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Должность: директор

Дата подписания: 13.07.2023 14:34:25

Уникальный идентификатор:

aba80b84033c9ef196388e9ea0434f90a87a40954ba270e84bche64f02d1d8d0

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего  
образования «Казанский национальный исследовательский технический**

**университет им. А.Н. Туполева-КАИ»**

**(КНИТУ-КАИ)**

**Чистопольский филиал «Восток»**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ**  
по дисциплине  
**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ  
КОММУНИКАЦИИ**

Индекс по учебному плану: **Б1.В.02**

Направление подготовки: **12.03.01 Приборостроение**

Квалификация: **Бакалавр**

Профиль подготовки: **Приборостроение**

Типы задач профессиональной деятельности: **проектно-конструкторская,  
производственно-технологическая**

Рекомендовано УМК ЧФ КНИТУ-КАИ

Чистополь 2023 г.

## Тема 1 Причастия. Транспорт будущего

Транспорт будущего: новые технические решения. Массовое производство автомобилей. Британский образ жизни. Определение основной мысли текста.

Грамматика: Причастия I, II, Perfect Participle и их функции в предложении. Суффиксы -age, -ate, Префикс en-.

На практических занятиях комбинируется работа по учебнику Орловской из списка основной литературы (Lesson 7) и Учебного пособия для студентов 2-го курса (Lesson 4). Часть упражнений выполняется вместе с преподавателем, часть входит в самостоятельную работу студента. Кроме того проводится работа по страноведческой теме «British way of life» с использованием видеоматериалов.

### The Participle

There are two types of the Participle:

Participle I (Present Participle) V-ing – переводится на русский язык действительным залогом причастия или деепричастия;

Participle II (Past Participle) V+ed или V<sub>3</sub> – переводится страдательным залогом причастия или деепричастия.

#### Forms of the Participle I

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	Writing	Being written
Perfect	Having written	Having been written

Формы Indefinite выражают действия одновременные с действиями, выраженными сказуемым. Формы Perfect – действие совершилось раньше, чем действие, выраженное сказуемым.

*She stood there looking at me.* – Она стояла там, глядя на меня.

*Having read the paper, he left home.* – Прочитав газету, он вышел из дома.

#### Forms of the Participle II

Active	Passive
-	written

Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, которая обладает свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Как прилагательное может быть определением или именной частью сказуемого.

*a broken cup*      *a cup was broken*

Как наречие может быть обстоятельством.

*Reading the text he wrote out new words.* – Читая текст, он выписывал новые слова.

Подобно глаголу может иметь временные и залоговые формы.

### Functions and translation

#### 1) Attribute or attributive phrase (определение)

*The sleeping child is my niece.* – Спящий ребенок – моя племянница.

*The boy playing in the yard is my nephew.* – Мальчик, играющий во дворе, мой племянник.

*She answered through the locked door.* – Она отвечала через запертую дверь.

*Letters written by my sister usually are difficult to read.* – Письма, написанные моей сестрой, обычно трудно читать.

#### 2) Predicative (часть сказуемого)

*The story is exciting.* – Этот рассказ волнующий.

Her words *were terrifying*. – Её слова были ужасающими.

Participle II after *to look, to find, to seem, to be, to remain*.

He *seemed surprised*. – Он казался удивленным.

He *was surprised*. – Он был удивлен.

3) **Adverbial modifier of:** обстоятельство

a) of time: *Seeing* him on the other side of the street I called him. – Видя его на другой стороне улицы, я позвал его.

*While reading* the book I came across a lot of new words.

*Having come* home he turned on the TV. – Придя домой, он включил телевизор.

*When questioned* she never answered. – Когда ее спрашивали, она никогда не отвечала.

b) reason (cause) /причина/

Being ill I couldn't go to the institute. – Будучи болен, я не мог пойти в институт.

c) comparison /сравнение/ (**as if, as though**)

She sat as if *thinking*.

He sat as though *lost* in thoughts.

d) condition /условие/

Moving at such a speed we shan't be able to be there in time. – Двигаясь с такой скоростью, мы не сможем быть там во время.

If sent immediately the letter will be received in time.

e) manner and attendant circumstances /образа действия и сопутствующих обстоятельств/

He came in *jumping*. – Он вошел вприпрыжку.

She wrote a letter, *thanking* him for his help.

He passed *unnoticed*.

f) Concession /уступки/ (**though**).

Her spirit, though *crushed*, was not broken. – Её дух, хоть и был подавлен, не был сломлен.

4) **Parentheses** /вводные слова/

Generally speaking, strictly speaking, roughly speaking, taking into account, . . . .

*Frankly speaking*, I haven't read this book yet. – Откровенно говоря, я еще не прочел эту книгу.

### Exercises:

**Ex.1 Translate the following sentences into Russian. Define the functions of the Participles.**

1. He heard the voices coming through the open window.
2. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table.
3. They remained at home refusing to go anywhere that day.
4. The channel linking the two seas is being built now.
5. The explanation given was not complete.
6. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor.
7. The results received were of great importance for further work.
8. A balsa tree found in South America is lighter than any other.
9. Having passed all the examinations he left for his native town.
10. Having been shown the way I could find his house easily.
11. Having waited for him for half an hour they went home.
12. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experimental work.
13. When studying elements Mendeleev found that they could be divided into nine groups.
14. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible.

15. When burnt, coal produces heat.
16. When reconstructed, the theatre looked more beautiful than before.
17. Being built in a new way modern houses have better facilities.
18. He said he had already translated the article given by the teacher.
19. When translated, his article on chemistry was sent to the International Chemical Congress.
20. Being translated into many foreign languages, Gorky's works were read with great interest all over the world.
21. Translating the English article into Russian he looked up the unknown words in the dictionary.
22. Having translated the article from the newspaper he showed it to the teacher.

***Ex.2 Translate the sentences and define the functions of the Participles.***

1. Any vibrating object produces a sound.
2. Electrons, forming an atom, are in motion.
3. Considering the matter he encountered many difficulties.
4. The units used to measure time, space and mass are called fundamental units.
5. Insulated, the wire may be used as a conductor.
6. The pressure removed, the air springs back to its original volume.

***Ex.3 Translate the sentences with the Simple Participle constructions and Absolute Participle constructions.***

1. She bringing this material, we shall use it.
2. Technology having reached a high stage of development new methods of work became possible.
3. The engineer was repairing the damaged machine-tool, two workers helping him.
4. The number of scientists conducting similar experiments was increasing.
5. The effect of temperature is being investigated by the author mentioned above.
6. Having investigated the effect of temperature the authors mentioned above came to a definite conclusion.
7. The article having been translated, he could read some book for pleasure.

***Ex.4 Translate the sentences and define the functions of the Participle: a) attribute, b) predicative, c) adverbial modifier.***

a) Participle I

1. A molecule is a compound **consisting** of two or more atoms.
2. **Combining** hydrogen with oxygen in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen we produce water.
3. When **speaking** about oxygen it is necessary to say that it is a colourless, odourless gas **having** density at standard pressure and temperature of about one seven-hundredth that of water. It is soluble in water becoming liquid at about 180 °C.
4. While **burning** different substances combine with oxygen.
5. The assistant was **preparing** the solution very carefully.
6. The solution is **boiling**.
7. The **boiling** solution has neither colour nor odour.

b) Participle II

1. The solution of the problem required **concentrated** efforts of many scientists.
2. The data **required** were **analysed** in our laboratory.
3. When **required**, the data will be **applied** in our practical work.
4. The investigations **analysed** resulted in an interesting discovery.
5. **Heated** glass is plastic.

6. When **heated**, glass can be easily **worked**.
7. Some heat-resistant types of glasses can be **heated** until they are red and do not break, if then **placed** into ice water.
8. Some new properties of the **polymer found** during the experiments were quite **unexpected**.
  1. The beam traveled 800,000 km in space, its velocity approaching that light.

### **Образец текста для работы с устной темой**

#### *The British Way of Life*

Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The French are supposed to be merry; the Germans dull, formal, fond of military uniforms; the Americans boastful, energetic. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people who do not shout in the street. They are steady, easy-going and fond of sport. People in England do not shake hands as much as people do in Europe.

The English themselves like to speak of the "Englishness" of the English and they agree that there are really some typical English features – egoism, a strong sense of individualism and intolerance of outsiders, independence and self-confidence, a strong belief in private property and love of comfort.

The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. "The Englishman's home is his castle" is a saying known all over the world. It is true that English people prefer small houses, built to house one family, perhaps with a small garden.

The fire is the focus of the English home. What do other nations sit round? The answer is they don't. They go out to cafes or sit round the cocktail bar. For the English it is the open fire and the ceremony of English tea. Tea is part of the prose of British life as necessary as potatoes or bread. It must be made "just like mother makes it", one teaspoonful of tea for each person. It is drunk with or without sugar but almost always with milk.

The English people often say something about the weather when they begin a conversation. In fact people talk about weather more in Britain than in most parts of the world. For one thing, the weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. You can never be quite sure what the weather is going to be like. The English often say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather. For another thing, the weather is a safe topic for conversation. It plays a big part in the lives of the British people. Every daily newspaper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and the television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The club is decidedly British institution. Club membership is a part of clubmen professional and business life. Membership of the club is regarded as carrying a certain social prestige. Most of the clubs are old. They derived from a coffee-house, where Englishmen gathered for company and conversation. The members of all clubs are to be selected. There exist school clubs and college clubs, political clubs and cultural clubs, town clubs and country clubs. There are sports clubs of all sorts. Sixty years ago clubs were regarded to be only male territory. Now nearly all the clubs are open for both men and women.

These are some peculiarities of the British way of life.

#### ***Vocabulary***

to suppose – полагать

Merry – весёлый

Boastful – хвастливый

to repute, to regard – считать

Reserved – сдержанный

Haughty – высокомерный

Steady – уравновешенный

easy-going – добродушный  
Intolerance – нетерпимость  
self-confidence – самоуверенность  
Property – собственное  
Castle – крепость  
for one thing – с одной стороны  
for another thing – с другой стороны  
weather forecast – прогноз погоды  
Decidedly – несомненно  
Membership – членство  
to derive – происходить  
to elect, to select – выбирать  
Nearly – почти  
Peculiarity – особенность

***Answer the following questions:***

1. What are the most striking features of the English?
2. Why are the English called a nation of stay-at-homes?
3. What is the focus of the English home?
4. What is part of the prose of British life?
5. Why does the weather play a big part in the lives of the British people?
6. What is regarded as carrying a certain social prestige?

***Think and say about:***

1. Which of the character features below can you think of as positive or negative? Why?  
a) adaptability; b) individualism; c) independence; d) self-confidence; e) intolerance; f) practicability; g) conservatism; h) boast.
2. What features are characteristic for people of our country?

**Тема 2. Независимый причастный оборот. Массовое производство**

Массовое производство автомобилей. Лондон – столица Великобритании. Поиск ключевых и интернациональных слов. Грамматика: Независимый причастный оборот, сложное подлежащее и сложное дополнение с причастием. Особенности перевода сложных конструкций.

На практических занятиях комбинируется работа по учебнику Орловской из списка основной литературы (Lesson 7), Учебного пособия для студентов 2-го курса (Lesson 4). Часть упражнений выполняется вместе с преподавателем, часть входит в самостоятельную работу студента. При работе над текстами особое внимание уделяется поиску интернациональных и ключевых слов. Кроме того проводится работа по страноведческой теме «London» с использованием видеоматериалов.

**Complex Object with the Participle /сложное дополнение/**

Состоит из двух элементов:

- 1) существительное или местоимение
- 2) причастие I или II.

1            2

I heard the *child crying*. – Я слышал, что ребёнок плачет.

1) После глаголов to want, to wish, to desire

I want *the work done*.

2) после глаголов to have, to get

I have my hair cut. – Я постригся в парикмахерской.

I have my hair waved. – Я завилась в парикмахерской.

I shall get (have) a new dress made to order. – Я сошью себе новое платье (у портного).

I have cut my hair. – Я постриг волосы (сам).

3) после глаголов to smell, to start, to look, to catch, to imagine, to leave (with the Participle I)

I smell *the dinner cooking*. – Я чувствую, что готовится обед.

He started *the machine working*. – Он запустил машину

4) после глаголов to see, to hear, to feel, to find

I hear my *wife coming*. – Я слышу, что идет моя жена.

5) после глаголов to understand, to consider

I consider *myself engaged* to Ben. – Я считаю, что помолвлена с Беном.

### **Complex Subject with the Participle.**

Как и Complex object состоит из двух элементов. Используется только с глаголами чувственного восприятия (to see, to hear) и Participle I.

1

2

*The child* was heard *crying*. – *Слышали*, как ребенок плакал.

### **Absolute Participle Construction /Независимый причастный оборот/.**

Обороты, в которых причастие выражает действие, не относящееся к лицу (предмету), обозначенному подлежащим предложения. В этом случае действие, выраженное причастием относится к лицу (или предмету), обозначенному существительным в общем падеже или (реже) местоимением в именительном падеже.

The student *knowing English well*, the examination did not last long. – Так как студент хорошо знал английский, экзамен не занял много времени.

Compare: *Knowing English well*, the student can translate the text without a dictionary. (Простой причастный оборот) – Хорошо зная английский, студент может переводить текст без словаря.

### **Особенности перевода**

#### ***Независимый причастный оборот всегда выделяется запятыми!***

1. Если независимый причастный оборот находится в начале предложения, то он переводится придаточным предложением и вводится словами: *так как; когда; после того как; поскольку; в виду того, что; если*.

• *My sister having lost the key*, we couldn't enter the house. – Так как моя сестра потеряла ключ, мы не смогли войти в дом.

2. Если независимый причастный оборот находится во второй части предложения, он переводится самостоятельным предложением и вводится союзами *а, и, причем*.

• *That plant produces large quantities of pig-iron, most of the pig-iron being turned into steel.* – Этот завод производит большое количество чугуна, причем большая часть чугуна перерабатывается в сталь.

3. Иногда встречаются независимые причастные обороты, начинающиеся с *with*.  
Переводятся они так же.

• *With America and Britain spending large sums on rearmament*, it is hard to believe that there can be any serious decline in the demand for metals. – Так как Америка и Британия тратят

большие суммы на перевооружение, трудно предположить, что может быть серьезное снижение спроса на металл.

**Ex.5 Translate the sentences with Absolute Participle constructions.**

1. The sun having risen, they continued their way.
2. The professor being ill, the lecture was put off.
3. The wool was placed in the warehouse, the cotton being forwarded to the factory.
4. Weather permitting, the ship will leave port tomorrow.
5. There being a severe storm at sea, the steamer could not leave the port.
6. It being Sunday, the library was closed.
7. The work finished, we went home.
8. The signal given, the train started.
9. The weather being fine, they went for a walk.
10. The goods having been unloaded, the workers left the port.
11. Business on the London Metal Exchange was very brisk that day, over one thousand tons of tin being sold in the afternoon.
12. Agriculture is Costa Rica's chief activity, mining and manufacturing being little developed.
13. Modern digital computers operating with tremendous speed, it is widely used in science and engineering.
14. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being the Russian scientist A.S. Popov.
15. Then they heard the noise of the plane, its shadow passing over the open glade.

**Ex.6 Translate the sentences, paying attention to the Participle and its functions.**

1. Being very ill, she couldn't do her work.
2. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill.
3. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless.
4. Being busy, he postponed the trip.
5. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
6. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
7. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother.
8. He stood watching the people passing by.
9. While being examined, the boy couldn't help crying.
10. Strictly speaking, he is not a good student.

**Ex.7 Translate the sentences, paying attention to the Absolute Participle Construction and its place in a sentence.**

1. There are different types of engines, all of them representing the means by which it is possible to utilize the tremendous amount of energy, stored in water, coal, oil, wood and other fuels.
2. A d. c. motor being installed, the r. p. m. can be controlled automatically.
3. Different molecules have different speeds, the average speed of all molecules remaining the same as long as the temperature is constant.
4. One scientist after another have tried cooling some gas to absolute zero, their attempts coming to nothing.

**Ex.8 Define the form and the function of the Participle in the sentences. Translate them.**

2. Using isotopes in measuring the diffusion of metals we got much more accurate data.
3. Being used in measuring the diffusion of metals isotopes gave much more accurate data.
4. Scientists have found a simple way to produce a laser beam of any colour and frequency desired.

5. Having used a laser beam scientists obtained accurate calculations of Jupiter's temperature - minus 150°F.
6. Being produced by the laser the narrow intense beam travels great distances without spreading.
7. When sent to the Moon in 1962 an intensive red beam illuminated a section of the Moon only two miles in diameter.
8. Having reached the surface of the Moon, it returned to the Earth three seconds later, its return being recorded by sensitive devices.

**Тема 3.** Герундий. Новая эра в самолетостроении.

Новая эра в самолетостроении. Климат Великобритании. Определение основных вопросов, рассматриваемых в тексте.

Грамматика: герундий, и герундиальный оборот, глаголы, требующие после себя использования герундия. Сравнение герундия и причастия I. Значения as и by, префикс over- Поскольку данное грамматическое явление отсутствует в русском языке, студентам необходимо объяснить и показать на примерах что из себя представляет герундий. На практических занятиях комбинируется работа по учебнику Орловской из списка основной литературы (Lesson 8), Учебного пособия для студентов 2-го курса(Lesson 5). Часть упражнений выполняется вместе с преподавателем, часть входит в самостоятельную работу студента. Кроме того проводится работа по страноведческой теме «Climate of England» с использованием видеоматериалов.

### **The Gerund (Герундий)**

Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, обладающая свойствами как существительного, так и глагола. Выражает процесс действия.

#### **Образуется V+ing**

Характерным признаком герундия является наличие перед ним:

- 1) предлога;
- 2) притяжательного местоимения;
- 3) существительного в притяжательном или общем падеже.

Герундий с относящимися к нему словами образует герундиальный оборот.

#### **Формы герундия**

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple	driving	being driven
Perfect	having driven	having been driven

### **Functions.**

#### **1. Subject**

Reading books in English is very important. – Читать книги на английском языке – очень важно.

There is no avoiding it. - Этого не избежать.

It's no use going there. - Бесполезно идти туда.

#### **2. Predicative**

a) after to be: His hobby is collecting stamps. – Его хобби – коллекционирование марок

b) after can't stand, can't bare, can't help: She couldn't help laughing. - Она не могла удержаться от смеха.

I can't stand her singing. - Не могу выносить ее пение.

c) He gave up smoking. - Он бросил курить. (после глаголов, выражающих начало, продолжение и конец действия: to stop, cease, keep on, go on, continue, start, finish, begin, give up).

### 3. **Attribute** (after nouns + preposition)

I had a chance of meeting him.–У меня был шанс встретиться с ним.

She has difficulties in speaking.– У нее проблемы с говорением.

### 4. **Object**

a) **direct object** (after verbs without prepositions)

I enjoy swimming in the sea.– Я люблю купаться в море.

He denies having taken the book.– Он отрицает, что взял книгу.

b) **indirect object** (after verbs with prepositions)

I am afraid of diving.– Я боюсь глубоко нырять.

They depend on his coming in time.– Они зависят от его своевременного прихода.

### 5. **Adverbial modifier of:** (всегда с предлогом)

a) **time** (with prepositions: upon, on, after, before, at...)

On coming home he lit up a fire. - Придя домой, он зажег камин.

b) **manner** (in, by)

We spent the day in packing. - Мы потратили день на упаковку вещей.

c) **attendant circumstances** (without)

We danced without speaking. - Мы танцевали молча (без разговоров).

d) **purpose** (for)

The floor is used for dancing.–Площадка используется для танцев.

e) **concession** (in spite of)

In spite of being ill she finished her work. - Несмотря на болезнь, она закончила работу.

f) **condition** (without)

You can't go there without being invited. - Вы не можете пойти туда без приглашения.

g) **reason**

I feel better because of having spent a month at the seaside. - Я чувствую себя лучше, потому что провел месяц на морском побережье.

**Note:** В функции обстоятельства герундий используется после предлогов in, at, on, after, before, etc...

Герундий с последующим существительным указывает на назначение предмета, отвечает на вопросы «для чего? для какой цели?» и переводится либо существительным в именительном или родительном падежах, либо прилагательным. Выполняет функцию определения.

a smoking room – комната для курения;

a boiling point – точка кипения.

**Compare: Participle:** a dancing girl→ no changes are possible.

**Gerund:** dancing shoes→ shoes for dancing

### **Gerundial Object**

Это сочетание притяжательного местоимения или существительного в притяжательном или общем падеже с герундием. Такой оборот переводится придаточным предложением с союзами «что; то, что; о том, чтобы; в том, что», причем герундий в русском предложении становится сказуемым этого придаточного предложения. Притяжательное местоимение или существительное становится подлежащим придаточного предложения.

We all know of their designing a new type of semiconductor radio set. – Мы все знаем, что они проектируют новый тип радиоприемника на полупроводниках.

*Smirnov's taking part* in the development of the new cooling system was of great help to us. –  
То, что Смирнов принял участие в усовершенствовании новой охлаждающей системы, очень помогло нам.

**Ex. 1 Translate the phrases and the sentences.**

- a) without destroying; without maintaining; without studying; without replacing; without creating.
- b) instead of improving, instead of exploring, instead of putting, instead of solving, instead of saving, instead of processing, instead of mounting, instead of utilizing, instead of constructing, instead of referring.
- c) Stop cooling! Stop heating! Stop working! Stop reading! Stop oxidizing! Stop observing!

**Ex. 2 Translate the sentences and define the functions of the Gerund.**

1. Measuring distances to the planets and stars has a lot of difficulties.
2. One of the effects of heat is turning a solid into liquid.
3. He likes reading.
4. Heating the substance up to 85 °C was absolutely necessary.
5. Thank you for coming.
6. The idea of utilizing the energy of oceans and seas for man's needs is not new.
7. I watched Paul's reading.
8. Water may be cooled without becoming solid.
9. I like Jane's singing.
10. There are ways of generating heat besides that of combustion.
11. Heat is a form of energy, that is, it is capable of doing work.
12. Studying these phenomena was a difficult task for the scientists.

**Ex. 3 Translate and define the function and the form of the Gerund.**

**A.**

1. Reading English technical magazines is important for an engineer.
2. He remembers having added some water to the mixture.
3. They finished installing the apparatus only on Saturday.
4. They began making the experiment in May.
5. After failing his examination in January he had to take it again in February.
6. After graduating from the Institute he worked in the Far North.
7. At the meeting they discussed different ways of improving their work.
8. There are different ways of obtaining the substance.
9. The organizers of the conference were informed of his refusing to take part in it.
10. I remember his having been interested in languages in his childhood.

**B.**

1. I know of his having been sent to work to the Far East.
2. What is the reason for his having left our city so suddenly?
3. We heard of the experiment having been started last week.
4. He improved his report by changing the end.
5. They objected to his staying at home.
6. Instead of restoring the old theatre they decided to build a new one in the center of the town.
7. New possibilities for applying atomic energy open up.
8. It is possible to set up power stations based on utilizing the heat of the Sun.
9. The idea of creating a multi-stage rocket belongs to Tsiolkovsky.

10. Before being sent up the balloon was filled with a special gas.
11. What apparatus do we use for measuring air pressure?
12. Science requires experimenting.
13. Speaking foreign languages is important for every educated man.

**Ex. 4 Translate paying attention to the –ing form.**

1. The monument needs restoring.
2. The monument of what century are you restoring?
3. The monument of what century is being restored?
4. The experts restoring the monument were provided with modern techniques.
5. With the help of a magnet we can hold two huge metal plates together without tying them.
6. He pointed out that the assembling time of the apparatus was very short.
7. The police were informed of the criminals having appeared in the city.
8. The committee studied the problem of improving the bus service in the town without increasing the number of buses operating on the routes.
9. Increasing population of the world changes the face of the Earth.
10. Heating the substance to high temperatures the substance considerably expanded.
11. Being heated to high temperatures the substance considerably expanded.
12. The substance was being heated for three hours.

*Переведите и запомните следующие глаголы и выражения, требующие после себя герундия:*

<b>to avoid</b> <b>to burst out</b> <b>cannot help</b> <b>to deny</b> <b>to enjoy</b>	<b>to excuse</b> <b>to finish</b> <b>to forgive</b> <b>to give up</b> <b>to go on</b>	<b>to keep (on)</b> <b>to mind</b> <b>to postpone</b> <b>to put off</b> <b>to like</b>
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**Ex. 5 Translate the sentences with the Gerund.**

1. He keeps insisting on my going to the south.
2. Oh please do stop laughing at him.
3. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question?
4. Would you mind coming again in a day or two?
5. I don't mind wearing this dress.
6. She could not help smiling.
7. I cannot put off doing this translation.
8. Though David was tired, he went on walking in the direction of Dover.
9. I avoided speaking to them about that matter.
10. She burst out crying.
11. They burst out laughing.
12. She denied having been at home that evening.
13. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of traveling.
14. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment.
15. Please forgive my interfering.

**Ex. 6 Translate into English, using the Gerund.**

1. Перестаньте разговаривать.
2. Мы закончили работу над этой проблемой.
3. Продолжайте петь.

4. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно?
5. Он отрицал свое участие в преступлении.
6. Я очень люблю рисовать.
7. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания.
8. Я не могла не согласиться с ним.
9. Он рассмеялся.
10. Она бросила курить.
11. Она избегала встречи с ним.
12. Мы отложим обсуждение доклада.
13. Наконец, они перестали смеяться.
14. Она отрицала, что украла деньги.

*Переведите и запомните следующие глаголы и выражения, требующие после себя герундия с определенными предлогами:*

<p><b>to accuse of</b> to agree to <b>to approve of</b> <b>to be afraid of</b> <b>to congratulate on</b> <b>to depend on</b> <b>to dream of</b> <b>to feel like</b> <b>to give up the idea of</b></p>	<p><b>to insist of</b> <b>to look forward to</b> <b>to object to</b> <b>to persist in</b> <b>to prevent from</b> <b>to succeed in</b> <b>to suspect of</b> <b>to thank for</b> <b>to think of</b></p>
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**Ex. 7 Translate the sentences.**

1. My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text.
2. She suspected him of deceiving her.
3. The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him.
4. He gave up the idea of ever hearing from her.
5. We are looking forward to seeing you again.
6. He has always dreamt of visiting other countries.
7. He persisted in trying to solve that difficult problem.
8. The cold weather prevented the girls from going for long walks.
9. Jane thought of leaving Lowood after Miss Temple's marriage.
10. They accuse him of having robbed the house.
11. He never agreed to their going on that dangerous voyage.
12. He did not approve of her drinking so much coffee.
13. The teacher of mathematics did not approve of his pupils dreaming.
14. All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me.
15. I don't feel like seeing him.

**Ex. 8 Open the brackets, using the Gerund in Active and Passive form.**

1. He was always ready for (to help) people.
2. He was very glad of (to help) in his difficulty.
3. On (to allow) to leave the room the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play).
4. In (to make) this experiment they came across some very interesting phenomena.

5. The results of the experiment must be checked and rechecked before (to publish).
6. David was tired of (to scold) all the time.

**Ex. 9 Give the possible variants of translation.**

**a) Subject:**

1. Maintaining constant temperature and pressure during the test was absolutely necessary.
2. The student's taking part in the research was of great help to the whole laboratory.
3. His offering new temperature conditions for the system will give greater efficiency.

**b) Predicative:**

1. The task of the factory was producing corrosion-resistant polymers in far larger quantities.
2. Their aim is finding new ways of utilizing this first-class polymer in light industry.

**c) Object:**

1. The experimentalist suggested purifying the solution by a new method.
2. The researcher took great interest in our improving the properties of the rubber-like substances.
3. We know of silver and copper being very good conductors of electricity.

**d) Attribute:**

1. The new heating and lighting installations supply the shops of our plant with heat and light.
2. At present scientists take great interest in the methods of turning the light and heat of the sun directly into electricity.

**e) Adverbial modifier:**

1. By subjecting air to very great pressure and cooling it is possible to transform it to the liquid state.
2. One cannot transform water into steam without heating it.
3. In converting water into ice we do not change its composition.
4. Physical changes are those which influence the condition or state of matter without

changing its composition.

**Ex. 10 Translate and define the function of the Gerund.**

1. Using radioactive isotopes opens up new possibilities for medicine and agriculture.
2. John Dalton stated that atoms are incapable of being destroyed or created.
3. The Curies' having discovered radium gave them the possibility of discovering other radioactive elements.
4. One of the ways of producing tremendous energy is imitating on the Earth the process that makes the Sun shine.
5. We know of the atomic reactor being fed with uranium 235.
6. After the young scientist's report having been discussed at the conference it was published in a scientific journal.
7. We know of Yablochkov's having found a brilliant solution to the difficult problem of using the electric arc for lighting.
8. While heavy atoms can be made to release energy by splitting, light atoms, such as hydrogen, can yield energy by being fused together.
9. Work on "braking" the H-bomb and on using the fusion process for generating electricity is going forward in several countries.
10. Conducting heat and electricity is the property of most metals. Their being good conductors of heat and electricity made them widely used in industry.

**Примерный текст по страноведению.**

### ***The Climate of England***

England is an island country and its territory isn't very large. That's why there is no wide range of climatic conditions in this country. Weather conditions in England are much like those of the Baltic States. There are some features common to the climate of this country as a whole: the climate is mild, wet and the weather is changeable.

The weather really very often changes in England. They seldom have the same kind of weather for a long time. This is because of the Atlantic Ocean. The winds blowing from the Atlantic are warm and wet. They bring plenty of rain to the island.

Summer is generally mild and warm in England though it sometimes happens to be hot but not really very often. More often however sunshine and rain follow each other so many times during the day that it is better not to leave your raincoat at home.

As to winter, it is also generally mild in England. They seldom have very low temperatures there. However here again we must say about the weather changeability. In winter they have all sorts of weather. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows and they also have thick fogs and sometimes hard frosts, though not very often, indeed. Hardly anyone can say that the winter weather is pleasant in England and you often feel really cold there. However they never have much snow and many frosty days there. Winter days are short and it gets dark at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Spring is a lovely season of the year in England, however, they sometimes have really cold days when it is raining heavily and cold winds are blowing from the north.

People everywhere like to talk about the weather, but foreigners are often amused that the English spend so much time discussing the weather! The weather has often been the most important influence of all. Even Francis Bacon noted that the English usually talk first about the weather. For centuries, indeed, the ups and downs of English prices – and incomes – were affected by the weather more than by any other factor. That's why a very good beginning for a talk in England is "Isn't the weather nice today?" "Nice and bright this morning!" or "It's good to see the sun again!"

### ***The Climate of England***

#### ***Vocabulary***

Island – остров

Mild – мягкий

Wet – влажный

Changeable – изменчивый

Common – общий

Raincoat – плащ

Hardly – едва ли

wide range – широкий диапазон

as a whole – в целом

to follow each other – следовать друг за другом

thick fogs – густые туманы

hard frosts – крепкие морозы

heavy rains – сильные дожди

influence – влияние

incomes – доходы

plenty of – много

to amuse – забавляться

ups and downs of prices – повышения и падения цен

That's why – вот почему ...

#### ***Answer the following questions:***

1. Why is there no wide range of climatic conditions in England?
2. What features are common to the climate of this country as a whole?
3. Why does the weather often change in England?
4. Why is the weather warm and wet there?

5. What do the winds blowing from the Atlantic bring to the island?
6. What is summer (winter, spring) like in England?
7. What is a very good beginning for a talk with an Englishman?

#### Тема 4 Инфинитив. Лазер.

Изобретение лазера. Оптическая технология. Американский образ жизни. Вашингтон. Составление плана текста.

Грамматика: Формы инфинитива и его функции в предложении. Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом for и особенности его перевода. Каузативные глаголы to make, to cause, to force.

На практических занятиях разбирается грамматическая тема инфинитив и его функции в предложении и вводится новая лексика по теме. В дальнейшем лексика и грамматика отрабатываются в текстах и упражнениях по учебнику Орловской И.В. (Lesson 10) и учебному пособию для студентов 2-го курса (Lesson 6). “American way of life” и “Washington” с просмотром видеоматериалов. При разборе всех текстов обращается внимание на выделение главной мысли текста, поиск ключевых слов и фраз и составление плана текста.

### *The Infinitive*

Инфинитив – неличная форма глагола, которая обладает свойствами существительного, глагола, прилагательного. Представляет основу глагола, которой обычно предшествует частица to.

#### Формы инфинитива

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple	to help	to be helped
Continuous	to be helping	–
Perfect	to have helped	to have been helped
Perfect Continuous	to have been helping	–

#### Functions

1. Subject (Подлежащее)
  - a) To study well is our duty.– Хорошо учиться – наша обязанность.
  - b) It is necessary (important, nice, good, pleasant, strange...) to read original literature.– Необходимо читать литературу в оригинале.
2. Predicative (Сказуемое)
  - a) after to be: Our duty is to study well.– Наша обязанность – хорошо учиться..
  - b) after the verbs to start, to cease, to stop: The child began to cry.– Ребенок начал плакать.
  - c) after modal verbs bare infinitive! She must be watching TV now.– Она, должно быть, смотрит телевизор сейчас.  
They may have listened to the text already.– Они, возможно, уже прослушали текст.
  - d) after had better (would rather (sooner)) do smth.  
You had better finish your work in time. (bare infinitive!) – Тебе лучше закончить работу вовремя.  
I'd sooner die than kiss him.– Я скорее умру, чем поцелую его.
3. Parentheses (Вводные слова, фразы)  
to tell the truth, to begin with, needless to say, to put it mildly  
I took salad to begin with.– Для начала я заказал (взял) салат.
4. Object (Дополнение)
  - a) want, wish, hope, expect, hate, like, prefer...  
I hope to meet her.– Надеюсь встретить её.

He likes to eat cakes.– Он любит кушать пирожные.

b) to be glad, to be sorry, to be eager, etc...

I am so sorry to hear it.– Жаль слышать это.

c) to find, to consider, to think

He finds it necessary to join us.– Он считает необходимым присоединиться к нам.

5. Attribute (Определение) (after noun, pronoun, numeral)

I have no time to lose.– Не могу терять время.

She was the first to enter the room.– Она первой вошла в комнату.

6. Adverbial modifier of (Обстоятельство):

a) purpose (so as, in order) – цели

We've come here to study.– Мы пришли сюда, чтобы учиться.

b) result (too, enough) - результата

She is too weak to go upstairs.– Она слишком слаба, чтобы подняться наверх.

You are clever enough to understand it.– Ты достаточно умен, чтобы понять это.

c) comparison (than) - сравнения

It's better once to see than to hear.– Лучше один раз увидеть, чем услышать.

d) exception (no particle "to") – исключения

There was nothing left to do, but go.– Ничего не оставалось делать, как идти.

### **For-to – Infinitive Construction**

Состоит из существительного или местоимения, выражающего исполнителя действия, выраженного инфинитивом и имеет перед собой предлог "for". Может выполнять в предложении различные функции.

Examples:

1. It's bad **for him to smoke**.– Плохо, что он курит (subj.).

2. **For me to drive** the car will be dangerous.– Мне будет опасно водить машину (subj.).

3. The old man waited **for the door to open**.– Пожилой человек ждал, когда откроется дверь (object).

4. I have a book **for you to read** on the train.– У меня есть книга, которую ты можешь почитать в поезде (attribute).

5. The tendency in these songs **is for the refrain to occupy** a more prominent place.– Тенденция в этих песнях такова, что припев занимает более значительное место (predicative).

6. I'll send you some views of our city **for you to show** them to your wife and daughter.– Я вышлю тебе несколько фотографий нашего города, чтобы ты показал их жене и дочери (adv mod of purpose).

7. He spoke loud enough **for you to hear**.– Он говорил достаточно громко для того, чтобы ты его услышал (adv. mod. of result).

### **Ex. 1 Translate the sentences.**

1. They were happy to take part in our expedition.

2. She wanted to be answered at once.

3. He was happy to be working with the famous scientist.

4. It's very difficult to drive a car in a big city.

5. Water may be used to drive dynamos which generate electricity.

6. Sputniks do not need any additional energy to move along their orbit.

7. Newton made use of the three laws of motion to explain the movement of the Moon around the Earth and of the planets around the Sun.

8. To extend the main street they had to destroy some old buildings.
9. The workers will use powerful machinery to assemble these huge units.
10. In this area there are no monuments to speak of.
11. Dalton's atomic theory was the first to make successful use of the old Greek theory of atoms in chemistry.
12. The new channel to be constructed here will be the longest in the country.
13. The new branches of industry to be developed in this part of the country are metallurgy and radio engineering.
14. Another reason to consider is the absence of necessary facilities for the experiment.

***Ex.2 Translate and define the functions of the Infinitive.***

1. The problem to be discussed is connected with the city water supply system.
2. This method is not good enough to be used everywhere.
3. A new comfortable coach was developed to transport people over long distances.
4. He was saving money to travel about the country.
5. It did not take much time to pave the road.
6. The internal combustion engine to be used in this lorry is of a new design.
7. The road surface to be repaired was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles.
8. Goods to be transported to the north are stored at the railway station.
9. He was too tired to be asked any questions.
10. England looks like one well ordered park. Englishmen like to preserve various old trees. There are some trees which were even too old to be cut for building ships in the seventeenth century.
11. A high speed electronic machine has introduced great changes in carrying out various mathematical calculations. This electronic machine works according to a programme to be prepared in advance and can carry out several thousand arithmetic operations per second.

***Ex. 3 Translate and define the forms and the functions of the Infinitive.***

1. The child wanted to be taken seriously.
2. He didn't hear the boy enter the room.
3. The dog was the first to feel danger.
4. This question is too complicated to be answered at once.
5. The engine to be installed in this car is very powerful.
6. Where is the work to be done?
7. To explain the problem the students were interested in, the engineer demonstrated some diagrams.
8. To grow fruit one must have good soil.
9. Do you know the language well enough to read English newspapers and magazines?

**Образец страноведческого текста:**

***Washington***

Washington, the capital of the United States, was founded in 1791 in the district of Columbia. It was Washington who chose the place for the District.

Washington is not the largest city in the United States, it is not as large as New York Chicago, Los Angeles. It has a population of 900,000 people.

Washington is like no other city of the USA. You know that the flag of the USA, the "stars and stripes" has 50 stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. But the city of Washington is not in any of those states. It belongs to all of them.

Washington is the seat of government of the nation. New York is a centre of finance, of shipping; New Orleans deals in cotton. Washington's only industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day twenty-five railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol; therefore, it presents a different appearance from New York with its sky-scrapes.

Washington has many historical places. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress and the Supreme Court are all in Washington. The Capitol is very high and beautiful, with white marble columns. It is the very centre of the city. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress. It holds five million books.

Today Washington is the city, which attracts a lot of tourists by its fashionable hotels, restaurants and sightseeing attractions as the house of the first president George Washington, the Lincoln Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the White House and others.

The White House, the residence of the president, is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. All American presidents except George Washington had lived in the White House.

### ***Vocabulary***

to deal in – торговать

scrap paper – бумажная макулатура

to load – загружать

railway cars – вагоны

building structures – здания

the Capitol – здание Конгресса

the Supreme Court – Верховный Суд

sky-scrapers – небоскребы

marble – мраморный

tomb – могила, склеп

shipping – грузоперевозка, судоходство

belong to – принадлежать

law - закон

### ***Speak about the capital of the United States.***

1. Who chose the place for the District of Columbia?
2. What is the only industry in Washington?
3. Which American state does Washington belong to?
4. What is the special law in Washington?
5. What historical places does Washington have?
6. Why does Washington attract many tourists today?
7. How many stars and stripes are there on the US flag?