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#### Методические указания

Данное пособие является дополнением к основному учебному пособию English for Graduate Students (Английский язык для студентов магистратуры) и предназначено для овладения или совершенствования отдельных языковых и практико-ориентированных навыков. Пособие состоит из 18 функций, которые изучаются студентами на занятиях или самостоятельно. Функции разделены на группы в зависимости от их тематической направленности (акцент на предложении, лексике, практико-ориентированные аспекты, коммуникативные навыки).

В данном пособии также размещены шесть грамматических минимумов, выделенных в отдельную группу. Они направлены на изучение или повторение глагольных форм сказуемого, необходимых для построения собственного высказывания на английском языке и ограничены Пороговой сложностью материала. Преподаватель может увеличить количество заданий по данной грамматике, используя дополнительные ресурсы, а также дополнить материал в соответствии с индивидуальными языковыми потребностями студентов.

В конце пособия также есть несколько Приложений в помощь студенту.

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# 1. HOW TO deal with sentence parts

Данная функция делает акцент на членах предложения и является своего рода повторением и совершенствованием знаний студентов в области синтаксического анализа предложения.

# 2. HOW TO translate an English sentence

Данная функция направлена на изучение особенностей английского предложения и способов его перевода на русский язык.

# 3. HOW TO make a simple translation from Russian into English

Данная функция обращает внимание студентов на различие построения английского и русского предложений и развивает навыки перевода с русского на английский язык с учетом этих различий.

#### 4. HOW TO talk about cause and effect

Данная функция делает акцент на использовании различных лексических единиц для выражения причинно-следственной связи разных предложений в тексте.

# 5. HOW TO make comparison and contrast

Данная функция останавливается на различных грамматических и лексических способах сравнения предметов и явлений.

## 6. HOW TO deal with non-finite forms of the verb

Данная функция направлена на формирование и совершенствование навыков перевода различных конструкций с неличными формами глагола — причастие, герундий и инфинитив.

## 1. HOW TO deal with sentence parts

# Главные члены предложения

#### Subject (подлежащее)

- главное действующее лицо предложения;
- обычно существительное, местоимение, герундий, или атрибутивная группа;
- отвечает на вопросы: кто? что?;
- обычно используется перед сказуемым.

#### Predicate (сказуемое)

- несет основную информацию о подлежащем;
- имеет одну из личных форм глагола в активном или пассивном залоге, или используется вместе с модальным глаголом или модальной фразой, или представляет собой составное именное сказуемое с глаголом-связкой;
- отвечает на вопросы: кто делает? что сделано? каким является? и т.д.;
- обычно используется после подлежащего, перед дополнением.

# Второстепенные члены предложения

#### Object (дополнение) **Adverbial Modifier** Attribute (определение) (обстоятельство) - обычно выражено - обычно выражено - обычно выражено существительным, существительным с прилагательным, местоимением, герундием предлогом, наречием и т.д.; местоимением, числительным, или атриб. группой; - отвечает на вопросы: как? существительным и т.д.; - отвечает на вопросы: чем? когда? где?... - отвечает на вопросы: какой? о ком? кому? ... какая? чей?...; - обычно используется перед существительным.

# e.g. a) The external battery / provides / power / using a wireless energy transfer system.

*the external battery* – subject *provides* – predicate

power – object

using a wireless energy transfer system – adverbial modifier

b) This work / was carried out / by the student / three years ago.

this work - subject
was carried out - predicate
by the student - object
three years ago - adverbial modifier

**Сказуемое** (predicate) может состоять из 2-4 слов, что может сделать процесс понимания предложения трудным и некорректным. Корректный перевод сказуемого зависит от того правильно ли вы выделили все его составляющие, правильно ли вы

определили его временную и залоговую форму и правильно ли вы выделили смысловой глагол в этом сказуемом. Из 2-4 слов, образующих сказуемое, *только одно* – смысловой глагол, *остальные* – вспомогательные, которые помогают отнести этот глагол к корректной временной и залоговой форме, и, соответственно, корректно его перевести.

# Main verb (смысловой глагол)

может иметь следующие формы:

	Form	Tense	Example
1.	<u>Infinitive</u> (without	Present Simple	1. We often watch news on BBC
	"to") / V(s)		channel.
			2. He never <u>sleeps</u> during the day.
2.	<u>V2 / (ed)</u>	Past Simple	1. My children <u>visited</u> their grandmother
			in summer.
			2. He <u>made</u> pizza in his new oven.
3.	Participle I	with aux. "be" –	1. We are having lunch right now.
	(V + ing)	Continuous Tense	2. They were sleeping at that time
			yesterday.
4.	Participle II (V3 / (ed)	with aux. "have" –	1. They <u>have been</u> to London twice.
		Perfect Tense	2. This computer was built in 1998.
		with aux. "be" –	
		Passive Voice	

Participle I и Participle II без вспомогательных глаголов не могут быть сказуемыми!

# Auxiliary verbs (вспомогательные глаголы)

	могут иметь следующие формы:		
<b>do</b> + V1	Simple	e.g.: We didn't want to leave the game	
	(простое настоящее или	before the end.	
	прошедшее)		
<b>be</b> + Ving	Continuous	e.g.: We <u>were watching</u> football all night.	
	(продолженное,		
	незаконченное		
	действие)		
$\mathbf{be} + V3/(ed)$	Passive	e.g.: The game was played in the rainy	
	(пассивный залог)	weather.	
have + V3/(ed)	Perfect	e.g.: They <u>have watched</u> all matches of the	
	(завершенное действие)	World Cup 2018.	

have been + VingPerfect Continuouse.g.: They <a href="have been playing">have been playing</a> for two hours(незаконченноеwithout any goals.

(незаконченное without any goals. действие)

**have been** + V3/(ed) **Perfect Passive** e.g.: This team <u>has been beaten</u> in all

(завершенное действие games.

в пассивном залоге)

will + InfinitiveFuturee.g.: They will play without their center(действие в будущем)forward in the next game.

Функции вспомогательного глагола могут выполнять модальные глаголы: *can, must, may, might, should* и др.

Все временные формы сказуемого доступны в **Appendices 2,3** в конце данного пособия.

# Task 1. Name what part of sentences the phrases in italics are and translate the sentences.

- 1. *An emoticon* is a pictorial representation of a facial expression using punctuation marks and letters, usually written *to express a person's mood*.
- 2. In its early stages of development, television employed a combination of optical, mechanical and electronic technologies to capture, transmit and display a visual image.
- 3. Mobile phones *are used* for a variety of purposes, including keeping in touch with family members, *conducting business*, and having access to a telephone *in the event of an emergency*.
- 4. The advertisement of controversial products such as cigarettes is subject to government regulation in many countries.
- 5. Many modern computer games *allow or require* the player to use *a keyboard and a mouse* simultaneously.
- 6. In many countries, *mobile phones* are used to provide mobile banking services, which may include *the ability to transfer cash payments* by secure SMS text message.

# Task 2. Define a predicate and name its tense and voice.

- 1. Before sending the self-driving car on a road test, Google engineers drive along the route one or more times to gather data about the environment.
- 2. Some robots can learn by mimicking human actions.
- 3. Roboticists are nowhere near achieving this level of artificial intelligence, but they have made a lot of progress with more limited AI.

- 4. The first generation of computer games were often text adventures or interactive fiction, in which the player communicated with the computer by entering commands with a keyboard.
- 5. Microsoft's DirectX is an API that is widely used by today's computer games to communicate with sound and graphics hardware.
- 6. With a firewall, a company can pick and choose which Web pages or even entire domains to block.
- 7. Music video games have also influenced the music industry by significantly raising the number of legal downloads of songs.
- 8. The software and controls regulate equipment to run at the optimum speed that requires the least energy.
- 9. Points are normally stored as value-timestamp pairs: a value and the timestamp when it was recorded or calculated.
- 10. In this article, we'll look at the different levels of Internet censorship, from off-the-shelf Web filters to national policy.

# 2. HOW TO translate an English sentence

Чтобы правильно перевести английское предложение, старайтесь придерживаться следующих шагов.

- 1. Выделите логические группы, а затем атрибутивные группы (**noun groups** see **Function B2**) (они обычно ограничены предлогами, артиклями, местоимениями и т.д.). Помните, что в атрибутивной группе главным является последнее существительное.
- e.g. The external battery / provides / power / using / a wireless energy transfer system.
  - 2. Найдите основной глагол сказуемое (see **Function A1 and Appendices 2,3**). Если после глагола стоит предлог, проверяйте значение глагола в словаре вместе с этим предлогом.
- e.g. a) The external battery / provides / power / using a wireless energy transfer system. (Present Simple Active)
- b) This work / was carried out / by the student / three years ago. (Past Simple Passive)
  - 3. В английском предложении **фиксированный порядок слов!** Вы можете переводить предложение с английского на русский так, как это принято в русском языке, но английский порядок слов должен быть именно такой!

```
Adverbial Modifier + Subject + Predicate + Object + Adverbial Modifier (обст-во + подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + обст-во)
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Определив сказуемое, можно найти подлежащее (оно стоит перед сказуемым) или дополнение (оно стоит после сказуемого).

- e.g.: <u>Music video games have also influenced the music industry by significantly raising the number of legal downloads of songs.</u> -
- 1) <u>Музыкальные видеоигры</u> <u>также повлияли</u> <u>на музыкальную индустрию,</u> значительно увеличив количество легальных скачиваний песен.
- 2) <u>На музыкальную индустрию также повлияли музыкальные видеоигры,</u> поскольку количество легальных скачиваний песен значительно возросло.
  - 4. Если вы нашли несколько сказуемых, возможно, предложение сложное. Найдите остальные части предложения, определив их взаимосвязь. При этом, главное предложение должно оставаться главным!
  - 5. В английском предложении всегда есть подлежащее и сказуемое! Если предложение начинается с "it", "one", "you", и др., возможно, это то, что в русском называется безличным предложением, т.е. предложение без подлежащего. А слова "it", "one", "you", и др. в английском предложении являются формальным подлежащим, поэтому его можно не переводить.
- e.g. a) It is cold. Холодно.
- b) **One can solve** this problem in a different way. **Можно** решить эту проблему no-другому.
  - c) **People say** he is a talented scientist. **Говорят**, он талантливый ученый.
  - 6. *There* + "be" (в разных формах) очень распространенная структура в английской технической литературе. Она также переводится безличным предложением Есть ..., Было ....
- e.g. a) **There are** a lot of ways to translate this sentence. **Ecmb** много способов перевести это предложение.
- b) **There has been a big rise** in the sales of CDs. **Произошел** большой рост в продаже CD дисков.
  - 7. В научно-технической литературе предложения обычно *сложные*, т.е. имеют несколько частей с *подлежащими и сказуемыми*. В сложносочиненных предложениях, отдельные предложения равны по значению. В сложноподчиненных предложениях, одно из предложений *обязательно славное*, а другие придаточные. Эти части соединяются разными словами, в зависимости от типа придаточного предложения.

### **Linking words**

**Types of clauses** 

(слова-связки)

(типы предложений)

1.That, who, what, which, when, where, ... (в начале предложения)

(Подлежащее) *That he was very lazy* was obvious from the start. — *To, что он ленив*, было очевидно с самого начала.

2. That, whether, who, what, how, ... (как правило, после "to be")

(Часть сказуемого) The strict rule is that you can't wear sunglasses in the classroom. — Строгое правило заключается в том, что нельзя носить солнцезащитные очки в классе.

3. That, whether, what, which, why, ... (после сказуемого)

(Дополнение) We knew who he was talking about. – Мы знали о ком он говорил.

4.That, which, who, where, when... (после определяемого слова)

(Определение) The article which we were talking about was written by Dr Smith. – Статья, о которой мы говорили, была написана Д-ром Смитом.

5. When, although, because, ... (в конце или в начале сложного предложения)

(Обстоятельство) When we came in, he was sleeping. – Когда мы вошли, он спал.

6.Бессоюзное придаточное предложение (нет никакого связующего слова)

(как правило, Определение) One way atomic energy can help farmers is through the use of atom heat for orchards. — Один способ, которым атомная энергетика может помочь фермерам, заключается в использовании тепла для фруктовых садов.

Правила пунктуации в русском и английском языке отличаются! В русском переводе необходимо проставить запятые в соответствие с правилами русского языка!

# Task 1. Find different clauses in these sentences and say their part. Translate the sentences.

- 1. Mobile phones that offer loads of features and general computing capabilities are referred to as smartphones.
- 2. The communication process is complete once the receiver has understood the message of the sender.
- 3. The BBC, being strictly non-commercial, is not allowed to show advertisements on television in the UK, although it has many advertising-funded channels abroad.
- 4. The use of emoticons can be traced back to the 19th century, and they were commonly used in casual and humorous writing.
- 5. While the phone is turned on, the geographical location of a mobile phone can be determined easily.

- 6. At the turn of the century, there were few career choices for women in business; however, advertising was one of the few.
- 7. A South Korean publisher has published a textbook that details the meaning and context of use for common Internet slang instances and is targeted at young children who will soon be using the Internet.

#### Task 2. Translate the following text into Russian.

The most commonly used data application on mobile phones is SMS text messaging. The first SMS text message was sent from a computer to a mobile phone in 1992 in the UK, while the first person-to-person SMS from phone to phone was sent in Finland in 1993.

The first mobile news service, delivered via SMS, was launched in Finland in 2000. Mobile news services are expanding with many organizations providing "on-demand" news services by SMS. Some also provide "instant" news pushed out by SMS.

# Task 3. Translate the following text into Russian defining the part of clauses in complex sentences and linking words used.

In a major shift in strategy, GlobalFoundries is halting its development of next-generation chipmaking processes. It had planned to move to the so-called 7-nm node, then begin to use extreme-ultraviolet lithography (EUV) to make that process cheaper. From there, it planned to develop even more advanced lithography that would allow for 5- and 3-nanometer nodes. Despite the fact that they have installed at least one EUV machine at its Fab 8 facility in Malta, N.Y., all those plans are now on indefinite hold, the company announced on Monday.

The move leaves only three companies reaching for the highest rungs of the Moore's Law ladder: Intel, Samsung, and TSMC.

It's a huge turnabout for GlobalFoundries. During a tour of Fab 8 last October, executives told *IEEE Spectrum* that 7-nm chips would be, at the very least, in limited production by the close of 2018. At the time, the company was completing installation of its first EUV lithography machine, a delicate and extremely expensive task.

# 3. HOW TO make a simple translation from Russian into English

Русское предложение имеет *свободный порядок слов* в отличие от английского (**see Function A2**) Поэтому при переводе с русского языка на английский нужно быть очень внимательным.



В английском языке фиксированный порядок слов!

Это касается не только подлежащего и сказуемого, но и остальных членов предложения (особенно дополнения и обстоятельства).

#### Сравните:

#### **Russian sentences**

#### **English variants**

- Напряжение онжом вольтметром.
  - измерить 1. You can measure voltage with a voltmeter.
    - 2. Voltage can be measured with a voltmeter.

На слайде изображена блок-схема 1. This slide shows a block diagram of a простого радио устройства.

- simple radio.
- 2. On this slide you can see a block diagram of a simple radio.

В нашем ВУЗе есть все возможности получить хорошее техническое образование.

- 1. Our university provides opportunities for a good technical education.
- 2. In our university everyone can get a good technical education.
- 3. There are a lot of opportunities to a get a good technical education in our university.

В ходе эксперимента нами были получены великолепные результаты.

- 1. During the experiment, we received great results.
- 2. Great results were received during the experiment.

Мы разместили этой В данные, полученные в результате трех experiments. экспериментов.

- таблице 1. This table shows the results from three
  - 2. In this table, we used the results obtained from three experiments.

Используйте следующие этапы при переводе предложения с русского языка на английский.

- 1. решите, сколько частей будет в вашем предложении;
- 2. определите подлежащее и сказуемое в каждой части предложения;
- 3. подлежащее одним определите, будет ли ваше словом или атрибутивной группой;
- 4. правильно расставьте слова в атрибутивной группе и проверьте ее значение в словаре;
- 5. определите необходимую форму сказуемого и согласуйте ее с подлежащим;
- 6. определитесь с второстепенными членами предложения (дополнение, определение, обстоятельство) и расставьте их в корректное место в предложении;
- 7. определитесь с типом предложения: простое или сложное, используйте правильное связующее слово, не забудьте о пунктуации – в английском языке запятые ставятся не так, как в русском языке;
- 8. при переводе пользуйтесь несколькими словарями и имеющимися

- статьями по теме;
- 9. убедитесь в единстве терминологии в тексте;
- 10. попросите кого-нибудь, хорошо владеющего английским языком, проверить ваш перевод.

#### Task 1. Match these Russian sentences with the best English variant.

- 1. К ПК условно можно отнести также и любой другой компьютер, используемый конкретным человеком в качестве своего личного компьютера.
  - a) To a PC can refer also any other computer, used by a particular person as a personal computer.
  - b) To a PC we can also refer any other computer, used by a particular person as a personal computer.
  - c) A PC can be referred to any other computer, used by a particular person as a personal computer.
- 2. Возникновению электроники предшествовало изобретение радио.
  - a) The appearance of electronics followed the invention of the radio.
  - b) The appearance of electronics preceded the invention of the radio.
  - c) The invention of the radio was followed by the appearance of electronics.
- 3. Всё более популярными становятся КПК с функциями мобильного телефона.
  - a) More and more popular become PPCs with the functions of a mobile phone.
  - b) More and more popular are becoming PPCs with the functions of a mobile phone.
  - c) PPCs with the functions of a mobile phone are becoming more and more popular.
- 4. Во многих странах запрещено разговаривать по мобильному телефону во время вождения.
  - a) In many countries it's forbidden to talk on the phone while driving a car.
  - b) In many countries you can't talk on the phone while driving a car.
  - c) In many countries not allowed to talk on the phone while driving a car.
- 5. В качестве дисплея использовался телевизор или монитор, а устройством внешней памяти служил бытовой кассетный магнитофон.
  - a) As a display was used a TV or a monitor, and as an external memory was used a common tape recorder.
  - b) A TV or a monitor was used as a display, and a common tape recorder was used as an external memory.
  - c) As a display it had a TV or a monitor, and a common tape recorder served for an external memory.
- 6. Спутниковый телефон мобильный телефон, передающий информацию напрямую через специальный коммуникационный спутник.
  - a) A satellite phone is a mobile phone transmitting data directly via dedicated communication satellite.

- b) A satellite phone is being a mobile phone which transmits data directly via dedicated communication satellite.
- c) A satellite phone is a mobile phone who transmits data directly via dedicated communication satellite.

# Task 2. In the following Russian sentences find different parts and translate them into English.

- 1. Чаще всего под ПК понимают настольные ПК, ноутбуки, планшетные и карманные ПК.
- 2. Практически все цифровые фотоаппараты используют флэш-память, но есть также фотоаппараты, где используются оптические диски в качестве носителя информации.
- 3. Калькулятор это компьютерная программа, эмулирующая функции калькулятора.
- 4. Пейджер имеет память, позволяющую записывать принимаемые сообщения и затем просматривать их в любое удобное для пользователя время.
- 5. Надёжность электронных устройств складывается из надёжности самого устройства и надёжности электроснабжения.
- 6. В последнее время вычислительная мощность и функциональность ноутбуков не сильно уступают стационарным ПК, а иногда и превосходит их.
- 7. Коммуникатор карманный персональный компьютер (КПК) с функциями мобильного телефона.

#### Task 3. Translate the following text into English

Компьютерная игра - компьютерная программа или часть компьютерной программы, служащая для организации игрового процесса (геймплея), связи с партнёрами по игре, или сама выступающая в качестве партнёра.

Компьютерные игры часто создаются на основе фильмов и книг; есть и обратные случаи. Специальные разработанные игры позволяют использовать игроков в научно-исследовательских работах. По некоторым компьютерным играм проводятся любительские и профессиональные соревнования — такого рода соревнования называются киберспортом.

## Task 4. Translate the following text into English.

Меня зовут (как вас зовут?). Я – магистрант первого года обучения в ТУСУРе. Я изучаю (что?). У меня еще нет темы магистерского исследования, но я хочу изучать В нашем вузе есть все возможности ДЛЯ τογο, чтобы высококвалифицированным инженером. Программа предоставляет множество возможностей вести исследовательскую работу, попробовать себя преподавателя и создать свой дипломный проект академического уровня. У нас есть хорошая поддержка от профессоров, преподавателей и сотрудников факультета, а также доступно множество различных ресурсов. Программа также предусматривает создание и проведение экспериментов, написание научных статей и участие в научных конференциях. Все это продвигает нас к тому, чтобы стать ученым.

В процессе обучения мы посещаем лекции и практические занятия. Мы изучаем такие предметы как: (какие?). Кроме того, мы занимаемся в лабораториях, где исследуем (что?). Больше всего, мне нравится (что?).

Через 10 лет я вижу себя (кем?). Я хочу заниматься (чем?).

## 4. HOW TO talk about cause and effect

Когда вы читаете научно-технический текст, вы должны понимать связь различной информации между собой. В данном разделе мы останавливаемся на причинно-следственной связи между предложениями. На первый взгляд схожие фразы могут означать противоположные вещи с точки зрения причины и следствия. А с грамматической точки зрения представляют собой глаголы в активном и пассивном залоге.

#### Сравните:

- e.g. 1. a) Both economic growth and the lack of it can cause environmental degradation.
- Как экономический рост, так и отсутствие его могут **вызвать** ухудшение состояния окружающей среды.
- b)The disease **is caused** by the defected electrochemical activity of the brain. Болезнь **вызвана** нарушением электрохимической активности мозга.
- 2.a)Disasters **affect** societies in all their aspects. Стихийные бедствия **оказывают воздействие** на все сферы жизни общества.
- b) These indicators are affected by various influences, including social factors. Кроме этого на состояние этих показателей воздействуют различные причины, в том числе и социальные.
- 3. a) Indeed, parents **cannot** really **influence** how schools shape their children. Даже родители не могут **оказать** реальное **влияние** на то, как школа воспитывает их детей.
- b) He states that a person's needs are influenced by their cultural background and life experiences. Он утверждает, что на потребности человека оказывают влияние его культурные традиции и жизненный опыт.

Изучите данные слова и выражения и распределите их по типу предложений (1-4), в которых они используются.

lead to, cause, because of, because, consequently, be due to, bring about, be the effect of, be caused by, be the cause of, be affected by, affect, be influenced by, produce, be produced by, be the reason for, therefore, as a consequence, hence, thus, when, if, influence, ...

1	Cause	e.g result in	Effect
	(причина)		(результат)
2	Effect	e.g. result from	Cause
	(результат)		(причина)
3	e.g. As a result of	Cause	Effect
		(причина)	(результат)
4	e.g. As a result,	Effect	-
		(следствие, результат)	

- e.g. a) **Because of** the moon's gravitational pull, there are ocean tides. (2pynna 2)
  - b) The ocean tides are affected by the moon's gravitational pull. (2pynna 1)

### Task 1. Read and explain each case of Cause-and-effect relationship.

Good health is affected by a balanced diet. On the other hand, if we do not eat well, this could cause problems and we could become very sick. For instance, if our diet lacks Vitamin A, blindness may result. Many problems affecting the skin and the teeth are due to a lack of Vitamin C. When our diet contains recommended amounts of Vitamin A and C, however, our ability to fight diseases like cancer is greatly affected. So it makes sense to eat well because this results in a longer and healthier life.

# Task 2. Mark "C" for Cause sentence, and "E" for Effect sentence. Then rewrite the sentence using appropriate phrases.

#### Task 3. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1. I don't have any money. As a result, ...
- 2. Because of a lack of rain in northern Thailand, ...
- 3. The university café is very often crowded at lunchtime. Consequently, ...
- 4. I have to do homework every weekend. For this reason, ...
- 5. Due to ..., I won't have time to go shopping tomorrow.
- 6. Many websites are appropriate for children, so ...
- 7. Because I am so tired, ...

# Task 4. Choose a topic from your research or work and write about it including causeand-effect relationships.

# 5. HOW TO make comparison and contrast

## Speaking about differences

#### Making grammatical changes to an adjective

-er (than) (to short adj.) This chair is bigger than that one.

more ... (than) (for long adj.)

This chair is more comfortable than that one.

*good – better* This sofa is *better* than that one.

bad – worse

etc.

much, far, even, a lot + comp. adj. This bag is much trendier than that one.

**Using different phrases** 

not as + adj. + as This city is not as crowded as that one.

but, whereas, while, whilst (to separate This chair is big whereas that one is more

the sentences) *comfortable.* 

although, even though, though, however Although alcohol thermometers are inexpensive,

they are not widely used for laboratory work.

in contrast to, as opposed to, unlike

Most Russians are Orthodox, in contrast to

Buryats, who are Buddhists.

different from (to separate the objects) His theme is different from mine.

not the same as (to separate the objects) Its properties aren't the same as those of the old

model.

## Speaking about similarities

**both** ... and ... Both planes and trains are kinds of transport.

neither ... nor ... Neither Kate nor Nick came to the lecture yesterday.

either ... or ... Either copper or aluminum can be used in electric wires.

not only ... but ... as well, not Water is not only colorless, but odorless as well.

only ... but also ...

... be the same as ... This solution is the same as we used in our experiment.

both ... He used both methods to solve the problem.

each ...

also, too, like

She is intelligent and beautiful too.

He as well as she studies electronics.

Similarly, ... Bill Clinton is a former president. Similarly, George Bush

senior is a former president.

#### Speaking about extremes

#### Only grammatical changes to an adjective

the -est (with short adjectives) This institute is the biggest in our city.

the most + adj. (with long adjectives) This house is the most beautiful in our city.

good – the best way to do this task.

bad – the worst

etc.

Task 1. Compare these pairs of objects using the given adjectives.







modern
fast
attractive
comfortable
boring
dangerous
challenging
easy
exciting
convenient
popular
useful
confusing









Task 2. Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

in contrast	like	tend to have radically different	both
in comparison	n with	are quite different	

- 1. ... the Japanese, Americans naturally prefer to do business in their native language.
- 2. ... Americans and Japanese businesspeople tend to have little experience in dealing with people from other countries.
- 3. Japanese and American communication patterns ... . The American style is direct, and values discussion. The Japanese style is more vague and emphasizes on non-verbal cues and subtle nuances.
- 4. American companies tend to be financially oriented, and value individual leadership and autonomy. ..., Japanese companies tend to take a more intuitive approach to management.

- 5. Americans and Japanese ... assumptions about basic features of the employment relationship, such as compensation, performance evaluation, the pace of advancement, and when it is appropriate to change jobs.
- 6. ... the American free market for labour, the Japanese tradition for lifetime employment leads to vastly different career patterns.

#### Task 3. Use the notes after the phrases and make sentences.

- e.g. energy cannot be created, cannot be destroyed (neither ... nor ...)

  Energy can be neither created nor destroyed.
  - 1) ions can be negatively charged, can be positively charged (either ... or ...)
  - 2) steel can be hardened, can be tempered (not only ... but also ...)
  - 3) metals can be ferrous, can be non-ferrous (either ... or ...)
  - 4) electricity can heat a wire, can have a magnetic effect (both ... and ...)
  - 5) paper not strong, not rigid (neither ... nor ...)
  - 6) gold not cheap, not common (not only ... but ... as well)

#### Task 4. Make your own sentences with these phrases:

- 1. both ... and ...
- 2. ... while ...
- 3. Unlike ...
- 4. ... as well as ...
- 5. ... also ...
- 6. ... not only ... but ... as well

Task 5. Write 5 sentences comparing things or phenomena from your sphere of study.

# 6. HOW TO deal with non-finite forms of the verb

Английское предложение может быть осложнено разными структурами и оборотами с неличными формами глагола — **Инфинитивом** (Infinitive), **Герундием** (Gerund), **Причастием** (Participle). Все эти формы глагола имеют общие черты: 1) они изменяются относительно времени (неперфектная форма выражает действие одновременное с действием сказуемого или является будущим по отношению к нему; перфектная форма выражает действие предшествовавшее действию, выраженному сказуемым); 2) они имеют формы действительного (Active) и страдательного (Passive) залога; 3) они могут иметь прямое дополнение после себя; 4) они могут определяться наречием.

## **Participle**

<b>Participles</b>	Voice	
	Active	Passive
Participle I	planning	being planned
Participle II	-	planned
Perfect Participle	having planned	having been planned

Причастие в предложении может быть определением и обстоятельством.

- ★ Как *определение* Participle I переводится причастием с окончанием щий, Participle II — с окончанием — мый, -тый, -ный (e.g. writing - пишущий, written написанный). Одиночное Participle I, II обычно стоит перед существительным, фразовое Participle I, II — обычно стоит после определяемого слова.
- e.g. a) The **flowing** water is always cool. **Проточная** (**текущая**) вода всегда холодная.
- b) We read the article **advised** by my best friend. Мы прочли статью, **рекомендованную** моим лучшим другом.
  - ❖ Как обстоятельство Participle I, II, Perfect Participle переводится русским деепричастием (совершенного –ав или несовершенного вида –яя, -ая). В предложении обычно стоит в начале, перед подлежащим с артиклем, либо в конце предложения и часто отделяется запятой.
- e.g. a) **Working on this theory**, the scientists faced a lot of problems. **Работая над этой теорией**, ученые столкнулись с множеством проблем.
- b) They started experiments, having prepared all the equipment. Они приступили к экспериментам, подготовив все оборудование.
  - Есть множество конструкций с причастием, которые невозможно перевести просто русским причастием или деепричастием. Их нужно переводить целым придаточным предложением, иногда добавляя слова-связки.

English language	Russian language
1) независимый причастный оборот (Absolute Participle Construction)	1)нет эквивалента; переводится придаточным обстоятельственным или самостоятельным предложением
The engine being in good order, we could start at once.  The professor told about the discoveries in science, his lectures being illustrated by diagrams.	Так как двигатель был в полном порядке, мы смогли отправиться тотчас же. Профессор рассказывал об открытиях в науке, и (причем, при этом) его лекция иллюстрировалась диаграммами.

2) объектный причастный оборот	2) нет эквивалента; переводится	
(Complex Object)	придаточным дополнительным предложением	
In her bedroom she could hear her stepmother breathing heavily in the living room.  They had their coffee brought in a couple of minutes.	дышит ее мачеха.	
Why don't you have your hair dyed?	Почему вы не покрасите волосы?	
3) субъектный причастный оборот	3) нет эквивалента; переводится	
(Complex Subject)	сложноподчиненным предложением	
The car was seen turning round the corner. The girls were heard singing a strange song.	Видно было, машина поворачивает за угол. Слышно было, как девочки пели странную песню.	

#### Gerund

Gerunds	Voice	
	Active	Passive
Indefinite Gerund	planning	being planned
Perfect Gerund	having planned	having been planned

Герундий это *отелагольное существительное*, поэтому совмещает в себе черты и глагола, и существительного. Как и глагол, он имеет различные временные формы, как существительное, он выполняет роли *подлежащего*, *дополнения*, *обстоятельства*, *именной части сказуемого* и может использоваться с предлогом.

- ❖ Как подлежащее герундий переводится чаще всего отглагольным существительным. Но иногда может переводиться неопределенной формой глагола инфинитивом.
- e.g. a) **Writing** articles could be quite interesting. <u>Hanucahue статей</u> может быть довольно интересным занятием.
- b) **Swimming** against the current was rather difficult. <u>Плыть</u> против течения было очень сложно.
  - ❖ Герундий в функции *определения* используется с предлогом (чаще всего **ОF**). Он также переводится существительным или инфинитивом.
- e.g. The experiments demonstrated the possibility **of getting** nitric acid from the air. Эксперименты показали возможность **получения** азотной кислоты из воздуха.
  - **❖** Как *дополнение* герундий переводится также либо существительным, либо инфинитивом.

- e.g. The teacher suggested watching the video about Gauss's law. Учитель предложил посмотреть видео про закон Гаусса.
  - Герундий как *обстоятельство* зависит от предлога, используемого с ним, и перевод также варьируется: деепричастие, существительное, а иногда и целое придаточное предложение.
- e.g. **On meeting** him we went to university. **<u>Bcmpemus</u>** e20 (**когда мы встретили** e20, или **при встрече** с ним), мы пошли в университет.
  - **❖** Сложные формы герундия (пассивные и перфектные) чаще всего переводятся *придаточным предложением*.
- **e.g.** a) I don't regret **having left** the school. Я не жалею, **что ушел** из этой школы.
- b) He was offended by **being called** a lab assistant. Он обиделся, **что его назвали** лаборантом.

**❖** Есть множество оборотов с герундием, которые переводятся придаточным предложением в функциях, которые обычно исполняет герундий.

предложением в функциях, которые обычно исполняет герундий.		
English language	Russian language	
1) в функции подлежащего	1)нет эквивалента; переводится придаточным	
	предложением	
Her having been absent at the laboratory	То, что она отсутствовала на лабораторной	
work was easily explained.	работе, было легко объяснимо.	
2) в функции <i>дополнения</i>	2) нет эквивалента; переводится придаточным	
	дополнительным предложением	
He knows of my living in Russia, but he	Он знает, что я живу в России, но он не знает,	
doesn't know of my having lived in Europe	что я жил в Европе 2 года.	
for 2 years.		
3) в функции <i>определения</i>	3) нет эквивалента; переводится придаточным	
	определительным предложением	
The students understood the importance of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
this problem being solved in the nearest		
week.	недели.	
They liked the idea of visiting this exhibition	Им понравилась идея (чтобы) пойти на эту	
on Sunday.	выставку в воскресенье. 4) нет эквивалента; переводится	
4) в функции <i>обстоятельства</i>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	деепричастием или придаточным	
	обстоятельственным предложением	
He left without having seen the dean.	Он ушел, не повидавшись с деканом.	
After his having washed the car, we started.	После того как он помыл машину, мы	
Typer his having washed the car, we started.	отправились в путь.	
	OTHPREMINICE BILLIE.	

#### Infinitive

Infinitive		Voice	
		Active	Passive
Indefinite Inf	initive	to plan	to be planned
Continuous I	nfinitive	to be planning	-
Perfect Infini	tive	to have planned	to have been planned
Perfect	Continuous	to have been planning	-
Infinitive			

Инфинитив по своему употреблению очень схож с герундием, т.к. также может быть подлежащим, дополнением, определением, обстоятельством и частью сказуемого. Соответственно может переводиться и существительным и неопределенной формой глагола — инфинитивом.

- e.g. a) **To create** new job opportunities is very important for our city. <u>Создать</u> (создание) новые рабочие места важно для нашего города. (подлежащее)
- b) The aim of his work was **to tell** about the problems with water supply in the countryside. Целью его работы <u>было рассказать</u> о проблемах водоснабжения в пригородной местности. (часть сказуемого)
- c) With the help of this firm we are planning **to open** a new multimedia room in our university. C помощью этой фирмы мы планируем <u>открыть</u> новый мультимедийный зал в нашем университете. (дополнение)
- d) **To discover** this planet, he had to read a lot of ancient and modern books on astronomy. **Чтобы открыть** эту планету, ему пришлось прочесть много древних и современных книг по астрономии. (обстоятельство цели)
  - ❖ Переводить сложные формы инфинитива (пассивной или перфектной) следует чаще всего *придаточным предложением*.
- e.g. a) He is happy to be invited to their party. Он рад, что его пригласили на их вечеринку.
- b) He was pleased **to have been supported** by all his colleagues. Он был рад, **что его поддержали** все его коллеги.
  - **•** Существует несколько оборотов с инфинитивом, которые, как правило, переводятся придаточными предложениями.

English language	Russian language
1) <i>объектный</i> инфинитивный оборот	1) нет эквивалента; переводится
	придаточным дополнительным предложением
She hasn't heard anyone call her.	Она не слышала, чтобы кто-нибудь ее звал.
I dislike my friends to talk like that.	Я не люблю, когда мои друзья так говорят.
2) <i>субъектный</i> инфинитивный оборот	2) нет эквивалента; переводится частью
	именного сказуемого или самостоятельным
	предложением

The car was seen to disappear in the	Видно было, как машина скрылась вдали.
distance.	Этого преподавателя считают честным и
This teacher is thought to be honest and	добрым человеком.
kind.	Они, казалось, уже совершенно забыли об
They seemed to have quite forgotten about	этом инциденте.
this incident already.	
3) инфинитив с предлогом <b>FOR</b>	3) нет эквивалента; переводится
	придаточным или самостоятельным
	предложением
I sometimes think it is stupid for people to	Я иногда думаю, что глупо людям тратить
spend so much money on clothes.	так много денег на одежду.
This was for our group to find out.	Выяснить это должна была наша группа.

# Task 1. Decide what forms (Infinitive, Participle or Gerund) the words in italics have and translate the sentences.

- 1. They continued *experimenting* with the substance.
- 2. A gram of water is proved to change exactly to a gram of ice when *freezing* and to a gram of vapour when *evaporating*.
- 3. The language of specialists is often difficult for the layman *to read*.
- 4. Some molecules are large enough *to be seen* on the electron microscope.
- 5. Upon *switching off* the current the pressure dropped.
- 6. The *opening* words of this curious treaty are worthy of *being recorded*.
- 7. At the same time, they created software and hardware that will likely *to form* a type of analog-to-digital converter, *turning* signals *emitted* by the brain into digital signals and vice versa.
- 8. To construct an experiment of this kind seems nearly impossible.
- 9. The author claimed to have made a significant contribution to the problem solution.
- 10. The movement of these charges, *measured* at 300 meters per second in the lab, causes changes in the rock's magnetic field that propagate to the surface.
- 11. Up to the present time, several writers have *succeeded* in finding exact solution of the fundamental differential equation in certain particular cases.
- 12. Two results *obtained* using the protocol showed an interesting effect worth *presenting* and *discussing* here.
- 13. One of the ways *to make* planes as economical as possible is *to lighten* the aircraft by *using* new composite materials.

#### Task 2. Translate the following sentences with different constructions. Name them.

- 1. The cars at that time were very small, the engine being placed under the seat.
- 2. He insisted on student's being sent to the conference.
- 3. The device was described to be used in all modern systems.
- 4. We heard of his having been offered the post of the laboratory head.

- 5. For an automatic system to be successful it must tune a transmitter at least as accurately as it can be done manually.
- 6. The plan was discussed in detail, many workers taking part in this discussion.
- 7. The radiation spectra have been shown by previous studies to be quite complex.
- 8. Cars with internal combustion engines having appeared, the automobile industry began developing rapidly.
- 9. The experiments being finished, the research group turned to a new problem.
- 10. Hot springs are believed often to be due to the presence of magma near the surface.





### 1. HOW TO deal with word derivatives

Данная функция направлена на развитие навыков выведения значения слова из словообразующих суффиксов и приставок.

# 2. HOW TO deal with noun groups

Данная функция формирует и совершенствует навыки нахождения и перевода атрибутивных групп, которые часто используются в терминологии.

# 3. HOW TO describe a thing

Данная функция останавливается на распространённой лексике, используемой для описания предметов.

# 4. HOW TO say numbers and formulas

Данная функция направлена на формирование и совершенствование навыков произнесения чисел и основных математических формул и действий.

# 1. HOW TO deal with word derivatives

Текст на иностранном языке может быть полон незнакомых слов. Одна часть этих слов — это слова, которые невозможно понять без словаря. Другая часть, и, как правила, она гораздо больше первой, - это слова, значение которых можно предположить, поскольку они являются интернациональными, либо их значение можно вывести из контекста или из словообразующих элементов. К таким элементам относятся приставки и суффиксы, а также словосложение, конверсия и сокращение.

**❖** *Суффиксы* в английском языке создают новые слова, либо меняя смысл исходного, либо преобразуя одну часть речи в другую.

# **Noun-forming suffixes**

(суффиксы, образующие существительное)

глаг. + -er, -or, -ant, -ent	деятель, прибор	teacher, director, assistant
глаг. + -ing	действие, процесс	runn <b>ing</b> , programm <b>ing</b>
глаг. + -ment, -ance, -ence, -	абстрактные понятия	government, performance,
ion, -ism		revolu <b>tion,</b> rac <b>ism</b>
глаг. + -age	акт или факт действия	break <b>age</b> , leak <b>age</b>
прилаг. + -ness, -ty, -ity	свойство, качество, условие	whiteness, activity, property
сущ. + -hood, -dom, -ship	абстрактное понятие	brother <b>hood</b> , wis <b>dom</b> ,
		friend <b>ship</b>
сущ. + -ian	исполнитель	librar <b>ian</b> , music <b>ian</b>

#### **Verb-forming suffixes**

# (суффиксы, образующие глаголы)

прилаг.+ -en	делать таким,	как	указь	івает	whiten, lighten, summarize
сущ. + -ize	основа				
сущ. + -fy, -ify	превращать	В	то,	что	electr <b>ify</b> , spec <b>ify</b>
	указывает осно	ва			
сущ. + -ate	подвергать	ВС	здейс	гвию	vaccinate, activate
	того, что указы	івает	осно	ва	

#### **Adjective-forming suffixes**

#### (суффиксы, образующие прилагательные)

сущ. + -al, -ic, -ical, -ous, -ly	наличие признака	empir <b>ical</b> , financ <b>ial</b> ,		
		dangerous, friendly		
сущ. + -ful	полный чего-либо	beautiful, colorful		
сущ. + -less	отсутствие качества	color <b>less</b> , use <b>less</b>		
сущ. + -ish	признак, принадлежность,	redd <b>ish</b> , Engl <b>ish</b> , child <b>ish</b>		
	подобие			
глаг. + -able, -ible	способный, пригодный к	ed <b>ible</b> , admir <b>able</b>		
	чему-либо			

#### **Adverb-forming suffixes**

(суффиксы, образующие наречия)

прилаг. + -ly	каким образом	readily, easily, beautifully
iipiiiiai. Ij	Ratin copascin	readily, easily, seadiffally

**❖** *Приставки* привносят в смысл слова новое или дополнительное значение.

Отрицательное значение	anti-, dis-, contra-, il-, un-, ir-,	antisocial, disagree,
	im-, mal-, non-	contradict, unnatural,
		impossible, malfunction
Интернациональные	auto- (cam)	autograph
приставки	bi- (два)	<b>bi</b> polar
	tri- (три)	<b>tri</b> angular
	inter- (между)	<b>inter</b> national
	multi- (много)	<b>multi</b> national
	super- (супер, сверх)	<b>super</b> natural
	trans- (транс, через)	transatlantic
	uni- (уни, одно)	<b>uni</b> directional
Сугубо-английские	by- (попутно)	<b>by</b> product
приставки	con-, com-, cor- (вместе)	correlate, conjunction
	down- (вниз)	download, downsize
	fore-, forth- (перед, вперед)	forthcoming, forehead
	in- (внутри)	input, inside
	off- (прочь, отдельно)	offline, offspring
	on- (в процессе)	online, oncoming
	out- (наружу, пере)	outside, outperform
	over- (чрезмерно, пере)	oversleep
	ге- (повторно)	rewrite, rebuild

- **❖** *Словосложение* это соединение двух слов и более в сложное слово. Такие слова пишутся как через дефис, так и слитно.
- e.g.: toothpaste, highway, shortcoming, gigabit, nanoparticle (сложные ссуществительные); hands-free, ultralow, record-breaking, brand-new, full-scale (сложные прилагательные); babysit, downgrade (сложные глаголы); everywhere, elsewhere, somehow (сложные наречия)
  - **❖** Конверсия это переход слова в другую часть речи, без изменения его структуры.
- $e.g.: to \ call \ (глагол) call \ (сущ.), \ trip \ (сущ.) to \ trip \ (глагол), \ experiment \ (сущ.) to \ experiment \ (глагол), \ dead \ (прилаг.) the \ dead \ (сущ.)$ 
  - ❖ К *сокращениям* относятся усеченные слова (laboratory − *lab*, application − *app*, doctor − *doc*), аббревиатуры (*e-mail*, *USB*, *iPhone*), слова-гибриды (science fiction − *sci-fi*, biologically inspired − *bio-inspired*, mathematical modelling − *math-modelling*).

❖ Эти и другие способы (например, заимствования) дают начало *неологизмам* − абсолютно новым словам в языке.

#### Task 1. Find all suffixes and prefixes in these words and translate them.

1.	relatively	6.	determination	11.	categorizing
2.	distinguishable	7.	conscientiousness	12.	self-discipline
3.	reconstructed	8.	accumulation	13.	transadmittance
4.	outgoing	9.	classification	14.	feasibility
5.	effectively	10	. relationship	15.	nonbiological

# Task 2. Decide what ways of word formation were used to make the flowing words and translate them.

1.	electro-sensing	11. backbone phone network
2.	high-frequency	12. landline networks
3.	inkjet-printable cells	13. quarter-to-half-second round-trip time
4.	mass-produced electronics	14. VoLTE protocol
5.	print-on-demand electronics	15. telemedicine
6.	up-and-coming fields	16. photosensitivity enhancer
7.	MIMO technology	17. microphotocollectors
8.	OpenCV library	18. zero-power-consumption device
9.	thin-film components	19. state-of-the-art sensor
10	echo-cancelling technology	20. analog-to-digital converter

#### Task 3. Translate the text paying attention to complex terms.

Although biological eyes ingeniously adopt diverse optical approaches to improve their scotopic vision, enhancement of the photosensitivity in artificial imaging still clings to electronic methods. Here we present an all-optical strategy to significantly improve the low-light imaging capability of manmade sensors, which is inspired by the optical concept of superposition eyes and elephant-nose fish eye. Besides showing an artificial eye whose scotopic vision is largely improved by a bioinspired photosensitivity enhancer, we also demonstrate a complete solution to acquire high-resolution images under low-light conditions with our device. More importantly, our purely optical approach can be used on top of other electronic technologies, which can boost the most state-of-the-art imaging sensor whose photosensitivity is gaining on the physical limitations.

#### Task 4. Give the Russian equivalents to these neologisms.

tweachers (Twitter + teachers)	tweet up
twabstinence (Twitter + abstinence)	refollow
Fly-Bye	twitsultant (Twitter + consultant)
tweet out (or sign out)	twitterkend (Twitter + weekend)

# 2. HOW TO deal with noun groups

В научно-технической литературе используется множество терминов, в том числе терминов виде **атрибутивных групп** (noun groups). Это термины, состоящие из 2 и более слов (существительных, прилагательных, причастий, герундиев). <u>Главным в такой группе является последнее слово</u>, как правило, существительное. При этом остальные являются его атрибутами, описывающими понятие с разных точек зрения – материала, предназначения, и т.д.

При переводе такой группы следует начинать перевод и анализ фразы с конца!

e.g. information security — безопасность данных electronic data processing — компьютерная обработка данных heat pump installation —тепло-насосная установка central computing facility — вычислительный центр lifestyle management program — программа управления стилем жизни traffic management — регулирование движения

Иногда стоит применить ваши аналитические способности для адекватного перевода группы.

e.g. the new man cotton collar enterprise (главное слово –enterprise "производство", collar – по выпуску воротничков, тап и cotton – относятся к "collar", т.е. мужские и хлопчатобумажный, пеw – может относится к collar или к enterprise) - «новая фабрика по производству мужских хлопчатобумажных воротничков» или «фабрика по производству мужских хлопчатобумажных воротничков нового фасона».

# **❖** Как определить атрибутивную группу в предложении?

Группа обычно начинается с артикля (a, the), притяжательного местоимения (my, his, ...), неопределенного местоимения (any, some, ...), указательного местоимения (this, that, ...), отрицательного местоимения "no", количественного числительного (one, two, ...), или предлога (with, of, ...).

Группа заканчивается перед новой группой с *предлогом, сказуемым, личным* местоимением (I, she, ...), причастием или деепричастием, инфинитивом, или союзами.

#### Task 1. Find noun groups in these sentences and translate them.

1. DARPA network of computer-to-computer connections was intended for military and academic research.

- 2. In the early 20th century, harvested natural ice was still common, but large industries such as breweries were beginning to use ice-making machines.
- 3. While the steam engine has been eclipsed by electric and internal combustion engines in the areas of transport and factory power, they're still incredibly important.
- 4. Gutenberg developed metal printing blocks that were far more durable and easier to make than the hand-carved wooden letters in use previously.
- 5. Some high-performance military aircraft wouldn't be able to fly without constant computerized adjustments to flight control surfaces.
- 6. A huge amount of modern technology still depends on the wheel, like centrifuges used in chemistry and medical research, electric motors and combustion engines, jet engines, power plants and countless others.
- 7. The researchers note that these memory cells are low power consumption devices, only needing 1 micro-amp of current to write data, 0.5 volts to switch on, and -0.05 volts to switch off.
- 8. Transistor threshold voltage determines the input voltage at which a circuit switches between two logic states.
- 9. The advantages of CMOS circuits compared with unipolar logic circuits include lower power consumption, simpler circuit design, higher noise margin, better tolerance to the spread of threshold voltages, and higher circuit yields.
- 10. Fixed broadband access networks usually have plenty of capacity for connecting to the backbone phone system.

# Task 2. Make noun groups from these definitions.

- 1. a device that reads magnetic cards
- 2. a card for buying goods on credit
- 3. the rate of transmission of data
- 4. a document for processing images
- 5. a device that prints using a jet of ink
- 6. a plant that produces power
- 7. a type of shopping that you do on the Internet
- 8. relationship between the electric current through a circuit, device, or material, and the corresponding voltage
- 9. a person who creates computer software
- 10. a smart electronic device that can be worn on the body

#### Task 3. Explain these noun groups.

- 1. garage door opener
- 2. medical testing equipment
- 3. satellite communication
- 4. wireless technology
- 5. computer-mediated communication
- 6. an input device

- 7. complex visual imagery
- 8. p-type region
- 9. current gain
- 10. embedded system

Task 4. Find 8-10 noun groups in your sphere of study or research and translate them.

# 3. HOW TO describe a thing

Если нам нужно описать предмет, мы характеризуем его с разных сторон – размер, форма, материал, цвет, измерения, ощущения предмета на вес и т.д.

Заполните таблицу ниже, выполнив задания 1 и 2.

	Question	Vocabulary
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

# Task 1. Put the words in these questions into correct order to make Questions about a thing.

- 1. its what are dimensions?
- 2. made what's of it?
- 3. is colour it what ?
- 4. what it feel does like ?
- 5. big how it is ?
- 6. weigh does much how it ?
- 7. shape what is it?

# Task 2. Write these words into the lines of Vocabulary part corresponding to the Questions about a thing.

wooden, long, aluminum, diameter, deep, white, triangular, hollow, wide, radius, rectangular, empty, pointed, rounded, light, brown, metal, tiny, huge, cardboard, oval, cone, pyramid, glass, sharp, strong, thin, large, curved, square, paper, grey, thick, soft, light-weight, rubber, ...

Вы также можете использовать фразы, приведенные ниже, чтобы описать предмет, сравнивая его с другими предметами.

It's the same size as a matchbox.

It looks like a watch, but a bit bigger.

It's as small as a pen.

It's very similar to a mobile phone, but it has more functions.

#### Task 3. Write a description of three of these objects.

e.g.: An eraser is a solid block, which is made of rubber. It is small and rectangular. It is usually about 1 cm high, 3 cm wide and 5 cm long.

tablet, calculator, scissors, notebook, glasses, mouse, microscope, whiteboard, memory stick,

#### Task 4. Translate the following text into English.

Это стильный городской рюкзак из высококачественной, водоотталкивающей ткани. Он легкий (всего 435 г), но имеет утолщенные мягкие стенки для защиты ноутбука от случайных ударов и царапин, а также от пыли и влаги. Он предназначен для ноутбука до 15.6", а также имеет дополнительное внутреннее отделение для планшета до 10.1". Внешний передний карман используется для хранения аксессуаров, также оборудован панелью-органайзером для хранения визитных карт, флэш-накопителей, смартфона. Он также имеет два боковых кармана для ёмкостей с водой. Он имеет удобную мягкую ручку наплечные ремни для переноски в самом долгом путешествии.

# 4. HOW TO say numbers and formulas

#### Task 1. Read these numbers.

1.	25	6.	10,813	11.	83,569	16.	0.385
2.	96	7.	7.809	12.	16.403	17.	762,054,200
3.	105	8.	12.144	13.	5,763	18.	0.006
4.	767	9.	3,000,000	14.	888.444	19.	850,234
5.	3,476	10.	45,673,901	15.	14.8	20.	6.045

#### Task 2. Pronounce these dimensions in two ways.

# (L - long, length; W - wide, width; H - high, height)

1. H=27.53 cm	6. H=0.987 m
2. W=32.09 cm	7. W=3,500 m
3. L=77.36 mm	8. H=2.72 mm
4. W=25.90 cm	9. W=50.134 cm
5. L=800 m	10. L=700,000 m

e.g.: It is 27.53 cm high. **OR** The height is 27.53 cm.

В профессионально-направленной литературе на английском языке можно встретить невероятно большое количество символов и формул. Если есть необходимость произносить эти формулы и символы — проверьте правильность их произнесения в специальной литературе. Мы остановимся на самых распространенных символах.

Study how to pronounce these symbols

Symbol	Meaning	Example	Spoken
+	addition	a + b	a plus b
-	subtraction	a – b	a minus b
±	plus or minus	$x = \pm 2$	x equals plus or minus 2
×	multiplication	$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$	a times b
:	division	a : b	<b>a</b> divided by <b>b</b>
=	equality	$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$	a plus b equals c
<b>≠</b>	non equality	$\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{b}$	<b>a</b> is not equal to <b>b</b>
${\dfrac{a}{b}}$	fraction	3	three-quarters, 3 by 4,
b		<del>-</del> 4	3 over 4
<	less	a < b	<b>a</b> is less than <b>b</b>
>	more	a > b	<b>a</b> is more than <b>b</b>
≤	less or equal	$a \le b$	<b>a</b> is less or equal to <b>b</b>
≈	approximation	a ≈ 10	<b>a</b> is approximately equal to <b>10</b>
$\infty$	infinity	$\mathbf{x} \to \infty$	<b>x</b> tends to infinity
∝	proportional to	$\mathbf{x} \propto \mathbf{y}$	$\mathbf{x}$ is proportional to $\mathbf{y}$
X <sup>2</sup>	square power	X <sup>2</sup>	<b>x</b> squared
$x^{n-1}$	power	$x^{n-1}$	<b>x</b> to the power (of) <b>n minus 1</b> ,
			x to the n minus 1
$\sqrt{x}$	square root	$\sqrt{x}$	the square root of <b>x</b>
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	nth root	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	nth root of x
/	per	km/hr	kilometers per hour
$P_3$	subscript	$P_3$	P subscript 3, P sub 3
J	integral sign	$\int_{\mathbf{X}}$	the integral of <b>x</b>
sin	sine of	sin A	the sine of A
cos	cosine of	cos A	the cosine of A
tan	tangent of	tan A	the tangent of A
cot (ctn)	cotangent of	cot A	the cotangent of A
sec	secant of	sec A	the secant of A
cosec (esc)	cosecant of	cosec A	the cosecant of A
0	parentheses		
[]	brackets		
{}	braces		
0	degree	45 °C	forty five <b>degrees</b> Centigrade

$$e.g.: a) \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$$

One over **u** plus one over **v** equals one over **f** (all small letters)

b) 
$$F \propto \frac{M_1}{R^2}$$

F is proportional to M sub one over R squared (all capital letters)

$$c) \, \boldsymbol{v_1} = \sqrt{(\frac{2e}{m} \, \boldsymbol{V_2})}$$

v sub one equals the square root of open brackets, two e over m times capital V sub two, close brackets

## Task 3. Now pronounce these simple mathematical operations.

1. 
$$a + b = c$$

5. 
$$x \le y$$

2. 
$$a - b = c$$

6. 
$$x \neq y$$

3. 
$$a \times b = e$$

7. 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. 
$$a / b = f$$

$$8. x^2$$

## Task 4. Try to read these formulas.

1. 
$$x = a + \frac{b}{c}$$

7. 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$2. \quad f = \frac{1}{h} \left( 2\pi \sqrt{LC} \right)$$

8. 
$$E \le \pm 0.32$$

$$12. \ x + y = \frac{a}{a - b}$$

$$3. W = \frac{2\pi f}{P}$$

9. 
$$\mu = 5.3$$

$$13. \quad q_{_{\mathrm{H}}} \leq \frac{d_{_{\mathit{KO}\partial}} - 1}{2}$$

4. 
$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{R_{11}} = \sqrt{6.02} = 2.454$$

4. 
$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{R_{11}} = \sqrt{6.02} = 2.454$$
 10.  $q_{\hat{E}} \le \frac{d_{\hat{e}\hat{t}\hat{u}} - 1}{2} = \frac{4 - 1}{2} = 1.5$  14.  $s(x)x^4 = x^8 + x^5 + x^4$ 

14. 
$$s(x)x^4 = x^8 + x^5 + x^4$$

5. 
$$m_x = M[x_i] = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \cdot p(x_i) = 3.0.68 + 8.0.32 = 4.6$$

6. 
$$W(p) = \frac{8 \cdot p + 4}{0.04 \cdot p^3 + 0.62 \cdot p^2 + 2.3 \cdot p + 1}$$

# Task 5. Read and translate the text about solar panels.

#### How big are solar panels?

The average size of solar panels used in a rooftop solar installation is approximately 65 inches by 39 inches, or 5.4 feet by 3.25 feet. There is some variation from brand to brand, and if you're installing a large-scale solar panel system (such as for a warehouse or a municipal building) your panels will be closer to 6 feet long.

Every solar panel is made up of individual solar photovoltaic (PV) cells. PV cells come in a standard size of 156 square millimeters, which is approximately 6 inches long and 6 inches wide. Most solar panels for rooftop solar installations are made up of 60 solar cells, while the standard for commercial solar installations is 72 cells (and can go up to 98 cells or more).





# 1. HOW TO define a thing and explain its use and structure

Данная функция делает акцент на совершенствовании навыков описания устройства с точки зрения его предназначения и строения.

# 2. HOW TO describe a process

Данная функция рассматривает основные способы описания работы устройства, протекания какого-либо процесса, и дает возможность повторить пассивный залог.

# 3. HOW TO describe an experiment

Данная функция направлена на формирование и совершенствование навыков описания эксперимента.

#### 4. HOW TO comment a visual aid

Данная функция рассматривает разные виды визуальной информации и их описание, а также совершенствует навыки описания изменения ситуации, изображенной с помощью графиков.

#### 1. HOW TO define a thing and explain its use and structure

❖ Если вы хотите более расширенно описать предмет, давая ему определение и упоминая о его предназначении и структуре, стоит начать с отнесения его к более общей группе, к которой он принадлежит (a device, a thing, a tool, a liquid, a machine etc.)

is/are	by we mean
is defined as	by is meant
can be defined as	in other words
denotes	refer to

- e.g.: a) A vacuum tube <u>refers to</u> a device for controlling electric current through a vacuum in a sealed container.
  - b) A device with two active elements is called a diode, usually used for rectification.
- c) By Microwaves we mean radio waves with wavelengths ranging from as long as one meter to as short as one millimeter.

Вы также может дать определение предмету, используя *определительные придаточные предложения*, начиная со слов *who/that* для людей, *which/that* для предметов и животных, *where* для мест, *when* для периодов времени.

- e.g. a) An engineer is a professional in engineering who (that) uses his scientific knowledge, mathematics and ingenuity to develop solutions for technical problems.
- b) A diagram is a graphic form which (that) represents some information according to some visualization technique.
- c) A laboratory is a facility where researchers and scientists can perform experiments, measurements and research.

При составлении предложений-определений можно использовать как *активный*, так и *пассивный залог*.

- e.g. a) Microwaves can be used to transmit power over long distances. (Passive Voice)
  - b) We use microwaves to transmit power over long distances. (Active Voice)

Вместо "to transmit" (to + Infinitive) мы можем использовать "for transmitting" (for + Gerund).

- c) We use microwaves for transmitting power over long distances.
- При описании структуры предмета можно начинать с его составных частей и после упомянуть предмет, или начать с упоминания предмета, а потом сообщить о его составных частях.

from name to parts		from	n parts to name
consist of	have	make up	be classified as
be comprised of	contain	form	comprise
be made up of	include	constitute	

- **e.g.** a) The radio equipment involved in communication systems **includes** a transmitter and a receiver.
- b) The monitor **comprises** the display device, circuitry to generate a picture from electronic signals sent by the computer, and an enclosure or case.
- c) A typical factory **contains** hundreds of industrial robots working on fully automated production lines, with one robot for every ten human workers.

## Task 1. Translate the following sentences and say which words or phrases are used and for what purposes.

- 1. The word "radiation" refers to energy radiating from a source and not to radioactivity.
- 2. A workstation denotes a high-end personal computer designed for technical or scientific applications.
- 3. Single unit PCs (also known as all-in-one PCs) is a subtype of desktop computers, which combine the monitor and case of the computer within a single unit.
- 4. A home theatre PC is connected to a television or a television-sized computer display and is often used as a digital photo, music, video player, TV receiver and digital video recorder.
- 5. A typical desktop computer consists of a computer case which holds the power supply, motherboard, hard disk and often an optical disc drive.
- 6. The motherboard, also referred to as system board or mainboard, is the primary circuit board within a personal computer.
- 7. Computer software is a general term used to describe a collection of computer programs, procedures and documentation that perform some tasks on a computer system.
- 8. Modern robots are usually used in tightly controlled environments such as on assembly lines because they have difficulty responding to unexpected interference.
- 9. FRIEND is a semi-autonomous robot designed to support disabled and elderly people in their daily life activities, like preparing and serving a meal.
- 10.A photon can be defined as an elementary particle, the quantum of light and all other forms of electromagnetic radiation.

Task 2. Complete this text with the necessary words from the box.

a thumb keyboard

USB flash drives
an electronic visual display
softkeys
synchronization software
Secure Digital (SD) slot

a portable media player
microSD cards
a palmtop computer
Wireless Wide Area Networks
CompactFlash cards

A personal digital assistant (PDA), also known as 1) ..., or personal data assistant, is a mobile device that functions as a personal information manager. A PDA has 2) ...,

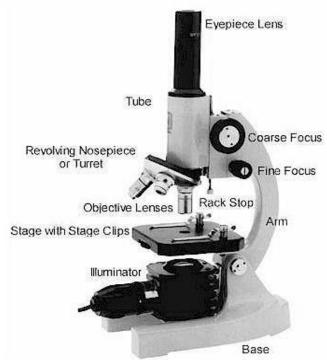
enabling it to include a web browser, all current models also have audio capabilities, so they can be used as 3) ..., and also as mobile phones. Most PDAs can access the Internet, intranets or extranets via Wi-Fi or 4) .... Most PDAs employ touchscreen technology. However, some PDAs have 5) ..., a directional pad, and a numeric keypad or 6) ... for input. Most current devices include either some form of 7) ... or a CompactFlash slot. Secure Digital Input/Output (SDIO) and 8) ... are designed for memory, but are available to provide accessories like Wi-Fi or digital cameras, if the device can support them. Some PDAs also incorporate a USB port, mainly for 9) .... Some PDAs use 10) ..., which are electronically compatible with SD cards, but have a much smaller physical size.

Most modern PDAs have Bluetooth a popular wireless protocol for mobile devices and come with the ability to synchronize to a computer. This is done through 11) ... provided with the handheld, or sometimes with the computer's operating system.

Task 3. Give definitions to the following words.

a university	an experiment	a laptop
a dormitory	a graph	a diploma
a Master's Thesis	a presentation	a semester
a Scientific Advisor	a multimedia room	an exam
a lecturer	a research center	a microscope

Task 4. Use the notes and write a paragraph about a microscope. Tell about its use and its structure.



**Use:** to enlarge the image

**Eyepiece Lens:** the lens at the top that you look through.

**Tube**: connects the eyepiece to the objective lenses

**Arm**: supports the tube and connects it to the base

**Base**: the bottom of the microscope, used for support

**Illuminator:** a steady light source (110 volts) used in place of a mirror.

**Stage:** the flat platform where you place your slides.

**Revolving Nosepiece or Turret**: this is the part that holds two or more objective lenses and can be rotated to easily change power.

Objective Lenses: Usually you will find 3 or 4 objective lenses on a microscope.

Rack Stop: this is an adjustment that determines how close the objective lens can get to the slide.

#### 2. HOW TO describe a process

Описать процесс или порядок действия можно несколькими способами, зависимости от аудитории, цели выступления и правилами той дисциплины, в рамках которой вам необходимо это сделать.

**❖** Повествование в форме текста, который описывает последовательность ваших действий (написанный в Past/Present tense и в Active/Passive Voice). Этот текст требует использования вводных слов для перечисления этапов или шагов (e.g. first, then, after that, etc.)

#### Сравните:

#### using Active Voice

followed several steps. First, we removed the hubcap and loosened the nuts on the wheel. The second step was to raise the car with a jack. Next, we removed the nuts and detached them from the wheel and then took off the flat tire. After that, we put on the spare tire and *replaced* the nuts. *Then*, we lowered the car to the ground. Finally, we *made* sure the nuts were completely tightened before we started the car.

#### using Passive Voice

To successfully replace a flat tire, we To successfully replace a flat tire, the driver follows several steps. First, the hubcap is removed and then, the lug nuts on the wheel are loosened. The second step is to raise the car with a jack. Next, the nuts are removed and the flat tire is taken off. After that, the spare tire is put on, and the nuts are replaced. Then, the car is lowered to the ground. Finally, the nuts are completely tightened and the hubcap is replaced before the car is started.

❖ Пронумерованный набор инструкций, предназначенный для дальнейшего исполнения ваших указаний (написанный в Present tense/Active Voice или повелительном наклонении Imperative mood). В повелительном наклонении используется инфинитив без частицы "to", в отрицательных предложениях используется "Don't + Infinitive".

To successfully replace a flat tire, follow these steps:

- 1. *Remove* the hubcap.
- 2. *Loosen* the nuts on the wheel.
- 2. Raise the car with a jack.
- 3. *Remove* the nuts.
- 4. *Take off* the flat tire.
- 5. Put on the spare tire.
- 6. *Replace* the nuts.
- 7. Lower the car to the ground and remove the jack.
- 8. Finally, make sure the nuts are completely tightened before you drive away.

❖ Пронумерованный порядок действий, который вы исполнили (написанный от первого лица, в Present/Past Simple, в Active/Passive Voice).

#### Сравните:

#### **Active Voice**

To replace the flat tire, we *completed* the following steps:

- 1. *Removed* the hubcap.
- 2. *Loosened* the nuts on the wheel.
- 3. Raised the car with a jack.
- 4. Removed the nuts.
- 5. *Took off* the flat tire.
- 6. *Put on* the spare tire.
- 7. *Replaced* the nuts.
- removed the jack.
- tightened.

#### **Passive Voice**

To replace the flat tire, the following steps were completed:

- 1. The hubcap was removed.
- 2. The nuts on the wheel were loosened.
- 3. The car was raised with a jack.
- 4. The nuts were removed.
- 5. The flat tire was taken off.
- 6. The spare tire was put on.
- 7. The nuts were replaced.
- 8. Lowered the car to the ground and 8. The car was lowered to the ground and the jack was removed.
- 9. *Made sure* the nuts were completely 9. The nuts were completely tightened.

#### Task 1. Read this text in a numbered set of instructions and rewrite it in the narrative form.

To e-mail text messages from your computer directly to a mobile phone follow these steps:

- 1. Open your e-mail program and start a new e-mail message.
- 2. Enter the mobile phone number in the **To:** box using the format @teleflip.com, where is the phone number of the mobile phone to which you're sending the message. For example, to send a text message to mobile phone 123-456-7890, enter 1234567890@teleflip.com.
- 3. Type a message of up to 160 characters in the message box and then click **Send**. Your message will shortly appear on the mobile phone. You may want to test it on your own mobile phone to make sure it works.

#### Task 2. Order the steps of converting MS Word document into a PDF in MS Word 2007.

- 1. Click **Options** and set the appropriate print options.
- 2. Type a name for the PDF in the **File Name** box or select one from the list of files.
- 3. Select Open file after publishing to open the new PDF after it has been created and saved. This option is only available if your computer has an installed PDF reader.
- Move the mouse pointer over the arrow next to the Save As button and select PDF or 4. XPS.
- 5. Click **Publish** to start the PDF creation process. If you need to make any corrections or changes to the PDF, make them to the original Word document and then create a new PDF document
- Click the **Office** button. 6.

- 7. Click **OK**.
- 8. Choose PDF in the **Save as type** drop down list.
- 9. Choose **Standard** (publishing online and printing) or **Minimum size** (publishing online) under **Optimize for**, depending on whether or not you want better print quality or lower file size, respectively.

### Task 3. Read How to make bread and change sentences in Active Voice into Passive Voice.

Bread is eaten in most parts of the world, but not everyone knows how to bake it. I am going to show you how the steps involved in baking bread.

First, measure the correct amount of flour and warm water. Next, mix the flour and water together in a mixing bowl. Add yeast, salt and sugar. Next, knead the mixture until it feels almost dry. Leave the mixture for about an hour in a warm place. It will grow in size. After this, knead the mixture again. Make sure the mixture is not sticky when you touch it. Then leave the dough in a baking tin for about an hour to give it time to rise. Finally, the dough is put into a preheated oven for about forty minutes.

It can be seen that making bread is not difficult as long as the correct procedure is followed. You will love the taste and smell of your freshly-baked bread!

# Task 4. Complete the description of stages in the generation of electricity. First, steam 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (heat) in a boiler or reactor. Then the steam 2) \_\_\_\_ (pass) into the turbine. There the steam 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) the turbine shaft. At the same time, the shaft drives the rotor of the generator. After passing through the turbine, the steam 4) \_\_\_\_ (enter) the condenser. After it has left the condenser, it 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (pump) back to the boiler or reactor. When it re-enters the boiler, it 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (re-heat). Once it has been generated, it 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) into the grid system.

Task 5. Write about any process involved in your sphere of study.

#### 3. HOW TO describe an experiment

Описание эксперимента дает объяснение того, как проводится или был проведен эксперимент (в *Present или Past Simple*). Подробный отчет о проведенном эксперименте, который составляет суть оригинального научного исследования, дается в **Function D1: HOW TO write a scientific article**. В данном разделе мы рассматриваем, как составить сокращенное описание эксперимента, например, для составления краткого устного сообщения о проведенном эксперименте. Есть несколько способов описания эксперимента, но план описания у всех почти один и тот же.

1. Обозначьте *Цель эксперимента* (the aim of experiment) четко в начале описания.

- 2. Опишите требуемые *Mamepuaлы* (*materials*), а также используемые *Memoдики* (*methods or techniques*), точно, чтобы заинтересованный человек мог обеспечить их наличие при самостоятельном проведении эксперимента.
- 3. Опишите Этапы эксперимента (the steps of experiment) по порядку.
- 4. Опишите эксперимент в виде инструкций в повелительном наклонении (*Imperative Mood*). Можно также использовать *Past Simple* для описания исполненных действий, или *Present Simple* для описания действий в настоящем времени, а также *Active unu Passive Voices*.
- 5. Язык инструкций должен быть простым и легким для понимания.
- 6. Не забудьте описать *Результаты эксперимента* (the results of experiment) с последующими выводами, сделанными на основе эксперимента. Часто используется *Present Perfect*.

#### Example 1.

**The aim** of the experiment is to determine whether plants grow better in sand or in soil. For that we needed the following **materials.** 

1 packet of radish seeds, 1 packet of carrot seeds, 1 packet of cucumber seeds, 6 plastic cups, water, soil, sand.

Now, let's turn to **the steps** involved in our experiment.

- 1. Gather all the materials needed;
- 2. Fill three cups with soil up to a height of 5 cm;
- 3. Fill another three cups with sand up to 1 cm;
- 4. Divide each packet of seeds into six approximately equal parts;
- 5. Place each par in these six cups below the top layer of sand/soil;
- 6. Water the cups every day;
- 7. Remove the plants on the third-fifth day;
- 8. Weigh the plants using a beam balance.

**As a result, you** will find that the plants that grew in soil weigh more.

So we can **make a conclusion** that plants need soil to grow well.

#### Example 2.

**The aim** of this experiment was to see if sand and sugar disperse in water under the same conditions.

We **had** two beakers filled with water, some sand, some sugar.

Two beakers are filled with water and into one a quantity of sugar is stirred. A quantity of sand is placed in the other, and the liquid in both beakers is stirred vigorously. We can see that the sugar seems to disappear completely, whereas the sand can still be seen clearly. No matter how vigorously or how long the sand is stirred in the water, it will not disappear, and we stop stirring, the particles of sand start to settle at the bottom of the beaker. In theory, no matter how long the liquid with sugar is left standing, the sugar will not separate out from the liquid. On the other hand, the sand will not dissolve in the water even if this beaker is heated while the mixture is being stirred.

From this demonstration, **it can be seen** that particles of sugar have dispersed throughout the water, and under normal conditions they will remain dispersed in this way. The sugar and water have formed a solution. However, despite vigorous stirring, the sand particles have failed to disperse in the same way. They have remained completely separate and formed a suspension.

#### Слова и выражения, часто используемые в описании эксперимента

SUBSTANCES	liquids	solution, colloid, emulsion, melt, suspension, oil, liquid	
		crystals, etc.	
	solids	crystals, lump, rock, ceramics, minerals, wood,	
		polymers, composite materials, semiconductors,	
		nonmaterial etc.	
	gases	steam, vapour, fumes, mixture, etc.	
	general	particle, chips, grains, filing, flakes, powder, etc.	
APPEARANCE	color	blue, green,, colored, colorless, transparent,	
		translucent, opaque, clear, etc.	
	smell	fragrant, odorless, malodorous, odoriferous, pungent, etc.	
METHODS	nouns –	filtration – to filter, evaporation – to evaporate,	
	verbs	sublimation – to sublime, separation – to separate,	
		extraction – to extract, purification – to purify,	
		crystallization – to crystallize, decanting – to decant,	
		dissolving – to dissolve, distillation – to distillate,	
		diluting – to dilute, drying – to dry, heating – to heat,	
		hydrolyzation – to hydrolyze, decomposition – to	
		decompose, etc.	
ACTIONS	verbs	shape, clean, add, press, weigh, mix, dry, withdraw,	
		push, measure, agitate, wash, release, pull, stir, rinse,	
		lower, fasten, swirl, wet, increase,	
		spread, decrease, seal, heat, etc.	
	adverbs	firmly, gently, evenly, accurately, tightly, vigorously,	
		completely, securely, well, slowly,	
		thoroughly, gradually, rapidly, etc.	
	nouns	temperature, cork, needle, bottle, mixture, bung, distilled	
		water, acid, test-tube, specimen, painful area, volume,	
		stirring rod, test tube, etc.	

Task 1. Complete this experiment account with the words from the box.

suspend add boil	submerge pour	stir wait	
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The aim of our experiment is to get sugar crystals on a string.

We need water, sugar, a string, a pencil and a container.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ about 400 ml of water.

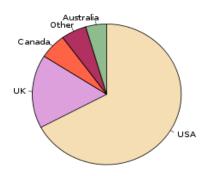
3 the solution into the jar. Make sure that the jar you selected can withstand the temperature (a glass should work).  4 the string from a pencil.  5 the string in the solution.  6 for several days.  The sugar crystals will grow slowly on the string over a period of several days.  Task 2. Complete the following experiment with the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.  The aim of this experiment was to investigate the relationship between the pressure and the temperature of a gas.  The apparatus used in this experiment consisted of a bulb containing air, a three-way tap, a pressure gauge, a beaker with water, a thermometer and a stirrer. The bulb with water 1) (connect) to the pressure gauge by means of a small diameter tube, which 2) (seal) into the bulb. The three-way tap 3) (insert) at a point along the tube. The bulb completely 4) (immerse) in water which was contained in the beaker. The thermometer and the stirrer 5) (place) in the water.  A flask with a large volume 6) (use) so as to minimize the effect of unheated air in the connecting tube and pressure gauge. The pressure indicated by the pressure gauge 7) (note). The temperature of the water 8) (record). The water 10) (heat). Readings of the temperature and pressure 11) (stir) vigorously throughout the experiment. The values of the temperature and the corresponding values of the pressure 12) (record) in a table. The water 13) (stir) vigorously throughout the experiment.  Since the temperature of the water could not be raised above 100°C, the experiment. (stop) when the water boiled. A graph of pressure against temperature 15) (plot) from the results.  According to the results of the experiment, we concluded that the pressure and the temperature of a gas of a fixed mass and a constant volume are directly proportional.  Task 3. State the results of different experiments with Present Perfect tense of the appropriate verbs in the right box.  1. A current thro	2 about 200 ml of sugar to the water, and the solution	on well.			
4 the string in the solution. 5 the string in the solution. 6 for several days.  The sugar crystals will grow slowly on the string over a period of several days.  Task 2. Complete the following experiment with the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.  The aim of this experiment was to investigate the relationship between the pressure and the temperature of a gas.  The apparatus used in this experiment consisted of a bulb containing air, a three-way tap, a pressure gauge, a beaker with water, a thermometer and a stirrer. The bulb with water 1) (connect) to the pressure gauge by means of a small diameter tube, which 2) (seal) into the bulb. The three-way tap 3) (insert) at a point along the tube. The bulb completely 4) (immerse) in water which was contained in the beaker. The thermometer and the stirrer 5) (place) in the water.  A flask with a large volume 6) (use) so as to minimize the effect of unheated air in the connecting tube and pressure gauge. The pressure indicated by the pressure gauge 7) (note). The temperature of the water 8) (record). The water 10) (heat). Readings of the temperature and pressure 11) (take) at regular intervals throughout the experiment. The values of the temperature and the corresponding values of the pressure 12) (stir) vigorously throughout the experiment. Since the temperature of the water could not be raised above 100°C, the experiment. Since the temperature of the water could not be raised above 100°C, the experiment. Since the temperature of the water of the experiment, we concluded that the pressure and the temperature of a gas of a fixed mass and a constant volume are directly proportional.  Task 3. State the results of different experiments with Present Perfect tense of the appropriate verbs in the right box.  1. A current through a wire. The wire hot, therefore a produce (pas), pass heating effect (pas), become (act).  2. Two powdered solids into a liquid. The solids (pas)	3 the solution into the jar. Make sure that the jar you select	ed can withstand the			
5 the string in the solution. 6 for several days.  The sugar crystals will grow slowly on the string over a period of several days.  Task 2. Complete the following experiment with the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.  The aim of this experiment was to investigate the relationship between the pressure and the temperature of a gas.  The apparatus used in this experiment consisted of a bulb containing air, a three-way tap, a pressure gauge, a beaker with water, a thermometer and a stirrer. The bulb with water 1) (connect) to the pressure gauge by means of a small diameter tube, which 2) (seal) into the bulb. The three-way tap 3) (insert) at a point along the tube. The bulb completely 4) (immerse) in water which was contained in the beaker. The thermometer and the stirrer 5) (place) in the water.  A flask with a large volume 6) (use) so as to minimize the effect of unheated air in the connecting tube and pressure gauge. The pressure indicated by the pressure gauge 7) (note). The temperature of the water 8) (record). The water 10) (heat). Readings of the temperature and pressure 11) (take) at regular intervals throughout the experiment. The values of the temperature and the corresponding values of the pressure 12) (record) in a table. The water 13) (stir) vigorously throughout the experiment. Since the temperature of the water could not be raised above 100°C, the experiment 14) (stop) when the water boiled. A graph of pressure against temperature 15) (plot) from the results.  According to the results of different experiments with Present Perfect tense of the appropriate verbs in the right box.  1. A current through a wire. The wire hot, therefore a produce (pas), pass heating effect (pas) a wire. The wire hot, therefore a form (pas), become (act), rise water by a membrane. The solution up the cylinder, therefore a force the water to pass through the membrane.  4. A metal block the wa	temperature (a glass should work).				
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	membrane.				
expansion place. (act), become (act)	4. A metal block The block larger, therefore	heat (pas), take			
	expansion place.	(act), become (act)			

5. Red litmus paper \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_ over the test-tube. The litmus give (pas), damp paper \_\_\_\_ blue, therefore ammonia \_\_\_\_ off during the (pas), hold (act), experiment. turn (act)

Task 4. Write an experiment account involved in your research.

#### 4. HOW TO comment a visual aid

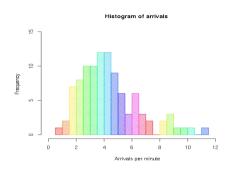
#### ❖ Виды визуальной информации.



а **pie chart** (круговая, секторная диаграмма)



а **flowchart** (схема процесса, структурна схема)



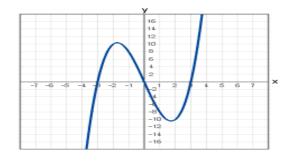
a bar chart, histogram (гистограмма, столбчатая диаграмма)

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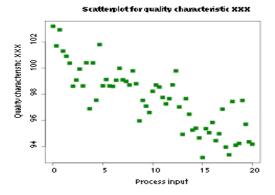
a line chart (линейная диаграмма)



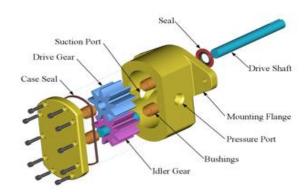
a table (таблица)



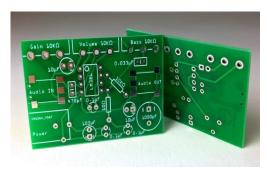
a functional graph (график функции)



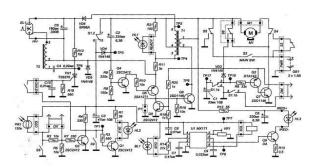
a scatter plot, scatter graph (точечная диаграмма)



an **exploded view drawing** (чертеж в разобранном виде, взрыв-схема)



а picture, photo (фотография)



a **principal diagram** (принципиальная схема)

#### Фразы для начала комментария

I'd like you to take a look at this bar chart (histogram, etc), which shows ...

If you look at this graph/etc., you'll see that ...

The numbers in this table show how ...

As you can see from this pie chart ...

Just have a look at this line chart for a moment ...

Let's take a closer look at these figures...

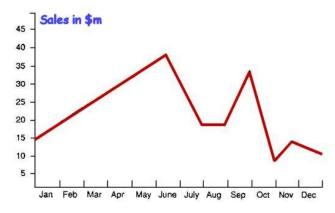
- ❖ Если вам необходимо прокомментировать структуру устройства и рассказать о его составных частях, обратитесь к Function B3 "HOW TO describe a thing." Если необходимо прокомментировать процесс, изображенный на рисунке, обратитесь к Function C2 "HOW TO describe a process."
- ❖ Если необходимо рассказать об основных тенденциях, изображенных на графиках, есть основные направления − 1) подъем (rise), 2) падение (drop), 3)неизменность (steadiness).

	Rise	Drop		Steadiness	
(рост, п	овышение)	(падение, снижение)		(не	изменность)
a noun	a verb	a noun	a verb	a noun	a verb
	climb	decline	decline	no change	not change
upswing	go up	decrease	decrease		remain constant
rise	rise	dip	dip		remain steady
increase	increase	drop	drop		stay the same
lift	lift	fall	fall	stability	keep stable
peak	reach a peak	downswing	go down		hold constant
		plunge	plunge		
		collapse	collapse		

Изменения могут быть большие/резкие или незначительные/слабые

adjective	adverb
slight	slightly
gradual	gradually
steady	steadily
steep	steeply
sharp	sharply
sudden	suddenly
fast	fast
rapid	rapidly
dramatic	dramatically
little	a little

#### An EXAMPLE COMMENT:



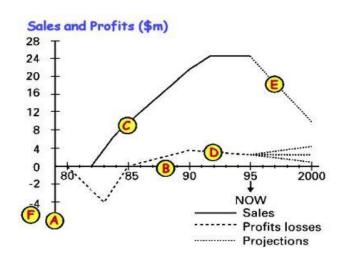
Let's take a closer look at this line chart. The **x** axis of this graph shows the twelve months of the past year while our sales in millions of dollars appear on the **y** axis. It may be seen clearly that sales **rose steadily** in the first half of the year (from January to May) and **reached their peak** in June. Then they **dropped off** in July and **levelled out** in August. After **rising sharply** during September, they suffered a **dramatic fall** in October but then made a **significant recovery** in November. However, the year ended with a **slight downturn**.

Task 1. Match different kinds of lines (1-6) with the letters (A-F).

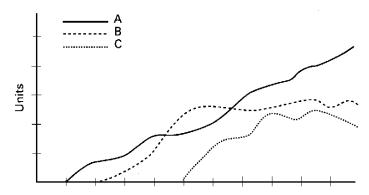
- 1) the horizontal axis ( or the x axis)
- 4) a solid line
- 2) the vertical axis (or the y axis)
- 5) a broken line

3) the scale

6) a dotted line

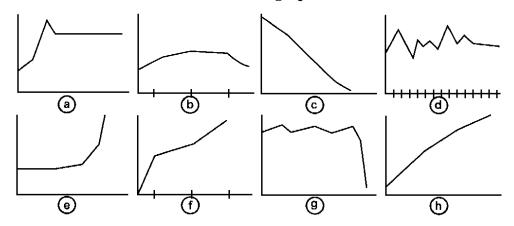


Task 2. Look at the graph below, and then complete the sentences with the phrases in Task 1.



- 1. The ...... compares three products : A, B and C.
- 2. The ...... shows time over ten years while the ..... shows sales in number of units.
- 3. As you can see, product A is represented by the ......
- 4. The performance of Product B is shown by the ......
- 5. And a ...... has been used to show the results of Product C.
- 6. Clearly, ..... is the most successful product .....
- 7. Sales of Product B ...... in recent years while sales of Product C
- 8. On the contrary, product A has shown a ......

Task 3. Match the sentences with the graphs.



- 1. The investment level rose suddenly.
- 2. The sales of our products *fell slightly* in the final quarter.
- 3. The Research and Development budget has stabilized over the past few years.
- 4. At the end of the first year, sales *stood* at 50 per cent of the present level.
- 5. The price reached a peak before falling a little and then holding the same level.
- 6. There has been a steady increase in costs over several years.
- 7. The *sudden collapse* in share prices has surprised everyone.
- 8. The value of the shares has shown a steady decline.

Task 4. Choose some visual from your studies and comment on it.





#### 1. HOW TO write a scientific article

Данная функция рассматривает основные элементы научной статьи, которая описывает оригинальное научное исследование.

#### 2. HOW TO write an abstract

Данная функция совершенствует навыки составления автореферата и аннотации к научной статье на английском языке.

#### 3. HOW TO make a presentation

Данная функция направлена на формирование и совершенствование навыков публичного выступления с результатами своей научной деятельности, сопровождаемых презентацией.

#### 4. HOW TO keep a discussion

Данная функция направлена на совершенствование навыков говорения, а именно — ведения дискуссии на профессиональные темы, рассматривает устойчивые выражения, используемые для выражения собственного мнения, согласия/несогласия, разъяснения, повторения и т.д.

#### 1. HOW TO write a scientific article

Научная статья — законченное авторское произведение, описывающее результаты оригинального научного исследования (первичная научная статья) или посвящённая рассмотрению ранее опубликованных научных статей, связанных общей темой (обзорная научная статья). В первичных научных статьях авторами излагается существенная информация о проведённом исследовании в форме, позволяющей другим членам научного сообщества оценить исследование, воспроизвести эксперименты, а также оценить рассуждения и сделанные из них выводы. Обзорные научные статьи предназначены для обобщения, анализа, оценки, суммирования или синтеза ранее опубликованной информации (первичных научных публикаций). Нередко научная статья сочетает в себе эти два типа научных текстов, включая обзорную и оригинальную части.

Мы рассмотрим составление первичной научной статьи с описанием исследования – эксперимента.

#### 1. Абстракт/аннотацию и введение – Abstract and Introduction

- А) Составьте *Абстракт/аннотацию* исследования-эксперимента укажите цель, значимость проекта; кратко перечислите использованные материалы и методы; кратко опишите результаты эксперимента.
- В) Составьте *Введение* опишите суть исследования, цель его проведения и его важность (проблематика с упоминанием литературы, четкое формулирование рассматриваемой проблемы *гипотеза*, формулирование ожидаемых результатов *подтверждение или проверка* гипотезы).

## 2. Процедура исследования (Ход исследования или Материалы и методика) — Materials and Methods

- А) Подробно опишите все использованные в исследовании-эксперименте материалы и методы (все необходимое лабораторное оборудование с указанием размеров, бренда и разновидности; исследуемый материал с указанием количества и, возможно, его предварительная подготовка).
- В) Подробно и последовательно опишите каждый шаг эксперимента (с описанием переменных факторов), возможно, с указанием повторных проверок результатов.
- С) При использовании известных методик, сошлитесь на источник.

#### 3. Результаты – Results

- А) Опишите результаты применения и количественных (данные, выражаемые в числовой форме), и качественных (разъяснения участников исследования) методов анализа.
- В) Включите в эту часть графики и диаграммы (пронумеруйте и подпишите их).
- С) Опишите конечные результаты, соотнесите их с гипотезой, поясните значение результатов для эксперимента или проблемы.

#### 4. Обсуждения – Discussions

- А) Проведите углубленное рассмотрение результатов эксперимента (подтвердились или нет ваши ожидания; почему; к чему бы привело изменение одного из аспектов процедуры).
- В) Предложите дальнейшие направления изучения проблемы.

#### 5. Заключение - Conclusions

Разъясните, о чем говорят результаты эксперимента (упомяните проблему и поставленные вопросы; опишите препятствия и сложности, возникшие в ходе эксперимента; предложите направления дальнейших исследований).

#### 6. Ссылки - References

Непременно указывайте источники цитат — сначала в тексте в скобках, затем в конце документа; правильно оформите библиографические ссылки.

#### Несколько советов по написанию статьи на английском языке

- ▶ оформляйте свою статью СТРОГО в соответствии с правилами печатного издания;
- используйте КОРРЕКТНУЮ терминологию (обратитесь к статьям авторовносителей языка, желательно не-эмигрантов), не используйте жаргонизмы;
- ▶ убедитесь, что ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ в ваших предложениях соответствует правилам английского языка;
- **у** используйте сокращения только когда это необходимо, при первом использовании *расшифруйте* их;
- > хотя в русском языке для научного стиля характерен пассивный залог, в английском часто используют АКТИВНЫЙ;
- старайтесь использовать глагольные формы вместо именных <u>Например:</u>
  - 1. Then, we carried out a computational experiment **on choice of** the f-th matrix  $(\mathbf{M}_f)$  for calculating a preconditioner. (on choice по выбору это именная форма определения к слову experiment, лучше взять  $\mathit{Инфинитив}$ ) Then, we carried out a computational experiment **to choose** the f-th matrix  $(\mathbf{M}_f)$  for calculating a preconditioner.
  - 2. The obtained results can be useful **for acceleration of** computer-aided design of various strip structures. (for acceleration для ускорения это именная форма обстоятельства цели; лучше взять *Инфинитив*) The obtained results can be useful in order **to accelerate** computer-aided design of various strip structures.
- ▶ используйте корректные вводные слова; некоторые могут иметь совершенно разные значения

#### Сравните:

1. **Так** (=например), при организации видеоконференций используется элемент дистанционного устного перевода. (*здесь: maк – for example*)

- 2. **Так** (=поэтому), эти усилия должны предприниматься параллельно и одновременно. ( $3\partial ecb$ : mak so)
- иногда при переводе с одного языка на другой требуется вводить дополнительные слова

#### Например:

- 1. Электронно-лучевые технологии широко используются при разнообразной обработке материалов, включая штамповку, сварку и электронно-лучевую наплавку. Electron-beam technologies are widely used for a variety of material processing methods, including cutting, welding, and electron-beam surfacing.
- убедитесь, что предложения параграфа являются *погическим продолжением* предыдущего предложения;
- У убедитесь, что заголовок статьи и ее абстракт соответствуют тексту статьи;
- > составляйте абстракт к статье после составления текста всей статьи.

## Task 1. In the following sentences change the noun phrases in italics into Infinitive of Purpose.

- 1. The LQI parameter is provided by the standard *for* the channel quality *estimation*.
- 2. The software package Matlab was used for the study of the channel power line.
- 3. For the monitoring of the correct operation, visual input controls are connected to the input and output of each unit.
- 4. The Mesh technology is more and more frequently used *for the organization of* smart grids.
- 5. When this situation occurs, the protocol requires additional signalization and/or time *for the search of* new routes.
- 6. For the mitigation of the inevitable network crashes in the LOADng routing protocol, a specific set of mechanisms for data forwarding named the "Deep-First Forwarding in Unreliable Networks" (DFF) has been realized.
- 7. The DSP needs to have the appropriate hardware and software support *for implementation of* network technologies based on the digital signal processor.
- 8. The modification is based on using approximations *for preliminary searching for* the values of the algorithm parameters.
- 9. This method was sufficient *for the achievement of* one or another criterion, but does not guarantee the best results.
- 10. The lengths of 100 and 60 cm were chosen at the subsequent stages of the investigation *for preliminary simulation*, which took losses in conductors and dielectrics into account, and *for further experimental realization*.

## Task 2. In the following sentences find noun phrases used as attributes or adverbial modifiers of purpose and use verbals (Infinitive or Gerund) instead of them.

1. Often, there is a need in the transmission of digital signals over a non-uniform cable line which previously operated with the use of one type of communication.

- 2. One of the new protection principles is based on modal filtering the use of modal distortions for protection by means of the serial modal decomposition of the pulse in the segments of coupled lines.
- 3. Unfortunately, a number of trends in the creation of devices for protection against ultrashort pulses are also increasingly reduced to simulating complex systems.
- 4. As a device for protection against pulse disturbances, you can use a strip structure on a wide-spread foil-coated glass fiber sheet.
- 5. According to the stated above, at first, GA was used for optimization of  $s_1$  value only, because the heuristic search revealed that it is the  $s_1$  that strongly influences the output waveform.
- 6. Thus, in this section we proposed and formulated a matching criterion for optimizing a multiconductor MF.
- 7. There are several approaches to solution of the sequence (1) by an iterative method.
- 8. For solution of sparse matrices, there are the following methods: block BiCGStab, block GMRES, GL-LSQR, MHGMRES(*m*), MEGCR, and others.

#### Task 3. Check the sentences for the Word Order and correct them.

- 1. The G3-PLC standard developed for being used in the narrowband PLC technologies includes requirements and recommendations for networks, as well as possible methods for their implementation.
- 2. As a device for protecting against pulse disturbances, there can be used a microstrip structure based on a wide-spread foil-coated glass fiber sheet.
- 3. The main components of the PLC network, which allow you to create in an NS-3 network model, close to the conditions of the real world, are considered.
- 4. Two methods of adding noise to the data channel exist in the PLC module libraries:
  1) adding white noise that does not exceed the signal amplitude; 2) adding pulse disturbance.
- 5. Noise can be realized in a model in the form of noise background in the channel or as a noise source for separate node units.

#### Task 4. Change these sentences into Active Voice.

- 1. The multipath channel with a Rice scattering profile with the AWGN was selected for the experiment.
- 2. The G3-PLC standard was selected for the research.
- 3. In Section IV-1 the optimization of the three-conductor MF by heuristic search has been carried out.
- 4. Cables of PLC\_NAYY150SE and PLC\_NAYY50SE types were used in the simulation.
- 5. Then, the description of the network nodes is made in accordance with the required topology.

#### Task 5. In these extracts the sentences are not interconnected. Improve them.

- 1. The multipath channel with a Rice scattering profile with the AWGN was selected for the experiment. The channel includes 6 rays with signal attenuation from 0 to -10 dB, delays from 0 to 100 μs and a signal to noise ratio from 0 to 40 dB.
- 2. Nine-storeyed house is the object of modelling. There are four PLC-modems, designed to generate data packets, and they are the nodes of the PLC-network on each floor of the house. All units are separately connected to one common electrical cable with mains voltage equal to 220 V.
- 3. There are 3 types of cables used to connect nodes to the common network, as well as to transfer data packets to the data acquisition and transmission device (DATD), and later to the network server. The first is an electric cable with a cross-sectional area of 50·10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>2</sup> designed to connect PLC modems to a common cable. The second is the Ethernet cable that connects DATD and the general network server. The third is an electric cable with a cross-sectional area of the conductor of 150·10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>2</sup>.
- 4. The mathematical model of the channel is presented as transfer functions, which are calculated for the entire network and for each node separately. Standard C++ libraries and NS-3 environment modules were used to create the model.
- 5. Then, the description of the network nodes is made in accordance with the required topology. The position coordinates in space are set for each node using the SetPosition (x, y, z) function. Coordinate values are measured in centimeters. Nodes need to be connected by physical communication lines after they are given names and positions.

#### Task 6. Translate your scientific article or a part from it into English.

#### 2. HOW TO write an abstract

#### **❖** What is an abstract?

«Abstract» это абстракт, краткое изложение, автореферат статьи, не содержащий дополнительных интерпретаций и критики. Абстракт помогает читателям быстро ознакомиться с содержанием статьи, которая представлена далее и тем самым позволяет им либо заинтересоваться этой статьей, либо пропустить ее и не тратить время. При написании абстракта следует придерживаться простых предложений, исключая постороннюю информацию. Однако, абстракт должен быть достаточно информативным, представляя качественную и количественную информацию нижеследующей статьи.

#### **❖** Why do you need it?

Абстракт, во-первых, помогает читателю *ознакомиться с главными вопросами*, поднимаемыми в статье. Во-вторых, абстракт помогает информационным сервисам

адекватно *каталогизировать вашу статью* для возможности в дальнейшем извлечь ее из архивов и ознакомиться с ней. К тому же для привлечения внимания иностранных специалистов, необходимо помещать *краткое изложение вашей статьи* (абстракт) в международных журналах на английском языке.

#### **\*** What are the parts of an abstract?

- 1. Complete bibliographic information
- **2.** A clear statement of the scope and purpose of a work
- 3. A summary of the contents
- **4.** A statement of the conclusion or results

- 1.Полная библиографическая информация
- 2. Четкое изложение области исследования и цели исследования
- 3. Краткое изложение содержания исследования
- 4. Заключение и результаты исследования

#### **\*** How can you make it perfect?

- а) абстракт должен быть точным и достоверным он должен точно отражать цели и содержание статьи. Не нужно включать информацию, которая не будет рассмотрена в статье. Если статья продолжает или повторяет предыдущие исследования, следует указать это в абстракте, цитируя автора и указывая его имя и даты исследования.
- *b)* краткое изложение должно быть законченным если в абстракте упоминаются новые термины или сокращения, они должны быть объяснены; если включаются цитаты, они должны иметь полную справочную информацию (имя и инициалы автора, название и даты публикации); если в статье нет списка ключевых слов, их нужно поместить в абстракт, это поможет и при чтении и при индексировании
- с) абстракт должен быть лаконичным и конкретным как можно больше важной информации в как можно меньшем количестве текста. Общий объем абстракта не должен превышать 200 слов (или 3% основного текста), в одном абзаце, если возможно
- *d) текст абстракта должен быть последовательным и легко читаемым* вот некоторые советы:
  - ✓ используйте глаголы вместо соответствующих именных фраз
  - ✓ пишите от третьего лица, а не от первого
  - ✓ описывайте результаты в настоящем времени без упоминания последующей применимости результатов и сделанных выводов
  - ✓ используйте прошедшее время при упоминании проведенных экспериментов и использованных специфических параметров
  - ✓ не включайте уравнения, таблицы, графики и т.д. в абстракт
  - ✓ используйте числительные вместо написания цифр

е) используйте образцы — при проведении исследования вы обязательно сталкиваетесь с тематическими статьями, используйте их для составления собственных рефератов: терминологию, образцы предложений и т.д. Попросите когонибудь проверить вашу работу перед окончательным изданием

#### **\*** What are most common phrases for abstracts?

<b>Objectives</b> (цели	This article/the book/the document describes/ explores/ presents an	
исследования)	overview of	
	In this work the problem of is discussed/ considered	
	The purpose of this study was to investigate	
	Another aim was to find out	
	Finally, was examined.	
Methods	(X) method was applied to study	
(методы)	The study/survey/thesis/questionnaire/opinion poll examined,	
	inspected, focused on, was conducted, carried out, sent out,	
	administered	
	Questionnaires were sent out / administered	
	( X number) of responses were received.	
Results/	The results of the study were that	
conclusions	It was found/discovered that	
(результаты/	The results revealed/indicated	
выводы)	The principal conclusion was that	
	One conclusion was that	

Task 1. Analyze the following abstracts.

Abstract 1.

## OPTIMIZATION OF A Si-SiO2 WAVWGUIDE COUPLER FOR PHOTONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

In this paper, we demonstrated a compact Si-SiO2 waveguide coupler with a footprint of only 2  $\mu m \times 3 \mu m$  by topology optimization in the communication wavelength. The transmission was increased from 30% to 100%, much higher than other methods. Besides, the optimized structure did not incorporate other dielectric materials, facilitating fabrications and applications.

Abstract 2.

#### A HIGH-EFFICIENCY REGIME FOR GAS-PHASE TERAHERTZ LASERS

We present both an innovative theoretical model and an experimental validation of a molecular gas optically pumped far-infrared (OPFIR) laser at 0.25 THz that exhibits 10× greater efficiency (39% of the Manley–Rowe limit) and 1,000× smaller volume than comparable commercial lasers. Unlike previous OPFIR-laser models involving only a few energy levels that failed even qualitatively to match experiments at high pressures, our ab initio theory matches experiments quantitatively, within experimental uncertainties with no free parameters, by accurately capturing the interplay of millions of degrees of freedom in the laser. We show that previous OPFIR lasers were inefficient simply by being too large

and that high powers favor high pressures and small cavities. We believe that these results will revive interest in OPFIR laser as a powerful and compact source of terahertz radiation. Abstract 3.

#### ORIGAMI MECHANOLOGIC

Robots autonomously interact with their environment through a continual sense—decide—respond control loop. Most commonly, the decide step occurs in a central processing unit; however, the stiffness mismatch between rigid electronics and the compliant bodies of soft robots can impede integration of these systems. We develop a framework for programmable mechanical computation embedded into the structure of soft robots that can augment conventional digital electronic control schemes. Using an origami waterbomb as an experimental platform, we demonstrate a 1-bit mechanical storage device that writes, erases, and rewrites itself in response to a time-varying environmental signal. Further, we show that mechanical coupling between connected origami units can be used to program the behavior of a mechanical bit, produce logic gates such as AND, OR, and three input majority gates, and transmit signals between mechanologic gates. Embedded mechanologic provides a route to add autonomy and intelligence in soft robots and machines.

Task 2. Translate one of the abstracts into English. Aбстракт 1.

#### УСЛОВИЯ ВОЗБУЖДЕНИЯ И УСТАНОВЛЕНИЯ СИНУСОИДАЛЬНЫХ АВТОКОЛЕБАНИЙ В RC-ГЕНЕРАТОРАХ

электронике при рассмотрении вопросов возбуждения установления синусоидальных автоколебаний в RC-генераторах допускаются неточности и явно ошибочные утверждения. В частности, условиями возбуждения синусоидальных колебаний называют условия выполнения в схеме баланса амплитуд и баланса фаз. Некорректность этих утверждений обусловлена тем, что в некоторых схемах при выполнении названных условий синусоидальные автоколебания всё-таки не возбуждаются. Предлагается условия возбуждения и установления амплитуды автоколебаний формулировать в терминах нулей характеристического уравнения колебательной системы генератора. 1 Конечно, такое разделение функций условное и голится только ДЛЯ колебательных систем, порождающих синусоидальные колебания.

Абстракт 2.

## АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКС ДЛЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПОЛУПРОВОДНИКОВЫХ СТРУКТУР

Разработан исследования автоматизированный комплекс свойств ДЛЯ полупроводниковых структур, позволяющий измерять широкий набор электрофизических и фотоэлектрических характеристик за счет применения доработанных авторами измерительных методик, схемотехнических И конструкторско-технологических решений. По сравнению с известными аналогами комплекс позволяет измерять более широкий набор параметров структур с более высокой точностью. При этом повышена долговременная стабильность измерений и независимость результатов измерений от температуры и влажности окружающей среды.

Абстракт 3.

## РАЗРАБОТКА ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЩЕЛИ ПОД НОЖКУ ЗАТВОРА ПТШ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПРИСТЕНОЧНОГО ДИЭЛЕКТРИКА

Разработка технологии получения субмикронного Т-образного затвора использованием оптической литографии является очень актуальной. В настоящей работе рассмотрен такой косвенный метод формирования субмикронного затвора ПТШ как метод с использованием пристеночного диэлектрика. Также представлены результаты экспериментов по разработке режимов травления и осаждения первого и второго слоя нитрида кремния соответственно. В качестве оборудования использовались установки плазмохимического травления и осаждения, установка электронно-лучевого напыления и электронный микроскоп.

#### Task 3. Make this abstract more natural.

**Abstract.** The protection of radio electronic equipment from ultrashort pulses (USP) by means of modal filters (MFs) is considered. The designs of multiconductor microstrip MFs are analysed. The results of multiconductor MF optimization by different criteria are presented. The amplitude and time criteria for optimizing MF (with any number of conductors) are formulated in an analytical form, and the general multicriteria objective function to optimize MF by different criteria having different weighting coefficients is obtained.

#### Task 4. Write an abstract for your article.

#### 3. HOW TO make a presentation

Один известный человек сказал «Мозг начинает работать, как только рождается человек, и не перестает работать, пока вы не встаете и не начинаете выступать перед публикой». Это полностью справедливо для любого выступления, и тем более для выступления на иностранном языке, особенно, если вы не уверены в своих знаниях иностранного языка. Но опыт показывает, что это вполне осуществимо – достойно выступить перед аудиторией с презентацией на иностранном языке! Конечно, если отнестись к этому серьезно и подготовиться.

Вот некоторые советы опытных зарубежных ораторов.

- > Talk rather than read.
- > Stand up unless you're literally forced to sit, move around, rather than standing still, and use gestures.
- > Speak loudly and clearly, facing the audience, vary the pitch of your voice.

- ➤ Make eye contact with the audience and try to read their reaction.
- Focus on main arguments, especially if you don't have much time.
- > Use visual aids (slides, graphs, devices you are talking about, etc.)
- > Using PowerPoint, don't overuse special effects and don't include very complicated software.
- Finish your talk within the time limit (practice before the event).
- Always summarize your talk at the end.
- Emulate excellent speakers (find their talks on the Internet or visit live talks).

И, конечно, советы, касающиеся иностранного языка:

- ✓ Тщательно проверяйте произнесение слов (in the Internet dictionaries);
- ✓ Попросите кого-либо, кто хорошо владеет языком (или вашего преподавателя) проверить вашу презентацию и ваши слова на грамматику;
- ✓ Используйте Presentation Phrases, чтобы сделать ваше выступление системным, а вашу речь легкой для понимания.

#### 1.Greeting the audience

- Good morning (afternoon, evening) everyone.
- Let me introduce myself.
- My name is ... and I am ....

#### 3. Outlining your presentation

- I'll start by ..., then we'll look at ... . Finally, I'll give you ... and show you ...
- I'll first of all outline ..., then I'll discuss ..., and finally we'll look at ....
- I have divided my talk into ... parts: firstly, I'd I'll answer your questions at the end of my like to ..., secondly, ...
- I'll begin with ... then we'll deal with ... . After that we'll look at ...
- I'll be talking about three (four...) main areas: first of all I'll describe ..., then I'll go on talking about ... Finally I'll tell you about ...

#### 2. Stating the purpose

- The purpose of my talk (...) is to ...
- In my presentation today (this morning...) I'll be talking about ... (reviewing...)
- I'm going to talk about ...

#### 4. Mentioning dealing with questions

- If you don't mind, I'll deal with questions at the end of my talk.
- Please, feel free to interrupt at any time if you'd like to ask a question.
- talk.

#### 5. The main content

#### **Getting started**

- I'd like to begin by ...
- Let's begin.
- OK, let's get started.

#### Changing to another topic

- Now I'd like to to/let's/let me start with/ move on to/ turn to/ go back to/ digress/ expand on/ recap on ...
- So, we've looked at ... and now I'd like to consider ...
- Having looked at ..., let's move on to ...
- So... Now, let's ...

#### **Referring to visuals**

- I'd like you to take a look at this chart, which To sum up, let me ... shows ...
- If you look at this graph, you'll see ...
- The figures in this table show ...
- As you can see from this pie chart ...
- Let's take a closer look at this figures ...

#### Finishing the talk/inviting questions

- Thank you all for listening ... Now, if there are any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
- Now I'm ready to answer your questions.
- If you have any questions, I'll do my best to answer them.

#### Summarizing / Concluding

- To summarize the main points of my talk ...
- I'd like to run through the main points again ...
- As a conclusion, ...

#### **Answering questions**

- Sorry, could you say that again, please?
- Sorry. Could you repeat, please?
- If I've understood your question correctly, you would like me to ...
- I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. Could you repeat, please?

#### 4. HOW TO keep a discussion

Ниже приведены общеупотребимые фразы для поддержания дискуссии. Они разделены по целям высказывания.

#### Asking for an opinion

(просьба высказать мнение)

What do you think (about it)?

What's your opinion/point of view of ...?

What would you say to...?

Would you like to say something about it?

#### Giving an opinion

(высказывание своего мнения)

In my opinion, ...

In my view, ...

As far as I know, ...

As far as I'm concerned, ...

As for me, ...

The way I see it, ...

#### Asking to explain

(просьба объяснить)

Could you explain it, please?

What do you mean?

Why? Why not?

#### **Adding information**

(добавление информации)

In addition to that, ...

Moreover, ...

I'd like to add that ...

Besides, ...

#### **Asking for clarification**

(просьба разъяснить)

What do you mean by saying...?

Could you be more specific, please?

What are you trying to say?

#### **Explaining and clarifying**

(объяснение и разъяснение)

I mean that ...

What I'm trying to say is that ...

What I wanted to say is that ...

In other words, ...

#### **Agreeing**

(согласие)

I agree completely/entirely.

I couldn't agree more.

You're right/That's right.

Certainly/Definitely/Sure/Exactly.

I suppose so.

I think so.

#### **Doubt**

(сомнение)

I'm not quite sure about it.

Maybe, but I'm not sure.

I have to think about it.

I'm not sure that I agree with your argument.

#### Disagreeing

(несогласие)

That's not (exactly) true.

I'm sorry, but it's not quite right.

I'm afraid, I don't (can't) agree.

I don't really agree with you on that.

To tell you the truth, I have a different opinion.

Asking to repeat

(просьба повторить)

I'm sorry, but could you repeat what

you just said?

I'm afraid I haven't heard what you

said.

Can/could you repeat that, please?

Sorry?

I beg your pardon?

В данном контексте также важно вспомнить, что есть два типа вопросов – прямые и косвенные (**Direct and Indirect**).

e.g.a) - When did you start your studies? (Direct question)

- <u>Can you tell me</u> when you **started** your studies? (Indirect question)
- b) Has she ever seen this film? (Direct question)
  - <u>Do you know</u> if she has ever seen this film? (Indirect question)

#### Порядок слов в прямом вопросе

Quest. words + aux 1 + subject + main verb ...?

#### Порядок слов в косвенном вопросе

Can you tell me

Do you know + quest. word.(if) + subject + aux. verbs + main verb ...?

Have you any idea

\_\_\_

#### Task 1. Make indirect questions from these direct ones.

- 1. Why did he open this window?
- 2. How long have they studied philosophy?
- 3. What sort of music does she listen to?
- 4. Is your friend tall?
- 5. Are they going to come tonight?
- 6. Where do your relatives live?
- 7. How far is this square?

- 8. How much is it to start business in your country?
- 9. How long are they going to stay with you?
- 10. Who can show him the way to the gym?

## Task 2. Use phrases from the box and indirect questions to talk about the following topics:

- Life in 2100
- The role of computers in your life
- Immigrating to another country
- Working as a free lancer
- Using a bicycle instead of car
- Adopting children





#### 1. HOW TO speak about Present

Данная грамматическая функция направлена на совершенствование навыков составления простого, но грамотного высказывания в настоящем времени. Рассматривает только времена Present Simple и Present Continuous.

#### 2. HOW TO speak about Past

Данная грамматическая функция направлена на совершенствование навыков составления простого, но грамотного высказывания в прошедшем времени. Рассматривает только времена Past Simple и Present Perfect.

#### 3. HOW TO speak about Future

Данная грамматическая функция направлена на совершенствование навыков составления простого, но грамотного высказывания в будущем времени. Рассматривает только время Future Simple и форму "be going to".

#### 4. HOW TO use Passive Voice

Данная грамматическая функция направлена на совершенствование навыков составления простых, но грамотных высказываний в пассивном залоге. Рассматривает только Present Simple и Past Simple Passive.

#### 5. HOW TO use Conditionals

Данная грамматическая функция направлена на совершенствование навыков составления и распознавания условных предложений. Рассматривает все типы условных предложений.

#### 6. HOW TO use Modals

Данная грамматическая функция направлена на совершенствование навыков составления простого, но грамотного высказывания с использованием модальных глаголов. Рассматривает самые распространенные случаи использования модальных глаголов.

В английском языке существует множество форм настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времен, которые по-своему очень важны, и грамотное использование этих форм говорит о высоком уровне владения языком. Однако, в рамках предмета Профессионально-направленный иностранный язык делается акцент на базовых формах, с помощью которых можно составить грамотное высказывание на английском языке.

Сводные таблицы форм глагола в Активном и Пассивном залоге размещены в разделе Приложения (**Appendices 2,3**). Там же можно найти список распространенных неправильных глаголов с переводом.

#### 1. HOW TO speak about Present

Present Simple используется для составления высказываний о:

- регулярных, повторяющихся действиях в настоящем времени;
- фактах и состояниях.

Маркерами данного времени служат выражения: usually, always, every day, never, regularly, normally, then, etc.

- e.g.: 1. Classes start at 8.50 in our university. (факт)
  - 2. He doesn't use Power Point for his presentations. (регулярное действие)
  - 3. Where **do** they **live** in Tomsk? (факт)
  - 4. She **isn't** worried about her exams. (состояние)

Схема построения предложений в Present Simple следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + V(s) + \dots$
отрицательное	$S + don't/doesn't + V + \dots$
вопрос	$(?) + do/does + S + V + \dots ?$

#### Present Continuous используется для составления высказываний о:

- действиях, которые продолжаются в момент речи;
- временных действиях, которые продолжаются в данный период времени.

Маркерами данного времени служат выражения: now, at this moment, this week, Listen!, Look!, etc.

- **e.g.:** 1. He **isn't reading** a book now. (в данный момент)
  - 2. This term we **are studying** Programming. (в данный период времени)
  - 3. What **is** the teacher **trying** to tell us? (в данный момент)

Схема построения предложений в Present Continuous следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + am/is/are + Ving + \dots$
отрицательное	S + am not/isn't/aren't + Ving +
вопрос	$(?) + am/is/are + S + Ving + \dots ?$

В английском языке есть глаголы, которые не используются в Continuous! Например: be, have, hear, think, like, smell, believe, see, want, etc. Их используют в Simple.

#### Task 1. Complete the sentences. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- 1. Tomsk ... (have) 6 big universities.
- 2. Physical Education lesson ... (be) after Maths.
- 3. When I come home from university, I usually ... (not do) my homework, I relax.
- 4. My roommate ... (cook) this week and I ... (clean) the room.
- 5. What time ... (you/get up) in the mornings?
- 6. On Monday we ... (study) in the afternoon, but on Tuesday in the morning.
- 7. I ... (work) hard now because I want to pass my exams successfully.
- 8. This month I ... (not go out) a lot, I need to write a course paper.
- 9. Can you see Mark? He ... (sleep) at the lecture!
- 10. When ... (the plane/arrive)?

#### Task 2. Complete the text with correct form of the verbs.

James ... (live) in a little village. He ... (be) in his last year at school. After school, James ... (want) to become a banker. So this week, he ... (do) a practical course in a bank. There ... (be) a bank in a nearby town, but James ... (have) to take the bus to get there. The bus ... (leave) at 5.30 in the morning and ... (return) at 8.15 in the evening. James ... (not / like) to spend so much time in town before and after work, waiting for the bus. Therefore, this week he ... (stay) with his aunt, who ... (live) in town. James usually ... (wear) jeans and t-shirts, but while he ... (work) for the bank now, he ... (wear) a suit and a tie.

## Task 3. Complete the sentences and pay attention to the verbs which are not used in Continuous tense.

- 1. He usually ... (speak) so quickly that I ... (not understand) him.
- 2. Why ... (you/put) on your raincoat? I ... (go) for a walk. ... (you/want) to come with me?
- 3. I always ... (buy) lottery tickets but I never ... (win).
- 4. ... (you/love) him? No, I ... (like) him very much but I ... (not love) him.
- 5. That car ... (make) a very strange noise. ... (you/think) it's all right? Oh, yes. That noise ... (not matter). It always ... (make) a noise like that.
- 6. What ... (he/do) to his car? I ... (think), he ... (polish) it.
- 7. The plane, you ... (look) at now, ... (take) off for Paris.
- 8. She ... (look) great in her new dress.
- 9. How ... (you/get) to work usually? I usually ... (go) by bus, but this week I ... (go) in Tom's car.
- 10. The sun ... (rise) in the east.

## Task 4. Translate this text into English using Present Simple or Present Continuous and inserting the necessary information about you.

Меня зовут (как вас зовут?). Я – магистрант первого года обучения в ТУСУРе. Я изучаю физическую электронику. У меня еще нет темы магистерского исследования, но я хочу изучать технологии создания тонких пленок. В нашем вузе есть все возможности для того, чтобы стать высококвалифицированным инженером. Программа предоставляет множество возможностей вести исследовательскую работу, попробовать себя в роли преподавателя и создать свой дипломный проект академического уровня. У нас есть хорошая поддержка от профессоров, преподавателей и сотрудников факультета, а также доступно множество различных ресурсов. Программа также предусматривает создание и проведение экспериментов, написание научных статей и участие в научных конференциях. Все это продвигает нас к тому, чтобы стать ученым.

В процессе обучения мы посещаем лекции и практические занятия. Мы изучаем такие предметы как: (какие?). Кроме того, мы занимаемся в лабораториях, где исследуем (что?). Больше всего, мне нравится (что?).

Через 10 лет я вижу себя (кем?). Я хочу заниматься (чем?).

#### 2. HOW TO speak about Past

Past Simple используется для составления высказываний о:

- действиях, которые произошли в определенный момент в прошлом;
- цепочке действий, которые произошли в прошлом;
- детали события.

Маркерами данного времени служат выражения: yesterday, two days ago, in 2016, last week, When I was a child..., First..., etc.

Схема построения предложений в Past Simple следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + V2(ed) + \dots$
отрицательное	$S + didn't + V + \dots$
вопрос	$(?) + did + S + V + \dots ?$

Если вы не помните неправильные глаголы, смотрите *Appendix 4* в разделе Приложения!

- **e.g.:** 1. Last year my family **moved** to Moscow where my father **found** a well-paid job. (законченное действие в определенный момент)
  - 2. When we **came** home, we **were** so tired that we **didn't have** dinner but **went** straight to bed. (цепочка действий)
  - 3. Why **did** you **use** this program for your project? (детали события)

#### Present Perfect используется для составления высказываний о:

- действиях в прошлом без упоминания, когда они произошли;
- жизненном опыте, без упоминания, когда что-либо произошло;
- недавних событиях из прошлого, которые важны в период речи.

Маркерами данного времени служат выражения: never, ever, before, recently, already, yet, just, etc.

Схема построения предложений в Present Perfect следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + have/has + V3 + \dots$
отрицательное	$S + \text{haven't/hasn't} + V3 + \dots$
вопрос	$(?) + \text{have/has} + S + V3 + \dots ?$

Если вы не помните неправильные глаголы, смотрите *Appendix 4* в разделе Приложения!

- e.g.: 1. We haven't been to England before. (жизненный опыт)
  - 2. I'm not hungry, I have just had lunch. (недавнее событие в прошлом)
  - 3. How many times **has** he **checked** these results? (действие в прошлом без упоминания, когда оно произошло)

#### Task 1. Complete the sentences with Past Simple or Present Perfect.

- 1. I ... (lose) my umbrella. I can't find it anywhere.
- 2. Who ... (you/see) on your way to school yesterday?
- 3. Emily ... (be) abroad many times.
- 4. Dad ... (not give) me any pocket money last week.
- 5. She is a famous scientist. She ... (write) a lot of articles about her new research this year.
- 6. ... (you/visit) Buckingham Palace when you were in London?
- 7. Fortunately, nobody ... (die) in the accident yesterday.
- 8. Earnest Hemingway ... (write) a lot of novels.
- 9. She is very hungry. She ... (not eat) anything today.
- 10. Who ... (discover) America?

## Task 2. Complete the sentences with Past Simple or Present Perfect forms of the verbs from the box.

live, slow, do, write, graduate, decide, lose, sing, drink, steal

- 1. There's no milk left. ... Peter ... all of it?
- 2. George ... in Tokyo for five years but he left in 2016.
- 3. Somebody ... my bicycle, so now I have to walk home.
- 4. Mardy ... from university last July.
- 5. He ... down a lot since the birth of his child last year.

- 6. She ...already ... her Christmas shopping.
- 7. They ... this at the meeting two days ago.
- 8. Who ... the graffiti on the wall yesterday?
- 9. My boyfriend ... karaoke at yesterday's party.
- 10. She feels great. She ... 10 kilos since summer.

#### Task 3. Complete the dialogue with Past Simple or Present Perfect.

*Helen*: That's a nice tennis racket. Is it new?

Andy: No, I ... (have) it for about a year, but I ... (not play) with it very much. I ... (buy) it in Florida.

*Helen*: When ... (you/go) to America?

Andy: I ... (go) there with my family in the spring.

*Helen*: What was it like?

Andy: Great! I ... (stay) with my pen-friend.

*Helen*: Is your pen-friend American?

*Andy*: Yes. I've had an American pen-friend for two years. He ... (come) to England last summer.

Helen: I ... (not meet) him.

Andy: No, you ... (be) on holiday in Turkey.

#### Task 4. Translate the following text into English.

А: Ты уже сделал домашнюю по математическому моделированию?

В: Да, я сделал ее вчера. Я долго ее делал, она была трудной.

A: Какую программу ты использовал?

*В*: Я использовал MatLab. Но я много раз делал такие задачи в MathCad. Ты когдалибо пользовался программой Maple?

А: Нет, я никогда не слышал о ней.

B: Я вчера скачал ее на свой компьютер и попробовал использовать для выполнения домашнего задания. Мне она понравилась.

#### 3. HOW TO speak about Future

Future Simple используется для составления высказываний о:

- действиях, которые выражают мнение, предположение-прогноз, обещание в будущем;
- решении, принятом на момент речи;
- событии в будущем, которое произойдет независимо от участников разговора.

Маркерами данного времени служат выражения: I think, In my opinion, perhaps, maybe, possibly, I promise, etc.

Схема построения предложений в Future Simple следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + will + V + \dots$
отрицательное	$S + won't + V + \dots$
вопрос	$(?) + will + S + V + \dots ?$

- e.g.: 1. What do you think will happen in the end? (предположение-прогноз)
  - 2. I think she won't pass her exam. She doesn't study hard. (мнение)
  - 3. It's cold. I'll put on a jacket. (решение, принятое на момент речи)
  - 4. I promise, I'll write every day. (обещание)

"be going to + V" – распространенная конструкция, которая используется для составления высказываний о:

- определенных планах и намерениях на будущее;
- решениях, принятых ДО момента речи;
- предположениях-прогнозах, которые основаны на событиях, ведущих к их непременному свершению.

Побуждением к использованию данной конструкции может служить контекст, а также отсутствие каких-либо слов и фраз, намекающих на неуверенность и возможность ситуации.

Схема построения предложений с "be going to" следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + am/is/are going to + V + \dots$
отрицательное	S + am not/isn't/aren't going to + V +
вопрос	(?) + am/is/are + S + going to + V + ?

- e.g.: 1. They aren't going to launch this project next month. (планы)
- 2. I'm going to the library. Would you like to come with me? (намерение, решение, принятое до момента речи)
  - 3. Where **are** you **going to spend** your holiday? (планы)

С глаголами go, come, arrive, leave, return, start для составления высказываний о запланированных действиях чаще всего используют Present Continuous вместо фразы с "be going to".

- e.g.: 1. We are leaving on Monday.
  - 2. The team is arriving at the Heathrow airport.

#### Task 1. Match the pairs of sentences and name their use.

- 1. My dad's got a new job in London.
- 2. "It's a secret."
- 3. "It's hot in here!"
- a) "I'll open the window."
- b) They've bought the tickets.
- c) We're going to move there in July.
- 4. They're going to the football match d) "I don't know. Perhaps, Egypt will

on Saturday.

win. But I'm not sure."

5. "Would you like cola or orange juice?"

e) "Ok. I won't tell anyone."

- 6. "Who do you think will win the first prize?"
- f) "I'll have cola, please."

#### Task 2. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1)

A: It's hot in here.

B: I 'm going to /I'll open the window.

A: Do you want tea or coffee?

B: I 'm going to / I'II have coffee, please.

A: What are you going to / will you do next weekend?

B: I don't know.

2)

A: I 'm going to /I'II see a film at two o'clock.

B: I 'm going to / I'II come with you.

4) Robots are going to / will do everything for us in the future.

5)

A: I'm hungry, Mum.

B: The oven is hot now. Dinner will be / is going to be ready in twenty minutes

#### Task 3. Complete the conversation with Future Simple or "be going to+V".

A: Can I speak to Fiona, please?

B: Speaking. Is that you, Pat?

A: It's me. Hi. What ... you ... (do) tonight?

B: I don't know yet. I think, I ... (read) the book Nora gave me yesterday.

A: How about going to the cinema?

B: Sounds good, but I ... (look) after my little brother after eight, because my parents ... (go) to their friend's birthday party.

A: Poor you. Your brother is so naughty sometimes!

B: But I love him. He's so funny! I think, he ... (be) a good clown. He says he ... (be) a pilot, nothing else. Well, what ... you ... (do) tonight?

A: I don't know either. I wanted to go somewhere nice with you, but if you are baby-sitting tonight, so I ... (help) you to baby-sit, if you don't mind.

B: Of course, I don't. Come along and we ... (have) a nice cup of tea and ... (play) with my brother.

#### Task 4. Translate this dialogue into English.

*А*: Что ты делаешь в эти выходные?

- В: Не знаю пока. Возможно, посплю до обеда. Но потом займусь физикой. У меня много проблем с ней. Я планирую повторить материал за прошлый месяц. Ты не мог бы мне помочь?
- A: С удовольствием. Мы позанимаемся до 18.00, а потом я пойду домой. Моя мама приезжает сегодня и мне надо ее встретить.
- В: Хорошо, когда мама приезжает! А сколько времени она будет у тебя гостить?
- *А*: Может неделю, может 10 дней. Я собираюсь показать ей самые интересные места в городе. И еще, мы, возможно, сходим в театр.
- В: Если вы пойдете в театр, я пойду с вами. Я давно не ходил в кино или театр.

# Task 5. Write some predictions about the development of science and technology in the future.

- 10 years from now;
- 50 years from now;
- 100 years from now;
- Never.

## 4. HOW TO use Passive Voice

Пассивный залог также широко используется в английском языке, как и активный. Он также имеет множество форм. Мы остановимся только на самых распространенных в научно-технической сфере - Present Simple Passive u Past Simple Passive.

#### Present Simple Passive используется для составления высказываний о:

- регулярных, повторяющихся действиях в настоящем времени;
- фактах и состояниях.

Во всех случаях, подлежащим предложения является объект действия, а не субъект.

- **e.g.:** 1. <u>A lot of ICs</u> <u>are produced</u> every year. (ICs объект действия, субъект не указан: не известен или не важен)
- 2. <u>This place is visited</u> by a lot of tourists every year. (this place объект действия, tourists субъект)

Схема построения предложений в Present Simple Passive следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + am/is/are + V3(ed) + \dots$
отрицательное	$S + am \text{ not/isn't/aren't} + V3(ed) + \dots$
вопрос	(?) + am/is/are + S + V3(ed) + ?

### Past Simple Passive используется для составления высказываний о:

- действиях, которые произошли в определенный момент в прошлом;
- цепочке действий, которые произошли в прошлом.

Во всех случаях, подлежащим предложения является объект действия, а не субъект.

- e.g.: 1. <u>The building was built</u> many years ago. (the building объект, субъект не указан: не известен или не важен)
- 2. <u>The telephone</u> <u>was invented</u> by A.G.Bell. (the telephone объект, A.G.Bell субъект)

Схема построения предложений в Past Simple Passive следующая:

тип предложения	схема предложения
утвердительное	$S + was/were + V3(ed) + \dots$
отрицательное	$S + wasn't/weren't + V3(ed) + \dots$
вопрос	(?) + was/were + S + V3(ed) + ?

Субъект - исполнитель действия - вводится предлогом **by**, инструмент исполнения вводится предлогом **with**!

Если вы не помните неправильные глаголы, смотрите **Appendix 4** в разделе Приложения!

Как правило, перевод с русского на английский вызывает больше трудностей, чем с английского на русский. Поэтому обратите внимание, как меняется строение предложения при необходимости перевести страдательный залог с русского на английский.

### Сравните:

	Русское предложение	Английское предложение
1.	В середине XIX столетия было	In the middle of the nineteenth century about
	обнаружено около 60 различных	sixty different elements were discovered.
	элементов.	(изменение порядка слов)
2.	<u>Редких животных</u> <u>защищают</u> во многих	Rare animals are protected in many countries.
	странах.	(изменение ролей)
3.	<u>Шоколад любят все!</u>	<u>Everybody likes chocolate!</u> (а не Chocolate is
		liked by everybody! использование
		активного залога вместо пассивного)
4.	В аварии никто не пострадал.	Nobody was injured in the accident.
		(использование пассивного залога вместо
		активного)
5.	В данной статье отмечена актуальность	The article <u>highlights</u> the importance of using
	использования оптимизации с помощью	evolution strategy (использование
	эволюционной стратегии	активного залога вместо пассивного в
		научном стиле)

## Task 1. Put the passive sentences in order.

- 1. seen / the information / on a screen/can be
- 2. last week / was stolen / my laptop
- 3. by the police / the men / were arrested
- 4. are / very quickly / the answers / calculated
- 5. with a modem / are / sent / e-mails
- 6. was old / the painting / for \$500
- 7. is / on a disk / information / stored
- 8. by robots / were made / these cars
- 9. sent / text messages / are / using mobile phones
- 10. to get information / used / is / the Internet

## Task 2. Complete the sentences with Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. What books by Charles Dickens ... (translate) into Russian?
- 2. The holiday ... (celebrate) every year.
- 3. Oranges ... (not grow) in Belarus.
- 4. This dress ... (make) by a famous designer.
- 5. ... chess ... (play) by two or three people?
- 6. Why ... dinner ... (not serve) yet?
- 7. The books ... (take) in the library.
- 8. First cars ... (make) in Ford in 1896.
- 9. Where ... the park ... (situate)?
- 10.... their movie ... (film) in black or white?

# Task 3. Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). You must either use Simple Present or Simple Past.

The Statue of Liberty ... (give) to the United States by France. It ... (be) a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States. The Statue of Liberty ... (design) by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. It ... (complete) in France in July 1884. In 350 pieces, the statue then ... (ship) to New York, where it ... (arrive) on 17 June 1885. The pieces ... (put) together and the opening ceremony ... (take) place on 28 October 1886. The Statue of Liberty ... (be) 46 m high (93 m including the base). The statue ... (represent) the goddess of liberty. She ... (hold) a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand. On the tablet you ... (see / can) the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). Every year, the Statue of Liberty ... (visit) by many people from all over the world.

#### Task 4. Rewrite these sentences into Passive Voice.

- 1. The author of this article chose 25 most significant chips.
- 2. E.I. used TMC0281 to build its interplanetary communicator.
- 3. TI sold its speech synthesis chip line to Sensory in 2001.
- 4. You can find Speak and Spell Units in excellent condition on eBay for just US\$50.
- 5. IBM chose the 16 bit CPU for its original PC line.

- 6. Rafi Retter and Dany Star altered the 8086 chip to an 8-bit bus.
- 7. They first used the 8088 in IBM Model 5150, a monochrome machine.

#### Task 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

- 1. Эта книга продается во всех магазинах.
- 2. В нашей школе не дают завтрак.
- 3. Под водой было проведено много экспериментов.
- 4. На фестиваль пригласили много людей.
- 5. Когда приносят газеты?
- 6. Когда был образован город Томск?
- 7. Эта картина была написана известным художником.
- 8. В данной статье рассматривается проблема решения системы линейных уравнений.
- 9. Нас научили решать сложные математические задачи в уме.
- 10. Когда организм облучают проникающей радиацией, страдают все органы.

## 5. **HOW TO use Conditionals**

При использовании условных предложений часто возникает ряд ошибок из-за различия временных форм в двух языках.

## Например:

#### русский язык

#### английский язык

1.	Если у меня будет время, я помогу тебе с	If I have time, I'll help you with physics.
	физикой.	
	глагол "будет" имеет форму будущего	глагол "have" используется в настоящем
	времени	времени
•		101 1 111

2. Если бы я был молод, я бы тоже поехал с вами в горы. (ситуация в настоящем/будущем) Если бы я был дома, я бы убрался.

(ситуация в прошлом)

формы глаголов одинаковы, независимо от ситуации

If I were young, I would go to the mountains

with you. (ситуация в настоящем/будущем) If I had been home, I would have cleaned

the flat. (ситуация в прошлом) формы глаголов разные в зависимости от ситуации

В английском языке после союзов *if*, *unless*, *in case*, etc. (условные предложения) и when, before, after, till, while, etc. (придаточные времени) почти никогда не используются will и would!

тип	случаи	время	форма сказуемого		
	использования				
0	e.g.: If the water ge	ts cold, it freezes.			
Conditional	факты, законы,	настоящее	If (when) + Present Simple,		
	регулярные		Present Simple.		
	события				
I	e.g.: If we don't ha	<b>ve</b> any lectures tom	orrow, we <b>will go</b> to the river.		
Conditional	возможная	будущее	If + Present Simple,		
	ситуация		Future Simple (will V1).		
II	e.g.: If it was summ	g.: If it was summer, we wouldn't study.			
Conditional	воображаемая	настоящее	If + Past Simple,		
	ситуация	будущее	would V1.		
III	e.g.: If I hadn't entered this university, I would have found a job.				
Conditional	воображаемая	прошлое	If $+ had V3$ ,		
	ситуация		would have V3.		

## Task 1. Match the parts of sentences and translate them.

- 1. If water temperature reaches 100 degrees,
- a) if it's raining.
- 2. If they hadn't walked 40 km,
- b) if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
- 3. The boss will be very disappointed
- c) even if you asked him
- 4. Everybody takes umbrellas
- d) the teacher will give her a bad mark.

5. If it wasn't so late,

- e) this liquid always boils.
- 6. If she forgets her homework,
- f) we would play an online game.

7. Michael wouldn't agree

- g) you would have heard the football results.
- 8. If you have watched the morning news,
- h) they wouldn't feel exhausted.

## Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms.

- 1. Molly ... (be) a splendid woman if only she didn't talk so much!
- 2. If you ... (leave) at two, you will be there before dark.
- 3. If Mark ... (have) enough money, he will go to the university.
- 4. If you ... (heat) iron, it starts to get red hot and then white hot.
- 5. If Ioannis stays longer at the party, he ... (have) a good time.
- 6. If we hadn't been to your friend's party, I never ... (meet) Alan.
- 7. If I ... (be) younger, I would learn to skateboard too.
- 8. Would they come if we ... (to invite) them?
- 9. What remains if you ... (subtract) 5 from 10?
- 10. If Ali ... (know) anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she would have helped us.

## Task 3. Complete the sentences in different ways. Say why you used these tenses.

- 1. We ... (buy) a new microscope for our laboratory, if we ... (win) that grant.
- 2. The machine ... (unlock), if you ... (press) the right button.
- 3. What ... (be) the answer if you ... (add) 17 to 75?
- 4. If the government ... (lose) the election, the Prime Minister ... (resign) from politics.
- 5. If the police ... (let) the robber go, he ... (do) it again.

## Task4. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1. Если бы ты не помог мне, я бы не написал эту статью сам.
- 2. Если 72 разделить на 8, получается 9.
- 3. Мы обязательно позвоним вам, если будут какие-то новости.
- 4. Если ты договоришься с преподавателем, он примет у тебя зачет до экзаменов.
- 5. Если вы не будете практиковать английский регулярно, вы его забудете.
- 6. Если бы вы читали больше литературы на английском языке, у вас был бы более богатый словарный запас.
- 7. Если бы я принял предложение поработать год в Кении, меня бы потом взяли работать в Европу.
- 8. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.
- 9. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.
- 10. Если а и с отличные от нуля простые целые числа, то t равняется 3.

## 6. HOW TO use Modals

В английском языке огромное количество модальных глаголов и фраз, а также огромное количество значений, которые может иметь та или иная фраза или глагол. Мы остановимся на самых распространенных глаголах, которые чаще всего встречаются в речи.

Modal verb	Meaning	Example
Can	ability	You can drive a car but I can't.
	permission	It's OK. You can come after 3.
Could	ability in the past	I could read when I was 4.
	possibility	The phone is ringing. It could be Kate.
	polite permission	Could you open the window, please?
Must	obligation = have to	You must (have to) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
	strong advice	You must wear a warm hat in winter.
	logical conclusion	She is fast asleep. She must be really tired.
	prohibition (mustn't)	You mustn't make noise after 11 o'clock.

May permission May I come in?

possibility = might Take an umbrella. It may (might) rain.

**Should** advice = ought to You shouldn't do his homework for him.

weak obligation I should be at home before 9.

**Need** necessity I need to be here in time, otherwise they leave.

Needn't/ absence of necessity You needn't (don't have to) work on Sundays.

**Don't have** It's our day off.

to

#### Task 1. Choose the best modal.

1. You must / should / needn't be 18 before you can drive in Russia.

- 2. You don't have to / mustn't / shouldn't go to bed so late. It's not good for you.
- 3. You *mustn't / mustn't / needn't* come. I can do it without you.
- 4. You *must/mustn't/shouldn't* be a good writer to win the Pulitzer Prize.
- 5. You don't have to / may / mustn't copy during exams.
- 6. You needn't / might not / mustn't use your mobile phone in class.
- 7. It's so cold. It *could/must/couldn't* snow tomorrow.
- 8. I'm not sure but I *can't / couldn't / may not* be here tomorrow.

## Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate modal verbs.

1.You ... smoke in the hospital. 2. ... I borrow your dress for the party? 3. He is so pale, he ... visit the doctor. 4. I ... speak three languages. 5. Sam isn't at home, he ... be in his office. 6. She ... revise for the exam. 7. They ... arrive this evening. 8. She ... come to the party, she was ill. 9. ... you close the door, please? 10. Drinking of alcohol ... cause addiction.

#### Task 3. Translate these sentences with modals from English into Russian.

- 1. Now touchscreen smartphones and tablets could get an upgrade thanks to new smart tags that harness reflected Wi-Fi signals to add touch-based controls to any surface.
- 2. LiveTag technology allows for interactive controls or keypads that can stick onto objects, walls, or even clothing.
- 3. These tags can sense the status of everyday objects and humans, and also sense human interactions with plain everyday objects.
  - 4. All concerned authorities must act accordingly.
- 5. You don't have to learn the SQL language to create a complex query from several data tables.
- 6. The new Aibo can recognize its owner's face, detect smiles and words of praise, and learn new tricks over time.
- 7. The Scientific Committee might consider the possibility of undertaking research on individual countries.

- 8. You don't have to complete difficult operations with layers for selecting removable and protected objects.
  - 9. Ukraine might consider seeking international assistance in order to tackle the issue.
  - 10. These agencies and organizations may not pursue commercial goals.
  - 11. National responses must move from crisis management to change management.
- 12. Very often management studies may contain recommendations that may or may not be implemented.
  - 13. This strategy debate ought to take place every five years.
  - 14. Passengers must carry cash and documents with themselves.
  - 15. This arrangement should permit an equally participatory implementation.

## Task 4. Translate this text into English.

Я учусь в магистратуре в ТУСУРе. Мне не нужно приходить на занятия каждый день. Наши занятия проходят во вторник, среду и пятницу, поэтому я должен приходить только в эти дни. Кроме занятий, я должен проводить свое оригинальное исследование, и потом использовать его в своей диссертации. Иногда мне приходиться засиживаться в лаборатории допоздна. В рамках моего исследования я должен спланировать и провести 3 эксперимента. Мы можем работать в группах, поэтому я работаю с своим другом. По средам и субботам я хожу в спортзал, а в воскресенье – в бассейн. Я считаю, что слишком много времени провожу сидя за компьютером, поэтому должен иногда заниматься спортом.

Appendix 1. Phonemic Chart.

Phonemic	<b>Chart</b> voiced	unvoiced					ರಾ	og	2	television		Ves
Ā			ດe	show	ac	COW	~	car	<u>_</u>	shall	>	wet
sbuoi	eI	wait	IC	<u>Vo</u> d	aı	Тш	93	<u>J</u> une	Z	002	_	red
diphthongs	eI	h <u>ere</u>	en en	tourist	69	hair	ţ	cheese	S	See	_	love
	 	shoot	.: :C	door	Ω	uō	О	<u>gob</u>	XO	this	4	hat
monophthongs	ລ	poob	. <del>.</del> .	b <u>ir</u> d	 	far	<del>+</del>	ţea	θ	think	Ú	sing
donom	Н	sh <u>i</u> p	Ф	teacher	<	dn	q	boat	>	video	C	Mou
		sheep	Φ	pēq	8	c <u>a</u> t	Q	pea	4	Įly	Ε	man
		S	OME	Λ				STI	NANO	SNO	ာာ	

Appendix 2. English Predicate. Active Voice.

T	SIMPLE (V1) + V1 (s) play draws	CONTINUOUS (be+Ving) am, is, are + Ving am/is playing are drawing	PERFECT (have+V3/Ved) have, has +V3/Ved have played has drawn	PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have been + Ving) have been playing has been drawing
<b>BESEN</b>	- don't/doesn't + V1 don't play doesn't draw	am not, isn't, aren't + Ving am not playing isn't/aren't drawing	haven't, hasn't + V3/Ved haven't played hasn't drawn	haven't, hasn't been + Ving haven't been playing hasn't been drawing
ľ.	? do/does + S + V1?	am, is, are + S + Ving?	have, has + S + V3/Ved?	have, has + S + been Ving?
Как перевести	(не) играю, (не) рисует (обычно, периодически)	(не) играю, не рисую (сейчас, в данный отрезок времени)	(не) играл, (не) нарисовал (уже, раньше, до этого момента)	уже (не) играл, (не) рисовал (какое-то время) до настоящего момента
Как использо- вать	регулярные, по вторяющиеся действия; факты; законы	незавершенные, длительные действия в настоящем	жизненный опыт; недавнее прошло е	незав ершенные, длит ельные действия др момента речи
Опорные	usually, sometimes, never, every day, once a week	now, at this moment, this week	ever, before, just, already, three times,	for, since
TSAT	+ V2/Ved played drew - didn't + V1 didn't play didn't draw	was, were + Ving was playing were drawing wasn't, weren't + Ving wasn't playing wern't drawing	had + V3/Ved had played had drawn hadn't + V3/Ved hadn't played hadn't drawn hadn't drawn	had been + VIng had been playing had been drawing hadn't been + Ving hadn't been playing hadn't been drawing
Как перевести	B 6	маз, метет 5 т чив: (не) играл, (не) рисовали (в какой-то момент в прошлом)	(He) nourpan, (He) Hapuco Ban (eme, Ap Kako no - ro Mo Merra B	уже (не) играл, (не) рисовал (какое-то время до другого действия в прошлом)
Kar notole 30- eats	завершенные действия в определенный момент в прошлом	незавершенные, длительные действия в прошлом	действие, завершенное в прошлом до друго го прошлого действия	незавершенные, длительные действия впрошлом
Опорные	yesterday, two days ago, last summer, when	at 8 o'clock yesterday, all day, all summer	after, before, as soonas, when	when, before, while, after

В	+ will + V1 will play will draw	will be + Ving will be playing will be drawing	will have + V3/Ved will have played will have drawn	will have been + Ving will have been playing will have been drawing
AUT UR	- won't + V1 won't play won't draw	won't be + Ving won't be playing won't be drawing	won't have + V3/Ved won't have played won't have drawn	won't have been + Ving won't have been playing won't have been drawing
	? will + S + V1?	will + S + be Ving?	will + S + have V3/Ved?	will + S + have been Ving?
Как перевести	небуду играть, не нарисую (в будущем)	(не) буду играть, (не) будем рисовать (в какой-то момент в будущем)	(не) сыграю, (не) нарисую (к какому-то моменту в будущем)	уже (не) буду играть, рисовать (какое-то вречя к определенному моменту в будущем)
Kak notole 30- eats	прогнозы; нео пределенное будущее, обещания; мнения	незавершенные, длительные действия в будущем	действие, завершенное к какому-то моменту в будущем	незавершенные, длительные действия в бу дущем
Опорные	Ithink, maybe, I promise,	at 8 o'clock tomorrow, all day tomorrow	by 4 o'clock to morrow	by this time next year,

Appendix 3. English Predicate. Passive Voice.

TI	SIMPLE (be + V3/Ved) + am/is/are + V3/Ved am played is/are drawn	CONTINUOUS  (be + being V3/Ved)  am/is/are being + V3/Ved  is being played  are being drawn	PERFECT (have + been V3/Ved) have/has been + V3/Ved have been played has been drawn
PRESEN	<pre>- am not/isn't/aren't + V3/Ved isn't played aren't drawn ? am/is/are + S + V3/Ved?</pre>	am not/isn't/aren't being + V3/Ved isn't being played aren't being drawn am/is/are + S + being V3/Ved?	haven't/hasn't been +V3/Ved haven't been played hasn't been drawn have/has + S + been V3/Ved?
Как перевести	(не) играется, рисуется (обычно, периодически)	(не) играется, рисуется (сейчас, в дэнный отрезок времени)	(не) был сыгран, нарисован (уже, раньше, до этого момента)
Как исполь 30- вать	регулярные, по вторяющиеся действия; факты; законы	незавершенные длительные действия в настоящем	недавнее про шлое
Стова	usually, sometimes, never, every day, once a week	now, at this moment, this week	ever, before, just, affeady, tiffee times,
TZAT	<pre>+ was/were + V3/Ved   was played   were drawn - wasn't/weren't + V3/Ved   wasn't played   weren't drawn ? was/were + S + V3/Ved?</pre>	was/were being + V3/Ved was being played were being drawn wasn't/weren't being + V3/Ved wasn't being played weren't being drawn weren't being drawn was/were + S + being V3/Ved?	had + been V3/Ved had been played had been drawn hadn't + been V3/Ved hadn't been played hadn't been drawn hadn't been drawn had + S + been V3/Ved?
Как перевести	(не) был сыгран, был нарисован (в определенный момент в прошлом)	(не) играли, рисовался (в какой-то момент в прошлом)	(не) был сыгран, нарисован (еще, до момента или действия в прошлом)
Kak noto/1630- gats	завершенные действия в определенный момент в прошлом	7.7	завершенное действие в прошлом до другого прошлого действия
Опорные	yesterday, two days ago, last summer, when	at 8 o'clock yesterday, all day, all summer	after, before, as soonas, when

я	+ will be + V3/Ved will be played will be drawn	will be being + V3/Ved will be being played will be being drawn	will have been + V3/Ved will have been played will have been drawn
яптпа	<ul> <li>won't be + V3/Ved won't be played won't be drawn</li> </ul>	won't be being + V3/Ved won't be being played won't be being drawn	won't have been + V3/Ved won't have been played won't have been drawn
	? will + S + be V3/Ved?	will + S + be being V3?	will + S + have been V3/Ved?
Как перевести	будет сыграң, будет нарисован (в будущем)	(не) будет играться, рисоваться (в какой-то момент в будущем)	(не) будет сыгран, нарисован (ккакому-то моменту в будущем)
Kak netioab 30- eats	прогнозы; нео пределенное будущее; обещания; этвения	незавершенны е, длительные действия в будущем	завершенно е действие к какому-то моменту в будущем
Опорные	I think, maybe, I promise,	at 8 o'clock tomorrow, all day tomorrow	by 4 o' clock to morrow

## Appendix 4. List of Irregular Verbs.

VERB	Participle I (Past Simple)	Participle II	ПЕРЕВОД
be [bi:]	was [wɔz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	Быть находиться
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	Бить
<b>become</b> [bi:kлm]	<b>became</b> [bi:keim]	<b>become</b> [bi:kлm]	Становиться
begin [bi'gin]	<b>began</b> [biˈgæn]	begun [biˈgʌn]	Начинать
<b>bleed</b> [bli:d]	<b>bled</b> [bled]	bled [bled]	Кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	Дуть, взрывать
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	<b>broken</b> ['brouk(e)n]	Ломать, ломаться
bring [brin]	brought [bro:t]	brought [bro:t]	Приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	Строить
burn [b3:n]	burnt [b3:nt]	burnt [b3:nt]	Гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [b3:st]	burst [b3:st]	Разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bo:t]	bought [bo:t]	Покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [ko:t]	caught [ko:t]	Ловить, хватать, успеть
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz] came [keim]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	Выбирать
come [kʌm]	cost [cost]	come [kʌm]	Приходить Стоить
cost [cost] creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	Ползать
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	Резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	Делать
draw [dro:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	Рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	Мечтать, дремать
drink [drink]	drank [drænk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	Пить
<b>drive</b> [draiv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drivn]	Водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	Есть
fall [fo:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	Падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	Кормить, подавать
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	Чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	Бороться
find [faind]	<b>found</b> [faund]	found [faund]	Находить
fit [fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	Подходить по размеру
fly [flai]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	Летать
forget [fəˈget]	forgot [fəˈgɔt]	forgotten [fəˈgɔt(ə)n]	Забывать
forgive [fo'giv]	forgave [fo'geiv]	forgiven [fo'givn]	Прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen [ˈfrouzn]	Замерзать
get [ get ]	got [got]	got [got]	Получать
give [giv]	gave [geiv]	given [givn]	Давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gon]	Идти
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	Расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	Вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	Иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [h3:d]	heard [h3:d]	Слышать
hide [haid]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hidn]	Прятать
hit [hit]	hit [hit]	hit [hit]	Ударять
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	Держать, проводить

hurt [h3:t]	hurt [h3:t]	hurt [h3:t]	Ушибить, ранить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	Содержать, держать
kneel [ni:1]	knelt [nelt]	knelt [nelt]	Стоять на коленях
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	Знать
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	Класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	Вести
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	Наклоняться
learn [l3:n]	learnt [l3:nt]	learnt [l3:nt]	Учить, изучать
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	Оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	Занимать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	Позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	Лежать
light [lait]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	Освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lost]	lost [lost]	Терять, проигрывать
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	Производить, делать
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	Значить, означать
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	Встречать,
			удовлетворять
			(требованиям)
mistake [mis'teik]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teik(e)n]	Ошибаться
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	Платить
prove [pru:v]	proved [pru:vd]	proven [pru:vn]	Доказывать
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	Положить
quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	Выходить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	Читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden [ˈridn]	Ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	Звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen [ˈrizn]	Подниматься, расти
run [ran]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	Бежать, проводить
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	Говорить
see [si:]	saw [so:]	seen [si:n]	Видеть
seek [si:k]	sought [so:t]	sought [so:t]	Искать
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	Продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	Посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	Ставить, устанавливать
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	Шить
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ˈʃeik(ə)n]	Встряхивать, трясти
show [ʃəu]	showed [foud]	shown [ʃəun]	Показывать
shrink [ʃriŋk]	shrank [ʃræŋk]	shrunk [ʃrʌŋk]	Уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	Закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [saŋ]	Петь
sink [siŋk]	sank [sæŋk]	sunk [saŋk]	Тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	Сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	Спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	Скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	Сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	Говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	Произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	Тратить, проводить
 I	,	1 * -	1 2 2
			(время)

spoil [spoil]	spoilt [spoilt]	spoilt [spoilt]	Портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	Распределять
spring [sprin]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	Прыгать
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	Стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stoul]	stolen [ˈstəulən]	Красть
stick [stik]	stuck [stak]	stuck [stʌk]	Колоть, клеить
sting [stin]	stung [stan]	stung [stan]	Жалить
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	Выметать
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	<b>swollen</b> ['swoul(e)n]	Разбухать
swim [swim]	swam [swem]	swum [swam]	Плавать
swing [swiŋ]	swung [swaŋ]	swung [swոŋ]	Качать
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken ['teik(ə)n]	Брать, взять, занимать
			(по времени)
teach [ti:t∫]	taught [to:t]	taught [to:t]	Учить, обучать
tear [tɛə]	tore [to:]	torn [to:n]	Рвать
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	Рассказывать
think [θiŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	Думать
throw [θrəu]	<b>threw</b> [θru:]	thrown [θrəun]	Бросать
understand	understood	understood [Andə'stud]	Понимать
[ʌndəˈstænd]	[ʌndəˈstud]		
wake [weik]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	Просыпаться
wear [wɛə]	wore [wo:]	worn [wɔ:n]	Носить
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	Плакать
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	Мочить
win [win]	won [wan]	won [wan]	Выигрывать
wind [waind]	wound [waund]	wound [waund]	Извиваться, наматывать
write [rait]	wrote [rout]	written ['ritn]	Писать

## Appendix 5. Some, any, ...

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	
Singular	Plural	Always singular	
e.g.: a lecture, an article	e.g.: lectures, articles	e.g.: research, work	
a / an (article)	many / not many / too many	Much / not much / too much	
There is/was	How many?	How much?	
	a lot of / lots of / plenty of	a lot of / lots of / plenty of	
	a number of / several	a bit of	
	a large number of	a large amount of	
	a great number of	a great deal of	
	few / a few / very few	little / a little / very little	
	no / none	no / none	
	some / (not) any	some / (not) any	
	enough	enough	
	There are/were	There is/was	

## Appendix 6. Academic Word List.

## Group 1

sector • available • financial • process • individual • specific • principle • estimate • variable • method • data • research • contract • environment • export • source • assessment • policy • identified • create • derived • factor • procedure • definition • assume • theory • benefit • evidence • established • authority • major • issues • labour • occur • economic • involved • percent • interpretation • consistent • income • structure • legal • concept • formula • section • required • constitutional • analysis • distribution • function • area • approach • role • legislation • indicate • response • period • context • significant • similar •

### **Group 2**

community • resident • range • construction • strategy • element • previous • conclusion • security • aspect • acquisition • feature • text • commission • regulations • computer • item • consumer • achieve • final • positive • evaluation • assistance • normal • relevant • distinction • region • traditional • impact • consequence • chapter • equation • appropriate • resource • participation • survey • potential • cultural • transfer • select • credit • affect • category • perceived • sought • focus • purchase • injury • site • journal • primary • complex • institute • investment • administration • maintenance • design • obtained • restricted • conduct •

## Group 3

comment • convention • published • framework • imply • negative • dominant • illustrate • outcome • constant • shift • deduction • ensure • specified • justification • funds • reliance • physical • partnership • location • link • coordination • alternative • initial • validity • task • technique • excluded • consent • proportion • demonstrate • reaction • criteria • minority • technology • philosophy • removed • sex • compensation • sequence • corresponding • maximum • circumstance • instance • considerable • sufficient • corporate • interaction • contribution • immigration • component • constraint • technical • emphasis • scheme • layer • volume • document • registered • core •

#### **Group 4**

overall • emerged • regime • implementation • project • hence • occupational • internal • goal • retained • sum • integration • mechanism • parallel • impose • despite • job • parameter • approximate • label • concentration • principal • series • predicted • summary • attitude • undertake • cycle • communication • ethnic • hypothesis • professional • status • conference • attributed • annual • obvious • error • implication • apparent • commitment • subsequent • debate • dimension • promote • statistics • option • domestic • output • access • code • investigation • phase • prior • granted • stress • civil • contrast • resolution • adequate

#### **Group 5**

alter • stability • energy • aware • license • enforcement • draft • style • precise • medical • pursue • symbolic • marginal • capacity • generation • exposure • decline • academic • modified • external • psychology • fundamental • adjustment • ratio • whereas • enable • version • perspective • contact • network • facilitate • welfare • transition • amendment • logic • rejected • expansion • clause • prime • target • objective • sustainable • equivalent • liberal • notion • substitution • generate • trend • revenue • compound • evolution • conflict • image • discretion • entity • orientation • consultation • mental • monitoring • challenge •

#### Group 6

intelligence • transformation • presumption • acknowledge • utility • furthermore • accurate • diversity • attach • recovery • assigned • tape • motivation • bond • edition • nevertheless • transport • cited • fees • scope • enhanced • incorporated • instruction • subsidiary • input • abstract • ministry • capable • expert • preceding • display • incentive • inhibition • trace • ignored • incidence • estate • cooperative • revealed • index • lecture • discrimination • overseas • explicit • aggregate • gender • underlying • brief • domain • rational • minimum • interval • neutral • migration • flexibility • federal • author • initiative • allocation • exceed •

## Group 7

intervention • confirmed • definite • classical • chemical • voluntary • release • visible • finite • publication • channel • file • thesis • equipment • disposal • solely • deny • identical • submit • grade • phenomenon • paradigm • ultimately • extract • survive • convert • transmission • global • inferred • guarantee • advocate • dynamic • simulation • topic • insert • reverse • decade • comprise • hierarchical • unique • comprehensive • couple • mode • differentiation • eliminate • priority • empirical • ideology • somewhat • aid • foundation • adult • adaptation • quotation • contrary • media • successive • innovation • prohibited • isolated •

## **Group 8**

highlight • eventually • inspection • termination • displacement • arbitrary • reinforced • denote • offset • exploitation • detected • abandon • random • revision • virtually • uniform • predominantly • thereby • implicit • tension • ambiguous • vehicle • clarity • conformity • contemporary • automatically • accumulation • appendix • widespread • infrastructure • deviation • fluctuations • restore • guidelines • commodity • minimize • practitioner • radical • plus • visual • chart • appreciation • prospect • dramatic • contradiction • currency • inevitably • complement • accompany • paragraph • induced • schedule • intensity • crucial • via • exhibit • bias • manipulation • theme • nuclear •

### **Group 9**

bulk • behalf • unified • commenced • erosion • anticipated • minimal • ceases • vision • mutual • norm • intermediate • manual • supplementary • incompatible • concurrent • ethical • preliminary • integral • conversely • relaxed • confined • accommodation • temporary • distorted • passive • subordinate • analogous • military • scenario • revolution • diminish • coherence • suspend • mature • assurance • rigid • controversy • sphere • mediation • format • trigger • qualitative • portion • medium • coincide • violation • device • insights • refine • devoted • team • overlap • attained • restraint • inherent • route • protocol • founded • duration •

#### Group 10

whereby • inclination • encounter • convince • assembly • albeit • enormous • reluctant • posed • persistent • undergo • notwithstanding • straightforward • panel • odd • intrinsic • compiled • adjacent • integrity • forthcoming • conceived • ongoing • so-called • likewise • nonetheless • levy • invoked • colleague • depression • collapse •

## Appendix 7. Prepositions.

