to be done at the plant and at the university and I am always busy. Our family is not very large. I have a father, a mother and a younger sister. We all live together in new flat in the center of Krasnoyarsk.

My father Oleg Petrovich is 43 years old. He is an engineer at the Aluminum Plant. My father is a tall and well-built man with short dark hair and blue eyes.

My mother's name is Nina Ivanova. She is a pleasant looking woman of about forty with brown hair and soft dark – brown eyes. She is kind and gentle. My mother is a teacher of Russian.

My sister's name is Ann. She is 5 years my junior. Ann is a pupil. Ann is fond of reading.

Literature is her favorite subject. As for me I want to become an engineer. I like to study economy very much. I hope to pass the state examinations and to get the qualification of an economist. I hope to be lucky.

Our family is friendly; we like to spend time together. We have a lot of relatives. They live in different towns and villages. We often go to see them. We are happy when we are together.

Пояснение к тексту

To introduce – знакомиться, представляться; extra-mural student – студент-заочник; I hope to be lucky – я надеюсь, что мне повезет; relatives – родственники.

Krasnoyarsk

Krasnoyarsk is a large city with a population of almost one million people. It is situated in the center of Russia on the banks of the great Siberian river Yenisey.

It was founded by a Moscow nobleman and Army Commander Andrey Dubenskoy in 1628. The fortress was named Krasny Yar due to its position and the beauty of the place.

The history of Krasnoyarsk is marked with many famous names. Among them were all generation of revolutionaries from the Decembrists to social democrats who were on exile in the city and the Province.

Nicholas Ryasanov an outstanding Russian sea – traveler, a Great Russian painter Vasily Surikov, honored citizen merchant Yudin, then owner of one of the richest private libraries in Russia are in the list of these well-known names.

The architectural face of the city reflects its history. The oldest of the remained buildings is Pokrovskaya Church built in 1875 in Siberian Baroque Style. Paraskeva Pyatniza Chapel built on the place of a watch tower of the ancient fortress has become a heraldic symbol of the city.

Among other interesting pieces of architecture are the Organ Hall built in Pseudo-Gothic style, the building of the Regional Museum looking like an Egyptian temple. Kommunalny Bridge across the Yenisey, awarded with the state prize etc.

So the city is situated on both of the Yenisey River, one of the longest in Russian 4092 km long.

The city is located in the zone of continental climate with cold winters and hot summers. Krasnoyarsk is remarkable for a great number of sunny days almost as many as in Sochi.

Krasnoyarsk is a beautiful city but due a very complex ecological situation its fauna and flora are gradually perishing. The main reason is that Krasnoyarsk is a big industrial center. It is known for the production of Aluminum Plant, Metallurgical works; a number of chemical enterprises, Silk Fabric Factory etc but the technology doesn't meet present day sanitary standards.

Krasnoyarsk is a big scientific center of the Eastern Siberia. Now there are 12 higher schools in the city with 60 thousand students, more than 50 scientific research institutes solving important problems of industrial, agricultural and cultural life. Krasnoyarsk is a city of long-standing cultural traditions. The 1-st theater was opened in 1873. At present there are 5 theatres, the Organ Hall, a number of Dancing and Concert halls and a Circus.

We have also a number of museums and exhibitions regularly held in Krasnoyarsk.

Sport life in Krasnoyarsk is very lively. Thousands of the residents go in for sports. All kinds of sports competitions take place in Sport Palace and Stadiums. Several Olympic and world championing in wrestling, bandy, rugby, sport gymnastics, downhill skiing live in Krasnoyarsk.

Пояснение к теме

Nobleman – дворянин; Army Commander – командор; due – благодаря; exile – ссылка; Pokrovskaya Church – Покровская церковь; Paraskeva Pyatniza Chapel – часовня Параскевы пятницы; heraldic symbol – символ; Pseudo – Gothic style – псевдоготический стиль; Egyptian temple – египетский храм.

My University

The Russian Federation is a state where education is accessible to everybody. Every citizen has a right to education according to the constitution of the Russian Federation. The network of schools of higher education has grown in our country. Now there are 500 higher schools. Over 8 million students study in institutes.

The grown economy of our country needs specialists in all fields of science and in will branches of industry and agriculture. To meet these needs many our towns were turned into educational centers. Krasnoyarsk is one of them.

At the disposal of our youth their are 12 higher schools in Krasnoyarsk. One of the parts of our town is called «Student Township». Here on the Afontovo hill the Krasnoyarsk Technical University stands. It is one of the biggest higher schools of our town. Today Technical University is considered as one of the largest educational and scientific centers of Siberia and Far East.

The Technical University was founded in 1956. It was opened with 300 students and had only three faculties. Now there are 8 faculties. They are: Radio – Engineering, Electric-Mechanical, Machine-Building, Thermal-Power Engineering, Auto-Transport, the Faculty of Automatics and Computing Technique, Mechanical-Technological and the faculty of Economics.

Besides there are correspondence and evening departments for those who wish to combine work with study. The University also has the post-graduate course.

About 700 teachers work at the University. The staff has some professors and many candidates of science. Over 13000 students study at the Technical University. They have good conditions for their study.

The university has 5 academic buildings. All the University buildings have spacious classrooms, many laboratories and workshops provided with the educational equipment. The University library and reading-rooms provide the students with all necessary textbooks and specialized periodicals. Each faculty has its own hostel. The University has sport halls, stadiums, and a swimming pool. There is a camp on the Krasnoyarsk seashore for the research workers and students. Various students' scientific societies where the students carry on research work, amateur clubs, sport circles are at the students' disposal.

The doors of the University are widely opened for those who to become engineers.

Пояснение к теме

Accessible – доступный; to be at the disposal of – быть в распоряжении кого-либо; post – graduate course – аспирантура; graduate – выпускник; staff – штат; correspondence and evening departments – заочное или вечернее отделения.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and the Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Belfast. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include the Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech 'Great Britain' is used to mean the United Kingdom. The capital of the UK is London. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous. Mountains are not very high. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round. It is never too hot or too cold here. In winter they have all sorts of weather. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries. Its population is over 57 million.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. There are many big industrial cities there, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and many others. The UK is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities.

They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of the State is the Queen. In practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.