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ФГБОУ ВО Иркутский ГАУ.

## **Иностранный язык.**

Методические указания для контрольной работы студентов.  
Специальности 2302.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт  
автотранспорта.

Заочная форма обучения.

Цыбикжапова Е.Б.

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Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ по дисциплине  
Иностранный язык - г. Чита, Колледж Агробизнеса.

Данные методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ  
составлены

по специальности 23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт  
автотранспорта.

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дисциплин (Протокол №            от            20    )

## **Введение.**

В данных методических указаниях рекомендованы изучение способов образования множественное число существительных для овладения грамматическим материалом курса английского языка.

При переводе текста необходимо твердое знание алфавита, умение работать со словарем.

## **Содержание.**

1. Множественное число существительных.
2. Модальные глаголы.
3. Условные предложения.
4. Неопределенные предложения.



a bridge – bridges	МОСТ-МОСТЫ
a fox - foxes	лиса-лисы
a size – sizes	размер-размеры

У некоторых существительных, оканчивающихся в единственном числе на **-fe** и **-f**, во множественном числе **f** переходит в **u**:

a life-lives	жизнь-жизни
a half-halves	половина -половины
a shelf - shelves	полка-полки

Но:

a roof-roofs	крышка-крыши
a proof – proofs	доказательство-доказательства
a belief -beliefs	убеждение-убеждения

В существительном **house** при образовании множественного числа глухой согласный переходит в звонкий: a house [haus] –houses [hauzlz] дом-дома.

Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на **-y**, и перед ней стоит согласная, то это **-y** во множественном числе меняется на **i** и прибавляется окончание **-es**:

a country-countries	страна-страны
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**Существительные, образующие множественное число не по общему правилу**

Некоторые существительные сохранили древние формы образования множественного числа:

a man – men	мужчина – мужчины
a woman– women	женщина – женщины
a child – children	ребенок – дети
a tooth – teeth	зуб – зубы
a foot — feet	нога – ноги
a goose – geese	гусь – гуси
a mouse – mice	мышь – мыши

a sheep-sheep овца-овцы

a deer-deer олень-олени

an ox – oxen бык – быки

Некоторые существительные латинского или греческого происхождения сохранили латинскую или греческую форму образования множественного числа, например:

basis –bases базис-базисы

crisis-crisis кризис-кризисы

radius-radii радиус-радиусы

locus-loci траектория-траектории

datum-data данная величина – данные

phenomenon- phenomena явление-явления

### **Задание для классной работы**

Напишите существительные во множественном числе.

City, play, news, shelf, woman, water, looks, foot, bus, box, advice, love.

## 2 курс

Тема. Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения и их производные.

В результате изучения темы студент должен знать.

-Значение неопределенных местоимений some any отрицательного местоимения no и их перевод на русский язык. Производные слова. Somebody, something, anybody anything и их употребление в предложении.

уметь.

Правильно переводить неопределенные местоимения.

Алгоритм работы.

Изучить рекомендованную литературу.

Л-1 стр. 101-102

Л-2 стр. 70-71

### Методические указания.

При переводе на русский язык неопределенных местоимений необходимо знать.

Some (несколько, некоторые) употребляется в утвердительных предложениях например. We shall discuss some questions at the meeting. - На собрании мы обсудим несколько вопросов.

Местоимение any употребляется в утвердительных предложениях со значением (всякий, любой) перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе

You can get this book in any bookshop.

В отрицательных предложениях используется отрицательное местоимение no.

I have no book. – У меня нет книги.

### Задание для классной работы.

1 Подберите правильно местоимения some any no. Переведите предложения.

1-----of the students could not answer the teachers questions.

2 Have you got ----- English books?

3 We have ----- time to do these exercises. The lesson is over.

4Would you like -----water? Yes please.

5 There are ----- letters for you.

6There are -----oranges in the fridge. Would you like one? No thank you

.7 That is very simple ----- student can answer this question.

8 I can not go to the cinema with you. I have not got-----money.

9 There are ----- buses in the street.

10 Has Kate ----- brothers and sisters?



### 3 курс.

Тема. Условные предложения.

В результате изучения темы студент должен

Знать.

Союзы и союзные слова.

Употребление настоящих времен вместо будущих в придаточном предложении условия.

Уметь

Правильно переводить условные предложения со сказуемым в настоящем прошедшем и будущем времени.

Алгоритм работы.

Изучить рекомендованную литературу.

Л- 1 стр. 158-159.

Л-3 стр. 138-140

#### Методические указания.

Условные предложения могут быть следующими:

1. предложения реального условия:

2. предложения нереального условия. Употребление глагольных форм в этих предложениях зависит от степени реальности и времени действия, выраженного глаголом.

**Предложения реального условия:** (Изъявительное наклонение)

а) условие относится к будущему:

**If the weather is fine he will go to the country.** Если погода будет хорошей, он поедет за город.

**If I learn his address I shall write to him.**- Если я узнаю его адрес, я ему напишу.

б) условие относится к прошлому:

**If the weather was fine he went to the country.**

Если погода была хорошей, он ездил за город.

**Предложения нереального условия:** (Сослагательное наклонение)  
Сослагательное наклонение выражает возможность, нереальность, предположительность действия.

**Предложения нереального условия:**

а) действие относится к настоящему или будущему:

**If I knew his address I would write to him.**- Если бы я знал его адрес (сейчас), я написал бы ему (сейчас или в ближайшем будущем)

**If the weather were fine he would go to the country**

Если бы погода (сейчас) была хорошей, он бы поехал за город.

Глагол в придаточном предложении - в форме **Past Indefinite**, в главном - в форме **Future in the Past**.

б) действие относится к прошлому:

**If the weather had been fine yesterday he would have gone to the country.**

Если бы погода была вчера хорошей, он бы поехал за город.

В случае, если действие, описываемое сослагательным наклонением, относится к прошедшему времени, в главном предложении используется форма будущего совершенного с точки зрения прошедшего

**Future Perfect in the Past**, а в придаточном - прошедшее совершенное **Past Perfect**.

**If I had known his address I would have written to him**

Если бы я знал его адрес (в прошлом), я написал бы ему (в прошлом же). **I wish I lived not far from here.** (настоящее время). Жаль, что я не живу поблизости.

**I wish I had lived not far from here** (прошедшее время).- Жаль, что я не жил поблизости.

## **Контрольная работа.**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

### **Вариант 1**

1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

«Brakes»

Brakes are used to slow or stop the car where it is necessary. It is one of the most important mechanisms of the car as upon its proper performance the safety of passengers depends. Car brakes can be divided into two types, namely: drum brakes and disc brakes. The drum type may be either a band brake or a shoe brake. Depending on their functions, the automobile has foot brakes and hand brakes (parking brakes). According to their mode of operation, the brakes are classified as: mechanical brakes, hydraulic brakes, air brakes, electric brakes. Brakes are controlled by the brake pedal.

Most braking systems in use today are hydraulic. This system consists of a master cylinder mounted on the car frame and wheel cylinders. When the driver pushes down on the brake pedal, it forces the piston to move in the master cylinder and brake fluid is delivered from it to the wheel cylinders. The piston movement causes brake shoes to move and the brakes are applied (the brake shoes are pressed against the brake drums).

The air brake uses compressed air to apply the braking force to the brake shoes. Electric brakes use electromagnets to provide the braking effort against the brake shoes. Formerly brakes were applied only to the two rear wheels, but now all cars are equipped with all-wheels brakes. Today many improvements are being made in brakes.

2. Выпишите из текста термины.

3. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык предложения, содержащие формы глаголов Perfect Active.

1. I have just seen this film.
2. He has already read this book.
3. The rain has not stopped yet.
4. I have never been to the USA.
5. I have worked there since 1997.
6. She had finished her work when we came in.
7. Ann has recently written an article.
8. Have you ever been to France?
9. The girls have sung at the party.
10. My parents have travelled in Europe.

## Контрольная работа

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

### Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Gearbox.

The gearbox is placed between the clutch and the propeller shaft. The principal function of the gearbox is to vary the speed of the car movement to meet the road conditions. The gearbox provides four forward speeds and one reverse, as follows:

1. First or low gear,
2. Second gear,
3. Third gear,
4. Fourth or top gear,
5. Reverse gear.

There are many constructional arrangements of gearboxes, which can be classified as follows:

1. Sliding – mesh type,
2. Constant – mesh type ,
3. Epicyclic (planetary) type.

The sliding - mesh type is the simplest one and is the oldest historically. The constant- mesh type is the most widely used type. They are termed “ordinary” gearing, the characteristic feature of which is that the axes of the various gears are fixed axes. The gears simply rotate about their own axes. The characteristic feature of epicyclic (planetary) gearing is that one gear rotates about its own axis and also rotates bodily about some other axis. To secure the several speeds of the car the clutch shaft is mounted in direct line with the gearbox shaft. The gearbox shaft carries on it the sliding gears which are used for shifting to secure the forward speeds and the reverse drive.

2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

1. Where is gearbox situated ?
2. What is the function of the gearbox ?
3. What speeds does the gearbox provide ?
4. What types of gearboxes do you know ?

3. Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык предложения, содержащие формы глаголов Perfect Active.

1. They have just found an interesting book.
2. She has just made tea for all us.
3. I have met the postman recently.
4. Have you graduated from the university ?
5. Nick has already shut the door.

6. I have finished my homework.
7. We have read «Martin Eden» by Jack London.
8. The girls have already bought a present for Mother.
9. He has arrived in Norilsk.
10. Have you translated the text ?

### **Контрольная работа**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

#### **Вариант 3**

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Steering System»

To guide the car, it is necessary to have some means of turning the front wheels so that the car can be pointed in the direction the driver wants to go. The steering wheel in front of the driver is linked by gears and levers to the front wheels for this purpose. The front wheels are on pivots so they can be swung to the left or right. They are attached by steering knuckle arms to the rods. The tie-rods are, in turn, attached to the pitman arm. When the steering wheel is turned, gearing in the steering gear assembly causes the pitman arm to turn to the left or right. This movement is carried by the tie-rods to the steering knuckle arms, and wheels, causing them to turn to the left or right. The steering system incorporates: the steering wheel and column, steering gear, pitman arm, steering knuckle arm, front axle, steering knuckle pivot, tie-rods. There are several different manual steering gears in current use, such as the rack and pinion type and the recirculating ball type.

2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

1. What mechanism is necessary to guide the car ?
2. How is the steering wheel connected to the front wheels ?
3. Why can the front wheels be swung to the left or to the right ?

3. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык, обращая внимание на страдательный залог.

1. The film is much spoken about.
- 2 Heat and light are given to us by the sun.
- 3 The guests were shown the places of interest in the city.
- 4 He was educated at Oxford.
- 5 The question has been discussed.
- 6 New houses are built in our street.
- 7 When he came home, the dinner was being cooked.
- 8 It was done by our engineer.
- 9 The work had been done by 3 o'clock yesterday.
- 10 The song will be sung by the students.

## Контрольная работа

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

### Вариант 4

#### 1. Прочитайте и переводите текст «Using Computer»

Ever since the car was first invented, a breaker point ignition has been used to transform battery voltage into 20,000 volts to fire the spark plugs. With government intervention and regulation, more advanced system was needed. This system had to meet emission control levels, gas mileage, and provide a smooth and continuous operation. The answer was found in an on – board computer system. The computer mounted on modern cars has two components. One is the hardware and the hardware and the other is the software. The computer hardware on an automobile uses a Central Processing Unit (CPU), which, when made in an integrated circuit, is referred to as a microprocessor. The integrated circuit (IC) combines transistors, diodes, and capacitors, which are placed on a tiny chip of semiconductor material that is smaller and thinner than an eraser on a pencil. The material used most of the time is silicon. Silicon, like any semiconductor, does not conduct electricity until either voltage, a magnetic field, heat, or light is directed to the semiconductor. A program instructs the microprocessor what to do. The computer software on a car carries a program. The program tells the computer what to do, and when to do it in a specific sequence. The program is stored in a permanent memory, which is referred to as Read Only Memory (ROM). The computer knows only what is placed in its memory. There is another variation, which called the Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM), which can be readily removed and replaced, while the ROM cannot. This makes it less expensive if the memory becomes defective. Only the PROM has to be replaced, not the entire microprocessor. The microprocessor contains a ROM (or PROM) and a RAM. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which can be accessed without going through a specific sequence. The technician interfaces with the RAM whenever trouble codes are accessed. Not all computerized ignition systems have trouble codes, however. Some computers have the ability to learn. This is referred to as an adaptive memory. When a value falls outside of a specified limit, due to engine wear, the adaptive memory makes a slight adjustment in the program to compensate. The car must be driven from 20 to 30 miles, as it takes the computer this long to learn. Any time that power is disconnected from the computer, it will have to relearn everything.

2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

1. How do we call the computer hardware on the automobile ?
2. What is ROM ?
3. What is PROM ?
- 4 . What is RAM

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык , используя условные предложения.

1. If he comes , we shall the work.
2. Your room will be ready, when you come back.
3. They will go there provided that the safety measures are strictly observed.
4. If he were free , he would be here.
5. If I came later I would be late for the lesson.
6. We shall ski , if it snows.
7. Unless he is busy, he will come to the meeting.
8. If the weather is fine , we shall go for a walk.

### **Контрольная работа**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра

#### **Вариант 5**

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст « Chassis»

The main units of the chassis are: the power transmission, the running gear and the steering mechanism. The power transmission includes the whole mechanism between the engine and the rear wheels. This entire mechanism consists of the clutch, gearbox, propeller (cardan) shaft, rear axle, final drive, differential and axle shafts.

At the front end of the car is the engine. On the back of it is the flywheel. Behind the flywheel is the clutch. The clutch is a friction device connecting the engine with the gears of the gearbox. The main function of the gearbox is to change the speed of the car.

The power is always transmitted by the cardan shaft to the live back axle. The final drive reduces the high speed of the engine to the low speed of the driving wheels. The differential enables the driving wheels to turn at different speeds which is necessary when turning the car. The foundation of the automobile is the frame to which different chassis units are attached.

The rear axle is capable of moving up and down about the frame. The rear axle is an important part of the transmission. It carries the greater portion of the weight of the car.

The steering mechanism is designed for changing the direction of the car.

The brakes are used for stopping the car, for decreasing its speed and for holding the car position.

2. Выпишите из текста интернациональные слова.

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык , используя условные предложения.

9. If he comes , we shall the work.
10. Your room will be ready, when you come back.

- 11.They will go there provided that the safety measures are strictly observed.
- 12.If he were free , he would be here.
- 13.If I came later I would be late for the lesson.
- 14.We shall ski , if it snows.
- 15.Unless he is busy, he will come to the meeting.
- 16.If the weather is fine , we shall go for a walk.

### **Контрольная работа**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

#### **Вариант 6**

1.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Gearbox.

The gearbox is placed between the clutch and the propeller shaft. The principal function of the gearbox is to vary the speed of the car movement to meet the road conditions. The gearbox provides four forward speeds and one reverse, as follows:

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7. Second gear,
8. Third gear,
9. Fourth or top gear,
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There are many constructional arrangements of gearboxes, which can be classified as follows:

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2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

1. Where is gearbox situated ?
2. What is the function of the gearbox ?
3. What speeds does the gearbox provide ?
4. What types of gearboxes do you know ?



3. Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык предложения, содержащие формы глаголов Perfect Active.

11. They have just found an interesting book.
12. She has just made tea for all us.
13. I have met the postman recently.
14. Have you graduated from the university ?
15. Nick has already shut the door.
16. I have finished my homework.
17. We have read « Martin Eden » by Jack London.
18. The girls have already bought a present for Mother.
19. He has arrived in Norilsk.
20. Have you translated the text ?

### **Контрольная работа**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра

#### **Вариант 7**

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст « Chassis »

The main units of the chassis are: the power transmission, the running gear and the steering mechanism. The power transmission includes the whole mechanism between the engine and the rear wheels. This entire mechanism consists of the clutch, gearbox, propeller (cardan) shaft, rear axle, final drive, differential and axle shafts.

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The brakes are used for stopping the car, for decreasing its speed and for holding the car position.

4. Выпишите из текста интернациональные слова.

3.Переведите предложения на русский язык , используя условные предложения.

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18.Your room will be ready, when you come back.

19.They will go there provided that the safety measures are strictly observed.

20.If he were free , he would be here.

21.If I came later I would be late for the lesson.

22.We shall ski , if it snows.

23.Unless he is busy, he will come to the meeting.

24.If the weather is fine , we shall go for a walk.

### **Контрольная работа.**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

#### **Вариант 8**

1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

«Brakes»

Brakes are used to slow or stop the car where it is necessary. It is one of the most important mechanisms of the car as upon its proper performance the safety of passengers depends. Car brakes can be divided into two types, namely: drum brakes and disc brakes. The drum type may be either a band brake or a shoe brake. Depending on their functions, the automobile has foot brakes and hand brakes (parking brakes). According to their mode of operation, the brakes are classified as: mechanical brakes, hydraulic brakes, air brakes, electric brakes. Brakes are controlled by the brake pedal.

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The air brake uses compressed air to apply the braking force to the brake shoes. Electric brakes use electromagnets to provide the braking effort against the brake shoes. Formerly brakes were applied only to the two rear wheels, but now all cars are equipped with all-wheels brakes. Today many improvements are being made in brakes.

2. Выпишите из текста термины.

3.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык предложения , содержащие формы глаголов Perfect Active.

1. I have just seen this film.

2. He has already read this book.
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4. I have never been to the USA.
5. I have worked there since 1997.
6. She had finished her work when we came in.
7. Ann has recently written an article.
8. Have you ever been to France ?
9. The girls have sung at the party.
10. My parents have travelled in Europe.

### **Контрольная работа**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

#### **Вариант 9**

- 1 . Прочитайте и переведите текст «Steering System»

To guide the car, it is necessary to have some means of turning the front wheels so that the car can be pointed in the direction the driver wants to go. The steering wheel in front of the driver is linked by gears and levers to the front wheels for this purpose. The front wheels are on pivots so they can be swung to the left or right. They are attached by steering knuckle arms to the rods. The tie-rods are, in turn, attached to the pitman arm. When the steering wheel is turned, gearing in the steering gear assembly causes the pitman arm to turn to the left or right. This movement is carried by the tie-rods to the steering knuckle arms, and wheels, causing them to turn to the left or right. The steering system incorporates: the steering wheel and column, steering gear, pitman arm, steering knuckle arm, front axle, steering knuckle pivot, tie-rods. There are several different manual steering gears in current use, such as the rack and pinion type and the recirculating ball type.

- 2 . Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

1. What mechanism is necessary to guide the car ?
2. How is the steering wheel connected to the front wheels ?
3. Why can the front wheels be swung to the left or to the right ?

3. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык , обращая внимание на страдательный залог.

1. The film is much spoken about.
- 2 Heat and light are given to us by the sun.
- 3 The guests were shown the places of interest in the city.
- 4 He was educated at Oxford.
- 5 The question has been discussed.
- 6 New houses are built in our street.

- 7 When he came home , the dinner was being cooked.
- 8 It was done by our engineer.
- 9 The work had been done by 3 o'clock yesterday.
- 10 The song will be sung by the students.

### **Контрольная работа**

Вариант соответствует последней цифре шифра.

#### **Вариант 0**

1. Прочитайте и переводите текст «Using Computer»

Ever since the car was first invented, a breaker point ignition has been used to transform battery voltage into 20,000 volts to fire the spark plugs. With government intervention and regulation, more advanced system was needed. This system had to meet emission control levels, gas mileage, and provide a smooth and continuous operation. The answer was found in an on – board computer system. The computer mounted on modern cars has two components. One is the hardware and the other is the software. The computer hardware on an automobile uses a Central Processing Unit (CPU), which, when made in an integrated circuit, is referred to as a microprocessor. The integrated circuit (IC) combines transistors, diodes, and capacitors, which are placed on a tiny chip of semiconductor material that is smaller and thinner than an eraser on a pencil. The material used most of the time is silicon. Silicon, like any semiconductor, does not conduct electricity until either voltage, a magnetic field, heat, or light is directed to the semiconductor. A program instructs the microprocessor what to do. The computer software on a car carries a program. The program tells the computer what to do, and when to do it in a specific sequence. The program is stored in a permanent memory, which is referred to as Read Only Memory (ROM). The computer knows only what is placed in its memory. There is another variation, which called the Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM), which can be readily removed and replaced, while the ROM cannot. This makes it less expensive if the memory becomes defective. Only the PROM has to be replaced, not the entire microprocessor. The microprocessor contains a ROM (or PROM) and a RAM. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which can be accessed without going through a specific sequence. The technician interfaces with the RAM whenever trouble codes are accessed. Not all computerized ignition systems have trouble codes, however. Some computers have the ability to learn. This is referred to as an adaptive memory. When a value falls outside of a specified limit, due to engine wear, the adaptive memory makes a slight adjustment in the program to compensate. The car must be driven from 20 to 30 miles, as it takes the computer this long to learn. Any time that power is disconnected from the computer, it will have to relearn everything.

2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

1. How do we call the computer hardware on the automobile ?

2. What is ROM ?
3. What is PROM ?
- 5 . What is RAM

3.Переведите предложения на русский язык , используя условные предложения.

- 25.If he comes , we shall the work.
- 26.Your room will be ready, when you come back.
- 27.They will go there provided that the safety measures are strictly observed.
- 28.If he were free , he would be here.
- 29.If I came later I would be late for the lesson.
- 30.We shall ski , if it snows.
- 31.Unless he is busy, he will come to the meeting.
- 32.If the weather is fine , we shall go for a walk.

## 4 курс

### Тема. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

В результате изучения темы студент

знать.

- особенности употребления модальных глаголов; формы основных модальных глаголов (can, may, must, should); перевод на русский язык; сокращенные формы; эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

Уметь

пользоваться модальным глаголом в устной речи для выражения отношения к действию; понимать на слух простые предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы; правильно переводить сказуемое, в составе которого есть модальный глагол (сложное глагольное модальное сказуемое).

Алгоритм работы.

Изучить рекомендованную литературу.

1. Л-1, стр.140-143
2. Л-2 стр. 143-148

### МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

В английском языке есть группа глаголов, которые выражают не действия, а только отношение к ним со стороны говорящего. Они называются модальными. С их помощью говорящий показывает, что он считает то или иное действие возможным или невозможным, обязательным или ненужным, вероятным или неправдоподобным. К числу модальных глаголов относятся can, may, must, ought, shall, should, will, need. Кроме того, модальные значения могут быть выражены еще глаголами to have и to be

Модальные глаголы часто называются недостаточными, так как они:

1. Не имеют неличных форм- инфинитива, причастия, герундия.
2. Не изменяются ни по лицам, ни по числам (не имеют окончания в 3-ем лице единственного числа).

3. Образуют вопросительную форму путем постановки глагола can, may, must на месте перед подлежащим, а отрицательную форму- путем добавления отрицания not, то есть так же, как и глаголы be и have. Например: Must I read this text?-Должен ли я прочесть этот текст? We must not be late for the lecture.- Мы не должны (нам нельзя) опаздывать на лекцию.
4. Can и may имеют формы настоящего и прошедшего времени, а глагол must имеет только форму настоящего времени.

Модальные глаголы употребляются только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы to (признак инфинитива) и образуют в предложении составное глагольное сказуемое.

### Контрольная работа.

Этот вариант выполняют студенты, шифр которых заканчивается цифрами 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

#### Вариант 1

1 Прочитайте текст «Mikhail Lomonosov» и переведите его с помощью словаря.

Mikhail Lomonosov

Mikhail Lomonosov **was born** in 1711 in the family of a fisherman in the northern coastal village of Denisovka not far from Archangelsk. When he was ten years of age his father began to take him for sea fishing. The dangerous life of a fisherman taught him to **observe the natural phenomena** more closely. During the long winter nights young Lomonosov studied his letters, grammar and arithmetic **diligently**.

**Being the son of a peasant**, he was refused admission to the local school. After some years, **through concealing his peasant origin**, he gained admission to the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy and for five years lived a **hand-to-mouth existence** on three kopecks a day. The **noblemen's** sons studying with him made fun of the twenty-year-old giant who, in spite of the jeers and his own poverty, **made rapid progress**.

After five years came the chance of **entering the Academy of Sciences**, as there were not enough noble-born students to **fill the quota**. His **ability and diligence** attracted the attention of the professors and as one of three best students he **was sent abroad**. He spent all the time there studying the works of leading European scientists **in chemistry, metallurgy, mining and mathematics**. On his

return to Russia in 1745 he was made a professor and was the first Russian scientist to become a member of the Academy of Sciences.

**For versatility** Lomonosov **has no equal in** Russian science. Many of his ideas and **discoveries** only **won recognition** in the nineteenth century. He was the first to discover **the vegetable origin of coal**, for instance, and as a poet and scientist he **played a great role in the formation of the Russian literary language, eliminating distortions and** unnecessary foreign words. He died in 1765. **His living memorial is the Moscow University**, which he **founded** in 1755.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, правильно подберите модальные глаголы. Can , cannot, could , could not, be able to.

- 1 ----- you show me that umbrella , please ?
- 2 When I was a child I ----- not understand adults.
- 3 When I first went to England I -----neither read nor speak English.
- 4 You ----- join our group.
- 5 I ----- to do it tomorrow.
- 6 I----- sing at all.
- 7 At the age of five I ----- read but I ---- write.
- 8 ----- you swim ?
- 9 I-----speak English last year.
- 10 ----- you translate this text ?

### **Контрольная работа.**

Этот вариант выполняют студенты , шифр которых заканчиваются цифрами 6, 7, 8, 9,0.

#### **Вариант 2**

1. Прочитайте текст « Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev» и переведите его с помощью словаря.

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev.

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development on the periodic table of the properties of the chemical elements. Mendeleev was born in 1834 in Tobolsk , Siberia. He studied chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg , and in 1859 he was send to study at the University of Heidelberg. Mendeleev returned to St. Petersburg and became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute In 1863. He became Professor of Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg in 1866.

Mendeleev was a well-known teacher, and , because there was no good textbook in chemistry at that time , he wrote the two-volume , Principles of Chemistry , which became a classic textbook in chemistry. In this book he



tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869 he published his first version on his periodic table of elements. In 1871 he published an improved version of the periodic table, in which he left gaps for elements that were not known at that time. His table and theories were proved later when three predicted elements – gallium, germanium, and scandium were discovered.

Mendeleyev investigated the chemical theory of solution. In 1893 he became director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907.

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

- 1 You can use my book.
- 2 They can come soon.
- 3 We must not come home late.
- 4 May I ask you a question ? - Yes , you may.
- 5 You should speak English.
- 6 We need you help.
- 7 He will be allowed to come here.
- 8 The weather may change.
- 9 We have to stay at home.
- 10 Could you help me , please ?

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