

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Белорусский национальный технический университет

Кафедра «Иностранные языки»

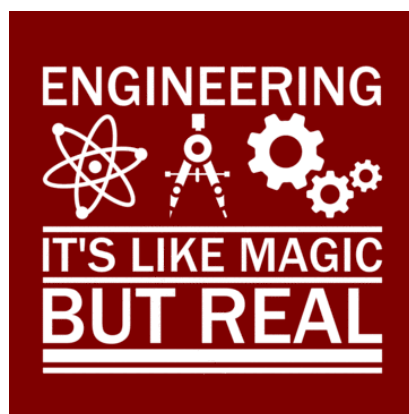
GRAMMAR FOR TECHIES

Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка

для студентов технических специальностей

Часть 2

Электронное учебное издание



Минск

БНТУ

2025

Составитель:

И.Н. Дерман, старший преподаватель кафедры «Иностранные языки»
Белорусского национального технического университета

Рецензенты:

А.В. Никишова, заведующий кафедрой межкультурных коммуникаций и технического перевода учреждения образования «Белорусский государственный технологический университет», кандидат филологических наук, доцент.

Е.В. Хоменко, заведующий кафедрой «Английский язык №1» Белорусского национального технического университета, кандидат филологических наук, доцент.

Учебное пособие содержит разнообразные упражнения по основным темам грамматики английского языка. Адресуется студентам, магистрантам и аспирантам технических специальностей.

© Белорусский национальный
технический университет, 2025

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебное пособие адресовано студентам, магистрантам и аспирантам технических специальностей, изучающих грамматические явления английского языка. Издание может быть использовано для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

Основная задача пособия – обеспечить возможность тренировки предлагаемых разделов грамматики английского языка и контроля образовательных результатов обучающихся в процессе изучения грамматических тем. Грамматический материал отобран в соответствии с рекомендациями типовой программы по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов.

Сборник упражнений состоит из основных грамматических тем: имя существительное, имя прилагательное, местоимения, модальные глаголы, причастия, герундий, условное и сослагательное наклонения, простое предложение, сложное предложение, отдельные виды придаточных предложений и др.

В учебном издании активно используется лексика общенаучного характера английского языка наряду с технической и академической для совершенствования профессиональных грамматических компетенций молодых специалистов технического профиля.

Учебное пособие содержит многочисленные грамматические модели, используемые в процессе проведения экспериментальных и теоретических исследований, участия в конференциях и организации научной работы. Организация учебного материала в пособии нацеливает обучающихся на тренинг определенной грамматической модели, и предлагаемые образцы дают возможность организовать разговорную практику спонтанной речи на английском языке.

Для повторения учебного материала по многочисленным темам работа снабжена грамматическими тестами с ответами, что дает возможность использования учебного издания как для самостоятельной работы обучающихся, так и непосредственно для практических занятий по английскому языку в учреждении высшего образования.

При возникновении трудностей с выполнением упражнений обучающимся рекомендуется проработать теорию по учебным пособиям, приведенным в разделе литература, или обратиться к грамматическим таблицам учебного издания.

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<u>СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ.....</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ.....</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ.....</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ.....</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>ПРИЧАСТИЕ.....</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>ГЕРУНДИЙ.....</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>УСЛОВНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ.....</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>СОСЛОГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ.....</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>ПРОСТОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ.....</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>СЛОЖНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.....</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.....</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОБСОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ</u> <u>ПРИЧИНЫ.....</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.....</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ</u> <u>ЦЕЛИ.....</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ УСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫЕ</u> <u>ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.....</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>ТЕСТЫ.....</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>ОТВЕТЫ.....</u>	<u>95</u>
<u>ГРАМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТАБЛИЦЫ.....</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>ЛИТЕРАТУРА.....</u>	<u>116</u>

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

1. Переведите следующие словосочетания.

1. conference papers; 2. a seminar course; 3. a reference point; 4. data validity; 5. figure captions; 6. the conservation laws; 7. a general purpose instrument; 8. a conference hall; 9. gravity measurements; 10. electron production; 11. electric field strength; 12. acid-base catalysis; 13. electron transfer mechanisms; 14. osmotic pressure phenomena; 15. the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

2. Найдите существительные в приведённом ниже списке:

manufacture, transition, variable, wider, inventor, satisfy, effective, dependence, mean, affected, relationship, economics, opposite, emergency, lengthen, relevance, investigation, fitness, roadless.

3. Поставьте второе существительное перед первым, опустив предлог.

Model: the students of the college. - *the college students.*

1. the program for research; 2. the products of a reaction; 3. the production of ions; 4. the motion of electrons; 5. the density of particles; 6. the impact of electrons; 7. the synthesis of proteins; 8. the content of amino acids; 9. the axis of the beam; 10. the principle of correspondence; 11. the system of communication; 12. the cross-section of a tissue; 13. the con-centration of ions; 14. a course in mathematics; 15. a source of ions; 16. the department of physics; 17. the council for research; 18. a room for discussions; 19. a hall for conferences; 20. the building of the institute.

4. Подставьте к следующим словам подходящие существительные, чтобы образовать технические термины. Приведите все возможные варианты.

T e a c h e r: concentration.

S t u d e n t 1st: ion concentration.

2nd: oxygen concentration.

1. energy; 2. density; 3. content; 4. strength; 5. tension; 6. velocity; 7. rate; 8. activity; 9. coefficient; 10. efficiency.

5. Вставьте артикли *a/an, the* там, где это необходимо.

1. There is ... hostel opposite ... University. 2. ... most popular sport in our country is football. 3. I like ... chemistry better than ... physics. 4. ... last night ... moon was shining brightly. 5. ... Nile flows into ... Mediterranean. 6. My younger sister's husband is ... accountant. 7. Don't sit on ... grass. It's very wet. 8. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 9. ... London is ... largest city in ... England. 10. My mother is ... engineer. 11. She is studying ... hydraulics at the University. 12. I am going to ... United States ... next year. 13. ... St. Petersburg was founded on ... banks of ... Neva by Peter ... Great. 14. ... winter begins in ... December. 15. There is ... power plant not far from our ... city. 16. ... power plant is ... largest in our country. 17. ... Browns spend their holidays in ... Italy. 18. His friend is such ... good civil engineer. 19. ... room 37 is on ... 3d floor. 20. ... February is ... shortest month of the year.

6. Составьте предложения по предлагаемым моделям:

We measure + parameter

We make + parameter measurements.

S t u d e n t 1st: We measure electron energy.

2nd: We make electron energy measurements.

7. Скажите то же самое без предлогов.

Model: the studies on energy metabolism - *the energy metabolism studies*.

1. analysis by X-rays; 2. the study of ion-exchange; 3. the studies on polymerization; 4. the experiments on glucose uptake; 5. the studies on energy dissipation; 6. the technique of tissue culture; 7. the experiments on particle collisions; 8. the experiments on electron excitation; 9. the studies on molecular dissociation; 10. the study of the nerve impulse trans-mission; 11. the study of the cell wall permeability; 12. the examination of ionization cross-sections.

8. Составьте комбинации существительных со словами *study* и *experiment* и используйте их в предложениях.

S t u d e n t 1st: Some new data have recently been obtained from plasma heating experiments.

2nd: Some important evidence has recently come from multiple ionization studies.

9. Добавьте одно, два или три существительных, чтобы описать следующие слова.

mechanism - *the electron transport mechanism.*

1. observations; 2. calculations; 3. value; 4. process; 5. phenomena; 6. production; 7. curves; 8. effect; 9. technique; 10. law; 11. theory.

10. Найдите в предложениях словосочетания, где существительное выполняет роль определения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Concrete is a mixture of cement, water and aggregate. 2. Aggregate is composed of rock particles. 3. Vehicles, their drivers and passengers are carried inside double-deck wagons. 4. In the event of emergency or train breakdown the passengers will leave the train through the cross-passage into the service tunnel. 5. The service tunnel also ventilates the train tunnels with fresh air. 6. Folkstone is a seaside town which is also a cross-channel port. 7. George Stephenson is a railway locomotive inventor and pioneer of the railway. 8. The properties of materials are affected by solar radiation. 9. Scientific and engineering progress opens up wide prospects before man. 10. The driver has changed the direction of the bus motion.

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

1. Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных.

the most dangerous road
a shorter distance
the most interesting solution
the happiest people
the coldest season of the year

a more careful driver
further development
a more crowded street
a cheaper source of power
the best quality

2. Образуйте от прилагательных сравнительную степень и переведите словосочетания.

suitable equipment
clean air
an advanced technology
a smooth surface

a difficult task
an old device
a heavy vehicle
valuable goods

convenient traffic
a short report

qualified specialists
high standards

3. Образуйте от прилагательных превосходную степень и переведите словосочетания.

a great invention
an interesting experiment
available building materials
an independent decision

a warm season
an outstanding scientist
skilled engineers
a secure structure

4. Заполните таблицу недостающими формами степеней сравнения прилагательных.

Broad		
	harder	
		the most common
	drier	
Narrow		
		the closest
	more powerful	
Simple		
		the flattest
Successful		

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на сравнительные конструкции.

1. The profession of a teacher is as interesting as that of an engineer. 2. The book is as interesting as the film. 3. July is as warm as August. 4. This device worked twice as long as that one. 5. Gas is not so expensive as oil. 6. The road bridge is not so old as the rail bridge. 7. You'll take the same exams as us. 8. The bridge is as long as 2 km and as wide as 30m. 9. The city center is more crowded than the suburbs. 10. This engine is more reliable than the previous one. 11. The avenue is wider than the street. 12. The Baltic Sea is colder than the Black sea. 13. The younger you are, the easier it is to learn. 14. The less luggage you take while travelling, the better. 15. The longer we waited, the more impatient we became.

6. Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. Moscow is (large) than Minsk. 2. December the twenty second is (short) day of the year. 3. This is (beautiful) house in the center of the city. 4. He is (good) student of the group. 5. Their house in the country is (comfortable) than their flat in the town. 6. Cities in Scotland are (small) than cities in England. 7. His method of investigation is (efficient) than the old one. 8. The British Parliament is (old) in the world. 9. The (little) you eat, the (quick) you lose weight. 10. The (quick) you translate from English, the (easy) you can get the necessary information. 11. The (much) we speak English the (good).

7. Составьте предложения, сравнивая различные материалы и предметы.

Model A: a car/ a bus (small) – A car is smaller **than** a bus.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. glass/wood (brittle); | 6. wood/concrete (heavy); |
| 2. steel/gold (expensive); | 7. stone/wood (durable); |
| 3. rubber/steel (flexible); | 8. concrete/plastic (rigid); |
| 4. wood/iron (hard); | 9. glass/plastic (light); |
| 5. a car/ a bicycle (noisy); | 10. paper/brick (combustible). |

Model B: Object A is 3.25 m long. Object B is 1.25 m long. – Object A is **2 m longer than** object B.

1. Building A is 25 m high. Building B is 28 m high. 2. Road A is 10 m wide. Road B is 17 m wide. 3. Product A is as expensive as \$57. Product B is as expensive as \$114. 4. Canadian National Tower is as high as 553.5 metres. Eiffel Tower is as high as 320,75 m. 5. Empire State Building in New York is as high as 449 metres. Sears Tower in Chicago is as high as 520 metres. 6. Panama Canal is as wide as 150m. Suez Canal is as wide as 200m. 7. Canadian Pacific Railroad is as long as 4,633 km. Trans-Siberian Railroad is as long as 9, 000 km.

8. Сравните возраст и численность населения городов, используя различные сравнительные конструкции. Ответьте на вопросы.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Minsk and New York; | 4. Washington and Minsk; |
| 2. New York and Moscow; | 5. Minsk and your native town; |
| 3. Moscow and Minsk; | 6. Washington and your native town. |

City	Year of foundation	Population
Minsk	1067	about two million
Moscow	1147	13.149 mln
Washington	1791	0.678 mln

New York	1626	8.258 mln
Your native town		

1. Which city is the oldest?
2. Which city is the youngest?
3. Which city is the largest?
4. Which city is the smallest?

9. Измените простое подлежащее в предложениях на составное, не завершая их.

The papers are appropriate to the conference.

The papers appropriate to the conference...

1. The properties are common to all gases. 2. The particles are present in the medium. 3. The value is dependent on the wavelength. 4. The changes are due to energy accumulation. 5. The properties are characteristic of liquids. 6. The data are available in current literature. 7. The apparatus is in current laboratory use. 8. The attractive forces are responsible for the interaction. 9. The final result is independent of the above conditions. 10. This method is convenient for our measurements. 11. The studies are in progress in many laboratories. 12. This question is irrelevant to the subject of the discussion. 13. These conditions are essential for carrying out the program.

10. Объедините два предложения в одно, чтобы описать субъект или объект с помощью атрибутивной конструкции.

Model: He made some comments. They were irrelevant to the paper.

He made some comments irrelevant to the paper.

The questions are of interest only to theorists. They will be discussed later.

The questions of interest only to theorists will be discussed later.

1. He cited some data. They were available in literature. 2. We obtained some values. They were identical to these. 3. We obtained data. They are similar to these. 4. He presented some data. They were absent from the previous papers. 5. The conditions were necessary for data accuracy. They were observed in these experiments. 6. The factor is responsible for the changes. It is entirely obscure. 7. The particles were present in the medium. They were carefully studied. 8. The problems were irrelevant to the subject. They were not discussed. 9. The data were available in literature. They were carefully analyzed. 10. The devices are in current laboratory use. They are not precise enough.

11. Дополните высказывания атрибутивными конструкциями для описания субъекта или объекта.

Model 1: The conditions were observed in the experiment.

The conditions necessary for ion formation were observed in the experiment.

Model 2: We omitted the questions.

We omitted the questions irrelevant to plasma diagnostics.

1. The error was eliminated. 2. The data were summarized. 3. The national reports were submitted to the program committee. 4. The device was described in this paper. 5. The questions were omitted from discussion. 6. The conditions were created. 7. The properties were only outlined. 8. The factors were taken into account. 9. We devised a method. 10. He described the mechanism. 11. I cited the data. 12. He listed the works. 13. He summarized the information.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ

1. Найдите местоимения в предложениях и определите их тип. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She translated this text without any mistakes. 2. Everybody considers his invention useful. 3. If your car breaks down, you may use mine. 4. They will be glad to explain these rules to you. 5. Your task is rather complicated but it should be done as soon as possible. 6. Scientists knew little about those phenomena before his discovery. 7. I can repair this device myself. 8. We obtained this substance in our laboratory. It will be used in our experiments. 9. Nobody could give such information to us. 10. You have added too much water to the concrete. It will not harden. 11. Everyone knew that the best design was hers. 12. They offered me any help in my research. 13. Both buildings were designed by the same architect. 14. If you have few instruments, we can give you another laboratory. 15. The students made all measurements and calculations themselves.

2. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *much/many, little/few, a little/a few*.

1. There are ... high buildings in the center of Minsk. 2. Do you know ... or ... about your future profession? 3. He has ... knowledge of the subject because he reads a lot. 4. You will require ... facts to prove your theory. 5. In the library we have only ... books on this problem. 6. They gave us very ... information about the

new material. 7. A young engineer has ... opportunities to find a good job. 8. The student was asked only ... extra questions at the exam. 9. I shall be ready in a minute. I need ... time to review the words. 10. Are there ... computers in your laboratory? 11. Our University has ... facilities for sport. 12. Can you give me ... time to complete the experiment? 13. He said only ... sentences about his new project. 14. The new design still needs ... improvement. 15. The new railway station building should fulfill ... practical as well as expressive requirements of civilized people. 16. You can add only ... water in the mixture to make concrete harder. 17. I need ... nails to fix this small picture on the wall. 18. If you apply ... glue the box can be broken.

3. Вставьте местоимения *some, any, no* или их производные.

1. If there are ... words you don't know, you may use a dictionary. 2. Do you have ... work to do? 3. The teacher explained the new task very clearly and the students had ... questions. 4. Are there ... explanations of this phenomenon? 5. You may employ ... methods to solve this complex problem. 6. Would you like to visit ... research laboratories? 7. There was ... opportunity to construct the bridge without new materials. 8. We could get there only by ferry because there was ... tunnel under the channel at that time. 9. If you have ... to read, I can offer you some English newspapers. 10. It seems that he knows ... important about the test results. 11. We didn't find out ... new about the substance properties during the experiment. 12. The architect wanted to change ... in his project. 13. The road engineers will have to do ... with this damaged part of the highway. 14. Is there ... you can improve in your report?

4. Определите, в каких предложениях *it* является личным местоимением.

1. Concrete is used for building bridges because it is rigid and durable. 2. It is interesting to study foreign languages. 3. A new tunnel was built in the region. It is the longest in Europe. 4. It is difficult to translate this text. It has a lot of special terms. 5. It is necessary to test the engine. It is of new design. 6. The road needs reconstruction. It was damaged by a heavy flood. 7. It was important to replace the heating system. It is old and unreliable. 8. The temperature should be maintained at the same level all the time. It is essential for our experiment. 9. The research was carried out in our laboratory. It was a success.

5. Определите, в каких предложениях *that* является указательным местоимением.

1. The capacity of new power stations is much higher than that of the old ones. 2. That highway was reconstructed some years ago. 3. The engineer was quite sure that the strength of that material could be improved. 4. That the mechanic didn't check the brake system is impossible. 5. That mechanic can check the oil level in your car engine. 6. The density of wood is less than that of concrete. 7. The details that have been damaged should be replaced immediately. 8. Nobody was responsible for that accident. 9. That air conditioning system will be installed in our laboratory.

6. Определите, в каких предложениях *one* является местоимением.

1. One should study a lot to become a good engineer. 2. New measuring instruments are more accurate than the old ones. 3. One must prove one's theory with convincing facts. 4. One of the students tested a new method of concrete mixing. 5. One should work at the construction site at least one or two years. 6. After the road pavement was improved one can easily drive at high speed. 7. Sometimes one faulty detail can cause damage of the whole structure. 8. Diesel engine is more economical than petrol one. 9. One must observe safety rules. 10. We shall repeat one of those experiments. 11. One can use concrete and glass in the airport design.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

1. Найдите модальные глаголы в предложениях. Переведите предложения.

A. 1. You should give examples that prove your theory. 2. Metal ladders must never be used near electric wires. 3. An architect today has to be an engineer too. 4. A number of substances can absorb considerable amounts of gases. 5. The students ought to observe all the University rules. 6. He could not complete his research in time as he worked very slowly. 7. The results of their research are to be discussed at the conference. 8. Energy can exist in many forms. 9. The road engineer is to mechanize and technically develop the road building operations. 10. In the modern world people cannot imagine their life without computers. 12. They will be allowed to participate in the discussion.

B. 1. He had to take part in the discussion. 2. His report is to be included in the program of the conference. 3. Unusual properties of this substance should be taken into consideration. 4. The importance of the problem needn't be explained. 5. These experiments can be carried out in the nearest future. 6. Your scientific opponent must be an authority on the subject. 7. The advice of professionals should not be ignored. 8. You will have to learn the new plastering technology. 9. They may

continue their experiments in the best laboratories of the University. 10. You must mix the concrete well before you use it. 11. This power station will have to supply us with all the necessary energy.

2. Преобразуйте предложения, используя соответствующие эквиваленты вместо модальных глаголов и наоборот. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод эквивалентов модальных глаголов.

Model: a) *He was not able to take part in the conference. →*

He could not take part in the conference.

b) *The students are not to be late. →*

The students must not be late.

c) *They are allowed to attend the lessons. →*

They may attend the lessons.

1. The students will be allowed to use this equipment in their research work. 2. Our workers were to transmit signals without any complex equipment. 3. They were not able to repair the device themselves. 4. The drivers are not allowed to park their cars in this place. 5. He was able to use the small store room as a laboratory. 6. I hope they will be able to reach the city before it is dark. 7. I think he will not be allowed to change the subject of his research. 8. In two years in England you will be able to speak English fluently. 9. Electronic machines are to perform complicated calculations much quicker than people. 10. We were not able to install new devices because the laboratory was closed. 11. The students were not allowed to look up the words in their dictionaries.

3. Измените предложения так, чтобы они выражали прошедшее действие.

Model: a) *All engineers must take part in research work. →*

All engineers had to take part in research work.

b) *You should check the results of the tests. →*

You should have checked the results of the tests.

1. The engineer must improve the accuracy of his measurements. 2. They must maintain the same temperature during the experiment. 3. You may refer to the results of our experiment. 4. The equipment must be tested only after installation. 5. The compound can be obtained by three different ways. 6. The candidate for this position should know at least one foreign language. 7. You ought to pay more attention to your practical training. 8. They may continue their work in the best laboratory of the institute. 9. The laboratory assistant should know the temperature of the liquid. 10. The students ought to work hard to pass the examinations. 11. An electronic machine must be used for these calculations.

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму инфинитива после модального глагола. Укажите предложения, которые ясно показывают, что запланированное действие не произошло.

1. The engineer was to have changed the project. 2. The student was to carry out the experimental part himself. 3. The program was to have been approved at the last meeting. 4. The examination was to be held in the morning. 5. Our plant is to produce a new car next year. 6. These machines were to have been replaced by the most advanced equipment. 7. The road was to be reconstructed last year. 8. These new materials are to withstand higher temperatures. 9. Your investigation was to have attracted attention of all the scientists. 10. New types of plastics are to be obtained for the decoration technology. 11. These conditions were to have caused a change in the size of the body.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

1. Образуйте все возможные формы причастий от следующих глаголов.

to develop, to use, to discuss, to increase, to heat, to reduce, to complete, to fill, to invent, to solve, to translate, to give.

Model:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>to build</i>	<i>строить</i>
<i>Present Participle Active</i>	<i>building</i>	<i> строя</i>
<i>Perfect Participle Active</i>	<i>having built</i>	<i>построив</i>
<i>Present Participle Passive</i>	<i>being built</i>	<i>возводимый</i>
<i>Perfect Participle Passive</i>	<i>(having been)built</i>	<i>построенный/когда построили</i>

2. Переведите предложения, в которых причастие выполняет функцию определения. Обратите внимание на то, как переводятся причастия.

Participle I

1. A number of scientists taking part in this conference represented the same scientific school. 2. The new equipment is designed to satisfy the growing demands of the building industry. 3. Solving this problem it is desirable to consider the following equations. 4. The problem being considered in this paper is of great significance. 5. Cellulose is the most common of all naturally occurring organic substances. 6. Not all existing roads meet modern requirements. 7. Roads connecting

large industrial centers are very important for national economy. 8. The total number of vehicles passing through any section of a road in unit time (day, hour) is called the traffic intensity. 9. The road being built in our district will be opened for traffic next month. 10. The impurities remaining in the end product should be removed. 11. A traffic stream usually consists of many types of vehicles moving at different speeds. 12. A computer solving a lot of problems was designed by a group of students. 13. The smallest particle having all the characteristics of an element is called an atom.

Participle II

1. The formulated law is applied in many fields of science. 2. The report should involve the data obtained. 3. The reaction took place under reduced pressure. 4. We have measured the time required for this operation. 5. An instrument based on the same principle has been developed for substance analysis. 6. The elements predicted by Mendeleev were later discovered by scientists from different countries. 7. The substances investigated showed quite interesting properties. 8. The results discussed have little relevance to the problem under investigation. 9. According to the viewpoint adopted this method couldn't be used in construction. 10. This made it possible to study artificially prepared radioactive samples. 11. When metals react with acids the gas isolated is not always hydrogen. 12. The methods applied vary with the purpose of a particular investigation. 13. The amount of heat generated depended on the quality of the fuel used.

3. Переведите предложения, в которых причастие выполняет функцию обстоятельства. Обратите внимание на способы перевода причастий.

A. Model: *Demonstrating the film, the lecturer commented on its contents.*

Демонстрируя фильм, лектор делал комментарии о его содержании.

Having demonstrated the film, the lecturer commented on its contents.

Продemonстрировав фильм, лектор прокомментировал его содержание.

Having been demonstrated, the film was discussed by the experts.

После того, как фильм показали, он был обсуждён специалистами.

1. Having shown poor results, the method was not used any more. 2. Considering the problem the scientist used his own theory. 3. Having considered the problem, the scientist found a new solution. 4. Having applied this method we solved a number of complex mathematical problems. 5. Having been applied, the method helped us to solve some problems. 6. Having reacted with oxygen, this substance changed its properties. 7. This must be taken into account when comparing the project submitted. 8. Taking into account the results of the test, we find the material to be suitable for our new experiment. 9. Examining the material, the engineers obtained unexpected results. 10. Having been examined, the materials were used in

construction. 11. Having developed the engine, the engineers tested it under different working conditions. 12. Having been invented, the engine was tested under different working conditions. 13. Being invented by our engineers, the new engine replaced the older model. 14. Strength and durability are the main factors when deciding upon the best building materials. 15. Speaking about the new methods of work the engineer told us many interesting details.

B. Model: *When the car was covered with paint, it was delivered to the customer. Когда машину покрыли краской, она была доставлена покупателю.*

1. Invented by our engineers, the engine was then tested under different working conditions. 2. When heated to a high temperature, the substance showed better qualities. 3. Used without preliminary tests, the new engine showed low performance characteristics. 4. Subjected to high pressure, the substance lost its properties. 5. A brittle material breaks, when subjected to high pressure. 6. If handled carefully, formwork may be used several times. 7. Columns are often called posts, especially when made of timber. 8. Square columns can easily be constructed when required by the architectural design. 9. If protected by a special coating this material becomes waterproof. 10. When laid, the pipes are generally tested to twice the working pressure. 11. When cooled, a substance can be converted from the liquid state into the solid. 12. When heated to a certain temperature, this alloy increases in volume. 13. When heated, a magnet loses some of its magnetism. 14. When equipped with modern machinery, the plant considerably improved the product's quality. 15. When placed in a vessel, a gas fills it completely.

4. Выберите правильную форму причастия. Переведите предложения.

1. The house (being built/having built) in the street will be a new library. 2. The problems (discussed/discussing) at the conference were interesting. 3. (Having heated/being heated) magnetized materials lose their magnetism. 4. (Being finished/having finished) the experiment, he printed the results (obtaining/obtained). 5. The device (having developed/being developed) is going to be (testing/tested) next winter. 6. (Having stated/having been stated) the laws of gravity Newton was able to explain the structure of the Universe. 7. Roads (connecting/having connected) large industrial centres are very important for the national economy. 8. (Being completed/having completed) the road they opened it for traffic. 9. The problem (solved/solving) helped to increase the speed of a car. 10. Vehicles (traveling/having traveled) in the same direction constitute a traffic stream. 11. The professor told us about the experiments (carrying/ being carried) out in the laboratory. 12. In this system steam is generated in a boiler (having filled/filled) with water.

5. Выпишите и переведите предложения, в которых:

- а) причастие выполняет функцию определения;**
б) причастие выполняет функцию обстоятельства.

1. The engine being tested will increase the safety and the car efficiency. 2. Testing the engine the engineers found some defects. 3. The engineers testing the engine found some defects. 4. Having tested the new engine, the engineers continued to improve it. 5. The engine tested showed perfect performance characteristics. 6. The road being built in our district will be opened for traffic next month. 7. The workers building the road use modern materials. 8. Having been built, the road was opened for traffic. 9. Having completed the road, they opened it for traffic. 10. The amount of water added influences the strength of concrete. 11. Having added more water, the inexperienced workers reduced the strength of concrete. 12. Adding water to the solution you should follow the instruction. 13. Being well designed, this road will function properly. 14. A well designed road will function properly. 15. Having been used for a long time, the road required reconstruction. 16. The results obtained showed that the tested materials were suitable. 17. Not all existing roads meet modern requirements. 18. Improving engineering standards designers should take into account the cost of the construction. 19. Having used the most advanced equipment, they improved the road pavement.

6. Найдите в предложениях независимый причастный оборот. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные способы перевода независимого причастного оборота.

A. 1. The system having been tested, the safety and the car efficiency greatly increased. 2. The laboratory having been provided with the necessary instruments they could carry out the work successfully. 3. A new technique having been developed the quality of construction work greatly increased. 4. The temperature being 100 degrees, water boiled quickly. 5. The experiment having been carried out, we started a new investigation. 6. The road having been tested, it was opened for traffic. 7. New materials being widely used in road construction, the quality of the roads has been considerably increased. 8. The speed remaining constant, the car will cover the distance in 2 hours.

B. 1. In the steam engine the fuel burns slowly, the heat being used to generate steam. 2. Such minerals may occur in some other places, the possibility of discovering them being limited to certain areas. 3. The scientist gave explanations of the observed facts, his report being accompanied by tables and diagrams. 4. All bodies in nature possess either potential or kinetic energy, most of them possessing both. 5. In the first test two samples were used, both of them having low conductivity. 6. A lot of new materials are used in construction currently, reinforced concrete being the most common. 7. Panel heating is a widespread heating method, its basic advantage being that of comfort.

C. 1. The car moving with constant speed, the distance traveled is directly proportional to the time. 2. The most advanced equipment having been used, the road pavement was greatly improved. 3. Plans for building a house are made by an architect, a separate plan being drawn for each individual floor. 4. There being the danger of explosion, no gas can be used in the houses that have more than 12 storeys. 5. Reinforced concrete is widely used in building modern structures, the technique having become a routine practice. 6. The building profession is very popular nowadays, it being also well paid.

7. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. In this paper we survey the possibilities arising from the application of new high-precision instruments. 2. I shall give a review of papers covering the most overwhelming problems in the field of the genetic code mechanisms. 3. In this experiment we obtained a large variation of density values ranging from several to tens of thousands of cells per cubic centimeter. 4. The present work is a survey of the electron transfer mechanisms and underlying phenomena occurring in collisional processes. 5. This paper is primarily concerned with the events accompanying solar flares. 6. The transformations taking place in such reactions have been listed explicitly in a number of works. 7. Let us look at the schematic representation of this process showing quite clearly the starting point of the event. 8. The side effects complicating this picture can be ignored for the time being without making the situation look oversimplified. 9. All papers concerning biological aspects of space flights will be presented at the panel sessions of the symposium. 10. This conference has brought together a large number of researchers working in the rapidly developing area of high-energy physics.

8. Замените атрибутивное предложение причастной конструкцией.

Model: the mechanism which underlies this process.
the mechanism underlying this process.

1. the mechanism which governs this process; 2. the phenomena which occur in particle collisions; 3. the events which accompany this reaction; 4. the value which varies with time and distance; 5. the factor which plays a role in this process; 6. the difficulties which arise from lack of experimental facts; 7. the reasons which lead us to such a conclusion; 8. the papers which cover the fundamental questions; 9. the theories which exist in modern science; 10. the discussion of results which follows the introduction.

9. Измените атрибутивное придаточное предложение на причастную конструкцию.

Model: The transformations which underlie this process are quite obscure.
The transformations underlying this process are quite obscure.

1. The process which occurs in this case is well known. 2. The transformations which result in ion production are known. 3. The factors which govern this reaction are intensively studied. 4. The phenomena which accompany this reaction are well understood. 5. The structures which surround the cell nucleus are well known. 6. The effects which result from radiation are carefully studied. 7. The mechanism which plays an important role here is still obscure. 8. The processes which occur in the cell nucleus are not well understood. 9. The difficulties which arise in this case are surmountable. 10. The changes which lead to this effect deserve close attention.

10. Дополните предложения причастными конструкциями настоящего времени, чтобы описать объект.

Model: We study (the) phenomena...
We study phenomena occurring in phase transitions.

1. We study (the) processes... 2. We study (the) transformations... 3. We investigate (the) factors... 4. We study the mechanism... 5. In this paper we shall describe the effect... 6. In this paper we shall discuss (the) reactions... 7. This paper is concerned with (the) processes... 8. The present paper deals with (the) phenomena... 9. In my talk I shall deal briefly with (the) events... 10. In this paper we shall present some evidence...

11. Скажите, какие процессы, реакции или явления вы изучаете. Используйте причастные конструкции настоящего времени.

S t u d e n t 1st: I deal with particle interactions taking place in hot plasma.

2nd: We study optical phenomena occurring in crystals in certain experimental conditions.

12. Дополните следующие предложения существительными *that* или *those*, а затем добавьте атрибутивную конструкцию.

Model: These changes are more radical...

S t u d e n t 1st: These changes are more radical than those.

2nd: These changes are more radical than those occurring at low temperatures.

1. This transformation is more profound... 2. These effects are more pronounced... 3. These phenomena are more complicated... 4. These processes are better understood... 5. This mechanism is much clearer... 6. This curve is flatter... 7. This description is fuller... 8. This method is more operative... 9. This procedure is much simpler... 10. These data are more accurate... 11. This technique is more convenient... 12. These problems are more pressing... 13. This interpretation is more convincing... 14. This approach is more effective... 15. These phenomena are more interesting...

13. Используйте соответствующую замену, чтобы избежать повторения одного и того же существительного.

Model: Our data are similar to the data available in literature.

Our data are similar to those available in literature.

1. This process is different from the process occurring in gases. 2. These data are the same as the data available in literature. 3. These methods are different from the methods in current use. 4. These factors are similar to the factors governing chemical transformations. 5. These changes are different from the changes accompanying dissociation. 6. This mechanism has no relation to the mechanism underlying ion transport. 7. These substances are identical to the substances in the first group. 8. These components are identical to the components surrounding the cell nucleus. 9. This effect is different from the effect resulting from ultra-violet radiation. 10. The structure of this crystal has much in common with the structure of the other crystals.

ГЕРУНДИЙ

1. Найдите предложения с герундием и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Our professor likes discussing his experiments. 2. The scientist thanked them for being invited to the international conference. 3. The tradition of building tall buildings in the centre of a city is international. 4. The student was proud of having been invited to the scientific conference. 5. He will not take part in the conference without being invited. 6. He remembers having been introduced to the well-known architect. 7. Our delegation got used to being introduced to the journalists. 8. You can't present the report without introducing the results of your research. 9. The young engineer was surprised at having been given this position. 10. He understood the importance of being given this position. 11. The students have

no difficulty in translating these sentences. 12. The professor mentioned having read my report.

**2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на герундий в функциях:
а) подлежащего**

1. Reinforcing concrete by steel makes it much stronger. 2. Heating a substance to high temperatures may change its properties. 3. Constructing tall buildings without modern building mechanisms is now impossible. 4. Boiling continued for as long as 80 hours. 5. Balancing is done with special equipment. 6. Carrying out this task required much efforts and knowledge. 7. Reconstructing this road will require much time and money. 8. Manufacturing the new engines started last year. 9. Discussing this problem allowed us to come to an important conclusion. 10. Working at a construction site helps to understand all stages of house construction.

б) части сказуемого

1. The task of the assistant is controlling the temperature level. 2. Our main duty was gathering information for the research. 3. His favourite occupation is watching the house construction process. 4. The main idea was analyzing the phenomenon in natural conditions. 5. The purpose of this report is presenting the results of the research. 6. They finished installing the equipment some days ago. 7. The designer went on working at the residence house interior. 8. Next year our laboratory will start investigating the properties of new materials. 9. At this temperature concrete starts hardening. 10. In spite of the failure they continued experimenting.

в) дополнения

1. He remembers having added some water to the mixture. 2. Science requires experimenting. 3. The mechanic recommended checking tyres regularly for pressure. 4. A driver should avoid carrying loose objects in his car. 5. I'd advise replacing the old cylinders. 6. They preferred using timber for construction purposes. 7. What apparatus do we use for measuring air pressure? 8. They insisted on the second question being reconsidered. 9. The very first efforts of our ancestors were aimed at obtaining shelter. 10. The use of fine tools resulted in developing building methods. 11. It is possible to set up power stations based on utilizing the heat of the Sun. 12. Drivers are warned against exceeding the speed limit. 13. Our efforts are directed towards improving the material quality.

г) определения

1. Every student understands the importance of learning foreign languages. 2. At the meeting they discussed different ways of improving their work. 3. Our scientists try to find new possibilities for applying atomic energy. 4. High temperature resistance is the main reason for choosing this substance. 5. There remains the problem of obtaining accurate measurements during the experiment. 6. The usual means of identifying temperature parameters is not available under these conditions. 7. His research is restricted to ways and means of measuring the surface area. 8. A discussion on applying this method was not over. 9. The accident may be considered as a result of overloading. 10. The technique of determining the material purity can be made a subject of detailed discussion.

д) обстоятельства

1. After cooling the substance to 20 degrees, he registered a pressure drop to 25 atm. 2. The mineral tended to turn white on drying. 3. On finding out that the apparatus was working badly, they delayed the experiment. 4. This technique can be applied in building power stations. 5. Before carrying out the research the substance must be purified. 6. After placing the concrete was compacted with vibrators. 7. Metals cannot be dissolved without being changed into new substances. 8. In spite of having met failure they continued experimenting. 9. After adding water concrete must be well mixed. 10. Without being subjected to special treatment rubber cannot be extensively used.

3. Найдите герундий в предложениях, определите его форму и функцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Instead of restoring the old motorway they decided to build a new one. 2. The method has a disadvantage of being relatively expensive. 3. Cutting stones and timber became possible with the invention of tools. 4. Up-to-date building is based upon using industrial methods of work. 5. The workers were busy assembling the apparatus. 6. In lifting large structural elements use is made of gantry cranes. 7. Good drainage gives a possibility of removing water off the road surface. 8. A special liquid is used for cooling the engine. 9. Although they obtained negative results, they didn't give up improving the method. 10. On being heated, these salts decompose. 11. They could not afford carrying out another unsuccessful experiment. 12. By avoiding this particular disadvantage we greatly improve the structural safety. 13. The opposite method is assembling large prefabricated structures at the site. 14. In planning an industrial enterprise the financial aspect is of prime significance. 15. In addition to carrying out installation work, our specialists will also give assistance in starting the atomic reactor. 16. They have worked for three years with a view to improving the quality of the ventilation system.

4. Определите, является ли слово, оканчивающееся на -ing, герундием или причастием. Переведите предложения.

1. Investigating the properties of different aggregates has led to important theories concerning the concrete nature. 2. Investigating the properties of different materials they formulated some important theories concerning the concrete nature. 3. Placing concrete can be carried out with or without vibrators. 4. Placing concrete the workers often use vibrators. 5. Before solving this problem it is desirable to consider the available data. 6. While solving this problem the scientists considered the available data. 7. The scientists solving this problem considered the available data. 8. The scientists considered different ways of solving the problem. 9. It was impossible to postpone testing the new engine before the exhibition. 10. Testing the new engine before the exhibition they found out some drawbacks.

5. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. The best way of approaching this knotty problem is to treat it in terms of the newest data. 2. The problem of introducing this principle in research brings about much difficulty. 3. His way of treating most complicated problems is always intelligible. 4. There is now no way of bringing these views into agreement. 5. In his report he emphasized the complexity of producing these materials in sufficient quantities. 6. At least one advantage of using this technique is obvious. 7. In his talk he drew our attention to the simplicity of performing such observations. 8. We are having a lot of difficulty in trying to avoid these complications. 9. The procedure of awarding scientific degrees has been much criticized lately. 10. The question of financing this work brought about a spirited discussion. 11. The period of collecting statistical information has come to an end. 12. The idea of exchanging books and preprints appealed to everybody. 13. I have the honor of being present at a meeting of scientists who have made substantial contributions to the ever developing area of magnetism. 14. The idea of looking for a compromise solution to this problem has been much debated in literature. 15. The process of editing this book will take some time.

6. Объедините два предложения, изменив одно из них на конструкцию с герундием.

Model: We should exchange preprints of papers. The idea is good enough.
The idea of exchanging preprints of papers is good enough.

1. We should re-examine this conception. The necessity for this is great. 2. We must collect statistical information but the procedure is time-consuming. 3. We should look for a compromise solution. The idea is reasonable. 4. We should use this approach. The advantage of this is beyond doubt. 5. We can test the samples. The

procedure is simple. 6. We can measure the density. The method is accurate enough. 7. We should localize the defect but the problem presents much difficulty. 8. We should look for a better technique. The idea seems reasonable.

7. Объедините два предложения, сделав первое из них герундием.

Model: We can solve this problem. I see a way of doing this.

I see a way of solving this problem

1. We should use this method. I see the advantages of this. 2. We must get the samples. I admit the complexity of this. 3. We must speed up the work. I understand the necessity for this. 4. We can simplify this question. But there is no need for doing this. 5. We are preparing our book for publication. The process will take some time. 6. I might put off this work. I do not see any harm in this.

8. Составьте предложения со следующими существительными в роли подлежащего или дополнения с последующим герундием.

Model: interest in.

The researchers' ***interest in collecting*** statistical information on the occurrence of genetic diseases is quite understandable.

1. principle of; 2. idea of; 3. simplicity of; 4. complexity of; 5. problem of; 6. method of; 7. advantage of; 8. way of; 9. period of; 10. process of; 11. disadvantage of; 12. time for; 13. procedure for; 14. necessity for; 15. need for; 16. conditions for; 17. assistance in; 18. persistence in; 19. difficulty in.

УСЛОВНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами из рамки.

did dropped found happened lost was went

1. If you **found** a bird in the office, what would you do with it?
2. Be careful with that diode device. If you it, it would break into small pieces.
3. This drawing is very important to me. I'd be very upset if I it.
4. I don't expect to lose my job but if that, I'd have to find another one.
5. We're thinking about our holiday for next year. If we to Italy, would you come with us?
6. I don't think he'll fail the exam. I'd be very surprised if he
7. If there a fire in the building, would you know how to put the fire out?

2. Что вы говорите в таких ситуациях? Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Of course you don't expect to win the lottery. Which do you say?
 - a. If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house.
 - b. If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house. (**b** is correct)
2. You're not going to sell your car because it's old and not worth much. Which do you say?
 - a. If I sell my car, I won't get much money for it.
 - b. If I sold my car, I wouldn't get much money for it.
3. You often see Sarah the developer of a new IE application. A friend of yours wants to contact her. Which do you say?
 - a. If I see Sarah, I'll tell her to call you.
 - b. If I saw Sarah, I'd tell her to call you.
4. You don't expect that there will be a fire in the building. Which do you say?
 - a. What will you do if there is a fire in the building?
 - b. What would you do if there was a fire in the building?
5. You've never lost your passport. You can only imagine it.
 - a. I don't know what I'll do if I lose my passport.
 - b. I don't know what I'd do if I lost my passport.
6. Somebody stops you and asks the way to the BNTU. Which do you say?
 - a. If you go right at the end of this street, you'll see the university on your left.
 - b. If you went right at the end of this street, you'd see the university on your left.
7. You're in a lift. There is an emergency button. Nobody is going to press it. Which do you say?
 - a. What will happen if somebody presses that button?
 - b. What would happen if somebody pressed that button?

3. Дополните предложения, поставив слова в скобках в нужную форму.

1. I'd be very scared if **somebody pointed** (somebody / point) a gun at me.
2. I can't afford to buy a car. If (I / buy) a car, I'd have to borrow the money.
3. If you launched a business, who (you / invite)?
4. Don't lend James your car. If (he / ask) me, I wouldn't lend him mine.
5. I don't think Sasha and Karina will win a scholarship. (I / be) amazed if they did.
6. If (somebody / give) me \$20,000, (I / launch) a startup.
7. (you / be) nervous if (you / meet) a famous person?
8. What (you / do) if (you / be) in a lift and (it / stop) between floors?

4. Составьте предложения, начинающиеся с *If*, используя слова, данные в скобках. Выберите правильный тип условных предложений.

1. We're not going to take the 10.30 train. (we / arrive too early)
If we took the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.
2. We're not going to buy foreign equipment. (it / cost too much)
If we, it
3. There's no point in telling you what happened. (you / not / believe)
If I
4. Marysia has no plans to leave her job. (it / hard to find another one)
If she
5. Zmitser is not going to apply for the research project. (he / not / get it).

5. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. It would be most timely now to renew our old contacts with that business team.
2. It would be very useful to stimulate consumers' interest in this particular product.
3. It would be only natural at this point to remind you of our debt to Prof. Smith in the understanding of this effect.
4. It would be interesting now to survey the possibilities that arise from the application of this approach.
5. It would be inexcusable to confuse these two things.
6. It would be difficult for us to choose between the two methods, as they are both inaccurate.
7. It would be only natural to remind you at this point of the investigators who pioneered in this field.
8. It would be natural to ask here how the question of data validity is solved in this case.
9. It would be useful to learn where this error comes from.
10. It would be interesting to see whether our principle will work in other cases.

6. Присоедините к следующим инфинитивным выражениям подходящие it-фразы.

Model: *to get an insight into the matter.*

It would be most timely now to get an insight into the matter.

1. to inquire into this puzzling phenomenon;
2. to test this method for accuracy;
3. to bring this technique to perfection;
4. to retrace our steps and look into the matter again;
5. to give an exhaustive review of the available data;
6. to disregard such an obvious relationship;
7. to conduct a joint investigation;
8. to probe some new grounds in this field;
9. to look for a correlation between these seemingly unrelated phenomena;
10. to search into the mysteries of the ocean.

7. Расскажите о своих текущих проблемах в предложениях, начинающихся с it-фраз, за которыми следуют придаточные предложения.

Model:

Student: 1st: It would be very useful to learn whether the change we observe in animal behavior is totally dependent on the environment.

2nd: It would be interesting to know how the various phenomena occurring in the lakes are interrelated.

8. Расширьте следующие утверждения, начиная предложения с предлога without.

Model:

Many new techniques have emerged lately.

Without them it would be impossible to carry out research on the modern level.

1. Technology is supplying science with more and more precise instruments. 2. More accurate detection methods have appeared in the last few decades. 3. Most problems in science are being solved owing to the joint effort of many investigators. 4. Many schemes have a certain set of conventional signs. 5. Direct contacts among divisional heads are developing successfully. 6. A researcher has at his disposal today an increasing number of publications. 7. An investigator has to consume today large amounts of professional literature. 8. Assessment of a scientific discovery requires personal involvement in the research. 9. Most colleges today provide qualified training for their students. 10. College and university students are receiving a better instruction in science nowadays.

9. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. If **I knew** (I / know) his number, I would phone him.

2. **I wouldn't buy** (I / not / buy) that apparatus if I were you.

3. (I / help) you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.

4. This appliance isn't very nice. (it / work) better if it wasn't so bulky.

5. We live in a city and don't need a car, but we would need one if (we / live) in the country.

6. If we had the choice, (we / change) the service provider.

7. I'd make a lot of changes if (I / be) the manager of the company.

8. I wouldn't call someone in the middle of the roller change if (it / not / be) important.

9. If I were you, (I / not / wait). (I / go) now.

10. You're always tired because you go to bed so late. If (you / not / go) to bed so late every night, (you / not / be) tired all the time.
11. I think there are too many cars. If (there / not / be) so many cars, (there / not / be) so much pollution.
12. We all need jobs and money, but what (you / do) if (you / not / have) to work?

10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What would you do to acquire a deeper and broader knowledge in your field? 2. What would you do to get a comprehensive knowledge in an adjacent area? 3. What would you do to eliminate random errors in experimental work? 4. What would you suggest for improving the state of the energy system? 5. What would you suggest for improving college instruction? 6. What would you suggest for upgrading computers in your class? 7. What would you do to make people take your side in a dispute? 8. What would you do to make the stay of a foreign colleague in your city an exciting experience?

11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя условные предложения, введенные с помощью *if* или *unless*.

Model:

Would you defend your convictions from attack?

-Yes, if I knew how.

1. Would you accept a failure? 2. Would you take the risk of criticizing an authority? 3. Would you change your profession now? 4. Would you accept the position of head of the department? 5. Would you give up your industrial career altogether now? 6. Would you do any popular writing now? 7. Do you think you could make a discovery in science? 8. Do you think you could get a Nobel Prize?

12. Скажите, при каких условиях возможны следующие ситуации.

Model: *You would resolve some of your difficulties.*

We would resolve some of our difficulties if we had better experimental techniques.

1. Your task would be much simpler. 2. You would feel quite rewarded. 3. You would eliminate some of the recurring errors. 4. You would find yourself in a difficult position. 5. You would find a solution to your problem. 6. The research process would become considerably simplified. 7. You would have far more valuable information at your disposal. 8. You would feel quite satisfied. 9. Your results would look more reassuring. 10. The situation in your field would become much better.

13. Измените следующие условные предложения I-го типа на условные предложения II типа.

Model:

The problem will become clearer if we find the key-factor.

The problem would become clearer if we found the key-factor.

1. The data accuracy will be higher if we combine the two methods. 2. We shall have much difficulty if we use this approach. 3. We shall feel rewarded if our idea turns out to be correct. 4. You will understand my point if you make an effort. 5. We shall run the risk of violating this law if we go too far in our assumptions. 6. They will appreciate it if you offer your assistance. 7. You will get nowhere if you are preoccupied with the result. 8. The picture will become clearer if minor details are discarded. 9. We shall have the following picture if we represent the process schematically. 10. This question will come up again if it is not settled right now.

14. Выразите ту же идею, используя условное предложение, введенное с помощью *unless*.

Model:

I wouldn't cancel my trip but I have to.

I wouldn't cancel my trip unless I had to.

1. I would not mention this matter here but I have to. 2. I would not emphasize this point here but I have to. 3. I would not go into too much detail but I have to. 4. We would not suggest this change in the program but we have to. 5. We would not ask for their assistance but we have to. 6. He would not act like this but he has to. 7. He would not take the responsibility but he has to. 8. He would not concern himself with this affair but he has to. 9. He would not bring up this question again but he has to.

15. Задайте вопросы по образцу и ответьте на них.

Model:

Ask another student if he could give an unprepared talk in English at a conference?

Student 1st: Could you give an unprepared talk in English at a conference?

2nd: I think I could if it concerned my work.

1. Ask another student if he could explain the relativity theory to us. 2. ... if he could describe this cooling system. 3. ... if he could give a review of current literature on his subject. 4. ... if he could tell us about one of his designs. 5. ...if he would be able to solve his problem in the near future. 6. ... what recent achievements he could name in his area of energy resources. 7. ...what new ideas or conceptions he could mention. 8. ... how he would explain the word "homogeneity". 9. ... what pioneering works carried out in recent years he could quote. 10. ... which of the recent works he would consider outstanding.

16. Дополните следующие предложения условными предложениями, введенными с помощью *if* или *unless*.

Model:

We would be able to clarify a very important point.

We would be able to clarify a very important point if our study proved successful.

1. We would be able to have more facts at our disposal ... 2. We would be able to resolve some of our difficulties ... 3. We would not be able to do much ... 4. We would be able to make a fundamental contribution to science... 5. This could become an epoch-making achievement... 6. This might be the beginning of a new era in supplying of energy ... 7. We would not be able to go on with our modernisation... 8. Our task might become much simpler ...

17. Задайте вопросы по образцу и ответьте на них.

Model:

Ask another student what he would write about if he were to write a popular scientific article.

Student 1st: What would you write about if you were to write a popular scientific article?

2nd: I think I would write about solar phenomena.

1. Ask another student what he would speak about if he were to review recent literature. 2. ... if he thinks engineers could solve their problems better if they studied them jointly. 3. ... what benefit man could derive from nuclear reactions if he could use them on a large scale. 4. ... what innovations he would introduce if he became director of the laboratory. 5. ... what he would do if he found himself in a difficult position. 6. ...what he would have to do if he were appointed head of the laboratory. 7. ... what man could do if he knew how to control genetic processes. 8. ... what would happen to the world if the sun disappeared. 9. ... whether he would fly to the moon if he had a chance.

18. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

Model:

1. I didn't see you. If **I'd seen** (I / see) you, **I would have said** (I / say) "Hello".
2. Sarah got to the station just in time to catch her train to the airport. If (she / miss) the train, (she / miss) her flight too.
3. Thanks for reminding me about Lisa's birthday. (I / forget) if (you / not / remind) me.
4. I didn't have your email address, so I couldn't contact you. If (I / have) your email address, (I / send) you an email.
5. Their trip was OK, but (they / enjoy) it more if the weather (be) better.
6. Sorry we're late. Our taxi got stuck in the traffic. (it / be) quicker if (we / walk).
7. Why didn't you tell me about your problem? If (you / tell) me, (I / try) to help you.
8. I'm not tired. If (I / be) tired, I'd go home now.
9. I wasn't tired last night. If (I / be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

19. Для каждой ситуации напишите предложение, начинающееся со слова If.

1. I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.
2. The accident happened because the road was icy.
If the road
3. I didn't know that you had to get up early, so I didn't wake you up.
If I
4. Unfortunately I lost my phone, so I couldn't call you.
.....
5. Karen wasn't injured in the crash, because fortunately she was wearing a seat belt.
6. You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
.....
7. I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have enough money.
.....
8. Dan didn't do well at school, so he couldn't go to university.
.....

20. Закончите следующие предложения, объяснив, почему действие не было выполнено.

Model:

I would have become a chemist...

I would have become a chemist but I was attracted by physics very much.

1. I would have done some popular writing before. 2. We would have solved our problem long ago... 3. I would have replied to Dr. White's letter before.... 4. I would have looked through this journal last week... 5. I would have mentioned a greater number of works in my review... 6. We would have discussed this question at the last seminar... 7. We would have had an answer to this question long ago... 8. We would have started this work long ago...

21. Скажите, что бы вы сделали в противном случае?

Model:

Your experiment went off well yesterday.

Otherwise I would have re-started it this morning.

1. You had the talk you wanted to have with Dr. Appleton. 2. You visited the laboratory you wanted to visit. 3. You saw everything you wanted to see there. 4. You talked to the people you wanted to talk to. 5. You were satisfied with your visit to that laboratory. 6. The new results you obtained were in keeping with theory. 7. The hopes you had pinned on the new approach came true. 8. The defense of your Ph. D. thesis went off very well. 9. The questions you were asked were very simple. 10. The method you had suggested proved to be very good.

22. Скажите, при каких условиях стали бы возможны следующие ситуации.

Model:

You would have visited Paris and a few research laboratories in France.

I would have visited Paris and a few laboratories in France if I had been on the invitation list to a physics conference last year.

1. You would have solved your present problem already. 2. You would have made a big discovery. 3. You would have been awarded a Nobel Prize. 4. You would have taken another problem to study. 5. You would have changed the subject of your thesis. 6. You would have made a big mistake. 7. You would have written to Paul Dirac. 8. You would not have become a scientist. 9. You would have been elected the head of trade union organization. 10. You would have become very famous.

23. Измените следующие предложения на прошедшее время.

Model:

He would receive you now if he had a spare minute.

He would have received you earlier if he had a spare minute.

1. I would start this work now if I knew how. 2. I would answer your question if I knew how. 3. We would be warned if anything went wrong. 4. If I went to the next conference, I would read a paper. 5. We would make all the arrangements if the group came next week. 6. If this idea proved wrong, we would try another. 7. I would write a paper if I had anything to report. 8. If the party were held in our city, we would all attend.

24. Образуйте условные предложения III типа, начиная со следующих ситуаций.

Model:

A. You did not attend the last conference. But if ...

Student 1st: If I had attended the last conference, I would have heard a few interesting papers.

2nd: If I had attended that conference, I would certainly have seen Dr. Stark.

B. You were not on the invitation list to the workshop held in England last month. But if ...

Student 1st: If I had been on the invitation list to the workshop held in England last month, I would have had a chance to visit London and Cambridge.

2nd: If I had been on the invitation list to that workshop, I would have met some of my British colleagues.

25. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. If we had not failed with our last experiment, we might have done most of the work by now. 2. If we had worked jointly with biologists, we could have had more interesting results. 3. If we had known all these facts at that time, this might have stimulated our interest in this problem. 4. If we had all the necessary equipment at that time, we could have started this research much earlier. 5. We could have obtained a better result if we had used this method in combination with X-ray analysis. 6. If I had been at the last conference, I could have met many of my foreign colleagues. 7. If I had been informed about the symposium at least a week before it started, I could have attended it. 8. If my friend had gone in for science, he could have made a brilliant researcher.

26. Скажите, что могло бы произойти, если бы имели место следующие ситуации.

Model:

I did not attend your laboratory seminars.

If you had attended them, you could have learned much more about our research and problems.

1. I did not hear Pavlov's paper during your seminar last week. 2. Dr. Fowler did not come to give a lecture as he had promised. 3. Piatrus did not send us the text of his project paper as he should have. 4. They did not have the necessary instruments for marketing research at that time. 5. The equipment used at that time was very primitive. 6. My friend is a talented man but he did not go in for science. 7. I have never been to your laboratory. 8. I have never studied physics seriously.

27. Расскажите об упущенных возможностях (из собственного или чужого опыта). Используйте *could* или *might* в основных предложениях.

Model:

Student 1st: If my friend had taken physics as his major subject at the university, he could have become a famous physicist by now.

2nd: If I had not been so busy with my thesis last year, I may have taken a trip to Britain.

СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

1. Напишите предложения, начинающиеся с *I wish*

Model: 1. I don't know much about the manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical systems (and I'm confused). **I wish I knew more about the manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical systems.**

2. I don't have much free time (and I need more). I wish

3. The science advisor isn't here (and I need to see her).

4. The efficiency of biomass-fired power plants generally range from 20% to 25% (and We need better efficiency).

5. I live in a big city (and I don't like it).

6. I can't find my phone (which is a problem).

7. I'm not feeling well (which isn't good).

8. I have to get up early tomorrow (but I'd prefer to sleep late).

9. I don't know much about science (and I should know more).

2. Напишите свои собственные предложения, начинающиеся *I wish*

1. (somewhere you'd like to be now – on the beach, in New York, in bed etc.)
I wish I
2. (something you'd like to have – a motorbike, more friends, lots of money etc.)
3. (something you'd like to be able to do – sing, travel more, cook etc.)
4. (something you'd like to be – famous, more intelligent, good at sport etc.)

3. Представьте, что вы находитесь в этих ситуациях. Для каждой ситуации напишите предложение с *I wish*.

1. You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.
You say: **I wish I hadn't eaten so much.**
2. When you were younger, you never learned to play a musical instrument. Now you regret this.
You say:
3. You've painted the gate red. Now you think it doesn't look good. Red was the wrong colour.
You say:
4. You decided to travel by car, but the journey was long and tiring. Going by train would have been better.
You say: I wish we
5. Last year you went to New York with a friend. You didn't have time to do all the things you wanted to do.
You say:
6. You moved to a new flat a few months ago. Now you don't like your new flat. You think that moving was a bad idea.
You say:

4. Вставьте в предложения *wish(ed)* или *hope(d)*.

1. I **wish** you a pleasant stay at this hotel.
2. Enjoy your holiday. I you have a great time.
3. Goodbye. I you all the best for the future.
4. We said goodbye to each other and each other luck.
5. We're going to have a picnic tomorrow, so I the weather is nice.
6. Congratulations on your new team project. I you every success.
7. Good luck in your new job. I it works out well for you.

5. Дополните предложения.

1. Jack is going on a trip to Mexico soon. I wish I **was going** too.

2. I'm very tired and I have so much to do. I wish I so tired.
3. You didn't tell me you won a grant. Why not? I wish you me.
4. I don't have enough free time. I wish I more free time.
5. I can't make up my mind what to do. I wish I decide.
6. I bought these shoes, but now I don't like them. I wish I them.
7. We have to go out now and I don't want to go. I wish we to go out now.
8. Unfortunately I couldn't go to the Technical Innovation Fair last month. I wish I could

6. Что вы говорите в таких ситуациях? Напишите предложения с *I wish ... would ...*

1. It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain.
You say: **I wish it would stop raining.**
2. You're waiting for Jane. She's late and you're getting impatient.
You say to yourself: I wish she
3. You're looking for a job – so far without success. Nobody will give you a job.
You say: I wish somebody
4. You can hear a dog barking. It's been barking a long time and you're trying to study. You say:

Для следующих ситуаций примените конструкцию *I wish ... wouldn't ...*

5. Your friend is driving very fast. She always drives fast and you don't like this.
You say to her: I wish you
6. Joe leaves the door open all the time. This annoys you.
You say to Joe:
7. A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this.
You say: I wish people

7. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. It was a stupid thing to say. I wish **I hadn't said** it. (I / not / say)
2. I'm fed up with this rain. I wish **it would stop** . (it / stop)
3. It's a difficult question. I wish the answer. (I / know)
4. I really didn't enjoy the party. I wish (we / not / go)
5. I wish We've been waiting for 20 minutes. (the bus / come)
6. You're lucky to be going away. I wish with you. (I / can / come)
7. Our flat is rather small. I wish a bit bigger. (it / be)
8. I should have listened to you. I wish your advice. (I / take)
9. You keep interrupting me! I wish (you / listen)
10. You're always complaining. I wish all the time. (you / not / complain)

11. It's freezing today. I wish so cold. I hate cold weather. (it / not / be)
12. I wish It's horrible! (the weather / change)
13. I wish a piano. I'd love to have one. (I / have)
14. When we were in London last year, we didn't have time to see all the things we wanted to see. I wish there longer. (we / can / stay)

8. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод сказуемого.

1. If these oppositely acting forces are equal to each other, the body will move uniformly just as though there were no forces acting on it. 2. It was suggested that the length of a freely falling body's path during the first second be regarded as the standard. 3. The condition which is necessary for the equilibrium of a system of parallel forces, requires that the moment of all the parallel forces about any point be equal to zero. 4. The new system of units suggested that the joule be used as the unit of work and energy. 5. The point of application of the resultant force is called the center of gravity. It is as if the body's weight were concentrated at this point. 6. Each of the planets moves almost the way the gravitational force of the Sun alone dictates, as though the other planets did not even exist. 7. Since absolute scale be used in physics. 8. It is well known that in many ways a liquid behaves as though its surface were covered with an elastic skin. 9. It would be difficult to overestimate the achievements of the Belarusian scientists. 10. It would be desirable to carry out this work as soon as possible. 11. It was proposed that this method should provide good results. 12. In this case the substance acts as if it were compressed by a very great pressure. 13. A precise solution of the character of motion of a certain body requires that all the forces be taken into account.

ПРОСТОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

1. Определите сказуемое в следующих предложениях в результате анализа порядка следования членов предложения.

1. We have finished mixing concrete before the rain. 2. His task was designing a new type of machine. 3. One can apply the above principle without risk of violating the energy conservation law. 4. Looking at this set of equations one is led to the conclusion that this principle can be extended to some other problems. 5. Our team has delivered the necessary materials to the construction site. 6. The bridge crosses the river near the village. 7. These labs house all the necessary equipment. 8. Our aim is to get all the data available. 9. We want to measure the length of these bars. 10. The samples were taken to the lab for analysis. 11. They have been building the Technopark for 2 years. 12. Major expenses in buildings are for land, materials and labour. 13. The students' first duty is to study. 14. The bridge seemed strong and reliable. 15. When dealing with similar problems, one's major concern should be the range of validity of the results obtained. 16. When working with these materials, one generally has a few problems to face.

2. Определите подлежащее в следующих предложениях.

1. Heating, insulation, air conditioning, and lighting have become basic parts of the architectural project. 2. The building equipment exhibition was held in May. 3. Last year the power engineering industry showed a rise by 7%. 4. In 2023 the railway terminal was reconstructed. 5. Concrete has become an important construction material. 6. This is the most beautiful part of the city. 7. To operate new machine-tool was very easy. 8. We are to take five exams at the end of this term. 9. They checked the quality of the building materials every week. 10. Millions speak English all over the world. 11. Those were our first lessons of road engineering. 12. Nobody understood the importance of his invention at that time. 13. "Excellent" is my usual mark in chemistry. 14. Seven students didn't pass their lab works last term. 15. It was a very informative article of the well-known scientist. 16. Decreasing the time of construction is our main task.

3. Определите дополнение в следующих предложениях.

1. The young workers were not allowed to use the new equipment. 2. High labour cost influences the choice of techniques and materials. 3. A lot of time is given to studying the new method of work. 4. Every student wants to pass his or her exams successfully. 5. The engineers began discussing the reinforcement of the tower. 6. The scientist is always fond of solving complicated problems. 7. The plant produces

heavy trucks. 8. This suggestion didn't need discussing. 9. We have tested both motor cars. I liked the first better than the second. 10. The examiner asked everybody difficult questions. 11. Engineers always pay much attention to the quality of materials. 12. The students were asked to hand over their tests. 13. Who is responsible for unloading the ship? 14. Have you seen the chief engineer today? – I spoke to him yesterday.

4. Определите обстоятельство в следующих предложениях.

1. At the University the students are taught many different subjects. 2. According to the new plan the railway will be extended as far as the seaport. 3. They will study this subject next term. 4. This material should be treated with great care. 5. Owing to a special treatment the resistance of the compound improved. 6. We applied different methods to solve this problem. 7. The capacity of the engine has been greatly increased recently. 8. It is impossible to reduce the production expenses without using new technologies. 9. While mixing the concrete one should observe the right component ratio. 10. He drove the car very slowly because of heavy traffic. 11. He found this mineral by chance in the mountains many years ago. 12. On arriving at the construction site the lorries were immediately unloaded. 13. They examined a lot of metals to choose the most suitable one.

5. Назовите в предложениях главные и второстепенные члены предложения.

1. The second part of the film will be released in the fall. 2. We were the first to use these methods in research work. 3. Architecture should meet requirements of civilized people. 4. Road surface strength depends on material quality. 5. The ultimate purpose of building techniques is to create a stable structure. 6. The methods used showed high productivity. 7. The teacher was satisfied with the students' term papers. 8. Advanced technologies must be used to increase the scale of production. 9. This cement is suitable for structures to be erected in seawater. 10. He has made some mistakes in his calculations. 11. The idea of improving the engine came to us after the accident. 12. The questions to be discussed at the conference are of great scientific interest. 13. The main object of his research was insulation material properties. 14. They obtained unexpected results during the second test. 15. The first bridge carrying such loads was built in our country.

6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод структуры *there + to be*.

1. There are 18 departments at our university. 2. How many students are there in your group? 3. Is there an Extra-Mural Department at the Technical University? 4. There are all modern conveniences in the new students' hostels. 5. There is a modern highway between the two capitals. 6. There are several methods of increasing the system reliability. 7. There was no opportunity to avoid the discussion of this incident. 8. There will be a great demand for such specialists in the future. 9. There were three types of arches in ancient architecture. 10. There was a difficult article to be translated into Russian. 11. There haven't been any troubles with the apparatus for two years. 12. There exist different opinions on this question. 13. There must be no doubt about the engine safety. 14. Are there any questions about this grammar structure?

7. Переведите предложения.

Model: *It is not easy to study foreign languages. –
Не легко изучать иностранные языки.*

1. It is necessary to switch off the light leaving the room. 2. It was rather difficult to repair the broken engine. 3. It is useful to take part in research work. 4. It is important to calculate the right amount of water in this solution. 5. It was not easy to tunnel the tube under the sea. 6. It is impossible to build modern roads without new materials and machines. 7. Is it possible to find suitable devices for your experiments? 8. It would be difficult to design this bridge without skilled engineers. 9. Is it mandatory to serve in the army in your country?

8. Переведите предложения.

Model: *One must always observe traffic rules. –
Нужно всегда соблюдать правила дорожного движения.*

1. One should study a lot to become a skilled engineer. 2. One may take part in the discussion of this problem at the seminar. 3. One can enter the Technical University after passing entrance exams. 4. One usually hopes to find a well-paid job after graduating from the University. 5. One should be attentive at the lesson. 6. One may work in the laboratory only observing certain rules. 7. One should follow the instructions of the manual. 8. One mustn't use mobile phones at the exams. 9. One ought to respect elderly people. 10. One cannot use the laboratory without the lab assistant. 11. One never knows the thoughts of other people. 12. One should learn all one's life.

9. Переведите предложения.

*Model: It was my colleague who designed this concert hall. –
Именно (только) опытный механик смог починить мою машину.*

1. It is an architect who designs buildings and makes plans for them. 2. It was my father who taught me to drive a car. 3. It was a young engineer who solved this problem. 4. It was concrete that replaced timber in bridge construction. 5. It was after the war that Minsk acquired its contemporary image. 6. It was bad road conditions that caused this accident. 7. It is not until you examine the substance thoroughly that you may use it in your research. 8. It is at the Technical University that you can become a qualified power engineer. 9. It was new materials that allowed constructing more durable and beautiful structures. 10. It was not till he failed the exam that he decided to learn more. 11. It is for electrical work that metal ladders must never be used. 12. It is at the construction site that prefabricated units are assembled.

10. Поставьте следующие предложения в активный залог, определив *one* в позицию подлежащего.

Certain conditions should be observed here. –
One should observe certain conditions here.

1. Ideas must be expressed in a concise form. 2. Such a possibility should be kept in mind. 3. Theories must be supported by argumentation. 4. The existence of other worlds cannot be denied. 5. The great role of science in society cannot be denied. 6. The present difficulties should not be exaggerated. 7. This problem should not be oversimplified. 8. An explanation of this phenomenon should be found. 9. The importance of science should not be underestimated. 10. An understanding of the phenomena must be sought for.

11. Выразите похожую идею с помощью подходящей фразы с *it*.

Model: One must keep to the point. - It is necessary to keep to the point.

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

12. Вставьте *seem* или *appear* в it-фразу и повторите предложение.

Model: It is unreasonable to put off this work. –

It seems unreasonable to put off this work.

1. It is desirable to check this result. 2. It is tempting to look for a better explanation of this effect. 3. It is useless to try to change anything now. 4. It is insufficient to describe only one experiment. 5. It is sufficient to only outline the technique. 6. It is essential to give a detailed analysis of the results obtained. 7. It is necessary to rule out this complication. 8. It is unnecessary to go into great detail. 9. It was rewarding to undertake this study. 10. It was convenient to use this method.

13. Введите следующие предложения при помощи подходящих фраз с *it*.

Model:

... how to approach this problem. –

It is not yet clear how to approach this problem.

1. ... what material to select. 2. ...when to start the work. 3. ...what results to discuss. 4. ... how to handle the problem. 5. ... which direction to take. 6. ... how to do without a theory. 7. ... what causes the defect. 8. ... how the mechanism manifests itself. 9. ... why the particles cluster together. 10. ... how the process is regulated. 11. ... what brings about the effect. 12. ... where the process originates. 13. ... what forces induce the changes. 14. ... how the principle works in this case. 15. ... why the reaction is impaired.

14. Расскажите об известных фактах науки или недавних открытиях. Начните со предлагаемых it-фраз.

Model:

It is well known (that)... - It is well known that mammalian tissues vary considerably in their functions.

1. It is found (that)... 2. It is observed (that)... 3. It is considered (that)... 4. It is proved (that)... 5. It is suggested (that)... 6. It has long been known (that)... 7. It has recently been shown (that)... 8. It has recently been reported (that)... 9. It has been clearly demonstrated (that)... 10. It has recently been found (that)... 11. It has often been emphasized (that)... 12. It has been assumed (that)... 13. It has been considered until recently (that)...

СЛОЖНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ (Subject Clauses)

1. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. It is necessary that the project manager should bring together representatives of interrelated areas. 2. It is important that applied research be carried on in cooperation with industrial engineers. 3. It is desirable that cooperation among innovative centers be encouraged. 4. It is essential that fundamental research should receive adequate attention. 5. It is natural that the Coordination Committee should frame the development plans for scientific institutions. 6. It is natural that the Academy of Sciences should control the distribution of funds for research. 7. It is important that instruction in science at the institutions of higher learning should meet the increasing demands of research laboratories. 8. It is essential that the beginner be introduced to the fundamentals of business. 9. It is important that the advanced student acquire a deeper and broader knowledge of his major subject than it was possible a few years ago. 10. It is advisable that the undergraduate student should be able to become acquainted with laboratory research in his field.

2. Выскажите противоречие следующим утверждениям, используя придаточные предложения подлежащие в сослагательном наклонении.

Model:

This plan does not make provision for fundamental research.

It is important that this plan (should) make provision for fundamental research.

1. These measures do not improve the situation. 2. These measures do not encourage the researcher's initiative. 3. The new installation does not meet the necessary specifications. 4. The organization of renovation does not meet the present-day requirements. 5. The grants for this project do not cover all the costs. 6. This development is not subsidized by the government. 7. Little importance is

attached to the application of scientific results. 8. Little attention is given to the development of basic idea. 9. The problem of priority in science does not receive adequate attention. 10. The professional community at large is not informed about the reorganization.

3. Прокомментируйте следующие утверждения используя придаточные подлежащие предложения, введенные подходящими it-фразами.

This conference in New York will be held under the sponsorship of a private firm.
It is surprising that a private firm should sponsor a scientific conference.

1. Some private firms in Britain and the United States support basic research in chemistry, biology and physics. 2. Enterprise policy in some countries conflicts with the interests of the people personally engaged in production. 3. Many industries today are so closely linked that it is difficult to draw a sharp line between them. 4. Most developers concentrate their efforts on the leading trends in science. 5. The principal concern of the management is the advancement of technologies. 6. Atomic and nuclear physics are enjoying a period of prosperity nowadays. 7. The UNESCO grants for this sort of research are rather small. 8. Dr. Simson holds the opinion that reorganization of the research process will narrow down the possibilities of the worker. 9. None of the American participants at this conference are going to give a talk.

4. Выразите ту же самую мысль без глагола *should*.

Model: It is important that our major concern should be the data validity.
It is important that our major concern be the data validity.

1. It is desirable that this program should be re-examined. 2. It is advisable that a coordination committee should be set up. 3. It is necessary that new research departments should be established. 4. It is desirable that everyday work should be planned within certain limits. 5. It is necessary that the engineer's initiative should be encouraged. 6. It is important that a research laboratory should have excellent equipment. 7. It is desirable that scientific institutions should carry on research in cooperation with the appropriate industries. 8. It is desirable that processing of information should involve modern computer devices. 9. It is important that the introduction of these innovations should promote the company welfare.

5. Дайте несколько рекомендаций по улучшению исследований в вашей области.

Model:

Student 1: It is important that research laboratories should have up-to-date equipment. It is important that new energy production technologies are constantly being introduced.

Student 2: It is necessary that a greater deal of attention be paid to developing scientific cooperation.

ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (Object Clauses)

1. *Переведите следующие предложения.*

1. In his letter to the Director of the Holding the Prime Minister recommends that measures be taken to promote the application of scientific results. 2. In the same letter he suggests that the number of new products be increased. 3. He also proposes that a special committee be set up to consider ways of improving organization of research. 4. He suggests that representatives of all branches of science be invited to work in this committee. 5. In his article Dr. Petkun insists that the educational authorities should reconsider their approach to teaching students' natural sciences. 6. He also recommends that some newer Scientific developments be included in the text-books. 7. There is an increasing demand that laboratory instruments be more reliable, more manageable and less costly. 8. Modern production requires that a worker have skill and creativity. 9. Modern research requires that a scientist should be informed about the main investigations in adjacent areas. 10. Numerous applications of electronic devices demand that they be more easily maintained.

2. **Объедините два предложения, сделав первое из них дополнительным придаточным предложением.**

Model:

Student: This session should cover all the points on the agenda. Many participants insist on this. - ***Many participants insist that the session (should) cover all the points on the agenda.***

1. More sophisticated installations should be introduced. Modern research requires this. 2. More precise instruments should replace out-of-date equipment. Modern research demands this. 3. The laboratory should have a qualified staff of research fellows. Modern Research and Development Department requires this. 4. Specialists of the Department of Automated Systems should unite their efforts. Many problems require this. 5. The planning of a new Power Plant should be done very carefully. The specificity of the placement demands this. 6. The authorities

should encourage the researcher's initiative. Dr. Leika recommends this in his letter. 7. The initial material should be chemically pure. The experimental conditions require this. 8. The material should be preheated. The experiment requires this. 9. The papers left over from yesterday's session should be read today. The chairman suggests this. 10. The session should be opened by Prof. Simson's paper. We suggest this.

ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПРИЧИНЫ (Clauses of Reason)

3. Представьте, что вы пишете официальное письмо директору Технопарка. Что вы можете предложить или порекомендовать для улучшения исследовательского процесса, квалификации сотрудников или контактов между учеными?

Student 1st: I suggest that necessary measures be taken to promote publication of research papers.

2nd: I should like to recommend that more attention should be given by the authorities to the practical needs of researchers.

4. Выразите более желательную ситуацию, используя I wish.

Model:

This situation is too bad. - *I wish it were a little better.*

1. This problem creates too much difficulty. 2. The results are too controversial. 3. We have too little information about this phenomenon. 4. We are not invited to attend the next conference. 5. He is not careful in giving references. 6. He is not qualified to do this work. 7. He cannot draw independent conclusions from results. 8. He is excessively preoccupied with the result. 9. He tries to narrow down the scope of his work. 10. He oversimplifies the aim of this work.

5. Прокомментируйте следующие ситуации, используя дополнительные предложения, введенные I wish.

Our laboratory is short of up-to-date instruments. -
I wish we had everything necessary for our work.

1. Some people do not realise the importance of cooperation in research. 2. Some young scientists are not qualified to do independent research when they first

come to a laboratory. 3. This man does not understand the needs of a research laboratory. He oversimplifies the situation. 4. This laboratory lags behind many research establishments in several respects. 5. Much scientific information remains the property of a small scientific community. 6. This investigation is not quite in line with our work. It will only distract our attention from the main problem. 7. The meetings of this committee are rare and it does not do the work properly. 8. The problem of priority in science is extremely complicated.

6. Измените глагольные конструкции в следующих предложениях на прошедшее время.

Model:

I wish you would get in touch with him next week.

- *I wish you had got in touch with him last week.*

1. I wish you would write to Mr. Bouzinsky next week. 2. I wish you would come to our laboratory next spring. 3. I wish you would make your point clearer next time. 4. I wish he would not make sharp remarks next time. 5. I wish I would have more time for English next week. 6. I wish we would start this work next month. 7. I wish I would be able to go to the next conference. 8. I wish we would get the new installation next week. 9. I wish Bosh would take an interest in our work. 10. I wish he would give a lecture at BNTU.

7. Расскажите о настоящих, будущих и прошлых ситуациях, начиная с I wish.

Student 1st: I wish someone helped me in my work.

2nd: I wish I wouldn't have to go on an assignment next week.

3rd: I wish I had done better in English at school.

**ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ
(Attributive Clauses)**

1. Объедините два предложения без союза, превратив второе в придаточное определительное предложение.

I am sending you the book. You asked for it.

I am sending you the book you asked for.

1) He described the work. He is doing it. 2) I know the work. You referred to it. 3) I have heard about the seminar. You attended it. 4) I know the papers. You told

me about them. 5) I want to see the results. You have obtained them. 6) I am familiar with the subject. He is working on it. 7) We observe the rules. They insist on them. 8) I can give you the article. You are looking for it. 9) I can answer the question. You are asking it. 10) I am familiar with the research. You are engaged in it.

3. Объедините два предложения без союза, изменив первое на придаточное определительное предложение.

Model:

I have read the paper. It concerns heat pumps.

The paper I have read concerns heat pumps.

1) He has read the paper. It concerns crystals. 2) You have suggested the method. It seems practicable. 3) You have done the work. It interests me. 4) You have described the method. It has some advantages. 5) I have referred to the work. It was done by my colleagues. 6) You are looking for the answer. It cannot be given today. 7) We are working on the problem. It presents much difficulty. 8) You have talked about the problem. It concerns all of us. 9) You asked me for the book. It is available in the library. 10) I have heard about the seminar. It is to be held on June 2nd.

3. Объедините два предложения с *which*, *who* или *that*.

Model:

We look forward to the meeting. It is to be held next week.

We look forward to the meeting which (that) is to be held next week.

1) I appreciate his assistance. It was most helpful. 2) I have met the man. He heads the physics laboratory here. 3) I know the man. He pioneered this research. 4) He has made a contribution to the problem. It is invaluable. 5) We have obtained some results. They disprove the idea. 6) I have met some people. They are engaged in similar studies. 7) He made some comments. They should be taken into account. 8) He touched upon the problem. It interests all of us.

4. Переведите следующие предложения.

1) The sun is the central body around which planets revolve. 2) Can you name any liquid in which gold dissolves? 3) We use a tube in the center of which a grid is placed. 4) This is the dish on which cell cultures are grown. 5) I have mentioned a few cases to which the theory applies. 6) You are asking a question to which no answer can be given at present. 7) I have visited the laboratory at which this research was done. 8) I can describe the conditions under which the experiment was

conducted. 9) This is the nucleus around which other cell inclusions are found. 10) I have been to Novosibirsk, a city near which a research center has been built.

5. Переведите предложения содержащие слово *which* которое относится ко всему высказыванию.

1) The experiment went off well, which is in itself an encouraging fact. 2) We have fulfilled the program, which has taken us two years. 3) He made some digressions from the topic, which was very unusual. 4) He omitted some minor points, which was necessary to do. 5) He talked for more than an hour, which made everybody bored. 6) We have to solve the problem, which means some more years of hard work. 7) They designed and built the machine, which took them three years. 8) We must find the error, which is in itself a difficult task. 9) This theory has some flaws, which does not necessarily prove its invalidity. 10) The validity of these results is beyond doubt, which gives us a chance to re-examine the whole conception.

6. Объедините два предложения, сделав второе из них придаточным определительным предложением с *which*.

Model:

I'll skip over a few minor points. This will make my talk a little shorter.

I'll skip over a few minor points, which will make my talk a little shorter.

1) I shall describe our method in detail. This will take another ten minutes. 2) Our conclusion might seem untimely. This does not mean it is wrong. 3) We have carried out scores of experiments. This has taken us a few years. 4) These results have not been published yet. This makes them far more interesting. 5) This work may not give an immediate result. This should not discourage us. 6) These results disagree with theory. This does not mean they are incorrect. 7) I disagree with Dr. White. This does not mean he is wrong. 8) You might disagree with me. This is only too natural. 9) We must resolve this controversy. This will require intensive studies. 10) The problem will present a considerable difficulty. This should not discourage us.

7. Составьте предложения с *which* по приведенным примерам.

Student 1st: Many physics laboratories are presently engaged in the study of controlled thermonuclear reactions, which should not surprise anyone.

2nd: Lasers are unique amplifiers, which makes them indispensable in many fields of research and engineering.

8. Измените предложение на придаточное определительное. Используйте *whose* как союз.

Model:

The material. I am going to describe its properties.

The material whose properties I am going to describe.

1) The materials. Their electric conductivity is high. 2) The substance. I will describe its intrinsic properties. 3) The sun. Its influence on the earth is intensively studied. 4) The substances. Their solubility is low. 5) The organisms. Their adaptations are remarkable. 6) The organelle. Its function will be described later. 7) The substances. Their reactivity is high. 8) The approach. Its simplicity appeals to me. 9) The procedure. Its complexity is well known. 10) The device. I will describe its merits and demerits. 11) The people. I am going to answer their questions. 12) The researchers. Their contributions to this field are well known. 13) Dr. Brown. I appreciate his assistance.

9. Составьте предложения о материалах и предметах, свойства или характеристики которых вы изучаете.

Student 1st: We study nucleic acids whose role in the cell life becomes increasingly clear.

2nd: In our experiments we use gases whose reactivity is very low.

10. Дополните следующие высказывания предложениями, вводимыми *that*.

Model:

I have the impression that. . .

I have the impression that our latest result is rather questionable.

1) I have the idea that. . . 2) I have the conviction that. . . 3) I have no doubt that. . . 4) We have no hope that. . . 5) We have information that. . . 6) We have evidence that. . . 7) We have no evidence that. . . 8) We are doing this work in the hope that. . . 9) We started on the assumption that. . . 10) We can get a little farther on the assumption that. . . 11) We can draw the conclusion that. . . 12) He put forward the idea that. . .

11. Сделайте сложные предложения с придаточными определительными. В качестве главных предложений используйте примеры из предыдущего упражнения.

The conference has been successful.

I have the impression that the conference has been successful.

1) We shall finally find an answer to our question. 2) The results should be verified. 3) This conception requires re-examination. 4) Our assumption does not fully apply to this case. 5) Something might finally come out of this work. 6) This mechanism plays a part in the regulatory process. 7) Dr. Simpson is familiar with your work. 8) An unknown factor might be involved in this mechanism. 9) The electron has a wave nature. 10) The project will be supported by the committee.

12. Превратите следующие фразы в придаточные предложения в зависимости от одного из главных предложений, перечисленных ниже.

Главное предложение: I have no idea; I have no doubt; There is no problem; There is no question; There is no doubt.

. . . how to minimize the error.

I have no idea how to minimize the error.

1) . . . what to begin with. 2) . . . what to do next. 3) . . . where to get these materials. 4) . . . how to overcome this difficulty. 5) . . . how to explain this discrepancy. 6) . . . when to get down to the experiment. 7) . . . what principle to apply. 8) . . . which of the 4 questions to leave out. 9) . . . what problems to include, 10) . . . what data to describe. 11) . . . what point to emphasize.

13. Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в английских придаточных предложениях.

1) There is no doubt where the defect is localized. 2) There is no evidence when this mechanism comes into action. 3) There is no doubt which factor plays an essential part in this process. 4) There is no evidence how these facts are interrelated. 5) We have no idea to what extent these processes are interrelated. 6) We have no idea how far this relation goes. 7) We have a vague idea where the regulatory center is localized. 8) We have no information on what factors might be involved. 9) We have no explanation why this value should be so large. 10) There is no explanation why these values should differ so much.

14. Опишите некоторые нерешенные проблемы и нерешенные трудности в вашей технической области. Используйте придаточные предложения, введенные *when, where, how, why, what*.

Student 1st: We still have no adequate explanation of how genes operate.

2nd: We still have little information on what processes occur in the solar interior.

ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ЦЕЛИ (Clauses of Purpose)

1. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. In order that scientific information may reach the investigator sooner, there should be an active and continuing interchange of papers and articles. 2. Seminar courses should be organized so that the creator of design may acquire a broadened outlook of his field. 3. A special committee should be set up so that one may get a better idea of the practical needs of engineers. 4. Certain measures must be taken in order that the development engineer may have an easier access to the abundance of information. 5. In order that this idea may pay off, the initial funds for this project must be rather high. 6. In order that such an experimental condition be satisfied, the gas density must be considerably reduced. 7. The above transformations are made so that the problem may be approached mathematically. 8. A decision was taken to start publishing an abstracting journal for carbon studies so that there might be a better exchange of information about fundamental research. 9. Certain changes were introduced into the design of this installation so that it might better meet the necessary specifications. 10. An international center for theoretical physics was set up in order that scientists from various countries might engage in active research.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя придаточные предложения цели, начинающиеся с союзов *in order that* или *so that*.

For what purpose are scientific conferences arranged?

In order that scientists may meet and discuss problems of common interest.

1. For what purpose are laboratory seminars conducted? 2. For what purpose are scientific societies organized? 3. For what purpose are scientists grouped in research teams? 4. For what purpose are conference proceedings published? 5. For what purpose are international scientific meetings arranged? 6. For what purpose are periodicals published? 7. For what purpose are conference papers to be submitted in advance? 8. Why are conference papers usually followed by discussion? 9. For what purpose are panel sessions arranged during conferences? 10. For what purpose are abstracting journals published?

3. Составьте несколько повелительных предложений, указав свои мотивы в придаточных предложениях цели. Ваши товарищи должны изменить их на предложения, начинающиеся с *Let me*.

Student 1st: Please describe the aim of your project so that we may have an idea of what you are working at.

2nd: Let me describe the aim of my project so that you may have an idea of what I am working at.

4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

What must be done so that the experimental results may be valid?

The necessary measures must be taken to avoid all sort of errors: the instruments must be carefully checked, the conditions strictly observed, etc.

1. What must be done so that the errors in the test may be minimal? 2. What must be done so that the data accuracy may be high enough? 3. What conditions must be observed so that you may obtain the desired result? 4. How many times do you have to repeat the experiment so that the result may be reliable? 5. How must you conduct the survey so that the result may be optimal? 6. What must be done so that you may solve your present problems successfully? 7. What improvements must be introduced so that the conditions for your work may be optimal?

5. Измените инфинитивную фразу на придаточное цели, используя *should* или *may*.

This condition must be observed to make the relation valid.

This condition must be observed so that the relation may be valid.

1. The conditions must be changed to make the effect apparent. 2. Acid is added to make the metal dissolve. 3. The process is catalyzed to make the reaction rate higher. 4. This condition must be observed to make the molecules dissociate. 5. Contaminating materials must be removed to make this effect minimal. 6. Gas is liquefied to make it suitable for our purpose. 7. Constant temperature must be maintained to make the process continue at the same rate. 8. The cells are placed in a special medium to make them grow normally.

ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ УСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (Adverbial Clauses of Concession)

1. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. However tempting such an idea may seem, it cannot be taken seriously. 2. However great our achievements in technology may have been, we are witnessing the beginnings of another technical revolution. 3. However great the attention to narrowly specialized studies may be, one is aware that the solution to many problems lies in interdisciplinary research. 4. Whatever be the nature of this mechanism, one thing is clear that it underlies all the processes described. 5. Whatever form the interchange of information may take in the coming years, it will certainly be better than it is. 6. Whichever of these methods we may use, the result will be the same. 7. Wherever the primary defect be formed, it will later give rise to a visible crack. 8. Whatever be the outcome, this idea is worth trying.

2. Упражнение на произношение: замените слова.

Teacher: However important the problem may seem... (serious).

Student: However serious the problem may seem...

Teacher: the work.

Student: However serious the work may seem...

1) interesting 2) the results 3) discouraging 4) promising 5) the study
6) rewarding 7) the experiments 8) sophisticated 9) may be 10) the problem

3. Измените следующие предложения на придаточные уступочные, начинающиеся с *However*.

The task seems sophisticated.

However sophisticated the task may seem...

1. The results seem discouraging. 2. The question seems insoluble. 3. The error is negligible. 4. The argument seems undeniable. 5. The idea seems attractive. 6. These experiments are difficult. 7. The method is precise. 8. The instrument is sensitive. 9. This conclusion seems speculative. 10. Our achievements are great.

4. Составьте несколько предложений, содержащих придаточные уступительные. Расскажите о своих исследовательских проблемах.

Student 1st: However carefully we may try to pump the gas out of the chamber, we shall never reach the absolute vacuum.

2nd: Whichever of the existing methods we may use, we cannot yet isolate two colliding particles and study them fundamentally.

5. Среди сложных предложений выберите сложноподчиненные предложения и переведите их.

1. Although modern engineering techniques have advanced significantly, traditional methods are still valued for their reliability. 2. When designing a new bridge, engineers must consider both the load-bearing capacity and the environmental impact. 3. Modern building materials are of course very common, but there is still some wood and paper in modern homes. 4. When the Empire State Building was built in 1931, it was the tallest building in the world. 5. Safety helmets are never made of rubber since rubber is a flexible material. 6. Many people in our country now live in separate flats and their homes have all modern conveniences. 7. Less than two years after he came to Minsk Pavel was sent abroad to study Chemical Engineering. 8. The kitchen is often very small, and you never eat or entertain people there. 9. The scientist proved that the white light of the sun is composed of rays of light of all colors of the rainbow. 10. There was very little rain in Egypt and they constructed flat roofs. 11. This road has been used for many years but now it needs reconstructing. 12. A man who designs buildings and makes plans for them is called an architect. 13. Water is added to the mix and its amount affects the strength of the concrete. 14. If the battery is flat you should recharge it.

6. Определите тип придаточных предложений и переведите их на русский язык.

1. What is important for concrete strength is the correct proportion of aggregates. 2. Timber beams were used instead of stone blocks since timber is easier to cut and transport. 3. The main problem was that we didn't have suitable machinery to repair the road. 4. Blocks of flats are now largely built out of prefabricated units which are often assembled actually on the construction site. 5. The shop buildings are also rather interesting though they often are identical in form. 6. Its record as the world's tallest building has been beaten but the Empire State Building remains uniquely fascinating. 7. What is important is the correct sequence of building operations. 8. Although their buildings were simple in construction, the Egyptian art of building was very beautiful. 9. The first houses in many parts of the world were made of wood, for those days the greater part of the Earth was covered with forests.

10. Although they were built without cement, the remains of a few of them still exist. 11. The country was poor in timber and metal, so that the main material used for construction was granite. 12. You will get good results if you apply this method of calculation. 13. Concrete is used for building bridges because it is rigid. 14. The results of the experiment should be checked before you can use them in your report. 15. Don't touch the wire until you have switched off the power. 16. If it is a concrete road, the concrete is laid on the top of the gravel.

7. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на бессоюзное подчинение.

1. The methods we have just described are very effective. 2. We know electricity produces heat. 3. The instruments our plant produces help to automate production processes. 4. I think he has made a mistake in his calculations. 5. Every substance a man comes in contact with consists of molecules. 6. I think the drawing will be ready by tomorrow. 7. We know radio and radar systems play a very important role at any airport. 8. The information science gets about other galaxies comes through radiotelescopes. 9. The new materials our chemists developed were used in interior decoration. 10. The hostel our students live in is situated not far from the underground station. 11. We have already examined the methods we can employ instead the old ones. 12. The Japanese still measure a room by the number of tatami mats it can contain. 13. The main reason reinforced concrete is replacing timber is its greater strength. 14. The concrete properties are influenced by the properties of basic material we use. 15. The building design depends on its function and the materials it is made of. 16. New materials we use in road construction offer many advantages over the materials they replace.

8. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If he enters the Technical University he will be able to get the profession of a power engineer. 2. When he is in London he will contact the author of the article. 3. If she entered the Technical University she would get a good profession. 4. If I were you I'd add more water into the mixer. 5. If we had learned the new words we would have translated the text. 6. If this student had passed the exams with his group, he could have had a nice holiday in the Crimea. 7. If you mix the ingredients in the right parts you will get high quality concrete. 8. If you got the books in the library you could get ready for the exam at home. 9. If he had looked through this journal he would/could have found a very interesting article in his field of research. 10. If our stay in London were longer we could visit Oxford as well. 11. If the students had been more careful, they wouldn't have broken the new apparatus. 12. If the engineer had been informed of the results before, he would have allowed you to repeat the test. 13. If we had used new methods, we would have saved a lot of time. 14. Had

you applied your theoretical knowledge to your practical work, you would have got different results. 15. If I were in his place, I would refuse to stop the experiment. 16. If the mechanic were there, he would repair the equipment. 17. If the service life of the instrument had been prolonged, the economic effect would have been increased many times. 18. If they improve the engine's capacity, they will be able to increase the speed of the truck. 19. Had the proper materials been selected, the failure would not have happened. 21. You would never get lost in a new city if you had a map of it. 22. If he had taken into account all the properties of pre-stressed concrete, he would have used it in his structure.

9. Выберите правильный вариант оформления сказуемого.

1. The realization of this program for capital construction (will be/would be) possible if industrial methods of work were used. 2. Had they met with such difficulties before, they (would have known, would know) what to do now. 3. If the oil supply (stops/had stopped) even for a moment, serious damage might have resulted. 4. If a solid body (were heated/is heated), it will usually expand. 5. If the town is built according to the plan, its economy (will have developed/will develop) in a balanced manner. 6. If the scientists (find/found) some ways to predict earthquakes, it would be possible to evacuate people from the regions and thus save many human lives. 7. If they (needed/need) the equipment urgently, we could transport it by plane. 8. If I (were/was) in his place, I would refuse to stop the experiment. 9. If it were necessary to increase the speed of this engine, it (could be achieved/could have been achieved) by using a special device. 10. The accident would not have happened, if they (had been/were) more careful.

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Если бы у меня был компьютер, я бы мог быстро решить эту задачу. 3. Я уверен, что он поможет тебе, если ты попросишь. 4. Если бы у меня было время, я бы выучил немецкий язык. 5. Если бы вы приняли меры предосторожности, вы бы избежали аварии. 6. Если добавить слишком много воды, бетон будет непрочным. 7. На вашем месте я бы произвёл измерения несколько раз. 8. Если бы вы отремонтировали оборудование, вы бы могли использовать его в вашем эксперименте. 9. Если бы покрытие дороги было высокого качества, то возросла бы скорость движения. 10. Если дорожное покрытие будет высокого качества, то скорость движения возрастёт. 11. Если бы вы занимались исследовательской работой, вы бы поступили в аспирантуру.

TESTS

Test 1 (Present Tenses)

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Her eyes are red. ...?
1) Is she crying 2) Has she been preparing for the exam all night
2. "How many machines...?" "I think, five."
1) does he invent 2) has he invented
3. The teacher asked, "Who ... this devise?"
1) have touch 2) has been touching
4. ... faster than sound?
1) Does light travel 2) Is light traveling
5. The practical lesson ... at 12.
1) doesn't begin 2) isn't begin
6. The BNTU ... a large number of laboratories with necessary equipment.
1) is owning 2) owns
7. It seems people ... the features of computer and other technics.
1) are always improving 2) always improve
8. What's the matter? Why ... at this outline like that?
1) are you looking 2) have you been looking
9. How long ... **for** the entrance exams?
1) do you prepare 2) have you been preparing

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

10. Education ... (prepare) children for life.
11. He... (always, borrow) books from me!
12. He ... (pass) two subjects, but he ... (not, pass) English yet.
13. Do you know that someone ... (break) the window in our classroom?
14. In our university we ... (have) lessons on Saturday.
15. How long ... you (work) as a marketing manager? — I ... (work) for 5 years.
16. Peter ... (make) two mistakes in exercises on the exam.
17. Electromagnetism ... (examine) the relationship between electricity and magnetism.
18. She ... (look) for a better opportunity at the moment.
19. Let's look at the timetable. The lecture ... (start) at 10 o'clock.
20. Who ... (use) my laptop?
21. Greg, you ... (look) a bit tired, what ... (you, do) all day?
22. I ... (already, have) two messages from Peter and in all of them he ... (say) that he ... (come) here for a fortnight.
23. How many pages ... (he, write)?

24. You ... (ever, be) to university audience? — No, I ... (never, be) there.

Test 2 (Present Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. The chemical reaction between sodium and chlorine ... (produce) table salt, sodium chloride.
2. I want to see how much the campus ... (change) since I was there last.
3. We ... (not see) them ever since.
4. I am perfectly happy. All my life I ... (be) perfectly happy.
5. Here is my peace of design. I ... (refine) it.
6. Wait till you ... (see) a professor and ... (talk) to him.
7. The product ... (go) into production since it is definitely ... (approve).
8. The train ... (not arrive) yet but a lot of people ... (stand) on the platform.
9. I... (know) him very well. We ... (know) each other since I came to live in this house.
10. He says he ... (listen) to the same tunes for ten years.
11. The study of optics ... (explore) the behavior of light and its interactions with matter.
12. The students ... (use) cutting-edge software and equipment to develop prototypes and models.
13. I'm in great trouble. My little boy... (fall off) a ladder and ... (hurt) himself.
14. The Faculty of Information Technology and Robotics ... (train) highly qualified engineers and programmers.
15. Design is the planning that ... (lie) the basis for the making of every object or system.
16. "This other gentleman," cried Mr. Pickwick, "is, as you will see when you ... (read) the letter, a very near relative, or I should rather say a very particular friend of your son's."
17. He ... (be) here for 5 years. He ... (do) a lot to help things change.
18. My good man, this woman ... (be) a head nurse in general to all of us.
19. Computers greatly ... (improve) the creative process and simplify the work of designers.
20. Things ... (not be) the same since the Germans came.
21. The students at the technical university ... (study) a wide range of engineering subjects.
22. Karaoke, whose popularity ... (spread) throughout the world in recent years, originated in Japan.

Test 3 (Past Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. Brenda... (work) here for a year before she left to go to the university.
2. He... (drive) to work at this time yesterday morning.
3. I... (already, eat) breakfast by the time the others... (wake up).
4. It... (rain) for two days when suddenly the sun ... (come out).
5. They ... (already, see) the film twice at the cinema when she ... (rent) it on video.
6. The teacher ... (teach) the students how to use past tenses yesterday.
7. The engineer ... (know) how to check the grounding.
8. They ... (play) tennis on the sports ground when the weather ...(change).
9. After I ... (finish) my essay, I... (leave) the library.
10. Everybody... (dance) in the hall when electricity suddenly ... (go off).
11. He, as an experienced designer, ... (see into) typography, color and composition, when ... (do) his project.
12. A fire ... (break out) in a residence hall where a lot of students ... (stay).
13. The process of polymerization ... (involve) the formation of large molecules by joining smaller molecules called monomers.
14. When we arrived at the cinema the film ... (already, begin).
15. I saw her at the post office. She ... (fill in) some forms.
16. At university he ... (do) well at mathematics.
17. Artificial intelligence always... (to be) a programming area that ... (to be) changing the world and applied in various industries.
18. She was very tired. She ... (study) all day.
19. They ... (complete) the term paper by April.
20. Earthquakes... (rock) the surface in southern part of the world.
21. I... (study) at the faculty of Economics for four years.

Test 4 (Past Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. The rain nearly ... (stop) when he ... (reach) his hotel.
2. He said that they ... (hunt) for 10 days.
3. Lonely ... (want) to know if you ... (come) on Saturday.
4. Then he ... (notice) Jack. He ... (confront) by a team of builders
5. After we... (have) lunch we ... (go) and ... (sit) out in the garden.
6. The chemistry lab ... (be) equipped with state-of-the-art equipment for conducting experiments and research.
7. The aerospace engineer ... (work) on the design of a new satellite that was successfully launched into space.
8. She ... (lie) on her bed when the telephone rang.
9. He always ... (tease) me at university!
10. Students ... (study) diligently in the library for their upcoming exams.
11. When you ... (join) the Army?
12. Ann! You are back! How did you like the country? How long you ...(stay) there?
13. She ... (fall) terribly sick last week.
14. I ... (be) there for a long time when I decided to leave the place.
15. While I ... (get) ready for my classes he ... (watch) TV.
16. The economy ... (improve) as businesses were slowly recovering from the impact of the pandemic.
17. I... (finish) my work by afternoon and ... (sit) quietly in my armchair, thinking of the days that... (pass).
18. Hardly we ... (leave) when our bicycle ... (break) down.
19. The student ... (show) an initiative in scientific work and ... (be rewarded) with a presidential scholarship.
20. Andrew... (write) the label when the surgery bell ... (ring) and a short man... (enter). A dog ... (follow) him.
21. Some two centuries ago when there ... (be) no trains, cars and buses people ... (travel) in carriages.
22. She ... (complete) the preparations for the exam by 9 pm.

Test 5 (Past Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. By the time he ... (graduate) from the university, he ... (study) two oriental languages: Chinese and Japanese.
2. H. Eric, who... (pace) the room, (stop) behind the chair and... (lean) on it, when his father... (tell) him to come up to his desk.
3. The wind... (blow) off his hat and now it was rolling down the street.
4. The wind... (blow) off his hat and it rolled down the street.
5. By the time Peter... (leave) university, he ... (speak) German fluently.
6. He ... (drive) the car for many hours before they ... (come) to the cross roads.
7. When I... (arrive) he ... (stay) at the same hotel where we first ... (meet).
8. The scientists ... (carry out) dozens of experiments before they ...(achieve) satisfactory results.
9. Jim's way ... (lie) in the woods. He ... (walk) slowly. The leaves ... (fall off) the trees down onto the ground
10. All the roads were blocked: it ... (snow) all night long.
11. Hardly he ... (touch) the pillow when he ... (fall asleep).
12. We ... (have) to stay at the station for the night because we ... (miss) the last train.
13. Yesterday evening Jane ... (miss) the 6 o'clock train because she ...(work) late at the office.
14. It was haymaking time. The farmers ... (work) in the fields, their children... (help) them.
15. At last the postman... (bring) the letter which I ... (expect) several weeks.
16. During last year, the construction company ... (build) a new office complex in the city center.
17. Last night he ... (complete) the experiment which he ... (begin) some months before.
18. The university ... (provide) students with valuable skills and knowledge for many years.
19. Everybody ... (be) at the station but the guide ... (not come) yet.
20. He told her he ... (see) the film she ... (recommend).
21. This castle has stood on this spot since it ... (be built) a hundred years ago.

Test 6 (Past tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. By the time he ... (graduate) from the engineering university, he will have studied two programming languages: Python and Java.
2. Eric, who ... (pace) the lab, stopped behind the workstation and leaned on it, when his supervisor told him to come up to the desk.
3. The strong wind had blown off the project papers and now they ... (scatter) around the lab.
4. The wind ... (blow) off the blueprints and they rolled across the drafting table.
5. By the time Peter ... (leave) his internship, he will speak the technical jargon fluently.
6. He had been driving to the construction site for many hours before they ... (come) to the project location.
7. When I ... (arrive), he was staying at the same hotel where we first met during the engineering conference.
8. The engineers had carried out dozens of simulations before they ... (achieve) satisfactory results.
9. Jim's route ... (lie) through the industrial park. He was walking slowly. The leaves were falling off the trees down onto the pavement.
10. They had been colleagues for some 10 years before I ... (meet) them at the firm.
11. Hardly he had touched the blueprint when he ... (fall) asleep on the drafting table.
12. We ... (have) to stay late at the office because we had missed the project deadline.
13. When Gemma ... (finish) reading the project report, she understood that she had lost the opportunity for funding forever.
14. It was prototyping time. The engineers were working in the lab, their interns ... (help) them.
15. At last the courier brought the components which I ... (expect) for several weeks.
16. He had written and ... (tear up) more than one project proposal when at last he found the necessary format.
17. Last night he ... (complete) the experiment which he had begun some months before.
18. No sooner she had opened the schematic drawer than she ... (find) the diagram which she had thought she had lost long before.
19. Everybody ... (be) at the design review but the lead engineer had not come yet.
20. He told her he ... (see) the new CAD software she had recommended.
21. This bridge has stood on this spot since it ... (be built) a hundred years ago.
22. Yesterday I ... (receive) a call from an old professor who I had not heard from for months.
23. Yesterday evening Jane ... (miss) the 6 o'clock meeting because she had been working late at the office.

24. All the circuits were overloaded: it ... (snow) all night long and caused a power surge.

Test 7 (Past Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. Brenda ... (work) this year as a design engineer before leaving to study at the university at the Faculty of Engineering Technology.
2. He ... (drive) to work at this time yesterday morning, thinking about the upcoming technical tasks.
3. I ... (already, complete) the morning refueling of energy resources when the others ... (come) out of the reduced energy consumption mode
4. The device (work) for two days when suddenly it ... (break) down.
5. The devices ... (already, fail) twice when the engineer ... (be) on vacation.
6. The designer ... (finish) working on the project yesterday.
7. The professors ... (invent) a new machine last summer.
8. They ... (work) in the workshop when the fire detector ... (turn on).
9. After I ... (finish) code, I ... (come) home.
10. The engineer ... (write) a work report when the lights suddenly ... (go off).
11. By the time he ... (find) the necessary solutions he ... (spend) all the funding.
12. A fire ... (break out) in the laboratory where a lot of scientists ... (stay).
13. She ... (pay) for the designer's work last month.
14. When we ... (arrive) at work, the installation ... (already, work).
15. I saw her in the lab. She ... (fill in) some forms. *
16. He ... (do) well in college in technical sciences.
17. He ... (get) to the airport, ... (go up) to his office, ... (change) into a work uniform and ... (begin) checking the technical condition of the airplane.
18. She was very tired. She ... (draw) all day.
19. They ... (complete) the project by April.
20. I was upset a little. I ... (spoil up) the drawing.
21. What project you ... (work) on yesterday at 6 o'clock?
22. When you ... (finish) the generator?
23. Hardly he ... (come) to the Technopark when everybody ... (know) about his arrival
24. I ... (work) with her for a long time when we started to drift apart
25. They ... (discuss) scientific work for three hours before they took a break.
26. When she ... (enter) the workshop during the break and ... (find) Tom gone she ... (understand) what ... (happen).
27. I looked at the engineer. He ... (read) a plan.
28. I knew that they ... (know) each other since working in Atlant and now ... (correspond) for years
29. No sooner the discussion ... (end), he ... (get up) to go to work.
30. David ... (start) work as soon as we ... (have) arrived

Test 8 (Past Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужном по смыслу времени.

1. The rain nearly ... (stop) when the designer ... (get) to work.
2. He said that they ... (work) on the project for 10 days.
3. I just ... (want) to know if you ... (turn) in the compressor plan on Saturday.
4. Then he ... (notice) Jack. He ... (stand) in front of the refrigerator and talking.
5. After we ... (have) lunch we ... (go) to ... (talk) to the chief engineer.
6. He hardly ... (reach) the door when he ... (encounter) 2 young programmers.
7. Tom ... (pack) the refrigerator for some time when he ... (see) Jim.
8. She ... (code) the app when the phone rang.
9. He always ... (frame) me in front of the professor!
10. When you ... (get) a job at Atlant?
11. Ann! You are back! How did you like your business trip? How long you ... (stay) there?
12. No sooner he ... (turn) on the air conditioner than she ... (do) it.
13. She ... (fix) the refrigerator last week.
14. I ... (be) there for a considerable time when, after analyzing all the systems, I decided to leave this place.
15. While I ... (conduct) a feasibility study of the project, he ... (monitor) TV broadcasts.
16. I just ... (have) breakfast when the phone ... (ring). When I returned to my coffee, it had already reached thermal equilibrium with the environment and had cooled down.
17. By noon, I ... (complete) my project and ... (sit) quietly in my chair, analyzing the effectiveness of engineering solutions and process optimization.
18. No sooner we ... (leave) than our bike ... (break) down due to a mechanical malfunction.
19. No sooner I ... (complain) that I ... (not hear) anything about their engineering developments and innovative solutions for a long time.
20. Darkness ... (fall) when he finally returned to the hotel. He ... (say) nothing to Jane except that he ... (give up) on the engineering project.
21. Andrew ... (mark) the component when the bell ... (ring) and a short man ... (enter). A dog ... (follow) him.
22. Some two centuries ago when there ... (be) no trains, cars and buses, people ... (move) in horse-drawn carriages, representing early engineering solutions in the field of transport.
23. He ... (enter) the room. His instruments ... (ring) and he could wake up little George. He had a drawing of the part in his hands.
24. They ... (complete) all the engineering calculations and the writing of the report by seven o'clock.
25. On leaving work, the man ... (thank) a colleague who ... (help) him with a scientific project.

Test 9 (Tenses)

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Her eyes are red...
1) Has she been debugging the code all night? 2) Is she debugging code all night?
2. "How many components ... in the system?" "I think, five. »
1) Are there 2) Were there
3. ... faster than data transmission?
1) Does light travel 2) Is light travelling
4. The system update at 12.
1) doesn't finish 2) isn't finishing
5. The lab a vast array of prototypes.
1) owns 2) is owning
6. It seems researchers more and more new findings about materials science.
1) are always discovering 2) always discover
7. What's the issue? Why ... at the circuit board like that?
1) have you been looking 2) are you looking

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужное время

8. Engineering education ... (prepare) students for real-world challenges.
9. He (Always, request) data from my research.
10. He ... (optimize) two processes, but he ... (not, optimize) the English language algorithm yet.
11. Do you know that someone ... (disrupt) the airflow in our test chamber?
12. In our lab, we ... (conduct) experiments on Saturdays.
13. The software ... (encounter) two errors in module 1 and three in module 2.
14. I ... (engineer) this designs for two weeks now.
15. She ... (search) for an optimal solution at the moment.
16. Let's review the project schedule. The simulation ... (commence) at 10 o'clock.
17. Who ... (utilize) my prototype?
18. Greg, you ... (look) fatigued. What engineering challenges ... (you, address) all day?
19. How many lines of code... (he, write)?
20. You... (ever, visit) the headquarters of Tesla? - No, I.... (Never, be).

Test 10 (Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужное время

1. Andrew, you ... (receive) my instructions? I ... (already, send) the instructions.
2. I'm curious to observe how much infrastructure ... (change) since my last visit.
3. We ... (encounter) them since our last inspection.
4. I am perfectly happy. Throughout my engineering career, I ... (be) perfectly happy.
5. Here is my code. I ... (leave).
6. I ... (proceed) to the workshop, but please refrain from commencing material cutting until come.
7. Wait till you ... (see) Jack and ... (tell) him the homework.
8. I ... (go) to work since I ... (be) ill.
9. I must not let my eyes get all red and swollen, or my boss ... (know) I ... (work) on a computer all night.
10. The report ... (not, arrive) yet, but the employees of the business company... (still, sit) in the office.
11. He says that he ... (receive) a stable salary for 10 years.
12. What are you going to say to the boss, if he ... (ask) to write a scientific paper.
13. I'm in great trouble. I ... (break) a low temperature hose.
14. "You ... (hear) that the boss ... (ask) the employee to go to the workshop?" - "Again? He ... (ask) him three times so far."
15. The work of the employee ... (not be) the same since the Germans came.
16. Energy management, whose popularity... (spread) throughout the world in recent years, originated in Japan.
17. He ... (work) here for 5 years. He ... (do) a lot to help things change.
18. He ... (install) air conditioners better than his boss.
19. There ... (be) an accident at the refrigerator factory two months ago.
20. How much non-ferrous metal ... (contain) in refrigerators? Refrigerators mainly contain ferrous metal, copper and aluminum.

Test 11 (Present and Past tenses)

I. Используйте одно время из present tenses вместо глагола в скобках

1. The engineers (to leave) the construction site early in the morning to avoid traffic congestion.
1) leave 2) have left
3) have been leaving 4) are leaving
2. The structural engineer (to meet) with the architect Mr. Brown at his office on the 25th to discuss the new building project.
1) meets 2) has met
3) is meeting 4) has been meeting
3. What a beautiful blueprint! It (to smell) of meticulous planning and precision.
1) is smelling 2) smells
3) has been smelling 4) has smelled
4. - Why are you out of breath?
- I (to run) cables for half an hour to set up the network connections.
1) ran 2) have been running
3) am running 4) have run
5. It (to rain) all night, causing flooding in the construction site.
1) has been raining 2) is raining
3) has rained 4) rains
6. It's the third time the equipment alarm (to ring) this morning, indicating an issue that needs immediate attention.
1) rings 2) has been ringing
3) is ringing 4) has rung
7. The engineers (to climb) the tower for six hours already, but they haven't reached the top to inspect the antenna installation.
1) are climbing 2) have been climbing
3) climb 4) have climbed
8. Don't disturb the engineer. He (to take) a stress analysis exam for half an hour already.
1) takes 2) is taking
3) has been taking 4) has taken
9. The structural calculations (to sound) accurate and reliable, providing a strong foundation for the project.
1) sound 2) have sounded
3) sounds 4) are sounding
10. The engineering team (to meet) at the construction office for a progress review meeting tonight.
1) meet 2) are meeting
3) is meeting 4) have been meeting

II. Используйте одно время из Past tenses вместо глагола в скобках

1. Engineers (to test) the new bridge design when suddenly one of the supports collapsed.
1) tested 3) was tested
2) were testing 4) had been testing
2. The researchers didn't realize the implications of their discovery until they (to analyze) the data.
1) analyzed 3) analyzed
2) had been analyzing 4) were analyzing
3. She was advised to always double-check the calculations before important meetings, as mistakes (to cause) problems in the past.
1) caused 3) were causing
2) had caused 4) would cause
4. The team sat in silence, thinking about the project that they (to complete) ahead of schedule.
1) completed 3) were completing
2) had completed 4) would complete
5. The experiment was a success. The engineers (to work) on it for months before finally achieving the desired results.
1) had been working 3) were working
2) worked 4) would work
6. The lead engineer looked at the blueprint to see if the calculations (to make) correctly.
1) were made 3) made
2) had been made 4) would make
7. He (to observe) the machine in action before he decided to make modifications.
1) had been observing 3) was observing
2) observed 4) would observe
8. The construction workers (to build) the foundation of the building before they encountered unexpected soil conditions.
1) had been building 3) were building
2) built 4) would build
9. She (to research) alternative energy sources for years before she presented her findings to the engineering team.
1) researched 3) was researching
2) had researched 4) would research
10. The software engineers (to develop) the new operating system for months before it was released to the public.
1) developed 3) had developed
2) were developing 4) would develop

Test 12 (Tenses)

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужное время.

1. Look at those dark clouds. It ... (rain) soon.
2. I ... (visit) the new construction site next weekend.
3. They ... (leave) for the engineering symposium tomorrow morning.
4. By the end of this year, she ... (complete) her engineering thesis.
5. I promise I ... (not/be) late for the project meeting.
6. According to the schedule, the new software update ... (release) at 6 PM.
7. We ... (probably/go) to the technical workshop this weekend.
8. If you call the IT department now, they ... (help) you.
9. The new research facility ... (open) next month.
10. She ... (buy) a new 3D printer next week.
11. I hope it ... (not/rain) tomorrow during the outdoor site survey.
12. They ... (move) to a new office building in a few days.
13. By the time you arrive, we ... (prepare) the presentation for the engineering conference.
14. She ... (get) a patent for her invention in June.
15. He ... (finish) the prototype by next Friday.
16. We ... (fly) to the robotics expo in Rome next month.
17. I ... (have) a meeting with the chief engineer tonight.
18. The weather forecast says it ... (snow) tomorrow, affecting the construction schedule.
19. I ... (start) working on the new engineering project next Monday.
20. She ... (take) a gap year to gain industrial engineering experience after graduation.
21. They ... (move) the heavy machinery to a different site next year.
22. By next summer, I ... (learn) advanced CAD software.
23. We ... (probably/see) a lot of new engineering innovations this summer.
24. If he studies the technical manual hard, he ... (pass) the certification exam.
25. The company ... (launch) a new line of engineering tools next quarter.
26. I ... (not/forget) to submit the engineering report tomorrow.
27. By the time you finish the project, I ... (start) designing the next one.
28. The conference ... (begin) at 8 PM.
29. She ... (attend) the international engineering conference next month.
30. They ... (build) a new bridge over the river next year, using advanced engineering techniques.

Test 1 (Word formation)

Преобразуйте данные слова в нужную форму

1. The ... of valuable equipment from the construction site delayed the project by weeks, causing significant losses for the engineering firm.	thief
2. Implementing energy-efficient systems resulted in substantial ... for the company over the long term, showcasing the importance of sustainable engineering practices.	save
3. Through continuous testing and analysis, engineers were able to identify areas for ... in the design, leading to a more efficient and reliable product.	improve
4. The sudden flooding caused widespread ... to the infrastructure, prompting engineers to quickly devise plans for reconstruction and disaster-proofing.	destroy
5. Despite rigorous testing, the bridge collapsed due to a structural ..., prompting engineers to reevaluate their design and construction methods to prevent future incidents.	fail
6. The complex ... of materials used in the aerospace industry requires precise engineering techniques to ensure the safety and reliability of aircraft.	compose
7. Engineering projects often involve repetitive tasks, but innovative engineers find ways to overcome ... by seeking out new challenges and pushing the boundaries of technology.	boring
8. Engineering begins with ..., as engineers envision innovative solutions to complex problems and work tirelessly to bring them to fruition.	imagine
9. The engineer's ... for inefficiency drove them to streamline processes and optimize workflows, ultimately improving productivity and reducing costs.	hate
10. Environmental ... is increasingly influencing engineering decisions, with a focus on sustainable practices and minimizing ecological impact.	conscious
11. Meeting the client's ... for a LEED-certified building necessitated careful planning and integration of green technologies into the engineering design.	require
12. The sudden ... of key team members posed challenges for the project, requiring the remaining engineers to quickly adapt and redistribute responsibilities.	depart
13. The ... of architecture and engineering is evident in the seamless integration of form and function in iconic structures around the world.	marry

14.The efficient generation and distribution of ... are paramount in modern engineering, powering everything from homes to industries.	electrical
15. The grand ... of the museum was meticulously engineered to impress visitors while ensuring smooth traffic flow and accessibility for all.	enter
16.Engineering often involves the ... of new materials, technologies, and methodologies that push the boundaries of what is possible.	discover
17.Accurate ... and documentation of engineering processes are essential for troubleshooting, maintenance, and future improvements.	describe
18.Engineers must consider user ... and needs when designing products and systems, ensuring they are both functional and user-friendly.	prefer
19.It was a ... that the engineer's innovative solution to a problem mirrored a natural phenomenon, leading to groundbreaking advancements in biomimicry.	coincide
20.Positive feedback and ... from peers and mentors play a crucial role in nurturing the creativity and confidence of aspiring engineers.	courage
21.Engineering plays a key role in the design and construction of ... venues, creating spaces that prioritize comfort, safety, and functionality.	hospitable
22.Ensuring the ... of structures and systems is paramount in engineering, with rigorous testing and adherence to regulations being standard practice.	safe
23.Engineers must consider the ... of materials and components to ensure the structural integrity and performance of vehicles, buildings, and machinery.	weigh
24.Engineers use ... and risk analysis to assess the likelihood of failure or success in various scenarios, informing decision-making and mitigating potential hazards.	probable
25.Urban planning and civil engineering shape the layout and infrastructure of ..., influencing community dynamics and quality of life.	neighbor
26.Engineering firms often invest in ... to mitigate financial losses resulting from project delays, accidents, or unforeseen expenses.	insure
27.Engineering involves a diverse range of ..., from research and design to construction and maintenance, requiring a multidisciplinary approach and collaboration across teams.	active
28.Collaboration and mutual ... among engineers are essential for overcoming challenges and achieving success in complex projects.	assist

Test 2 (The Noun. Formation)

Преобразуйте данные слова в нужную форму

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The ... of new equipment in the factory required careful planning and coordination. | install |
| 2. The engineer's primary ... is to ensure the safety and functionality of the project. | responsible |
| 3. ... is at the core of every successful engineering project. | innovate |
| 4. The ... of a new product requires teamwork and collaboration. | develop |
| 5. Her ... and management skills make her an excellent project manager. | leader |
| 6. The ... in calculations is crucial for project's success. | precise |
| 7. His ... has inspired many young engineers to pursue their dreams. | mentor |
| 8. The ... and accuracy ensure quality work. | attentive |
| 9. The ... and dedication of engineers drive progress in the industry | professional |
| 10. The structural ... of the design is a testament to the engineer's expertise | integrate |
| 11. ... is a key aspect of modern engineering projects | sustainable |
| 12. ... is crucial for equipment performance. | reliable |
| 13. ... is a key factor in machinery longevity. | durable |
| 14. ... in design allows adaptability. | versatile |
| 15. The ... of technology improves electrical systems. | advance |
| 16. The ... of the power grid requires skilled technicians. | manage |
| 17. The government's ... of funds supports electrical research. | allocate |
| 18. ... to quality drives their success. | dedicate |
| 19. The ... of engineers solves complex problems. | creative |
| 20. The team's ... to excellence shines. | commit |

Test 3 (Word formation)

Преобразуйте слова в скобках (если нужно), в правильную форму.

1. He was accused of ... a valuable contract. **(steal)**
2. She collected all her ... and opened her own company. **(save)**
3. After the weather ... they were able to continue working. **(improve)**
4. Many engineers moved here after vacancies ... **(appear)**
5. The intern didn't want to ... while working. **(fail)**
6. It's perfectly ... but there are some mistakes. **(compos)**
7. Work helps you get through ... winter evenings. **(boring)**
8. The mechanic couldn't ... how much more he had to do. **(imagine)**
9. There was fear and ... in the builder's voice before the work. **(hate)**
10. When a brick fell on him, he thought he had lost ... **(conscious)**
11. What is the minimum entry fee ... for engineering courses? **(require)**
12. The sudden ... of the best employee surprised everyone. **(depart)**
13. The engineers ... an innovative study. **(conduct)**
14. This mechanism was ... in the 18th century. **(invent)**
15. Try to avoid ... electricity. **(waste)**
16. The instructions ... to learn how to use the equipment. **(help)**
17. ... that the job of an electrician is very simple, I went to work. **(think)**
18. Let's make ... of people who will participate in the conference. **(list)**
19. The engineers carried out careful calculations and ... a new system to improve production. **(develop)**
20. They're both engineers, but that's where the ... end. **(similarity)**
21. What a ... Did you come to this exhibition too? **(coincide)**
22. His idea ... our whole project. **(save)**
23. Great ... were pinned on the new group of the working staff. **(hope)**
24. This was ... in the interests of the company. **(develop)**
25. By ... a professional electrician, you can forget about problems with electricity **(hire)**
26. I was ... a good bonus for this development. **(give)**
27. The final cost of the project in the ... area will be \$ 1,000,000. **(neighbor)**
28. If you get ... during working hours, you may be paid insurance. **(injure)**
29. Some ... have a support phone number that can help solve some problems. **(company)**
30. At the meeting of the masters, everyone ... a unique task for the project. **(receive)**

Test 1 (Passive)

Прочитайте предложение и поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму страдательного залога:

1. Bolts ... (to sell) in the hardware store.
2. The engine ... (to inspect) regularly for maintenance.
3. New materials ... (to develop) for improved durability.
4. The bridge design ... (to approve) by the civil engineer.
5. The machine parts ... (to manufacture) using CNC technology.
6. Software updates ... (to install) on all company computers.
7. The blueprint ... (to draw) with precision instruments.
8. Solar panels ... (to install) to increase energy efficiency.
9. The prototype ... (to test) under extreme conditions.
10. The safety regulations ... (to follow) strictly in the lab.
11. The wiring ... (to check) for any potential hazards.
12. The equipment ... (to calibrate) to ensure accuracy.
13. The software ... (to develop) to enhance user experience.
14. The project ... (to fund) by a government grant.
15. The new model ... (to launch) after thorough testing.
16. The lecture ... (to attend) by all engineering students.
17. The assignments ... (to submit) through the online portal.
18. The exam results ... (to announce) next Monday.
19. The lab equipment ... (to use) for practical sessions.
20. The curriculum ... (to design) by the faculty members.
21. The project ... (to complete) by the end of the term.
22. The contract ... (to sign) by the project manager.
23. The product ... (to market) internationally.
24. The company ... (to manage) by an experienced team.
25. The budget ... (to allocate) for the new project.
26. The new strategy ... (to implement) gradually across departments.
27. The customer feedback ... (to analyze) to improve services.
28. The financial report ... (to prepare) by the finance team.
29. The employees ... (to train) in the latest software tools.
30. The annual meeting ... (to hold) in the main conference room.

Test 2 (The Passive Voice)

Выберите нужную форму пассивного залога

1. The Belarusian National Technical University ... on October 10, 1920.
 - 1) is founded
 - 2) founded
 - 3) was founded
 - 4) has been founded
2. The new bridge ... by a team of engineers.
 - 1) was designing
 - 2) has designed
 - 3) was designed
 - 4) designed
3. The software ... by the quality assurance team next week.
 - 1) tests
 - 2) is testing
 - 3) will be tested
 - 4) test
4. Many new technologies ... in the field of renewable energy.
 - 1) develop
 - 2) have developed
 - 3) are developing
 - 4) have been developed
5. The report ... by the lead engineer before the deadline.
 - 1) writes
 - 2) written
 - 3) was writing
 - 4) was written
6. The prototype ... in the lab as we speak.
 - 1) builds
 - 2) has built
 - 3) is being built
 - 4) building
7. The construction materials ... for the new building.
 - 1) orders
 - 2) have ordered
 - 3) are ordering
 - 4) have been ordered
8. The safety procedures ... by the end of the month.
 - 1) implements
 - 2) will implement
 - 3) will be implemented
 - 4) implementing
9. The project specifications ... the client last week.
 - 1) approve
 - 2) were approving
 - 3) were approved
 - 4) approving
10. The electrical system ... by the technicians.
 - 1) installs
 - 2) is installing
 - 3) is being installed
 - 4) installing

Test 3 (The Passive Voice)

Используйте необходимую активную или страдательную форму глаголов.

1. The teacher told the student to look up the rule himself as it ... (to explain) many times. He ... (to be) inattentive while it ... (to explain).
2. When I went into the cinema, a new film ... (to show). I was sorry that I ... (not to tell) about the show before and was late for the beginning as the end ... (to impress) me greatly.
3. A new stadium ... (to build) opposite our house lately, and my brother says that the number of people taking part in sporting events there ... (to increase).
4. This journal ... (to be) in great demand. If you wish to have it, go to the book-shop in Fleet Street today. It ... (to sell) there now.
5. You ... (to look) for your gloves? Ask the attendant, some gloves ... (to pick up) and ... (to give) to him a few minutes ago.
6. As it was rather noisy in the room when I went in, I couldn't make out what ... (to discuss). From the words which I caught on coming close to them, I understood that recent sporting events... (to speak about).
7. The boy... (to tell) that he ... (not to allow) to go out until his homework ... (to do) carefully.
8. The mother ... (to tell) not to worry about her sick boy.
"He ... (to examine) soon by the doctor. Everything ... (to be) all right, I'm sure," said the nurse.
9. I ... (to tell) just that the documents for my business trip (to prepare) now, but they ... (not to be ready) until the manager ... (to look through) them.
10. The workers... (to give) their word that production (to increase) by May.
11. Peter was late for the party, so when he went into the room all the guests ... (to introduce) to each other, some of them ... (to dance) and some ... (to sing) in the next room.
12. I... (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
13. There used to be a church in that square. I didn't know it ... (to ruin).
14. You know mushrooms... (to gather) in autumn.
15. I'm sorry, you'll have to wait. The hall ... (to air) now.
16. By the time I returned from work, my new washing machine ... (deliver).
17. When I looked for my television set, I couldn't find it. I had forgotten it...(repair).
18. He ... (take) to hospital when the ambulance crashed.
19. The search was called off. The escaped criminal ... (find).
20. I didn't go to her party because I ... (not/invite).

TEST 1 (The Pronoun)

Выберите подходящие местоимения для завершения следующих предложений.

1. ... engineer had encountered such a complex wiring issue before, but by collaborating closely, they were able to identify and resolve the problem efficiently.
1) none 3) nobody
2) no 4) neither
2. ... design engineers worked together to develop a sustainable solution for the energy-efficient building design, incorporating renewable energy sources and advanced insulation materials.
1) all the 3) on the whole
2) whole 4) the all
3. To optimize the performance of the system, you need to calibrate the sensors ... and ensure they are accurately capturing data.
1) yourself 3) yourselves
2) you 4) yours
4. The engineers conducted thorough testing on the prototypes to identify any potential flaws and rectify ... before final production.
1) they 3) them
2) their 4) themselves
5. ... meticulously analyzed the structural integrity of the building design, identifying potential areas of weakness and proposing solutions to reinforce them.
1) she 3) theirs
2) her 4) they
6. The engineers worked diligently to troubleshoot the software bugs ..., demonstrating their problem-solving skills and dedication to delivering a high-quality product.
1) theirselves 3) theirs
2) themselves 4) they own
7. The performance of the new prototype was ... compromised due to the slightly inaccurate measurements, prompting the engineers to recalibrate the equipment for optimal results.
1) some 3) someone
2) something 4) somewhat
8. ... expertise in computer-aided design software allowed him to create intricate 3D models of the machinery parts, facilitating the manufacturing process and ensuring precision in production.
1) themselves 3) their
2) oneself 4) his
9. ... test engineer was responsible for conducting a detailed analysis of the structural components, ensuring that the final design met all safety and performance standards.
1) every 3) none

2) each 4) some

10. The team of engineers successfully presented the project proposal, showcasing ... innovative approach to sustainable energy solutions.

1) their's 3) there's

2) theirs 4) their

11. ... is responsible for the implementation of the new software update must ensure that it is compatible with the existing system architecture to prevent any disruptions in operation.

1) whoever 3) whom

2) who 4) whomever

12. The new materials testing equipment proved to be more efficient and accurate than the old ..., enabling the engineers to conduct precise analysis of the mechanical properties of the materials.

1) one 3) ones

2) once 4) one's

TEST 2 (The Pronoun)

Выберите подходящие местоимения для завершения следующих предложений.

1. ... in the engineering department is excited about the upcoming project.
1) someone 3) everyone
2) none 4) anyone
2. The pills seemed to have ... effect on my cold, so I asked the doctor to prescribe some other medicine for me.
1) a little 3) few
2) little 4) a few
3. ... engineer played a crucial role in the design and development of the general arrangement drawing.
1) each 3) any
2) every 4) no
4. ... process engineers worked tirelessly to analyze the data and conduct tests, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the results for the project.
1) each 3) all
2) either 4) both
5. Although both buildings were designed by the same architect ... one is quite different.
1) each 3) both
2) every 4) neither
6. A proper diet recommends grapefruit and oranges because ... are rich in vitamin C.
1) both 3) none
2) every 4) all
7. You can't use these pens, ... of them writes.
1) either 3) every
2) neither 4) each
8. ... engineer was able to solve the mechanical issue alone, but by working together they were able to come up with a solution that satisfied all requirements.
1) each 3) either
2) every 4) neither
9. You can use both expressions, ... is correct.
1) neither 3) either
2) every 4) another
10. ... design engineer can provide you with the necessary information to complete the project successfully.
1) every 3) neither
2) none 4) either
11. ... engineer's expertise in structural analysis will be valuable in designing the new bridge.
1) neither 3) another
2) none 4) either

TEST 3 (The Pronoun)

Переведите выделенные слова, используя местоимения other, others, the other, the others, another.

1. Инженеры работают вместе над решением сложных проблем, которые приносят пользу обществу и **другим**.
2. Некоторые инженеры сосредоточены на проектировании зданий, в то время как **другие** специализируются на создании новых технологий.
3. **Другие** члены команды смогли внести ценный вклад, который помог улучшить проект.
4. Команда инженеров протестировала различные материалы для проекта, при этом некоторые из них дали лучшие результаты, чем **другие**.
5. Один инженер может преуспеть в программировании, в то время как **другой** может быть опытен в механическом проектировании.
6. Инженерам важно сотрудничать **друг с другом** для достижения успешных результатов.
7. **Другие** в группе были впечатлены инновационным решением, предложенным одним инженером.
8. Инженер предложил более эффективный способ завершения проекта, который был хорошо воспринят **другим** инженером.
9. Некоторые инженеры предпочитают работать самостоятельно, в то время как **другие** процветают в командной среде.
10. **Другие** члены команды оценили внимание к деталям, проявленное одним инженером.
11. В то время как некоторые компоненты были собраны правильно, **другие** части требовали дальнейших корректировок.
12. Сотрудничество с **другими** профессионалами, такими как архитекторы и подрядчики, часто необходимо в области проектирования.
13. Инженерам важно учитывать влияние своей работы на окружающую среду и **другое**.
14. **Другой** инженер присоединился к проекту на полпути и принес свежие идеи.
15. **Другие** в отделе быстро предложили поддержку и информацию новому инженеру.
16. Исследовательская группа предложила **еще один** метод анализа данных, но другие предпочли придерживаться нынешнего подхода.
17. **Другие** члены команды были благодарны за опыт и знания старшего инженера.
18. Инженеры часто работают в междисциплинарных командах, позволяя им учиться **друг у друга** и профессионально расти.
19. **Другой** инженер представил креативное решение, которое сэкономило время и деньги проекта.
20. **Другие** в отрасли признали инновационную работу группы инженеров и высоко оценили их вклад.

TEST 5 (The Pronoun)

Соедините предложения. Подберите соответствующий вариант перевода предложений.

Model:

1 – G

1. The engineers conducted a series of experiments to test **(долголетие)** of the new composite material.
2. The structural integrity of the bridge was compromised due to **(неисправные сварочные швы)**.
3. The technicians calibrated the sensors to ensure **(точные измерения)** of temperature and pressure.
4. The design team brainstormed innovative ideas to enhance **(аэродинамика)** of the aircraft.
5. The project manager coordinated with **(поставщики)** to ensure timely delivery of the raw materials.
6. The civil engineers conducted soil tests to determine **(несущая)** capacity of the foundation.
7. The electrical engineers installed a new circuit breaker to prevent **(скачки напряжения)** in the building.
8. The mechanical engineer designed a prototype of **(коробка передач)** to improve efficiency.
9. The software developer programmed the control system to automate **(производственный)** process.
10. The safety inspector conducted a thorough evaluation of **(заводское)** equipment to ensure compliance with safety regulations.
11. The material scientist analyzed the composition of **(сплав)** to determine its properties.
12. **(Команда технического обслуживания)** performed routine inspections to prevent equipment breakdowns.
13. The environmental engineer proposed sustainable solutions to reduce **(выбросы углерода)** in the production process.
14. **(Обеспечение качества)** team tested the product for defects.
15. The project engineer coordinated with the contractors to finalize the construction **(график)**.
16. **(Гидравлическая)** system was optimized by the engineers to improve the efficiency of the industrial machinery.
17. **(Теплоизоляция)** was installed in the building to reduce energy consumption.

A. Инженеры-электрики установили новый автоматический выключатель, чтобы предотвратить **power surges** в здании.

B. Материаловед проанализировал состав **the alloy**, чтобы определить его свойства.

C. The **hydraulic** система была оптимизирована инженерами для повышения эффективности промышленного оборудования.

- D. Команда дизайнеров провела мозговой штурм инновационных идей по улучшению **the aerodynamics** самолета.
- E. Разработчик программного обеспечения запрограммировал систему управления для автоматизации **the manufacturing** процесса.
- F. Инженер проекта координировал с подрядчиками доработку **schedule** строительства.
- G. Инженеры провели серию экспериментов, чтобы проверить **the durability** нового композитного материала.
- H. Инженер-механик разработал прототип **the gearbox** для повышения эффективности.
- I. Технические специалисты откалибровали датчики для обеспечения **accurate measurements** температуры и давления.
- J. Инженеры-строители провели испытания почвы для определения **the load-bearing** способности фундамента.
- K. Инспектор по безопасности провел тщательную оценку **the factory** оборудования для обеспечения соблюдения правил безопасности.
- L. Инженер-эколог предложил устойчивые решения для сокращения **carbon emissions** в производственном процессе.
- M. В здании была установлена **the thermal insulation**, чтобы снизить потребление энергии.
- N. Структурная целостность моста была нарушена из-за **the faulty welds**.
- O. Менеджер проекта координировал свои действия с **the suppliers**, чтобы обеспечить своевременную доставку сырья.
- P. Группа по **the quality assurance** протестировала продукт на наличие дефектов.
- Q. The **maintenance crew** провела плановые проверки, чтобы предотвратить поломки оборудования.

Test 1 (The Sequence of Tenses, Direct and Indirect Speech)

Выберите нужный вариант косвенной речи

1. We have said, "You deserve a break now".
 - 1) We have said that you have deserved a break now.
 - 2) We have said that you deserve a break now.
 - 3) We have said that you have deserved a break then.
 - 4) We have said that you deserve a break at that time.

2. We said, "We were here a few years ago."
 - 1) We said that we had been there a few years before.
 - 2) We said that we were there a few years before.
 - 3) We said that we had been here a few years before.
 - 4) We said that we had been here a few years ago.

3. The photographer said to the girl, "Stand here, please!"
 - 1) The photographer said the girl to stand there.
 - 2) The photographer told to the girl to stand here.
 - 3) The photographer told the girl to stand there.
 - 4) The photographer told the girl to stand here.

4. He said, "What shall I tell her about this terrible situation?"
 - 1) He asked what he should tell her about that terrible situation.
 - 2) He said what he would tell her about this terrible situation.
 - 3) He asked what he shall tell her about that terrible situation.
 - 4) He asked what he should tell her about this terrible situation.

5. Sam mentioned that ...
 - 1) it was 3 years ago that he had been in Brazil.
 - 2) it was 3 years before that he had been in Brazil.
 - 3) it had been 3 years before that he was in Brazil.
 - 4) it had been 3 years before that he had been in Brazil.

6. Diana said that the salesman
 - 1) had been very nice when they bought the car.
 - 2) had been very nice when they had bought the car.
 - 3) had been very nice when they have bought the car.
 - 4) has been very nice when they bought the car.

7. The girl said that
 - 1) when she sees Mike, she will tell him the truth.
 - 2) when she sees Mike, she would tell him the truth.
 - 3) when she saw Mike, she would tell him the truth.
 - 4) when she saw Mike, she will tell him the truth.

8. The mechanic has said that if...

- 1) the pump breaks, I will need to go to the service station.
- 2) the pump broke, I will need to go to the service station.
- 3) the pump breaks, I would need to go to the service station.
- 4) the pump broke, I would need to go to the service station.

9. Antony said that he

- 1) will prepare a special meal for us if we came.
- 2) will prepare a special meal for us if we come.
- 3) would prepare a special meal for us if we came.
- 4) would prepare a special meal for us if we come.

10. The customer asked the instructor if he

- 1) can book an introductory session for the next week.
- 2) could book an introductory session for the following week.
- 3) can book an introductory session for the following week.
- 4) could book an introductory session for the previous week.

11. I wondered if I

- 1) may borrow the book from the school library.
- 2) may have borrowed the book from the school library.
- 3) might have borrowed the book from the school library.
- 4) might borrow the book from the school library.

12. The client wanted to know

- 1) how much that book is.
- 2) how much is this book.
- 3) how much that book was.
- 4) how much was this book.

13. The weathercaster said ...

- 1) we will not get any rain tonight.
- 2) we would not get any rain that night.
- 3) we will not get any rain that night.
- 4) we would not get any rain tonight.

14. He asked if I was bringing any records with me and I said I

- 1) wasn't
- 2) haven't
- 3) weren't
- 4) hasn't

15. Mary... there was nothing she could do.

- 3) told to me

- 1) said me
- 2) told me
- 3) told to me
- 4) say to me

16. I told him that

- 1) if we'll leave now, we'll catch the last train.
- 2) if we leave now, we'll catch the last train.
- 3) if we left, we'll catch the last train.
- 4) if we left, we'd catch the last train.

17. She warned me ... the pan, it was very hot.

- 1) do not touch
- 2) not touch
- 3) not to touch
- 4) won't touch

18. He said that actions .. louder than words.

- 1) speaks
- 2) speak
- 3) spoke
- 4) had spoken

19. The pupil said that the sun ... round the Earth.

- 1) moves
- 2) was moving
- 3) moved
- 4) had moved

20. He announced that there would be an interesting show ...

- 1) today
- 2) that night
- 3) tonight
- 4) this day

Test 1 (Modal Verbs)

I. Завершите предложения, используя:

A) *can/could, may/might, must*

- 1) You ... keep the journal. I don't need it.
- 2) John said he ... swim when he was three years old.
- 3) ... I ask then, Mr. Morley, what are you doing here?
- 4) When he married her, she ... not have been more than sixteen.
- 5) You ... change your shoes. I won't have you in here with muddy feet.
- 6) Jane has bought a car, but she ... not drive yet. She is taking driving lessons at the moment.
- 7) She looked unusually pale and gloomy. I wondered what ... have upset her.
- 8) The man danced very well. He ... have spent hours taking lessons, Jack thought.
- 9) They ... have left for their honeymoon. They've just married.
- 10) My father ... be angry with me. He doesn't approve of my getting married.

B) *have to/had to/will have to; should, ought to*

- 1) I'm sorry I'm late. I... go to the dentist. I had a terrible toothache.
- 2) Sorry, I'm leaving. Tomorrow I ... get up early.
- 3) They ... light a fire to cook their supper.
- 4) He looked more than ever out of place, he ... have stayed at home.
- 5) She ... go to bed at eight o'clock to be up in time for the first train.
- 6) You ... be more attentive to your parents. They need your support.
- 7) I don't think you ... invite him to the party. He is such a bore!
- 8) I... wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.
- 9) If you want to master a language you ... read a lot.
- 10) He was so rude to his father. I think he ... apologize.

C) *must, need, have to/had to*

- 1) Tell the children they... not shout. The baby is sleeping.
- 2) You ... not have cash with you. You can pay by credit card.
- 3) The apples are very good. You ... eat them all.
- 4) The guests... not wear evening suits. It's a casual event.
- 5) "I don't know why he did it." - "It ... have amused him."
- 6) You ... not have booked a room in the hotel. We have a spare bed-room.
- 7) You ... not come tomorrow. I'll be busy.
- 8) They bombed us all day yesterday, and we ... stay in the trenches.
- 9) I work for an international company, so I often ... travel abroad.
- 10) You ... not speak about our new project with them. It's a commercial secret.

II. Выберите модальный глагол и форму инфинитива, которые лучше всего соответствуют контексту.

1. The line is busy. Sally ... the telephone at the moment.
 - 1) might use
 - 2) must use
 - 3) might be using
 - 4) must be using

2. Sue is absent. She ... ill today. Yesterday she complained of a head-ache.
- 1) might be
 - 2) must be
 - 3) might have been
 - 4) must have been
3. The policeman told Tom that he ... be more careful when crossing the street.
- 1) should
 - 2) must
 - 3) had to
 - 4) ought to
4. I ... send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
- 1) had to
 - 2) should
 - 3) must
 - 4) could
5. The streets are wet. There are water pools everywhere. It... heavily at night.
- 1) might rain
 - 2) might have rained
 - 3) must rain
 - 4) must have been raining
6. ... they ...? I can't believe that. They used to be good friends.
- 1) Could...quarrel
 - 2) Could...have quarreled
 - 3) Must...quarrel
 - 4) Must...have quarreled
7. Where are my keys? I ... them in the car. I don't remember where I put them.
- 1) might be leaving
 - 2) might have left
 - 3) must have left
 - 4) must be leaving
8. Don't contradict her, you ... respect her age.
- 1) ought to
 - 2) should
 - 3) have to
 - 4) must
9. When her arm is better, she ... play the piano again.
- 1) will be able to
 - 2) can
 - 3) may
 - 4) might
10. - "Where is Nick?"
- "He isn't in. He ... for work already. He usually leaves at this time."
- 1) might leave
 - 2) might have left

- 3) must leave
 - 4) must have left
11. ... it ... Alice? I haven't seen her for ages. She has changed a lot.
- 1) can...be
 - 2) can...have been
 - 3) should...be
 - 4) should...have been
12. It was Sunday, and w ... go to school.
- 1) didn't have to
 - 2) couldn't
 - 3) shouldn't
 - 4) must
13. She ... the University yet. She's just twenty years old.
- 1) can't finish
 - 2) can't have finished
 - 3) might not finish
 - 4) might not have finished
14. He ... on holidays now. He was on holidays last month.
- 1) can't be
 - 2) can't have been
 - 3) shouldn't be
 - 4) shouldn't have been
15. Aunt Agatha... the letter. But I am not sure if they have shown it to her.
- 1) may read
 - 2) may have read
 - 3) must read
 - 4) must have read

OTBETЫ

Test 1 (Present Tenses)

1. 2) Has she been preparing for the exam all night
2. 2) has he invented
3. 2) has been touching
4. 1) Does light travel
5. 1) doesn't begin
6. 2) owns
7. 1) are always improving
8. 1) are you looking
9. 2) have you been preparing
10. Prepares
11. Is always borrowing
12. Has passed; hasn't passed
13. Has broken
14. Have
15. Have you worked; have worked
16. Has made
17. Examines
18. Is looking
19. Starts
20. Has been using
21. Are looking; have you been doing
22. Have already had; says; is coming
23. Has he written
24. Have you ever been; have never been

Test 2 (Present Tenses)

1. Produces
2. Has changed
3. Haven't seen
4. Have been
5. Am refining
6. See; talk
7. Have been going; has approved
8. Hasn't arrived; are standing
9. Know; have known
10. Has been listening
11. Explore

12. Use
13. Has fallen of; hurt
14. Trains
15. Lies
16. Read
17. Has been; has done
18. Has been
19. Improve
20. Haven't been
21. Study
22. Has spread

Test 3 (Past Tenses)

1. Has been working
2. Was driving
3. Has already eaten; woke up
4. Had been raining; came out
5. Had already seen; rented
6. Taught
7. Knew
8. Were playing; changed
9. Had finished; left
10. Was dancing; went off
11. Saw into; did
12. Broke out; were staying
13. Involved
14. Had already begun
15. Was filling in
16. Did
17. Was; was
18. Had been studying
19. Had completed
20. Rocked
21. Had been studying

Test 4 (Past Tenses)

1. Had nearly stopped; reached
2. Had been hunting
3. Wanted; would come

4. Noticed; was confronted
5. Had; went; sat
6. Was
7. Was working
8. Was lying
9. Was always teasing
10. Were studying
11. Did you join
12. Did you stay
13. Fell
14. Had been
15. Was getting; was watching
16. Was improving
17. Had finished; was sitting; had passed
18. Had we left; broke
19. Showed; was rewarded
20. Was writing; rang; entered; was following
21. Were, travelled
22. Had completed

Test 5 (Past Tenses)

1. Graduated; had studied
2. Had been pacing; had stopped; was learning; told
3. Had blown
4. Blew
5. Left; had spoken
6. Had been driving; came
7. Arrived; was staying; had met
8. Had carried out; achieved
9. Lay; was walking; were falling
10. Had been snowing
11. Had be touched; fell
12. Had; had missed
13. Missed; had been working
14. Were working; were helping
15. Bought; had been expecting
16. Was building
17. Completed; had begun
18. Has been providing
19. Was; hadn't come
20. Had seen; had recommended
21. Was built

Test 6 (Past tenses)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Graduated | 13. Finished |
| 2. Was pacing | 14. Were helping |
| 3. Were scattering | 15. Had been expecting |
| 4. Blew | 16. Torn up |
| 5. Left | 17. Completed |
| 6. Came | 18. Found |
| 7. Arrived | 19. Was |
| 8. Achieved | 20. Had seen |
| 9. Lay | 21. Was built |
| 10. Met | 22. Received |
| 11. Fell | 23. Missed |
| 12. Had | 24. Had been snowing |

Test 7 (Past Tenses)

1. Brenda **had been working** this year as a design engineer before leaving to study at the university at the Faculty of Engineering Technology.
2. He **was driving** to work at this time yesterday morning, thinking about the upcoming technical tasks.
3. I **had already completed** the morning refueling of energy resources when the others **came** out of the reduced energy consumption mode.
4. The device **had been working** for two days when suddenly it **broke** down.
5. The devices **had already failed** twice when the engineer **was** on vacation.
6. The designer **finished** working on the project yesterday.
7. The professors **invented** a new machine last summer.
8. They **were working** in the workshop when the fire detector **turned** on.
9. After I **had finished** code, I **came** home.
10. The engineer **was writing** a work report when the lights suddenly **went** off.
11. By the time he **found** the necessary solutions, he **had spent** all the funding.
12. A fire **broke out** in the laboratory where a lot of scientists **were staying**.
13. She **paid** for the designer's work last month.
14. When we **arrived** at work, the installation **had already worked**.
15. I saw her in the lab. She **was filling in** some forms.
16. He **did** well in college in technical sciences.
17. He **got** to the airport, **went up** to his office, **changed** into a work uniform and **began** checking the technical condition of the airplane.
18. She was very tired. She **had been drawing** all day.
19. They **had completed** the project by April
20. I was upset a little. I **had spoiled up** the drawing

21. What project **were you working** on yesterday at 6 o'clock?
22. When **did you finish** the generator?
23. Hardly **had he come** to the Technopark when everybody **knew** about his arrival.
24. I **had worked** with her for a long time when we started to drift apart.
25. They **had been discussing** scientific work for three hours before they took a break.
26. When she **entered** the workshop during the break and **found** Tom gone, she **understood** what **had happened**.
27. I looked at engineer. He **was reading** a plan.
28. I knew that they **had known** each other since working in Atlant and now **corresponding** for years.
29. No sooner had the discussion **ended**, he **got up** to go to work.
30. David **started** work as soon as we **had had arrived**.

Test 8 (Past Tenses)

1. The rain **had** nearly **stopped** when the designer **got** to work.
2. He said that they **had been working** on the project for 10 days.
3. I just **wanted** to know if you **would turn** in the compressor plan on Saturday.
4. Then he **noticed** Jack. He **was standing** in front of the refrigerator and talking.
5. After we **had** lunch, we **went** to **talked** to the chief engineer.
6. He **had** hardly **reached** the door when he **encountered** 2 young programmers.
7. Tom **had been packing** the refrigerator for some time when he **saw** Jim.
8. She **was coding** the app when the phone rang.
9. He **was** always **framing** me in front of the professor!
10. When **did** you **get** a job at Atlanta?
11. Ann! You are back! How did you like your business trip? How long **did** you **stay** there?
12. No sooner **had** he **turned** on the air conditioner than she **did** it.
13. She **fixed** the refrigerator last week.
14. I **had been** there for a considerable time when, after analyzing all the systems, I decided to leave this place.
15. While I **was conducting** a feasibility study of the project, he **was monitoring** TV broadcasts.
16. I **was** just **having** breakfast when the phone **rang**. When I returned to my coffee, it had already reached thermal equilibrium with the environment and had cooled down.

17. By noon, I **had completed** my project and **was sitting** quietly in my chair, analyzing the effectiveness of engineering solutions and process optimization.
18. No sooner we **had left** than our bike **broke** down due to a mechanical malfunction.
19. No sooner **had I complained** that I **hadn't heard** anything about their engineering developments and innovative solutions for a long time.
20. Darkness **had fallen** when he finally returned to the hotel. He **said** nothing to Jane except that he **had given up** on the engineering project.
21. Andrew **was marking** the component when the bell **rang** and a short man **entered**. A dog **was following** him.
22. Some two centuries ago when there **were** no trains, cars and buses, people **moved** in horse-drawn carriages, representing early engineering solutions in the field of transport.
23. He **entered** the room. His instruments **rang** and he could wake up little George. He had a drawing of the part in his hands.
24. They **had completed** all the engineering calculations and the writing of the report by seven o'clock.
25. On leaving work, the man **thanked** a colleague who **had helped** him with a scientific project.

Test 9 (Tenses)

1. 1) Has she been debugging the code all night?
2. 1) Are there
3. 1) Does light travel
4. 1) Doesn't finish
5. 1) Owns
6. 1) Are always discovering
7. 2) Are you looking
8. Prepares
9. Is always requesting
10. 1) Has optimized 2) hasn't optimized
11. Has disrupted
12. Conduct
13. Has encountered
14. Have been engineering
15. Is searching
16. Commences
17. Has been utilizing
18. 1) Look 2) Have you been addressing
19. Has he written

20. 1) Have you ever visited 2) Have never been there

Test 10 (Tenses)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 1) Have you received 2) Have already sent | 12. Ask |
| 2. Have changed | 13. Have broken |
| 3. Haven't encountered | 14. 1) Have you heard 2) Has asked 3) Has asked |
| 4. Have been | 15. Hasn't been |
| 5. Am leaving | 16. Has spread |
| 6. Proceed | 17. 1) Have been working 2) Have done |
| 7. 1) See 2) Tell | 18. Installs |
| 8. 1) Haven't been going 2) Was | 19. Was |
| 9. 1) Will know 2) Have been working | 20. Is contained |
| 10. Has not arrived 2) Are still sitting | |
| 11. Has been receiving | |

Test 11 (Present and Past tenses)

I.

1. Leave
2. Is meeting
3. Smells
4. I have been running
5. Has been raining
6. Has been ringing
7. Have been climbing
8. Is taking
9. Sounds
10. Are meeting

II.

1. Tested
2. Analyzed
3. Had caused
4. Had completed
5. Had been working
6. Were made
7. Observed
8. Built
9. Had researched
10. Had developed

Test 12 (Tenses)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Is going to rain; | 6. Releases; |
| 2. Am visiting; | 7. Will probably go; |
| 3. Are leaving; | 8. Will help; |
| 4. Will have completed; | 9. Is opening; |
| 5. Will not be; | 10. Is buying; |

11. Doesn't rain / won't rain;
12. Are moving;
13. Will have prepared;
14. Is getting;
15. Will finish;
16. Are flying;
17. Am having;
18. Is going to snow;
19. Am starting;
20. Is taking;

21. Are moving;
22. Will have learned;
23. Will probably see;
24. Will pass;
25. Is launching;
26. Will not forget;
27. Will have started;
28. Begins;
29. Is attending;
30. Are building;

Test 1 (Word formation)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Theft | 15. Entrance |
| 2. Savings | 16. Discovery |
| 3. Improvement | 17. Description |
| 4. Destruction | 18. Preferences |
| 5. Failure | 19. Coincidence |
| 6. Composition | 20. Encouragement |
| 7. Boredom | 21. Hospitality |
| 8. Imagination | 22. Safety |
| 9. Hatred | 23. Weigh |
| 10. Consciousness | 24. Probability |
| 11. Requirement | 25. Neighborhoods |
| 12. Departure | 26. Insurance |
| 13. Marriage | 27. Activities |
| 14. Electricity | 28. Assistance |

Test 2 (The Noun. Formation)

1. The **installation** of new equipment in the factory required careful planning and coordination.
2. The engineer's primary **responsibility** is to ensure the safety and functionality of the project.
3. **Innovation** is at the core of every successful engineering project.
4. The **development** of a new product requires teamwork and collaboration.
5. Her **leadership** and management skills make her an excellent project manager.
6. The **precision** in calculations is crucial for project's success.
7. His **mentorship** has inspired many young engineers to pursue their dreams.
8. The **attentiveness** and accuracy ensure quality work.

9. The **professionalism** and dedication of engineers drive progress in the industry
10. The structural **integrity** of the design is a testament to the engineer's expertise
11. **Sustainability** is a key aspect of modern engineering projects
12. **Reliability** is crucial for equipment performance.
13. **Durability** is a key factor in machinery longevity.
14. **Versatility** in design allows adaptability.
15. The **advancement** of technology improves electrical systems.
16. The **management** of the power grid requires skilled technicians.
17. The government's **allocation** of funds supports electrical research.
18. **Dedication** to quality drives their success.
19. The **creativity** of engineers solves complex problems.
20. The team's **commitment** to excellence shines.

Test 3 (Word formation)

1. He was accused of **stealing** a valuable contract.
2. She collected all her **savings** and opened her own company.
3. After the weather **improved**, they were able to continue working.
4. Many engineers moved here after vacancies **appeared**.
5. The intern didn't want to **fail** while working.
6. It's perfectly **composed**, but there are some mistakes.
7. Work helps you get through **boring** winter evenings.
8. The mechanic couldn't **imagine** how much more he had to do.
9. There was fear and **hatred** in the builder's voice before the work.
10. When a brick fell on him, he thought he had lost **consciousness**.
11. What is the minimum entry fee **required** for engineering courses?
12. The sudden **departure** of the best employee surprised everyone.
13. The engineers **conducted** an innovative study.
14. This mechanism was **invented** in the 18th century.
15. Try to avoid **wasting** electricity.
16. The instructions **helped** to learn how to use the equipment.
17. **Thinking** that the job of an electrician is very simple, I went to work.
18. Let's make **lists** of people who will participate in the conference.
19. The engineers carried out careful calculations and **developed** a new system to improve production.
20. They're both engineers, but that's where the **similarities** end.
21. What a **coincidence**! Did you come to this exhibition too?
22. His idea **saved** our whole project.
23. Great **hopes** were pinned on the new group of the working staff.
24. This was **developed** in the interests of the company.
25. By **hiring** a professional electrician, you can forget about problems with electricity.

26. I was **given** a good bonus for this development.
27. The final cost of the project in the **neighboring** area will be \$ 1,000,000.
28. If you get **injured** during working hours, you may be paid insurance.
29. Some **companies** have a support phone number that can help solve some problems.
30. At the meeting of the masters, everyone **received** a unique task for the project.

Test 1 (Passive)

1. Bolts **are sold** in the hardware store.
2. The engine **is inspected** regularly for maintenance.
3. New materials **are developed** for improved durability.
4. The bridge design **is approved** by the civil engineer.
5. The machine parts **are manufactured** using CNC technology.
6. Software updates **are installed** on all company computers.
7. The blueprint **is drawn** with precision instruments.
8. Solar panels **are installed** to increase energy efficiency.
9. The prototype **is tested** under extreme conditions.
10. The safety regulations **are followed** strictly in the lab.
11. The wiring **is checked** for any potential hazards.
12. The equipment **is calibrated** to ensure accuracy.
13. The software **is developed** to enhance user experience.
14. The project **is funded** by a government grant.
15. The new model **is launched** after thorough testing.
16. The lecture **is attended** by all engineering students.
17. The assignments **are submitted** through the online portal.
18. The exam results **are announced** next Monday.
19. The lab equipment **is used** for practical sessions.
20. The curriculum **is designed** by the faculty members.
21. The project **is completed** by the end of the term.
22. The contract **is signed** by the project manager.
23. The product **is marketed** internationally.
24. The company **is managed** by an experienced team.
25. The budget **is allocated** for the new project.
26. The new strategy **is implemented** gradually across departments.
27. The customer feedback **is analyzed** to improve services.
28. The financial report **is prepared** by the finance team.
29. The employees **are trained** in the latest software tools.
30. The annual meeting **is held** in the main conference room.

Test 2 (The Passive Voice)

1. The Belarusian National Technical University **was founded** on October 10, 1920. - 3
2. The new bridge **was designed** by a team of engineers. - 3
3. The software **will be tested** by the quality assurance team next week. - 3
4. Many new technologies **have been developed** in the field of renewable energy. - 4
5. The report **was written** by the lead engineer before the deadline. - 4
6. The prototype **is being built** in the lab as we speak. - 3
7. The construction materials **have been ordered** for the new building. - 4
8. The safety procedures **will be implemented** by the end of the month. - 3
9. The project specifications **were approved** by the client last week. - 3
10. The electrical system **is being installed** by the technicians. - 3
11. The prototype **will be showcased** at the international conference next month. - 1
12. The electrical system **has been upgraded** to handle more capacity. - 1
13. The data **are being analyzed** by the research team to ensure accuracy. - 1
14. The machine **was repaired** after a sudden breakdown last night. - 1
15. The new material **will be tested** for durability under extreme conditions. - 1
16. The safety inspection **is conducted** annually by the regulatory body. - 1
17. The building's foundation **has been laid** by the construction team. - 1
18. The technical report **is being reviewed** by a panel of experts. - 1
19. The calculations must **be verified** before the final submission. - 1
20. New safety protocols **have been implemented** after the review. - 3

Test 3 (The Passive Voice)

1. Had been explained, was, was being explained
2. Was being shown, hadn't been told, impressed
3. Has been built, has increased
4. Is, is being sold
5. Are you looking, were picked up, given
6. Was being discussed, were being spoken about
7. Was told, wouldn't be allowed, had been done
8. Was told, will be examined, will be
9. Have just been told, are being prepared, won't be ready, has looked (looks)
10. Gave, would have increased
11. Had been introduced, were dancing, were singing
12. Was asked
13. Had been ruined
14. Are gathered
15. Is being aired
16. Had been delivered
17. Was being repaired

18. Was being taken
19. Had been found
20. Hadn't been invited

TEST 1 (The Pronoun)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. 4) neither | 7. 4) somewhat |
| 2. 1) all the | 8. 4) his |
| 3. 3) yourselves | 9. 2) each |
| 4. 3) them | 10. 2) theirs |
| 5. 1) she | 11. 1) whoever |
| 6. 2) themselves | 12. 3) ones |

TEST 2 (The Pronoun)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. 3) everyone | 7. 2) neither |
| 2. 2) little | 8. 4) neither |
| 3. 1) each | 9. 3) either |
| 4. 4) both | 10. 4) either |
| 5. 1) each | 11. 4) either |
| 6. 1) both | |

TEST 3 (The Pronoun)

1. . Engineers work together to solve complex problems that benefit society and **others**.
2. Some engineers focus on designing buildings, while **others** specialize in creating new technologies.
3. **The other** team members were able to provide valuable input that helped improve the project.
4. The team of engineers tested different materials for the project, with some yielding better results than **others**.
5. One engineer may excel in programming, while **another** may be skilled in mechanical design.
6. It is important for engineers to collaborate with **each other** in order to achieve successful outcomes.
7. **The others** in the group were impressed by the innovative solution proposed by one engineer.
8. The engineer proposed a more effective way to complete the project, which was well received by **another** engineer.

9. Some engineers prefer working independently, while **others** thrive in a team environment.
10. **The other** team members appreciated the attention to detail shown by one engineer.
11. While some components were assembled correctly, **the other** parts required further adjustments.
12. Collaboration with **other** professionals, such as architects and contractors, is often necessary in the field of engineering.
13. It is important for engineers to consider the impact of their work on the environment and **others**.
14. **Another** engineer joined the project halfway through and brought fresh ideas to the table.
15. **The others** in the department were quick to offer support and Information to a new engineer.
16. **Another** method of data analysis was proposed by the research team, but the others preferred to stick with the current approach.
17. **The other** team members were grateful for the expertise and experience of a senior engineer.
18. Engineers often work on multidisciplinary teams, allowing them to learn from **each other** and grow professionally.
19. **Another** engineer presented a creative solution that saved the project time and money.
20. **The others** in the industry recognized the innovative work of a group of engineers and praised their contributions.

TEST 5 (The Pronoun)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. G | 10. K |
| 2. N | 11. B |
| 3. I | 12. Q |
| 4. D | 13. L |
| 5. O | 14. P |
| 6. J | 15. F |
| 7. A | 16. C |
| 8. H | 17. M |
| 9. E | |

Test 1 (The Sequence of Tenses, Direct and Indirect Speech)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. 2 | 2. 1 |
|------|------|

3. 3	12. 3
4. 1	13. 2
5. 4	14. 1
6. 1	15. 2
7. 3	16. 4
8. 1	17. 3
9. 3	18. 2
10. 2	19. 3
11. 4	20. 2

Test 1 (Modal Verbs)

I.	A)	B)	C)
1.	May/can	Had to	Must
2.	Could	Will have to	Need
3.	May	Had to/will have to	Must
4.	Could	Should	Need
5.	Must	Has to/had to/will have to	Must
6.	Can	Ought to	Need
7.	Could	Should	Need
8.	Must	Have to	Had to
9.	Must	Have to/should	Have to
10.	Must	Ought to	Must

II.	
1. 4	10. 4
2. 2	11. 1
3. 1	12. 1
4. 1	13. 2
5. 4	14. 1
6. 2	15. 2
7. 2	
8. 1	
9. 1	

Типы придаточных Предложений и союзы (союзные слова)	Примеры и перевод
Подлежащее That, who, what, when, whose, How, why, whether/if Дополнение that, where, when, why, how Сказуемое that, where, when, why, how Определительное who(m), that, which, whose, Ø Обстоятельственное ♣ времени when, wherever, while, as, after, till, until ♣ места where, wherever ♣ причины as, because, for, since, now that ♣ цели in order that, so that ♣ образа действия as, as if, as through ♣ следствия so(that) ♣ уступительные through, although	<u>That</u> he has made a mistake is strange. То, что он сделал ошибку, странно. <u>Who</u> will be the first to pass the exam is not clear. Не ясно, кто первый сдаст экзамен. It is not known <u>whether (if)</u> they will enter the University. Не известно, поступят ли они в университет. The instructor said <u>that</u> I had made a mistake. Преподаватель сказал, что я сделал ошибку. He wanted to know <u>what</u> we thought about it. Он хотел знать, что мы думаем об этом. We don't know <u>where</u> he is. Мы не знаем, где он The trouble is <u>that</u> they are not ready for the exam. Всё дело в том, что они не готовы к экзамену. The problem is <u>where</u> to go. Проблема – куда пойти. I know the man <u>whom</u> you invited to the conference. Я знаю человека, которого вы пригласили на конференцию. This is the paper (<u>which</u>) I sent to my Canadian colleague. Вот статья, которую я отослал моему канадскому коллеге. The students stood up <u>when</u> the lecturer came. Студенты встали, когда вошёл лектор. <u>As soon as</u> we got the text, we began translating it. Как только мы получили текст, мы начали его переводить. They like to spend their holidays <u>where</u> they can feel comfortable. Они любят проводить отпуск там, где чувствуют себя комфортно. He got high grades <u>because</u> he had learnt everything. Он получил высокую оценку, т.к. все выучил. He turned on the video, <u>so that</u> we could watch a film about the USA. Он включил видео, чтобы мы могли посмотреть фильм о США You are answering <u>as if</u> you didn't know the rule. Вы отвечаете так, как будто не знаете правило He came to the lecture theatre early <u>so that</u> he got a good seat. Он пришёл в лекционный зал рано и поэтому занял хорошее место. <u>Though</u> it was only 7.45 everybody was in the lecture theatre. Хотя было только 7.45, все уже были в лекционном зале

♣ условия if, unless, in case, provided (that), providing (that)	She will not fulfill the task <u>unless</u> I help her. Она не выполнит задания, если я ей не помогу.
---	--

Типы условных предложений

ТИПЫ	Пример и перевод
Type I (real)	Present Indefinite Future Indefinite If they build this power plant they will solve the power supply problem in the Republic. - Если они построят эту электростанцию, то решат проблему энергоснабжения в Республике. Present Indefinite Future Indefinite When I am an engineer I shall build the biggest power plant in Belarus. - Когда я буду инженером, я построю крупнейшую электростанцию в Беларуси
Type II (unreal present)	Past Indefinite Would+ Indefinite Infinitive If they built this power plant they would solve the power supply problem in the Republic. Если бы они построили эту электростанцию, то решили бы проблему энергоснабжения в Республике Past Indefinite Would/could + Indefinite Infinitive If I were an engineer I would/could answer your question. Если бы я был инженером, я бы ответил на ваш вопрос.
Type III (unreal past) Инверсия	Past Perfect Would+ Perf. Infinitive If they had built this power plant last year they would have solved the power supply problem in the Republic. - Если бы они построили эту электростанцию в прошлом году, они решили бы проблему энергоснабжения в республике. Had they built this plant last year they would have solved the power supply problem in Belarus. Если бы они построили эту электростанцию в прошлом году, они решили бы проблему энергоснабжения в республике Беларусь

Множественное число нарицательных существительных

Способы образования множеств. числа:	Примечания
1. N → N(e)s a dam → dams [dæmz] clay → clays [kleiz] a pipe → pipes [paips] a task → tasks [tʌks] a press → presses [presiz] a box → boxes [bɒksɪz] [z] после звонких согласных и гласных [s] после глухих согласных [ɪz] после шипящих и свистящих согласных	Варианты орфографии: Ny → Nies a city → cities a factory → factories но: clay → clays Ns,ss,ch,sh,x → Nes mix → mixes a press → presses Nf(e) → Nves a knife → knives a life → lives a leaf → leaves
<u>Составные существительные</u> a boiler-house → boiler-houses a schoolboy → schoolboys но: a passer-by → passers-by a sister-in-law → sisters-in-law	
2. Чередование гласной корня a man → men a foot → feet a tooth → teeth a mouse → mice	<u>Составные существительные:</u> • a fireman → firemen • a woman-scientist → women-scientists - a man-doctor → men-doctors
3. Уникальные формы datum → data phenomenon → phenomena basis → bases formula → formulæ	
4. a N → N a means (средство) → means (средства) a fish (рыба, одна) → fish (рыба, соб. знач)	Но: fishes – виды/сорта рыбы
5. Исключения только ед. число: information (информация), matter (материя) только множ. число: jeans (джинсы), scissors (ножницы). но: news (новости, ед. число)	

Функции существительных в предложении

Функция	Пример
Подлежащее (subject)	The house is large and comfortable. Дом велик по размерам и удобен
Часть сказуемого (part of a predicate)	It is a modern house. Это современный дом.
Дополнение (object)	They are building a house. Они строят дом.
Определение (attribute)	She designed residence house interiors. Она проектировала интерьеры жилых зданий.
Обстоятельство (adverbial modifier)	She lives in a log house. Она живёт в бревенчатом доме

Типы местоимений (Pronoun types)

Личные		Притяжательные		Возвратные и усиительные
Именит.п.	Объектн.п.	Присоед.	Абсолютн.	
I	me	My	mine	Myself
You	you	Your	yours	Yourself
He	him	His	his	Himself
She	her	Her	hers	Herself
It	it	Its	its	Itself
We	us	Our	ours	ourselves
You	you	Your	yours	yourselves
They	them	Their	theirs	themselves
Указательные		this/these, that/those, such, the same		
Вопросительные		Who, Whom, Whose, What, Which		
Взаимные		each other, one another		
Неопределенные		some, any, one, all, each, every, other, another, both, many, much, little, a little, few, a few, either, neither, no, none		

Времена группы Indefinite (Active)

	Present Indefinite Passive	Past Indefinite Passive	Future Indefinite Passive
+	The task is completed. These houses are built of wood	The task was completed last month. These houses were built of wood.	The task will be completed next month. These houses will be built of wood.
-	The task isn't completed. These houses aren't built of wood.	The task wasn't completed last month. These houses were not built of wood	The task won't be completed next month. These houses will not be built of wood.
?	Is the task completed? Are these houses built of wood?	Was the task completed last month? Were these houses built of wood?	Will the task be completed next month? Will these houses be built of wood?

Функция герундия в предложении

Функция	Пример	Перевод
Подлежащее (subject)	Designing this concert hall was a challenge.	Проектирование этого концертного зала представляло собой сложную задачу.
Дополнение (object)	We insist on your designing this concert hall.	Мы настаиваем на том, чтобы вы спроектировали этот концертный зал.
Определение (attribute)	The idea of designing a new concert hall must be discussed at the next meeting	Идея спроектировать новый концертный зал должна быть обсуждена на следующем собрании.
Обстоятельство (adverbial modifier)	By designing the city concert hall he proved that he was the best architect in the capital.	Спроектировав городской концертный зал, он доказал, что является лучшим архитектором столицы.

Времена группы Continuous (Active): (to be+ Participle I)

	Present Continuous Passive	Past Continuous Passive	Future Continuous Passive
+	The text is being translated by our students.	The text was being translated when I came.	Not used
-	The text is not being translated by our students.	The text was not being translated when I came.	Not used

	Present Perfect Passive	Past Perfect Passive	Future Perfect Passive
+	The house has been built. The text has been translated. The houses have been built. The texts have been translated.	The house had been built by the end of the year. The texts had been translated by the end of the week.	The house will have been built by the next year. The text will have been translated by 5 o'clock
-	The house hasn't been built. The text hasn't been translated. The houses haven't been built. The texts haven't been translated.	The house hadn't been built by the end of the year. The texts hadn't been translated by the end of the week.	The house won't have been built by the end of the year. The text won't have been translated by the end of the week.
?	Has the house been built? Has the text been translated? Have the houses been built? Have the texts been translated?	Had the house been built by the end of the year? Had the texts been translated by the end of the week?	Will the house have been built by the end of the week? Will the texts have been tra

Причастие (the Participle)

Формы	Present Participle Active (Part. I)	Perfect Participle Active	Present Part. Passive	Past Participle (Participle II)
	V+ing Developing Развивающий Building Строящий	Having + V ed V 3f Having developed Развив/ разработав Having built Построив	Being + V ed V 3f Being developed Разрабатываемый Being built Строящийся	V+ ed V 3f Developed(having been developed) Развитой/ разработанный Built(having been built) Построенный
Функции: ●Определение (Attribute)	а) левое определение the boiling water кипящая вода (кипяток) б) правое определение The man delivering the lecture is our professor. Человек, читающий лекцию, — наш преподаватель.		а) левое определение the boiled water кипяченая вода б) правое определение ~ одиночное: The method used is very effective. Использованный метод очень эффективен.	

		~ с зависимыми словами: The house being built in our street will be the highest building in Minsk. Дом, возводимый на нашей улице, станет самым высоким зданием в Минске.
●Обстоятельство (Adverbial modifier)	Participle I стоит в начале или конце предложения. Переводится деепричастием или придаточным предложением. Reading the newspaper I found an interesting article on the history of Belarus. - Читая газету, я нашел интересную статью по истории Белоруссии. Having read the article. I passed the journal to my colleague. - Прочитав статью, я передал журнал моему коллеге.	Participle II стоит в начале или конце предложения, часто с союзами if, unless, when. Переводится придаточным предложением. When asked, he answered at once. - Когда его спросили, он сразу же ответил.
●Часть сказуемого (Part of a predicate)	Времена группы Continuous He is translating the article. Он переводит статью. The article is being translated. Статья переводится.	страдательный залог The article was translated yesterday. Статью перевели вчера. A new railway terminal is being built in Minsk. В Минске строится новый вокзал. б) времена группы Perfect

Категории герундия

Voice Time	Active	Passive
Indefinite	building completing	being built being completed
Perfect	having built having completed	having been built having been completed

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Кипнис, И.Ю. Грамматические особенности перевода английского научно-технического текста. Грамматический справочник / И.Ю. Кипнис, С.А. Хоменко. – Минск: БНТУ, 2010. – 121 с.
2. Хведченя, Л. В. Практическая грамматика современного английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя, Р. В. Хорень, И. В. Крюковская; [под общей редакцией Л. В. Хведчени]. – Минск: Интерпрессервис: Книжный Дом, 2002. – 687.
3. Практическая грамматика английского языка. Употребление неличных форм глагола = English grammar practice. Verbals in use: учебное пособие для студентов специальности "Современные иностранные языки" учреждений, обеспечивающих получение высшего образования / Н.В. Федосеева, С.А. Лысенко, Т.В. Рахунок, Ю.В. Кривко. – Минск: Лексис, 2015. – 225 с.
4. Практическая грамматика английского языка. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, причастие, герундий = English grammar practice. Non-finite verb forms: the infinitive, the participle, the gerund: учебное пособие для студентов специальности "Современные иностранные языки" учреждений, обеспечивающих получение высшего образования / Т.В. Рахунок, Н.В. Федосеева, С.А. Лысенко, Ю.В. Кривко. – Минск: Лексис, 2014. – 225 с.
5. Карпышева, Н.М. Практическая грамматика английского языка / Н.М. Карпышева, В.Н. Янушков. – 2-е изд. – Минск: Амалфея, 2005. – 491 с.
6. Заволокин, А.И. Активная грамматика английского языка (к языковой автоматизации): для физико-математических и инженерно-технических специальностей : учебное пособие для студентов вузов / А.И. Заволокин, В.В. Миронов. – 2-е изд. – Москва: Горячая линия-Телеком, 2015. – 239 с.