

Л.Е. Лычковская, Е.Р. Менгардт

CONTROL WORKS

Сборник контрольных работ
(учебно-методическое пособие для вечернего и
заочного отделений
технических вузов)

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
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«Томский государственный университет систем управления и
радиоэлектроники»

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Данные контрольные работы являются частью учебно-методического комплекса для студентов вечернего и заочного отделений технических вузов “English for Students of Technical Sciences”.

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Contents

Introduction (Введение)	4
Control Work № 1. Variant I	5
Control Work № 1. Variant II	9
Control Work № 2. Variant I.....	12
Control Work № 2. Variant II	18
Control Work № 3. Variant I.....	23
Control Work № 3. Variant II	26
Control Work № 4. Variant I.....	29
Control Work № 4. Variant II	35
Control Work № 5. Variant I.....	40
Control Work № 5. Variant II	43
Control Work № 6. Variant I.....	46
Control Work № 6. Variant II	51

Introduction (Введение)

Данные контрольные работы являются частью учебно-методического комплекса для студентов вечернего и заочного отделений технических вузов “English for Students of Technical Sciences”.

Контрольные работы №№ 1 и 2 следует выполнить после изучения уроков 1–4 (Units 1–4) раздела I (Part I) и соответствующих им грамматических уроков раздела “Grammar Reference”.

Контрольные работы №№ 3 и 4 выполняются после освоения материала лексических уроков 5–8 вышеуказанного раздела, а также грамматических уроков.

Контрольные работы №№ 5 и 6 выполняются после изучения уроков 1–7 раздела II и соответствующих им уроков раздела “Grammar Reference”.

CONTROL WORK № 1

Variant I

1.1. Translate the text.

THE TELEPHONE

Alexander Graham Bell never planned to be an inventor; he wanted to be a musician or a teacher of deaf people.

Alexander's mother was a painter and a musician. His father was a well-known teacher. He developed a system that he called "Visible Speech", which he used to teach deaf people to speak.

In 1868, a terrible thing happened to the Bell family. Alexander's two brothers died of tuberculosis. Then Alexander became ill with the same disease. The doctor suggested a better climate, and the whole family moved to Canada. He became interested in the telegraph, and he tried to find the way to send musical sounds through electric waves. These experiments were not very successful.

After a year of rest, Alexander was offered a job at the School for the Deaf in Boston, Massachusetts. About this time, Alexander became interested in finding the way to send the human voice through an electric wire. The parents of some of the children whom he taught contributed money for equipment. He found an assistant, Tom Watson, who worked in an electrical shop and knew a lot about building electrical machines. Tom and Alexander worked together to build a machine that people could use to talk to one another over long distances.

After two years, the young men were becoming discouraged. Then, one day, when they were working on a new transmitter, Alexander spilled some acid on himself. Tom Watson, who was alone in another room, heard a voice. The voice was coming through a wire to the receiver on the table! The voice was Alexander Graham Bell's. It was saying, 'Come here, Mr. Watson! I want you!'

The spilled acid was forgotten when Tom and Alexander realized that their talking machine worked.

The first permanent telephone line was built in Germany in 1877. By 1915, a coast-to-coast telephone line was opened in the United States – 5440 kilometers from New York to San Francisco. Alexander Graham was invited to open the new line, and he asked his old friend, Tom Watson, to help. On the important day, January 25, 1915, Mr. Watson was in San Francisco and

Mr. Bell was in New York City. Everyone expected to hear a serious, scientific speech.

The words that Mr. Bell chose to say were ‘Come here, Mr. Watson! I want you!’

1.2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. Alexander Graham Bell first planned to be an inventor, but he changed his mind.
2. Alexander’s father used “Visible Speech” to teach deaf people to speak.
3. Alexander’s father developed a system that he called “Real Speech”.
4. Bell became interested in the telegraph, and he tried to find the way to send musical sounds through electric waves.
5. Alexander became interested in the television.
6. Alexander was offered a job at the School for the Deaf in Boston, Massachusetts.
7. Tom and Alexander worked together to build a machine that people could use to talk to one another over long distances.
8. The words that Mr. Bell chose to say were ‘Come on, Mr. Watson! I need you!’

1.3. Complete the following sentences with the correct variant.

1. Helen is (*моя*) girlfriend.
a) me b) my c) myself
2. (*Их*) names are Bill and Ben. (*Они*) are from the USA.
a) Their, They b) They, Their c) Their, Them
3. Ask (*ux*) about (*ux*) plans for the nearest future.
a) their, their b) their, them c) them, their
4. Where are (*вы*) from?
a) your b) you c) yourself
5. (*Наш*) address is 17, Church Street.
a) Our b) Ours c) Ourselves

1.4. Complete the following sentences with *a, an, the* or *-*.

1. This is ... pen and those are ... pencils.
2. ... white hat is my mother’s.
3. Peter and James are ... brothers.
4. Dave’s girlfriend is ... flight-attendant.

5. We have got ... children.
6. ... notebook is under ... bed-table.
7. Is there ... wardrobe in ... living room?
8. What is ... longest river in ... Russian Federation?
9. Where is ... Mississippi?
10. Is ... Paris in ... Spain?

1.5. Point out plural form of the following nouns.

1. factory
a) factorys b) factories c) factores
2. businesswoman
a) businesswomans b) businesswomanes c) businesswomen
3. fox
a) fox b) foxes c) foxs
4. child
a) childs b) childes c) children
5. money
a) moneys b) – c) moneies
6. chief
a) chieves b) chiefs c) –
7. thesis
a) – b) thesises c) theses

1.6. Use the possessive case instead of *of*-phrases.

1. the father of James; 2. the tables of the students; 3. the names of the salesmen; 4. the call from Mr. Smith; 5. the surname of Helen and John; 6. the notebooks of my sisters; 7. the letter of my chief; 8. the proposal of Mr. Sage; 9. the wallets of the businessmen; 10. the phone number of their boss.

1.7. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1. I ... in the classroom now.
2. '... you at the University yesterday?' 'Yes, I... '
3. I think my children ... good at music and sport.
4. ... your brother here two minutes ago?
5. In my opinion Mr. Black ... always bad-tempered and pessimistic.
6. ... you and your brother at home now?
7. Your calculator and my diary ... on the table.
8. '... you calm or noisy as a child?' 'Yes, I'

9. ... your wife in America now?
10. '... they in Spain last summer?' 'Yes, they'
11. To my mind our boss ... at the conference now.
12. I think he ... free next Saturday.

1.8. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to have*.

1. I ... got a lot of nice clothes now.
2. I think we ... a good rest tomorrow.
3. Helen ... got twins.
4. He ... got any problems now.
5. When I was ten, I ... a lot of toys, but now I
6. '... your sister got any interesting books at home?' 'Yes, she'

1.9. Fill in the gaps with *some, any, much (many), a lot of*.

1. There is ... apple juice in the fridge.
2. Are there ... tomatoes in the kitchen?
3. There aren't ... flats in our house.
4. How ... languages are there in the world?
5. There aren't ... people here.
6. There isn't ... cheese in the fridge, but there are ... eggs.
7. Are there ... fair people in your family?
8. There are ... mistakes in the test.
9. There is ... cheap furniture in the shop.
10. How ... coffee is there in the cup?

1.10. Choose the correct variant.

1. Don't eat so It's not good for you.
a) quick b) quickly
2. Come on, Mark! Why are you always so ... ?
a) slow b) slowly
3. John is a very ... driver.
a) carefully b) careful
4. Some companies pay their workers very
a) bad b) badly
5. Nick works
a) hardly b) hard
6. She plays the piano
a) well b) good

CONTROL WORK № 1

Variant II

1.1. Translate the text.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH SCHOOL IN OXFORD

At our school there are two hundred students from forty countries. There are twelve students in a class, twenty classrooms and thirty teachers.

Our school building has got three floors: a ground floor with a café and a kitchen, a cloakroom, two toilets and a long light corridor. There are many wide windows along the corridor with beautiful flowers on the walls and window-sills.

Our café is a small room with several tables and chairs. There is also a bar and a fridge for ice-cream and others things. There are beautiful curtains on its windows and flowers on the window-sills.

The first floor is with our classrooms, a laboratory and a gymnasium. In each modern classroom there are tables, chairs, a blackboard and a cassette player. There are two self-study rooms with computers. Our big gymnasium is quite well-equipped with different things. It's a very large and light room with high ceiling and wide big windows.

There is a library, two self-study rooms and some classrooms on the second floor. Our library has got many good and very interesting English books to read and other materials for study: magazines and newspapers. There are also several portraits of famous people and scientists on the walls in this room. In the middle of the room there is a big green carpet on the floor.

There is also a car park outside the school building.

There are five girls and seven boys in my class. Two people are from Italy, three from Brazil, five from Japan, one from Russia and one from Greece. We are very friendly and have much in common. Ann and Olga are rather tall and Helen, Nina and Dorothy are of medium height. All our boys are slender and have good sense of humour. It's a very international class!

1.2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. At the International English School there are students from forty countries.
2. There are thirty teachers at the Oxford School.
3. The International English School in Oxford has got three floors.

4. There is a café and a kitchen, a cloakroom, two toilets and a long light corridor.
5. The café is very large.
6. There are no computers in self-study rooms.
7. There are a lot of good and very interesting English books to read and other materials for study.
8. The gymnasium is not equipped.
9. There are no newspapers in the library, but there are some magazines.

1.3. Complete the conversation with *his*, *he's* or *he*.

- A: Hello, Sally. What's your boyfriend's name?
 B: ... name's Robert.
 A: Where's ... from?
 B: ... from the USA.
 A: What's ... job?
 B: ... an actor.
 A: Is ... good-looking?
 B: Yes, ... is. Look at the photo.
 A: Oh, ... great! You are lucky!

1.4. Complete the following sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* or *-*.

1. This is ... teacher and those are ... students.
2. ... yellow scarf is her uncle's.
3. Andrew and William are ... clerks.
4. Lucy's uncle is ... teacher.
5. She has got ... cheese and bread.
6. ... personal stereo is on ... table.
7. Is there ... TV in ... bed-sitting room?
8. What is ... most beautiful place in ... world?

1.5. Write out the nouns, which have only singular form.

Waiter, money, driver, calendar, hair, student, business, architect, fruit, aunt, parent, progress, waitress, advice, information, fox, bench, diary, news, knowledge, party, furniture, housewife, handkerchief, luggage, peace, tooth, goose, analysis, tomato, love.

1.6. Complete the following sentences with the right possessive form of the nouns in brackets.

1. What is her name? (*the sister of Jane*).
 What is ... name?

2. Where are they from? (*the parents of your new boyfriend*)
Where are ... from?
3. Is she a housewife? (*the mother of Dan*)
Is ... a housewife?
4. He is not at all intelligent. (*the teacher of Ann and Margaret*)
Is not at all intelligent.

1.7. Make special questions to the words in bold, as in the model.

Model: My first name is **Eugene**. (*What?*)

What is your first name?

1. Ann's markers are **in her bag**. (*Where?*)
2. **My sister** is the most intelligent in our family. (*Who?*)
3. He has got a **new bicycle**. (*What?*)
4. There are **five people** in our family. (*How many?*)
5. **This book** is the most interesting. (*What / Which?*)
6. **Jack** has got a lot of problems. (*Who?*)
7. **His** house is in the suburbs of New York. (*Whose?*)

1.8. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to have (got).

1. How much money ... you ... on you?
2. When he was young, he ... a lot of hair, but now he
3. I think we ... a new flat next year.
4. '... you ... your own computer?' 'No, I'
5. We ... a lot of money in 2006, but now we
6. My aunt ... good sense of humour.

1.9. Fill in the gaps with some, any, much (many), a lot of.

1. There are ... accidents on this road.
2. There is not ... beer in the bottle.
3. Are there ... taxis in the street?
4. How ... languages are there in the world?
5. There are not ... students in our group.
6. Is there ... money in this bag?
7. There is ... snow in the street.

1.10. Point out the words which are both adjectives and adverbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. quick | late | slow | fair |
| 2. young | strong | modern | hard |
| 3. old | good | early | large |
| 4. fast | short | cheap | tall |

CONTROL WORK № 2

Variant I

1.1. Translate the text.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The **University of Cambridge** (often **Cambridge University**), is located in Cambridge, England. It is the second oldest university in the English-speaking world and has a reputation as one of the world's most prestigious universities.

Cambridge is a university, with its main functions divided between the central departments of the university and thirty-one colleges of which three admit only women. The first women students were examined in 1882 but attempts to make women full members of the university did not succeed until 1947.

In general, the departments perform research and provide centralized lectures to students, while the colleges are responsible for the domestic arrangements and welfare of undergraduate students, graduate students, post-doctoral researches and some University staff.

Colleges are not required to admit students in all subjects, with some colleges choosing from subjects such as architecture, history of art, sciences and engineering. From the time of Isaac Newton in the later 17th century until the mid-19th century, the university maintained a strong emphasis on mathematics.

Cambridge University has research departments and teaching faculties in most academic disciplines. Cambridge tends to have a slight bias towards scientific subjects, but it also has a number of strong humanities and social science faculties.

All research and lectures are conducted by University Departments. During the 1990s Cambridge added a substantial number of new specialist research laboratories on several University sites around the city.

Historically, the university has produced a significant proportion of Britain's prominent scientists, writers and politicians. Officially, affiliates of Cambridge University have won a total of 82 Nobel Prizes, more than any other university in the world and more than any country in the world except the United Kingdom and the United States.

In addition to a long distinguished tradition in the humanities and the arts, the University of Cambridge is especially known for producing prominent scientists and mathematicians. This distinguished list includes Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, William Harvey, Paul Dirac, J. J. Thomson, Ernest Ruther-

ford, Jane Goodall, James Clerk Maxwell, Francis Crick, Alan Turing, Stephen Hawking, and Fred Sanger.

Cambridge maintains a long tradition of student participation in sport and recreation. Rowing is a particularly popular sport at Cambridge, and there are competitions between colleges and against Oxford (the Boat Race). There are also matches against Oxford in many other sports, ranging from rugby and cricket, to chess and tiddlywinks.

1.2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. The University of Cambridge is the first-oldest university in the English-speaking world.
2. The main functions of the university are divided between the central departments and university colleges.
3. There are three faculties of the university which admit only women.
4. The departments of the university are responsible for the domestic arrangements and welfare of undergraduate students, graduate students, post-doctoral researches and some University staff.
5. From the 17th century until the mid-19th century, the university maintained a strong emphasis on architecture.
6. Historically, the university has produced a significant proportion of Britain's prominent scientists, writers and politicians.
7. Officially, affiliates of Oxford University have won a total of 82 Nobel Prizes, more than any other university in the world.
8. The University of Cambridge is especially known for producing prominent scientists and mathematicians.
9. The University of Cambridge maintains a long tradition of student participation in Art.
10. The University of Cambridge competes against the Oxford University in rowing.

1.3. Complete Molly's letter with the present simple or present progressive form of the verb in brackets.

Dear Sam,

I ... (*write*) to you from the greatest city of the world, from Oxford. Now I ... (*live*) and ... (*study*) here at Oxford Art College. I ... (*stay*) in the hostel with two more students: Mio, who is sixteen years old, ... (*come*) from Japan and Santa who ... (*come*) from Brazil. The hostel is not far from the college. It ... (*take*) us about seven minutes to get there.

We are the students of the Faculty of Art. Every day we ... (*have*) three lectures. The lectures usually ... (*start*) at 9 o'clock and ... (*finish*) at about 3 o'clock. After two pairs of lessons we ... (*have*) time for lunch. I ... (*have*) lunch at the moment. I ... (*sit*) in a college cafeteria and ... (*drink*) tea with some cakes. They are very delicious here. Mio ... (*like*) Japanese food very much, so she always ... (*have*) lunch at Japanese restaurant with some other students from Japan. Santa ... (*not have*) lunch at a college cafeteria. She ... (*go*) to the hostel and ... (*prepare*) something herself.

After lessons we usually ... (*go*) to the library or to the self-study room. There are a lot of books there which we need for homework. Now we ... (*work*) on the new project. It is very interesting. I also ... (*attend*) extra lessons on the florist design. I ... (*have*) much free time at present .

I am sorry, I must go. Next month I ... (*visit*) my parents, so it is a good chance to meet and to talk about everything.

See you soon,
Molly

1.4. Complete the following sentences with the past simple or past progressive form of the verb in brackets.

1. It was cold on Sunday night so we ... (*decide*) to stay at home.
2. When I ... (*meet*) Ann, she ... (*do the shopping*) in Paterson.
3. The sun ... (*shine*) when I woke up this morning.
4. They ... (*clean*) the house when the telephone rang.
5. I ... (*cook*) the dinner while Violet ... (*prepare*) for the test.
6. She ... (*break*) the computer when she tried to move it.
7. Terry ... (*go*) home late, ... (*have*) a shower and immediately ... (*go*) to bed.
8. While Mary was talking to her parents, her boyfriend ... (*come*).
9. Yesterday evening I ... (*go*) to the newsagent's to buy a newspaper.
10. Kelly ... (*not like*) ice-cream when she was younger.

1.5. Complete the following sentences with the present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verb in brackets.

1. A: Where is David?
B: He ... for work. (*just leave*)
2. A: Why are you tired?
B: I ... (*clean*) the flat.
3. A: Is Kelly in the self-study room?
B: Yes, she is. She ... (*study*) since four o'clock.

4. A: How are your friends from Italy?
B: I don't know. I ... (*not phone*) them since last month.
5. A: Why don't we go to the restaurant tonight?
B: How about tomorrow night? I ... (*already / cook*) dinner.
6. A: I am going to watch «Gone with the Wind» tonight.
B: Again? You ... (*see*) it three times this month.
7. A: Has Molly lost weight?
B: Yes, she (*go*) to the gym for six months.
8. A: Does Michael work for Sony Corporation?
B: Yes, he does. He (*work*) at this company for ten years.
9. A: Do you live in London?
B: Yes, I do. I (*live*) in England since 1988.
10. A: Has Joe read the book I gave him last week?
B: No, he (*finish*) it yet.

1.6. Choose the correct variant.

1. *Have you seen / Did you see* Sally at the party?
2. *We spent / have spent* a month in Paris two years ago.
3. My favorite book is 'War and Peace'. I *read / have read* it three times.
4. *Have you read / Did you read* my report yet?
5. Sarah *came / has come* from work half an hour ago.
6. Ann graduated from the law school in 2005 but she *hasn't worked / didn't work* as a lawyer yet.
7. James has been writing books since 1995 and so far he *has published / published* three books so far.
8. When I was younger, I *didn't know / haven't known* how to use a computer.
9. *Has Andrew ever thought / Did Andrew ever think* about changing his job?
10. Henry is proud because he *has passed / passed* the exam.

1.7. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. I am a student ... the Faculty of Economics.
2. The university is located not far ... the city center.
3. What time does he usually leave home ... work?
4. The academic year ... Britain's university is divided ... 2 terms.
5. It goes ... saying that research is an important feature ... university work.

6. At our college there are three hundred students ... twenty countries.
7. What does Steve usually do ... the evening?
8. Three thousand students has graduated from the faculty with good and excellent results.
9. There are over thirty sport societies and clubs ... the university ... those who like sports.
10. The dean's office is ... the second floor.

1.8. Choose the correct variant and complete the following sentences.

1. Sally didn't ... drive a car.
a) used to b) use to c) uses to
2. Michael ... at the sweet shop last summer.
a) is working b) works c) worked
3. 'Was Dan ... for his Physics exam all night?' 'Yes, he was.'
a) studies b) studied c) studying
4. We have ... been to Berlin.
a) ever b) never c) just
5. 'When ... Ben buy a new car?' 'Two months ago.'
a) do b) does c) did
6. They haven't traveled abroad ... 1990.
a) just b) for c) since
7. 'Why are your clothes dirty?' 'I ... the car.'
a) have washed b) have been washing c) was washing
8. ' ... you use to smoke?' 'No, never.'
a) Did b) Do c) Are
9. She's ... tidied her room but she hasn't watered the plants yet.
a) so far b) since c) already
10. Mary's parents ... to the opera.
a) went b) have gone c) go
11. I was going shopping ... Fred was preparing for the test.
a) while b) when c) but
12. Lilly ... TV when her parents arrived.
a) watched b) watches c) was watching
13. What is Henry ... these days?
a) did b) doing c) does

14. ' ... are you talking to?' 'I am talking to Nancy.'
- a) What b) Where c) Who
15. Megan ... like milk but now she hates it.
- a) didn't used to b) used to c) uses to

1.9. Translate the following sentences.

1. In 1975 the faculty had only two departments: a Department of Telecommunication Devices and a Radioengineering department.
2. Students who do not like sport can join some other clubs in accordance with their interests.
3. Alex never breaks the rules.
4. He works hard and does his best to be a good specialist in economics and management.
5. Excellent exam results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university.
6. The authorities of the faculty are always friendly and helpful.
7. I have just passed my last exam with an excellent mark and now I am free till the first of September.
8. With the rapid development of economics it has become impossible to imagine modern society without computer systems and radioelectronics.
9. A week ago I had an interview with the head of the computer firm.
10. The most important thing for me now is to graduate from the university with excellent marks and to get a Bachelor's degree in Computer Science.

Complete the following sentences about yourself.

1. I used to ... but now I don't.
2. I am a student of
3. Yesterday at 5 p.m. I
4. I have never
5. The lectures at the university usually start at
6. In the evening I always
7. I have just ... when my parents came.
8. I am working on ... at the moment.
9. I like
10. I don't like

CONTROL WORK № 2

Variant II

1.1. Translate the text.

The Department of Engineering is the largest department in Cambridge and one of the leading centers of engineering in the world. Renowned for both its teaching and research, the Department's aim is to address the world's most pressing challenges with science and technology. To achieve this aim the Department collaborates with other disciplines, institutions, companies and entrepreneurs. Cross-linking themes are fostering new connections. A major development program within the Department's strategy will create new academic posts, studentships and a complete regeneration of the central site. This last project will bring the site to a standard commensurate with the Department's international standing, make its teaching and research transparent to all, and embody its latest ideas in design, materials and sustainability. The Department's teaching, research and infrastructure will together demonstrate the value of engineering excellence by translating intellectual achievement into practical progressive action of benefit to all.

Since its foundation in 1875, the Department of Engineering has grown to become the largest department in the University and the largest integrated engineering department in the UK with 132 faculty, 195 contract research staff and research fellows, nearly 600 research students, and over 1000 undergraduates.

Growth throughout its history has been consistently strong. For instance, between 2001 and 2007, research expenditure more than doubled, the number of contract research staff nearly doubled, and the number of research students increased by over 40 %. Rapid growth has been coupled with greater integration through the development of cross-linking themes and stronger connections with other disciplines, as demonstrated by a six-fold rise in the Department's share of expenditure on grants jointly held with other departments.

In 2007, Cambridge achieved the highest ranking of any institution outside the USA in the broad field of engineering/technology and computer sciences according to the Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Ranking of World Universities.

The aim of the Department is to address the world's most pressing challenges with science and technology by:

- attracting and retaining the best engineering academics in the world and the support staff necessary for success;
- securing the brightest engineering students and teaching them to the highest standards;
- working in collaboration with other disciplines, other institutions, companies, and the entrepreneurial community.

1.2. Answer the following questions.

1. What department is the leading center of engineering in the world?
2. What project will make the department's teaching and research work transparent to all?
3. How does the Department of Engineering demonstrate the value of engineering excellence?
4. What will a major development program within the Department's strategy create?
5. When was the department founded?
6. How many faculties are there at the department?
7. Why has the growth of the department been consistently strong?
8. What did the department achieve in 2007?
9. What are the main aims of the department?
10. Would you like to study at the Department of Engineering? Why? Why not?

1.3. Put the words in the right order, as in the model.

Model: never / be / late / for / the lectures. / I
I am never late for the lectures.

1. often / Mary / meets / friends / at a café. / her
2. goes / He / to the cinema / on / Saturday night. / always/
3. in summer. / We / on picnics / sometimes / go
4. Jim / for work / never / before 8 o'clock. / leaves
5. usually / Carla / dinner / on Sundays. / cooks
6. Bob / on Saturday. / not have / lectures / usually
7. he / What time / Kelly / wake up? / always
8. Jane / how / not know / to ski.
9. you / What / do / usually / in the evening?
10. have / David / free time? / often /

1.4. Complete the following sentences with the present simple, present progressive or the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

1. Excuse me. I ... Professor White. (*look for*)
2. 'Where is Helen?' 'She is in the kitchen. She ... a cake.' (*make*)
3. Fred always ... with his colleagues in a café. (*have lunch*)
4. My parents ... tomorrow morning. (*arrive*)
5. Andrew ... from the university and ... to London in 1996. (*graduate; move*)
6. I am sorry but I ... his telephone number. (*not know*)
7. Cambridge University ... during the 13th century. (*start*)
8. We usually ... much time for lunch. (*not have*)
9. The academic term in Britain's universities ... from the beginning of October to the middle of December. (*run*)
10. I always drive to work but yesterday ... the bus. (*take*)

1.5. Complete the following sentences with the present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verb.

1. Barbara ... in brackets for her seminar for two weeks. (*practice*)
2. She ... a lot of delicious dishes for the party. (*cook*)
3. For the last few years Thomas ... on his research work. (*work*)
4. Angela ... since she was twenty-one years old. (*drive*)
5. Laura ... to our new laboratory yet. (*not be*)
7. Andrew is taking part in the conference next week. He ... a very interesting report. (*prepare*)
8. Angela has never left Oxford. She ... there for six years. (*live*)
9. She ... as an engineer for the Microsoft Company since 1998. (*work*)
10. We ... the laboratory works yet, but we are going to do it tomorrow. (*not pass*)

1.6. Fill in the gaps with *since, for, just, already, yet*.

1. I haven't seen my grandparents ... three years.
2. Have you read the book I gave you last week ... ?
3. Janet hasn't called me back
4. I haven't spoken to Terry ... Friday.
5. We have ... finished eating our dinner.
6. Have they returned from the world trip ... ?
7. Sally has ... passed her summer exams, so she may be free till the end of August.
8. Joe has wanted to be an artist ... he was a student of the Art school.
9. Vanessa has been talking to her boyfriend ... two hours.
10. Pete has ... cleaned the house and done the shopping but he hasn't washed the dishes

1.7. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. My name is David and I am a student ... the International College of Finance ... Brighton.
2. I did a lot ... work this morning, so I decided to go ... bed early.
3. School leavers have to take entrance examinations ... History, Literature and a Foreign language.
4. The students ... the 11th grade passed the examinations ... good and excellent marks.
5. According ... statistics the number ... university students ... our city is the biggest.
6. The department ... telecommunication devices is one ... the oldest ones ... the university.
7. There are a lot ... education establishments ... Russia: schools, colleges, gymnasiums and universities.
8. A powerful energy ... this device is very important ... our experiment
9. The faculty ... management and finance is one ... the most prestigious ... the university.
10. Every morning Ann has a light breakfast as she wants to be ... a good shape.

1.8. Write the correct question for the following sentences, as in the model.

Model: – I met a lot of interesting people at the conference. (*Who*)

– **Who did you meet at the conference?**

1. We have been living in Madrid for three years. (*How long*)
2. Kelly goes to the gym three times a week. (*How often*)
3. The authorities of the faculty do their best to build new rooms and laboratories. (*Who*)
4. Steve is talking about his last weekend. (*What*)
5. I have never been to Egypt because I don't have enough money. (*Why*)
6. Nancy always gets up at half past eight a.m. (*What time*)
7. When I was younger I used to do gymnastics. (*Which sport*)
8. Molly is playing with her children in the garden. (*What*)
9. Lilly was listening to music when I phoned. (*Who*)
10. I am tired because I have done a lot of housework today. (*Why*)

1.9. Choose the best variant and complete the following sentences.

1. 'Did you clean your room?' 'Yes, I'
a) did b) do c) does
2. Mr. Green ... have his own apartment.
a) use to b) am used to c) used to
3. 'Do you walk to the university?' 'No, I ... walk to the university.'
a) always b) often c) never
4. Rachel ... the piano when her grandfather arrived.
a) was playing b) is playing c) has been playing
5. Jim was having a bath when Angela ... home.
a) was coming b) comes c) came
6. I ... my friends from England next weekend.
a) was visiting b) am visiting c) visit
7. I graduated from the College of Finance two years
a) later b) ago c) yet
8. Have you been ... for Samsung Company since 2004.
a) work b) worked c) working
9. Moscow state university ... a lot of specialties.
a) is offering b) offers c) is offered
10. Yesterday Sue ... a letter from Tom.
a) received b) was receiving c) was received
11. Which countries the university cooperate with?
a) did b) is c) does
12. ... has Mr. Bright been running computer business?
a) When b) How long c) How often
13. She ... in London. She lives in Milan.
a) doesn't live b) don't live c) isn't living
14. I haven't seen Henry ... we graduated from the university.
a) for b) already c) since

1.10. Complete the following sentences about yourself.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I ... in the evening. | 6. I used to ... any more. |
| 2. I ... last summer. | 7. I have never |
| 3. I ... at the moment. | 8. When I was younger, I |
| 4. I ... many times. | 9. Yesterday at 8 a.m. I |
| 5. My parents ... now. | 10. I have been ... for |

CONTROL WORK № 3

Variant I

1.1. Translate the text.

THE EMBLEM OF TOMSK

The well-known emblem of Tomsk is a silver horse on the green background with a golden crown above it. It was made in 1804. The history of the emblem is connected with the history of this country and the town. In the period from 1645 till 1676 many towns of Russia were making their own emblems. The symbol of Siberia was a sable. Tomsk had it in its emblem too.



In 1708, the great Russian tsar Peter I divided Russia into eight governmental regions. In Siberia its own government with the center in Tobolsk was formed. That's why it was necessary to have new emblems of the towns. The Italian painter Santi and the Russian painter Baranov made the second emblem of Tomsk. It represented a miner with his tools.

Time passed. In 1804, the Tomsk Province was formed. It united the present territories of the Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, Semipalatinsk, Krasnoyarsk regions and East Kazakhstan. The life at that time was very difficult in Siberia, the roads were awful and very long. There were no cars and buses there. Only horses, the great helpers of people. Life without them was impossible. And the horse became the symbol of our town.

1.2. Answers the following questions.

1. What is the well-known emblem of Tomsk?
2. When was it made?
3. What was the symbol of Siberia in the 17th century?
4. What town was the first governmental center of Siberia?
5. Who made the second emblem of Tomsk and whom did it represent?
6. What year was the Tomsk Province formed?
7. Why did the horse become the symbol of our town?

1.3. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ben is ... all of his brothers.
a) younger than b) the youngest c) as young as
2. Roberta is ... person in her family.
a) fatter b) as fat as c) the fattest

3. I'm 15. Jane is 17. I'm ... Jane.
a) older than b) as old as c) not as old as
4. Ice hockey is ... sport than basketball or tennis.
a) more dangerous b) the most dangerous c) as dangerous as
5. I'm nearly ... my mother.
a) as tall as b) taller c) the tallest

1.4. Put the verbs in the present progressive or present simple.

1. A: My parents ... on holiday next week. (*to go*)
B: Oh, that's nice. Where ...? (*they / to go*)
2. A: ... to a concert this evening. (*we / to go*) at 7.30.
B: ... (*it / to start*)
3. A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
B: Yes, what time ...? (*the film / to begin*)
4. A: What ... on Monday afternoon? (*you / to do*)
B: ... (*I / to work*)

1.5. Put in *I'll* or *I'm going to*.

1. 'I don't want to go cook tonight.' 'All right, then. ... cook.'
2. 'Why is Mary excited?' '... to spend the day at the sea.'
3. 'I haven't got any money.' 'No? OK. ... pay.'
4. 'Do you want to go out tonight?' 'No, ... wash my hair.'
5. 'Those jeans are dirty.' 'Really? Yes, they are. ... wash them.'

1.6. Choose the correct variant.

1. If I ... any news, I ... you.
a) will hear, will tell b) will hear tell c) hear, will tell
2. If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we ... to the river.
a) is, will go b) will be, will go c) will be, go
3. When I ... in Manchester next week, I ... you.
a) will arrive, will phone b) will arrive, phone c) arrive, will phone
4. If Dad ... a new car, we ... to the sea-side by car next summer.
a) buy, will go b) buys, will go c) will buy, go
5. If you ... less bread, you ... slim.
a) will eat, will be b) eat, will be c) eats, will be

1.7. Change the following sentences into passive or active.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A programmer gives instructions and data to the computer. | Instructions and data to the computer by a programmer. |
| 2. We use microcomputers in everyday life. | Microcomputers in everyday life. |
| 3. A computer ... this information very rapidly. | This information is processed by a computer very rapidly. |
| 4. The scientists developed new computer technology. | New computer technology by the scientists. |
| 5. Computers ... calculations. | Calculations are done by computers. |
| 6. File folders contain business letters. | Business letters contained in file folders. |
| 7. We connected the printer to our computer. | The printer to our computer. |
| 8. The monitor ... text characters and graphic. | Text characters and graphics are displayed by the monitor. |
| 9. Experts know much about how to prepare programs. | It much about how to prepare programs. |
| 10. Computers ... the work of power stations. | The work of power stations is controlled by computers. |

1.8. Write down from the text “The Emblem of Tomsk” the past simple active and passive forms.

1.9. Write down your own examples in passive. Use the following expressions: *to be made, to be connected, to be formed.*

1.10. Translate into English (use the words from exercise 1.7)

1. Эта работа делается каждый день.
2. Учеными был разработан новый прибор (device).
3. Информация была обработана компьютером.
4. Файлы содержатся в папках.
5. Компьютеры широко используются.

CONTROL WORK № 3

Variant II

1.1. Translate the text.

THE SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

Tomsk Scientific library was founded in 1880. Many progressive people of Russia made a substantial contribution to its development. They showed deep interest in the Siberian library and presented their works and even their private libraries to it.

In 1878, the famous explorer and goldminer, Sibiryakov, donated 10.000 roubles to buy books for the library. He also gave a part of Zhukovsky's library to it. This charitable present included 4.674 volumes. The same year Count Stroganov donated his book collection to the University library. This collection was the richest and the most valuable in Europe. Its value was estimated at half a million roubles and most of its books had golden bindings (book-covers).

On the day of its foundation (1880) the library contained 96.000 volumes. (Compare: when the library of Petersburg University was opened, it contained 7.784 volumes.) In 1934, the University library was awarded the title of a Scientific library.

Today it contains 3.5 million books in 50 languages of the world. There one can find rare manuscripts and books of the 16th century, which are of great historical importance. There are books with Goncharov's, Chernyshevsky's autographs.

In 1978, a new building of the library covering the area of 11.000 square meters was erected.

At present the library has 18 reading rooms and more than 5.000 readers attend it every day.

Now the library is not only the University library, it is opened to public.

1.2. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions.

To donate, charitable present, golden bindings (book-covers), to be awarded the title of, rare manuscripts, open to public.

1.3. Write the comparatives and superlatives.

1. cheap; 2. easy; 3. boring; 4. good; 5. heavy; 6. hot; 7. late; 8. interesting; 9. bad; 10. young.

1.4. Choose the correct variant.

1. 'Has he decided how to spend the money?' 'Yes, he ... buy a car.'
a) is going to b) will c) going to
2. My elder sister ... finish school in June.
a) going to b) is going to c) will
3. My uncle has bought bricks. He ... build a house in the country.
a) going to b) is going to c) will
4. 'Jack didn't pass his exam yesterday.' 'Oh, what ... do?'
a) he going to b) is he going to c) will he
5. 'There is somebody at the door.' 'I ... open.'
a) will b) going to c) am going to
6. I think I ... do it.
a) going to b) am going to c) will

1.5. Write a second sentence which has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. You can get off this train in Glasgow. (*to stop*)
It ... in Glasgow.
2. First I'll come to the office, then I'll send a letter. (*after*)
... a letter after ... to the office.
3. The sky is full of dark clouds. (*to rain*)
It
4. In my opinion there will be a good weather tomorrow. (*sunny*)
It
5. My boyfriend wants to meet me. (*to be going to*)
He ... meet me.

1.6. Choose the correct form.

1. **A:** I know the rent on your flat is very expensive.
B: ... , I've decided.
a) I'll move b) I'm going to move c) I move
2. **A:** Look – what's the man doing?
B: Oh no! ...
a) He'll jump! b) He jumps! c) He's going to jump!

3. **A:** I'd like a photo of Mark and me.
B: OK, ... a photo with your camera.
 a) I'll take b) I'm going to take c) I take
4. **A:** Can I borrow your dictionary on Tuesday?
B: I'm sorry, but ... it.
 a) I use b) I'll use c) I'm using
5. **A:** What about the train from Paris?
B: ... at 8.15 p.m.
 a) It arrives b) It'll arrive c) It's arriving
6. **A:** What about your plans for tomorrow evening?
B: ... to the disco.
 a) I go b) I'm going c) I will go

1.7. Put the following statements into the passive voice.

1. He formulated this law in 1980.
2. He introduced this concept in 2005.
3. He discovered the effect in the late 1990s.
4. They developed this theory in the early 1980s.
5. They completed the research two years ago.
6. They worked out a new method some time ago.
7. They presented fifty papers at that symposium.
8. They outlined this problem in one of the papers.
9. He summarized this information in a monograph.
10. We discussed many problems at the seminar.

1.8. Find in the text "The Scientific Library" the sentences with present and past simple passive forms and write down them.

1.9. Write down your own examples in passive with the words from exercise 1.8.

1.10. Translate into English. Use the verbs from the text "The Scientific Library".

1. Томск был основан в 1604 году.
2. Томский государственный университет был открыт в 1888 году.
3. Каждый год в нашем городе строятся новые дома.
4. Научная библиотека открыта для общественного (общего) доступа.
5. Картина была передана в дар музею.
6. Обе награды были присуждены британским ученым.

CONTROL WORK № 4

Variant I

1.1. Translate the text.

Brighton is located on the south coast of England, and together with its immediate neighbor Hove forms the city of Brighton and Hove. Brighton is one of the largest and most famous cities by the sea in the United Kingdom. Brighton was founded in 1086 and was an important health resort during the 18th century. In 1861 the population of the city was 160,000 but now it is about 480,000 people.

Brighton is a popular place to visit, welcoming 8 million tourists each year. With its hotels, restaurants, shops and entertainment facilities, which additionally serve a substantial business conference industry. The modern city of Brighton and Hove is also an educational centre with two universities and many English language schools.

A major attraction is the beachfront, which has a variety of bars, restaurants, night clubs and amusement arcades, principally along the strip between the two piers. Being less than an hour from London by train has made the city a popular destination with residents of the capital as they have all the culture they would expect from a city with the added benefit of the fresh sea air.

Brighton is associated with notable popular music artists. There are over 400 pubs and many nightclubs. There are also many live music venues including the Brighton Centre and the Brighton Dome. There are gigs happening every night of the week so it is the ideal place to spot the next big thing. Although the best times for music fans to come down are May and September.

Brighton hosts a number of conferences including those held annually by major political parties, often based around the Brighton Centre, Grand Hotel and Metropole hotel. A wide range of sport and leisure clubs, in particular cycling and motoring clubs, annually hold London to Brighton events.

Brighton has a number of museums and many privately run galleries. A widespread practice is to display and sell art in cafés, pubs and bars.

Major theatres in Brighton include the recently expanded Komedia (also used as a music venue) and the Theatre Royal which celebrated its 200th anniversary in 2007. There are also several smaller theatres such as the *Marlborough Theatre* and *Nightingale Theatre*, both above pubs, which attract a variety of mostly local productions.

Brighton & Hove City Council is responsible for 80 schools in Brighton and Hove of which 54 are in Brighton. There are numerous state schools, some of them faith schools in Brighton. There are also a number of private schools, including Brighton College, Roedean School, a Steiner School and a Montessori School.

The University of Brighton, the former *Brighton Polytechnic*, has a student population of 20,017 of which 80% are undergraduates. The University is located on several separate sites in Brighton, with additional buildings in Falmer and Eastbourne.

In the summer, thousands of young students from all over Europe gather in the city to attend language courses at some of the many language schools across Brighton and Hove.

1.2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. Brighton is located on the south coast of England.
2. Brighton was founded in 1861 and was an important health resort during the 19th century.
3. Brighton is a popular place to visit, welcoming 8 million tourists each year.
4. A major attraction is the very center of the city, which has a variety of bars, restaurants, night clubs and amusement arcades.
5. It takes two hours to get from London to Brighton.
6. The modern city of Brighton and Hove is also an educational centre with two universities and many English language schools.
7. There are many museums and art galleries in Brighton.
8. Brighton & Hove City is the home of Brighton College and a Montessori School.
9. The University of Brighton is the former *Brighton Polytechnic*.
10. In the summer, thousands of young students from all over Europe gather in the city to attend language courses.

1.3. Write sentences, giving some advice, as in the model.

Model: Henry: I am a bit overweight.
– **If I were you I would start sport.**
– **Start sport.**
– **You should start sport.**

1. Helen: I have some problems with Maths.
2. Steve: My parents don't understand me.
3. Ingrid: I am not very good at physics.

4. Kelly: I have never been abroad.
5. Terry: I would like to change my job.
6. Tom: I want to be healthier.
7. Mary: I can't swim at all.
8. Joe: I don't have a girlfriend.
9. Nancy: I would like to take part in the conference.
10. Bob: I can't give up smoking.

1.4. Turn the following direct statements into reported ones.

1. 'We bought a new flat two months ago', she said.
2. 'I will pay for the hostel next week', he told me.
3. 'My parents don't give me much money', Kelly said.
4. 'I've brought you some flowers', Bob said.
5. 'I wasn't at home yesterday', I told my mother.
6. 'The accident happened a week ago', Fred told me.
7. 'When I was younger, I didn't know how to drive', he said.
8. 'I am very busy this week', Ann said.
9. 'We have never been to New York', they said.
10. 'My friend is reading a book in the garden', Mary said.

1.5. Look at the prompts below and use them to make sentences, as in the model.

Model: win \$ 1,000,000 – travel around the world
 If I won one million dollars, I would travel around the world.

1. know how to drive – buy a car
2. break arm – go to hospital
3. have a dog – name it Richard
4. it be cold – wear my warm coat
5. study harder – get better marks
6. need money – ask my parents
7. get lost in an unknown place – ask for help
8. travel to New York – visit the Statue of Liberty
9. Tom be taller – become a basketball player
10. go to the gym – be fit

1.6. Fill in the gaps with *must* or *can't*.

1. **A:** What is that noise?
B: It ... be the wind outside.
2. **A:** That will be \$10, please.
B: It ... be \$10. I only had a glass of juice.

3. **A:** Jim is coming back tomorrow.
B: He ... come back tomorrow. He only left for Paris this morning.
4. **A:** Somebody has phoned three times.
B: It ... Fred. I promised him to help with cooking.
5. **A:** I feel hungry.
B: You ... be hungry. We have just had dinner.
6. **A:** Helen brings flowers every day.
B: Her boyfriend ... be very much in love with her.
7. **A:** Kelly is driving her mother's car.
B: It ... Kelly. She doesn't know how to drive.
8. **A:** Emily has graduated from the university.
B: Oh, you ... be proud of her.
9. **A:** I am leaving for Italy in three days' time.
B: You ... go there. You don't have an Italian Visa.
10. **A:** Laura looks upset.
B: She ... have problems with school.

1.7. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. Russia borders ... China ... the east.
2. There are a lot ... mountains ... the western part ... the country.
3. The central region is rich ... oil and coal.
4. Most ... the country consists ... lowlands and steps.
5. The town is famous ... its wooden architecture.
6. The faith ... people is the most important ... the development ... the country.
7. The Day ... Independence is celebrated ... all the people ... the country.
8. The constitution was adopted ... all members ... the Parliament.
9. The term plan was approved ... the dean ... the faculty.
10. The rapid development ... our company mostly depends ... the engineers and computer designers.

1.8. Choose the correct variant and complete the following sentences.

1. Steve couldn't play tennis when he was seventeen but he ... swim and speak English.
a) can b) will be able c) could
2. Yoko asked where I ... living then.
a) am b) was c) were

3. David studies economics. He ... be interested in it.
a) might b) must c) can't
4. I would enter the humanity college if I ... good at History and Literature.
a) am b) will be c) were
5. Remember to say "please" and "thank you" ... you are in England.
a) after b) when c) by the time
6. Nick said that they ... to the country the following week.
a) are moving b) will move c) were moving
7. Michael ... us that he had made a very serious mistake.
a) told b) said c) asked
8. Which country ... you like to visit?
a) do b) are c) would
9. My friends asked me if I ... to a party the following weekend.
a) will go b) would go c) went
10. Mary told me that she had lost my car keys
a) that day b) today c) the following day
11. Susan asked me ... I liked strawberries.
a) if do b) if did c) if
12. I couldn't use a computer ten years ago ... now I can do it quite well.
a) and b) but c) because
13. Steve asked me what I ... looking for.
a) was b) am c) were
14. She doesn't eat much. She ... be on a diet.
a) must b) can't c) would
15. If she ... harder, she would be better in her exams.
a) works b) was working c) worked

Translate the following sentences.

1. Если бы у меня была возможность, я бы сменил работу.
2. Елена спросила меня, как долго я изучаю английский язык.
3. Вы умеете играть в шахматы? – Да.
4. У него, должно быть, проблемы со школой. Если бы я был на его месте, я бы уделял больше внимания самостоятельной работе.
5. Будь я на вашем месте, я бы принял участие в университетской конференции.

6. Я сообщил своим коллегам, что не смогу принять участия в эксперименте.
7. Сходите в спортзал или в бассейн, если хотите сбросить вес.
8. Она сказала, что переехала в Лондон в 2001 году.
9. Я бы учился заочно, если бы нашел хорошо оплачиваемую работу.
10. Он спросил, могу ли я говорить по-английски.

1.10. Complete the following sentences about yourself.

1. If I were the leader of my country...
2. If I were the head of the department ...
3. I would go to England If
4. I would never start ... if
5. My colleagues should ...
6. When I was younger, I couldn't ... but now I
7. When my friend was at school, he (she) could ... and now she
8. I would start ... if
9. If I were more intelligent ...
10. I would start my own company ...

CONTROL WORK № 4

Variant II

1.1. Translate the text.

Los Angeles is one of the world's most prominent centers of culture, technology, and international trade, and is home to world-renowned institutions covering a broad range of professional and cultural fields.

The city is situated in a Mediterranean climate or Subtropical zone, experiencing mild, wet winters and warm to hot summers. Breezes from the Pacific Ocean tend to keep the beach communities of the Los Angeles area cooler in summer and warmer in winter than those further inland; summer temperatures can sometimes be as much as 10 °C warmer in the inland communities compared to that of the coastal communities. The warmest month is August, followed by July and then September. Rain occurs mainly in the winter and spring months (February being the wettest month).

The people of Los Angeles are known as *Angelenos*. Nighttime hot spots include places such as Downtown Los Angeles, Silver Lake, Hollywood, and West Hollywood, which is the home of the world-famous Sunset Strip.

Some well-known shopping areas are the Hollywood and Highland complex, the Beverly Center, Melrose Avenue, Robertson Boulevard, Rodeo Drive, 3rd St. Promenade in Santa Monica, The Grove, Westside Pavilion, The Promenade at Howard Hughes Center and Venice Boardwalk.

There are three public universities that reside in the city limits: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), California State University, Northridge (CSUN), and California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) and private schools. The community college system consists of nine campuses governed by the trustees of the Los Angeles Community College District.

Los Angeles Unified School District serves almost all of the city of Los Angeles, as well as several surrounding communities, with a student population over 800,000. After Proposition 13 was approved in 1978, urban school districts had considerable trouble with funding. LAUSD has become known for its underfunded, overcrowded and poorly maintained campuses, although its 162 Magnet schools to help compete with local private schools. Several small sections of Los Angeles are in the Las Virgenes Unified School District. Los Angeles County Office of Education operates the Los Angeles County High School for the Arts. The Los Angeles Public Library system operates 72 public libraries in the city.

1.2. Read the following sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. Los Angeles is one of the world's most prominent centers of culture, technology, and international trade.
2. The city is situated in a Mediterranean climate or Subtropical zone.
3. The warmest month is July while the wettest month is January.
4. The people of Los Angeles are known as Angels.
5. Melrose Avenue is a well-known industrial area.
6. Night life in Los Angeles is very excited.
7. There are four universities in the city.
8. There are a lot of libraries in Los Angeles.
9. I felt nervous and presented my report not very well.
10. I am not sure if I will get a good mark for English test because I am not very good at it.

1.3. Write sentences, giving some advice, as in the model.

Model: Henry: I am hungry.

- **If I were you I would go to the university cafeteria.**
- **Go to the university cafeteria.**
- **You should go to the university cafeteria.**

1. Helen: I have made a lot of mistakes in the test.
2. Steve: I am not feeling well today.
3. Ingrid: I am not very good at English.
4. Kelly: I have never taken part in the conference.
5. Terry: I would like to set up my own business.
6. Tom: Mary has a birthday on Sunday.
7. Mary: I want to learn to drive.
8. Joe: I don't have much money.
9. Richard: I like Ann very much.
10. Violet: I haven't passed the Maths yet.

1.4. Turn the following direct questions into reported ones.

1. 'When did you go to Spain?' she asked.
2. 'Will the weather be hot tomorrow?' he asked me.
3. 'Do you like your job?' Kelly asked.
4. 'What is your favorite sport?' Bob asked.
5. 'Were you at home yesterday?' I asked my friend.
6. 'Have you ever traveled abroad?' Fred asked me.
7. 'How old were you when you started working?' Henry asked me.
8. 'Are you busy this week?' Ann asked her friend.
9. 'Did you like the film we watched yesterday?' they asked the teacher.
10. 'What project are you working on at the moment?' Mary asked me.

1.5. Look at the prompts below and use them to make sentences, as in the model.

Model: have free time – go to the library
If I had free time, I would go to the library.

1. not know how to drive – start driving lessons
2. have a high temperature – go to the doctor
3. have enough money – set up my own business
4. the weather be hot and sunny – go to the country
5. not know the meaning of the word – look it up in a dictionary
6. get a grant – go to Germany
7. be interested in computer science – ask for some extra lessons
8. Kelly not like sport – not go to the gym
9. Mary like classical music – learn to play the piano
10. go to Los Angeles – go shopping to Melrose Avenue

1.6. Choose the correct variant.

1. **A:** Fred looks angry.
B: He *must* / *can't* be in a hurry.
2. *Don't order* / *order* take away. I have cooked the dinner.
3. She asked me how old I *am* / *was*.
4. Henry *told me* / *said me* that he had sold his computer.
5. If people *stopped* / *stop* smoking, they would be healthier.
6. You should / shouldn't drink a lot of water every day.
7. John would start / started the experiment if he had the necessary device.
8. Look at that man. He has his own driver. He *can't* / *must* be a builder.
9. I *couldn't* / *can't* read until I was seven.
10. Nancy wanted to know when I *would* / *will finish* my Diploma project.

1.7. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. The climate ... the south ... the country is subtropical.
2. The head ... the faculty is appointed ... the rector of the university.
3. The center ... the city is famous ... the numerous old buildings.
4. The shopping area is situated not far ... the railway station.
5. This scientist is well-known ... the sphere ... telecommunication.
6. The population ... the United Kingdom is more than 60 million people, ... total.
7. We usually celebrate the Day ... the University ... September.
8. The plan ... the term was signed ... the teachers ... the faculty.
9. According ... statistics, football has eclipsed the other sports ... ever.
10. The faith ... people is the most important ... the development ... the country.

1.8. Choose the correct variant and complete the following sentences.

1. Bob couldn't play golf when he was nineteen but he ... do it now quite well.
a) can b) will be able c) could
2. Mary asked what time I ... leaving the following day.
a) will be b) am c) was
3. Angela always listens to rock music. She ... be interested in pop music.
a) might b) must c) can't
4. I would join the university scientific society if I ... the computer science.
a) like b) will like c) liked
5. Don't ... to close the window when you leave the classroom.
a) remember b) forget c) know
6. Nick said that he ... to the self-study room.
a) has never been b) would never be c) had never been
7. Ann ... that she had discussed the problem with the authorities of the university..
a) told b) said c) asked
8. What places ... if you were in Los Angeles.
a) would you visit b) did you visit c) will you visit
9. Kelly asked me if I ... to a party the previous weekend.
a) had gone b) would go c) went
10. Fred told me that he would phone me
a) the next evening b) today c) the following day
11. Lilly asked me where ... strawberries.
a) did I buy b) I bought c) do you buy
12. I couldn't play the guitar ten years ago ... now I can't do it quite well.
a) and b) but c) because
13. Steve ... me that he was looking for a better job..
a) said b) told c) asked
14. She doesn't talk a lot. She ... be a very talkative person.
a) must b) can't c) would
15. If she ... more responsible, she would be better in her exams.
a) were b) is c) would be

1.9. Translate the following sentences.

1. «Вы умеете играть на фортепиано?» – спросила Анна.
2. Я думаю, что вы могли бы принять участие в собрании факультета.
3. Позвоните мне попозже, когда я буду дома.
4. Если бы вы включили результаты эксперимента в свою дипломную работу, вы могли бы участвовать в конференции.
5. Что бы произошло, если бы вы не умели пользоваться компьютером?
6. Боб сказал, что у него три деловые встречи на этой неделе.
7. Должно быть, я не имею информации об этом человеке. Не могли бы вы рассказать мне о нем подробно?
8. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы отправил сообщение об изменении даты по электронной почте.
9. Не может быть, что он не умеет играть в волейбол. Он сказал, что занимался волейболом в школе.
10. Я спросил Анну, знают ли её родители, что она живет в общешитии.

1.10. Complete the following sentences about yourself.

1. If I got up earlier
2. My friend would start ... if
3. I could ... when I was ten ... and now I
4. My parents would ... if they
5. Don't ... when you
6. The authorities of the university should
7. If I were the President, I
8. If I taught English, I
9. The head of the faculty must be ... because he
10. I would never use the computer if

CONTROL WORK № 5

Variant I

1.1. Read the text.

COMPACT DISKS

Optical and magnetic-optical disks, where data is read and written by means of a laser beam, are very popular. They have higher density and reliability, and their reading speed is constantly increasing.

Presently, computers are most often equipped with read-only optical disk drives. These drives do not allow for changing stored data, but they are very convenient for using electronic books, encyclopedias, computerized instruction systems and other data, that doesn't need changes. Magnetic-optical disks allow changes to be made in stored data. Data is written by changing the reflection features of the disk surface by means of a magnetic field, and reading is done in the same way as in the optical disks – by a laser beam. Very large reading speed, but slower writing speed than that in the fixed magnetic disk devices is characteristic of such devices. Magnetic-optical disks are easy to remove, of large capacity, inexpensive, and therefore they are recommended as perspective tools for data archiving, data exchange and other related tasks.

1.2. Use the words in columns A and B to make the following word combinations.

Лазерный луч, скорость чтения, оптические дисководы, сохраненные данные, обучающие системы, магнитно-оптические диски, свойства отражения, скорость записи, дисковые устройства, архивизация данных.

A

1. optical
2. reflection
3. laser
4. disk
5. instruction
6. reading
7. writing
8. stored
9. data

B

- a) disk drives
- b) systems
- c) speed
- d) devices
- e) beam
- f) archiving
- g) data
- h) speed
- i) features

1.3. Use the appropriate substitute to avoid repeating the same noun.

1. These changes are more radical than **the changes** occurring at low temperatures.
2. This process is different from **the process** occurring in gases.
3. These factors are similar to **the factors** governing physical transformations.
4. These substances are identical to **the substances** in the first group.

1.4. Use *It is ... who* to emphasize the subject.

1. Dr. Hilton leads the American delegation.
2. Dr. Leonov is this group leader.
3. Prof. Fox was the first to speak.
4. Rutherford discovered the atomic nucleus.

1.5. Translate the following sentences (in active voice), point out tense forms.

1. Scientists have improved personal contacts.
2. She was reading a popular science book yesterday evening.
3. I'll have sent Dr. White a copy of your my paper by the end of this week.
4. A computer system consists of a number of different units.
5. Tomorrow morning they will be meeting famous scientists.
6. We gave a survey of the available information about this mechanism.
7. The paper will contain a lot of formulas and equations.
8. The world of physical theory is developing at a very high rate.
9. We had undertaken some interesting studies before we finished the experiment.

1.6. Translate the following sentences (in passive voice), point out tense forms.

1. Some illustrations are given at the end of the book.
2. This problem has lately been studied very intensively.
3. Simultaneous translation of papers was provided.
4. The measurements had been carried out by the end of May.
5. Some illustrative examples of this idea will be given here.
6. The meeting of this society is being held now.
7. The experimental conditions will have been changed by Monday.
8. Our work was being discussed at the laboratory seminar when the dean came.

1.7. Translate the following pairs of sentences, point out the participle and the gerund.

1. **Having read** this book I found a lot of interesting expressions.
I know of his **having read** the book.
2. He likes **studying** English.
Studying English I learned a lot of new words.
3. **Having translated** the text he felt tired.
I know of his **having translated** the text.

1.8. Choose the Russian equivalents of the words in bold.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Testing the engine they found serious defects. | a. проверка |
| 2. Testing engines is being carried out by engineers in our laboratory. | b. проверять |
| 3. Having tested the engine we started another job. | c. проверяя |
| 4. To test engines is a very difficult task. | d. в проверке |
| 5. The mechanic was testing the engine for a few hours. | e. проверив |
| 6. The designers were interested in testing the engine in various conditions. | f. проверял |

1.9. Translate the following sentences into English.

I. Participle

1. Прочитав книгу, она дала ее мне.
2. Любой вибрирующий объект производит звук.
3. Программисты написали много программ, причем большинство их являются полезными.

II. Gerund

1. Существуют разные способы обработки этих данных.
2. После получения хороших результатов они остановили эксперименты.
3. Я знаю, что его назначили на новую работу.

1.10. Translate the following sentences with the infinitive into English.

1. Чтобы начать эксперимент, необходимо изготовить новое оборудование.
2. Эксперимент, который нужно провести, очень важный.
3. Эксперименты, проведенные ими, оказались очень интересными.
4. Кажется, прибор уже проверили.

CONTROL WORK № 5

Variant II

1.1. Read the text. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

GRAMMAR CHECK

You have no time for games or searching Internet and you ... (должен – *have*) to prepare a report for your manager without any grammar mistakes in it? In this case the computer ... (может – *can*) also be of great help. You simply ... (посылаете – *send*) the text to a grammar analysis program, and the computer ... (укажет – *point out*) ... (большинство – *many*) of your errors and even ... (порекомендует – *recommend*) you how to correct them. Such help is especially useful when necessary to generate texts in a foreign language.

Text printing from a computer is also a very easy task. There ... (должен быть – *should*) a printer ... (соединенный – *connect*) to your computer, and you ... (должен – *have*) to specify the format of the paper sheet and other required parameters of the document ... (который нужно напечатать – *print*). If your computer ... (оборудован – *equip*) with a powerful word processing program, high quality printer, large computer screen and scanner for graphics and image processing, you can call it a desktop publishing system. If you manage to master its operation, you ... (сможете – *be able*) to acquire popular secretary and publisher's specialties.

You ... (не нравится – *like*) the profession of a secretary? You (хотели бы – *would*) to have a more serious job? Computer ... (предложит – *offer*) you training programs in accounting, foreign languages and many other fields; it ... (поможет – *help*) you to use Internet training services.

1.2. Translate the following words without any dictionary.

Internet, manager, program, computer, text, printer, format, parameters, scanner, graphics, system, operation, secretary, profession, service.

1.3. Point out the function of the verbs *to be* and *to have* in the following sentences.

1. We **have** made approximate calculations.
2. He **is** to do it well.
3. Computers **are** in wide laboratory use now.
4. A formal analysis of the system **was** attempted.
5. I **have** to go to the conference.
6. They **have** a lot of modern devices.

1.4. Express a similar idea with a suitable *it*-phrase (It is necessary...).

1. One should get down to work at once.

2. One can always find a way out.
3. One can not do many things at a time.
4. One should not exaggerate difficulties.
5. One should not attach too much importance to this fact.
6. One should not have to answer all these questions.
7. One should not get off the point during one's lecture.
8. One must observe certain experimental conditions.
9. One should become acquainted with the fundamentals of science.
10. One can make a definite conclusion from these data.

1.5. Translate the following sentences (in active voice), point out tense forms.

1. The paper will contain a survey of the latest findings.
2. Larger computer networks are creating a communication revolution.
3. We had given a convincing proof of the theory by last Monday.
4. I'll have read your article by Monday.
5. He was making a comparison between some earlier results and recent electron microscopic data when we came.
6. We live in a time of rapid change and revolution in communication technologies.
7. We have just conducted a direct observation of the process.
8. Tomorrow morning we will be discussing our work with our colleagues.
9. Prof. Brown made reference to some earlier works in this field.

1.6. Translate the following sentences (in passive voice), point out tense forms.

1. We are interested in the recent studies of this research group.
2. The energy values had been accurately measured before the beginning of the experiment.
3. Observation was being made with this technique when we came.
4. A theoretical treatment of the problem will be suggested.
5. The theories have lately been illustrated by experimental findings.
6. Such studies were intensively carried on in the middle 1990s.
7. Now the question of direct observation of distant planets is being considered in a numbers of papers.
8. They will have introduced some new ideas by the beginning of the experiment.

1.7. Translate the following pairs of sentences, point out the participle and the gerund.

1. I know of her brother's **having failed** exams.

- Having failed** the exams he left the university.
2. **Translating** the article I used the dictionary.
Translating articles is my hobby.
3. Without **doing** test you won't be able to join our club.
She is **doing** the test now.

1.8. Choose the English equivalents of the words in bold.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. The test (только что выполнен) by a group of students. | a. is to perform |
| 2. The test (выполненный) is very complex. | b. performing |
| 3. The group of students (выполняющая) the test is in the laboratory. | c. performed |
| 4. (При выполнении, выполняя) the text he made a lot of mistakes. | d. having performed |
| 5. (Выполнив) the test the students went home. | e. when performing |
| 6. He (должен выполнить) the test again at 5 o'clock. | f. has been performed |

1.9. Translate the following sentences into English.

I. Participle

1. Закончив эксперимент, они обработали данные.
2. Переводя текст, он сделал много ошибок.
3. Так как обсуждение было закончено, ученые решили сделать перерыв.

II. Gerund

1. Мне нравится твой способ решения этой проблемы.
2. Мы были удивлены тем, что Питер получил отличную оценку по английскому языку.
3. Мы обнаружили ошибку, не повторяя этого эксперимента.

1.10. Translate the following sentences with the infinitive into English.

1. Читать на английском языке – большое удовольствие.
2. Чтобы закончить эту работу вовремя, они были вынуждены пригласить экспертов.
3. Известно, что этот метод очень эффективен.
4. Полученные результаты, несомненно, очень интересны.

CONTROL WORK № 6

Variant I

1.1. Translate the text.

A SHORT TOUR ON ECONOMIC THEORY OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Economists are usually accused of three sins: an inability to agree among themselves; slating the obvious; and giving bad advice. In the field of international trade, they would be right to plead not guilty to all three, if there is one proposition with which virtually all economists agree, it is that free trade is almost always better than protection.

The argument for free trade is based on the theory of comparative advantage. This is one of the oldest theories in economics, usually ascribed to David Ricardo, an Englishman who wrote in the early 19th century.

Economists' next argument for free trade is that opening up markets to foreign suppliers increases competition. Without free trade, domestic companies may have enjoyed monopolies or oligopolies that enabled them to keep prices well above marginal costs. Competition should also spur domestic companies to greater efficiency because they will not be able to pass on the costs in slackness in higher prices. In addition, free trade means that firms are no longer limited by the size of their home country, but can sell into bigger markets. In industries where average production costs fall as output increases, producing economies of scale, this means lower costs and prices. In such industries, trade also increases the variety of products on offer. If a car manufacturer were limited to its home market, it would have a choice between producing small quantities of a number of models and large quantities of just a few, which could be produced more cheaply thanks to economies of scale. But given free trade, it would be able to produce more models because they could all be produced in large enough number.

All these arguments revolve around re-allocating resources to produce one-off improvements – what economists call the «static» gains from trade. But they think there are also “dynamic” gains to be had: freer trade can mean faster economic growth.

In recent years, theories of economic growth have become more sophisticated. Moreover, trade disseminates knowledge and technology. Simply by participating in international markets, countries are exposed to other countries' techniques, and have an incentive to copy and improve on them. All this can make the relationship between trade, technology and growth quite complicated. For example, freer trade does not necessary mean faster growth all the time.

If a country's comparative advantage lies in slow-growing, traditional industries, it may cut back its production in other faster-growing industries, so its growth rate may fall. But later on it will benefit from the technical advances of countries with a comparative advantage in faster growing industries, which will give it better computers, more advanced drugs and so forth than if every country had tried to make everything for itself. Slower growth in the short run might therefore be balanced by faster growth in the long term.

1.2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. There are two sins that the economists are usually accused of: an inability to agree among themselves and giving bad advice.
2. The argument for free trade is based on the theory of comparative advantage.
3. The theory of the comparative advantage was created by David Ricardo in the 19th century.
4. With free trade, domestic companies may have enjoyed monopolies or oligopolies that enabled them to keep prices well above marginal costs.
5. Competition should spur domestic companies to greater efficiency.
6. Free trade means that firms are limited by the size of their home country, but can sell into bigger markets.
7. In recent years, theories of economic growth have become more sophisticated.
8. Trade disseminates knowledge and technology.
9. Slower growth in the short run might therefore be balanced by faster growth in the long term.
10. Freer trade means faster growth all the time.

1.3. Write sentences, giving some advice, as in the model.

Model: I didn't attend the lectures in Physics, so I have failed the exam.

If I were you I would have attended all the lectures.

1. I didn't take part in the conference, so I am not allowed to pass the exam tomorrow.
2. I didn't do my homework because I had forgotten to write it down.
3. I was late for the English lesson yesterday because I had gone to bed late.
4. I don't know much about the history of England.
5. My teacher of Mathematics thinks that I don't work hard.
6. I have not been to our university library yet.
7. I don't feel well because I don't do any sport.

8. I live far from the university.
9. I am afraid I will not pass my exam in Physics.
10. Bob feels bad because he smokes a lot.

1.4. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of modal verbs or their equivalent.

1. I am sorry. I ... leave now because I ... meet my parents at the airport tomorrow.
2. ... you do me a favor, please?
3. I ... find the text about the last achievements of computer design.
4. I ... report about the results of the experiment tomorrow before the laboratory work.
5. I ... solve my problems later because now I ... go.
6. They ... invite us to take part in the meeting two days before. Have you got the invitation yet?
7. The head of the company ... start the next meeting if we ask him.
8. You ... support his idea. It will help to avoid the crises in future.
9. You ... give me the contract to look through. I am free at the moment.
10. The manager ... inform you yesterday about the changes in managerial structure.

1.5. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. Laser has caused a real revolution ... science and technology.
2. Since the invention ... the laser scientists have developed several types ... it.
3. Laser is able to transform electrical energy directly ... light wave energy.
4. Laser will find its most extensive application ... the field ... communication.
5. It is a device which converts one form of energy ... another.
6. Management is composed ... a team ... managers who are responsible ... organization at all levels.
7. Managers today are increasingly engaged ... fact-based analysis ... strategic plans ... expanding.
8. Although all four functions are managerial duties, the importance ... each may vary depending ... the situation.
9. Economics draws much ... its theoretical core ... intuition.
10. Economics attracts different people ... different reasons.

1.6. Translate the following sentences.

1. I wish I could see him tomorrow.
2. If the teacher gave us the exam questions it would be much easier to prepare.
3. If we hadn't spent too much time on Physics, we would have paid more attention to Computer Science.
4. You had to sort out the information for your report a week ago.
5. They will have to take part in the conference.
6. I haven't finished the article yet but I am sure I will be able to finish it tomorrow.
7. Could you help me with my homework? I couldn't understand the problem during the last lesson, so I need your help.
8. May I use your article to show my colleagues the structure of it?
9. I am not sure if I must attend the lectures of philosophy. I must talk to the dean.
10. I must return the book today. Otherwise, I will never be able to take any books in the library.

1.7. Translate the following sentences.

1. Когда он был в Лондоне, он мог общаться без переводчика.
2. Вы можете подписать контракт сегодня?
3. Извините, я должен идти. Мне надо завтра прийти в офис в 7.30 утра.
4. Можно мне взять ваш словарь? Я не могу перевести этот абзац.
6. Я не смогу ответить на ваши вопросы завтра, так как буду вынужден встретиться с оппонентами.
7. Он смог бы стать сотрудником нашей фирмы, если бы у него было экономическое образование.
8. Анна не уверена, надо ли будет ей оформлять визу, чтобы поехать в Египет.
9. Вы должны начать встречу с доклада об экономическом положении в стране.
10. Вам необходимо представить все необходимые документы до того как вы уедете из страны.

1.8. Translate the following sentences from. Point out the type of the clause.

1. The interaction model which has been discussed here does not readily apply to more recent data.
2. The above criterion does not necessarily imply that our theory should by all means to be ruled out.
3. A few facts we have must be applied objectively in our considerations.

4. As soon as the date of the symposium becomes known, they will be assigned to go to Moscow.
5. The question remains whether the mathematical interpretation of the physical event is adequate in a strict sense, or whether it gives only an inadequate image of physical reality.
6. He has recently reported this factor to be an integral part of the mechanism.
7. We are not sure whether our suggestion will be confirmed and supported during the next faculty meeting.
8. I am very interested in the project of cooperation between our companies he is working on.
9. I spent a year in Oxford University in order that I could get some additional knowledge in English and Economics.
10. We'll start the experiment if the necessary material, the team of students and the leader of the group are ready.

1.9. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. I have met some people ... the conference who are interested ... the same problem and similar research.
2. I have never referred to the work which was done ... my colleagues.
3. Are you looking ... some material ... the new article?
4. The results received have much ... common ... the previous ones.
5. The difficulty ... distance education is that it demands great efforts ... the students.
6. Social work intervenes ... the points where people interact ... their environments.
7. In accordance ... the constitution ... Russian Federation, it has managed to create a complex system ... social protection measures.
8. Effective managers meet the objectives ... the company through a successful combination ... management functions.
9. We have enough time to talk ... some problems ... our company.

1.10. Complete the following sentences about yourself.

1. I would take part in international conference if ...
2. If I started my own business, I would (should)
3. When I was a schoolboy (schoolgirl), I could ... better than now.
4. I hope in the nearest future I will be able to
5. As soon as I graduate from the university, I
6. I will probably ask my parents for help (money), if I
7. If I were more hardworking,
8. I could have better exam results if I

CONTROL WORK № 6

Variant II

1.1. Translate the text.

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP, PARTNERSHIP, CORPORATION

There are three forms organization of any business. These forms are the sole proprietorship, the partnership and the corporation. Which of these forms of organization you choose depends on such questions as the size of your business or you have partners.

A sole proprietorship is the simplest organizational form. There is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President. So, he or she can make any decision without consulting anyone. Such kinds of business are in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, *etc.*

A partnership means that there is more than one owner to carry out business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return. There is a special type of a partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm. This form of organization is useful in such professional fields as law, insurance, and some industries, for example oil prospecting. But partnership has some disadvantages. Partnership business fails when one of the partners loses his interest or disagrees with the other.

A corporation is a more formal way of organization. It is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers. Corporation involves registration with a state department of commerce. There are some advantages, such as being able to attract financial resources, and to attract talented specialists and managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.

1.2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. The size of your business is one of the most important aspects in choosing of forms of its organization.
2. A partnership is the simplest organizational form.
3. In a partnership there is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President.
4. There is a special type of a partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm.

5. Partnership business is prosperous when one of the partners loses his interest or disagrees with the other.
6. A corporation is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers.
7. A sole proprietorship involves registration with a state department of commerce.
8. Such kind of business as a solo proprietorship fails in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.
9. In general, a corporation is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.
10. In a corporation each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return.

1.3. Write sentences, giving some advice, as in the model.

Model: – You didn't ring me up, so I didn't know you were in trouble.
 – **If you had rung me up, I would have known you had been in trouble.**

1. When I arrived in London, I realized that I had forgotten my camera.
2. He is an excellent specialist but I can't ask for his advice because I don't know him well.
3. You were not attentive during the test, so you have made a lot of mistakes.
4. I wanted to visit my friends in the hotel but it was too late, so I changed my mind.
5. Mary was late because she had lost her way.
6. I don't feel well. I have a terrible headache.
7. I didn't translate the text because I didn't have a dictionary.
8. I have always wanted to change my job.
9. I felt nervous and presented my report not very well.
10. I am not sure if I will get a good mark for English test because I am not very good at it.

1.4. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of modal verbs or their equivalent.

1. He ... take part in this serious sport competition next Friday because he has broken his leg.
2. I ... help you but you hadn't asked.
3. I was interested if I ... take my sister to the party.
4. He ... watch TV after he had done his homework.
5. I ... use a computer at my old work but now it is very important.
6. He ... finish his work tomorrow if nobody disturbs him.

7. Libraries are quite free and anyone who likes, ... get books there.
8. Tim is not very good at chemistry. He ... study hard to pass his exams.
9. She ... send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
10. Lilly ... be at home. She is having lunch with her boyfriend.

1.5. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. The scope ... economics is indicated ... the facts which it deals with.
2. Economics deals ... only a tiny fraction ... the whole spectrum ... human behaviour.
3. The major priorities ... social policy ... Russia are the increase ... a living standard and investing ... people.
4. Social workers help to sort out problems ... people that turned out to be ... a critical situation.
5. Arrangement ... social service ... some groups ... population is ... great importance.
6. The reforming ... the social protection system is a necessary demand because the standard ... living is quite low. (*Why*)
7. Social workers provide people ... some support.
8. Any conceivable problem might be ... great importance ... economics.
9. The Earth is being constantly damaged ... different ways.
10. At present scientists ... industrially developed countries are working ... the theory ... interaction ... all the atmospheric and oceanic global processes.

1.6. Translate the following sentences.

1. Было бы неправильно уделять слишком много внимания работе с персоналом. Вы должны уделять больше внимание клиентам.
2. Жаль, что у меня нет достаточно денег, чтобы начать собственный бизнес.
3. Желательно, чтобы вы представили другие аргументы, так как вы меня не убедили.
4. Если бы это устройство могло работать при более низкой температуре, мы бы закончили эксперимент уже завтра.
5. Мы были бы очень благодарны, если бы вы приняли участие в нашей дискуссии.
6. Ему бы хотелось найти работу лучше, но у него нет времени на поиски.
7. Необходимо, чтобы ваша компания имела достаточно большой счет в банке.
8. Возьмите и просмотрите мой доклад. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы внесли соответствующие изменения, если вы с чем-то не согласны.

9. Не задавайте слишком много вопросов начальнику. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы предложил открыть филиал за рубежом.
10. Необходимо, чтобы этот закон защищал права инвалидов и ветеранов.

1.7. Translate the following sentences.

1. The teacher of Physics insisted that I should make a report for the faculty conference.
2. Would you mind if I took your mobile phone for a moment?
3. I should come and see you if I didn't live so far away.
4. I would be disappointed if my colleagues didn't come.
5. I should have visited my parents if I had been in London.
6. I wouldn't have got a bad mark in History if I had known the dates better.
7. We wouldn't go on a picnic if the weather was bad.
8. If professor Brown was here he would answer all of your questions.
9. Steve wouldn't have been late for the lecture if he had got up earlier.
10. If you had come a bit later, there would have been nobody at home.

1.8. Translate the following sentences. Point out the type of clause.

1. We have made some progress in the understanding of these regularities, although some critical aspects of the problem still remain unclear.
2. One of the disadvantages of this technique is that it gives a low degree of data accuracy, whether the above principle is introduced or not.
3. I have so little time left for my paper that I have to skip over the introductory review.
4. Until recently we have almost exclusively used the classification which became available in 1970.
5. Whether or not Professor Bright will include my article in the university journal is not known yet.
6. We consider the results of the experiment to be the same as we predicted.
7. The team of managers will have to give a public report that represents the new ways of company development.
8. I am sure the data analysis will give the answer to all the questions we have at the moment.
9. We have looked through the instructions he insisted on (upon) but we are going to follow only some of them.
10. The teacher of Computer Science touched upon the problem which was interesting to all of us.

1.9. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. The authorities ... the university have to support the students' participation ... international conferences.
2. Market researchers should find ... what consumers want and recommend the standard ... quality, style ... packaging and a choice ... brand.
3. Today's workers tend to possess higher expectations ... the working environment because they have a higher level ... education.
4. Economics comprises a vast collection ... descriptive material organized around a central core ... theoretical principles.
5. His presentation ... the new device was interesting because he spoke a lot ... his own experience.
6. The conference ... New York will be held ... the sponsorship ... a private computer company.
7. A complex system ... social protection measures aims ... adaptation ... new social economic living conditions.
8. This problem will be solved if we cooperate ... some companies ... other countries.
9. The team roles require leadership abilities that are expressed ... the development ... personal responsibility.
10. It is desirable that the investigations were quite ... line ... our work.

1.10. Complete the following sentences about yourself.

1. I would like to study Economics because ...
2. I wouldn't like to study economics because ...
3. If I could start my own business, I ...
4. When I was younger I could ... but now I ...
5. A week ago I had to ...
6. In the nearest future I ...
7. If I were the leader of Greenpeace, ...
8. If I had a chance to study abroad, I ...
9. I hope that after graduating from the university I ...
10. My group-mates have always wanted to ...