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1	2	3	4	5
1.1	2	1	1 ().	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 8-9
1.1	2	2	2	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 10-11
1.1	2	3	3	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 7, . 22-23
1.2	2	4	1	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 7, . 23-24
1.2	2	5	2	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 5, . 128-129, 132-133
1.2	2	6	3	[1]-[3], [5]-[4] 1, . 12-13
1.2	2	7	4	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 14-15
1.3	2	8	1 « »	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 15, 138
1.3	2	9	2	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 17, 138
1.3	2	10	3	[1]-[3], [5]-[4] 1, . 16-17
1.3	2	11	4 many/much little/few.	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, 20,21
1.3	2	12	5 some, any, no	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1. c. 21, 140
1.4	2	13	1 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 22-23
1.4	2	14	2 <i>to be.</i> « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 26-27
1.4	2	15	3 <i>to have.</i> « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 27, 142
1.4	2	16	4 <i>there is/there are.</i>	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 28-29

1.5	2	17	1 « »	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 29, 142, 144
1.5	2	18	2 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 30-31
1.5	2	19	3 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 36-37
1.5	2	20	4 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 143
1.5	2	21	5 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 42-43
1.6	2	22	1 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 44, 145
1.6	2	23	2 « ?».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 46-47
1.6	2	24	3 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 58-59
2.1	2	25	1 « ». ().	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 57, 147
2.1	2	26	2 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 54-55
2.1	2	27	3 « » « »	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 59, 147
2.1	2	28	4 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, 64-65
2.1	2	29	5 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 66
2.2	2	30	1 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 67, 148

2.2	2	31	2 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 68-69
2.2	2	32	3 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 69, 148
2.2	2	33	4	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 69
2.3	2	34	1 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 70-71
2.3	2	35	2 « »: ()	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 71, 149
2.3	2	36	3 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 72-73
2.3	2	37	4 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 74
2.3	2	38	5	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 75, 149
2.3	3	39	6	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 3, . 138-139
2.3	2	40	7	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 76-77
2.4	2	41	1 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 78-79
2.4	2	42	2 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 80-81
2.4	2	43	3 « »,.	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 78, 150
2.4	2	44	4 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 92-93
2.5	2	45	1 « »	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 81, 150
2.5	2	46	2 « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 83, 151

2.5	2	47	3	:	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 110-111
2.5	2	48	4	« ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 112-113
2.6	2	49	1	« ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 113, 155
2.6	2	50	2	can may. « ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 113
2.6	2	51	3	, « must, should, would, need, shall.	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 114
2.7	2	52	1	« ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 115
2.7	2	53	2	« ?».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 1, . 118-119
2.7	2	54	3	« ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 3, . 10-11
2.7	2	55	4	« ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 3, . 12
2.8	2	56	1	« ».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 3, . 12
2.8	2	57	2	« 98».	[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 3, . 137
2.8	2	58	3		[1]-[3], [5]-[8] 3, . 20-21
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B1

6
A-F

1-7.

1. Perfume can't be a good present for many reasons.
2. Best presents are presents that create shared memories.
3. Practical presents are not good presents.
4. This sort of present can be good for everybody.
5. Good perfume is the best present that is always easy to get.
6. This present is a good way out, but not always perfect.
7. Think of a person's lifestyle while choosing a present.

	A	B	C	D	E	F

1- 7

(1 - True),

(2 - False)

(3 - Not stated).

A1

Peter seldom goes to the library.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A2

Peter is satisfied with his term studies.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A3

Peter hopes to do as well in the course as his classmates.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A4

Peter prefers to work at his computer at home.

- 2) You need to book well in advance.
- 3) Booking is possible only on Fridays.

B2

1-8

A-G.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel memories 2. Animal lover magazine 3. Travel to stars 4. Star dreams | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Popular hobby 6. Family magazine 7. People and nature 8. Animals in danger |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- A. Most people who spend a holiday travelling take a camera with them and photograph anything that interests them – sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, men and women, children, ruins of ancient buildings, and even birds and animals. Later looking through their albums they will remember the happy time they have had, the islands, countries and cities they have seen.
- B. Of course, different people dream of different things. Someone wishes a calm and quiet life; others imagine their life as a never-ending adventure. The majority dream of something concrete: a villa in some warm place, an account in a Swiss bank, a splendid car... It's interesting to know what the dreams of people who already have all this are. Celebrities, as we know, never hide their unusual hobbies, and often shock us with their extravagant behaviour.
- C. It is Junior Baseball Magazine's mission to provide information that enhances the youth baseball experience for the entire family. The player improves his skills and is more successful. The family enjoys the activity more and shares this precious time in their life. Junior Baseball emphasizes good sportsmanship, safety, physical fitness and wholesome family values.
- D. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison like industrial, nuclear and chemical waste. The Mediterranean Sea is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following it. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one species of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.
- E. Lots of people all over the world enjoy collecting stamps. Stamps are like little pictures. Very often they show the flowers or the trees which grow in this or that country, or they can show different kinds of transport of the country. Stamps may also have portraits of famous people on them. Some stamps show art work from the history of the country.
- F. "Friend" is the title of my favourite magazine. It consists of 70 pages, with lots of colourful and bright pictures and provides interesting and useful information for people who love animals. The magazine includes numerous articles devoted to various topics connected with domestic animals, ways to take care of them, pet food, animal health and many other topics

crucial for any animal lover.

- G.** People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else's. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3

I-7. *A-F* ,
I-7 . ,

Mobile phones

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a happy new year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone,

A _____.

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and provided only 20 minutes talktime. The networks themselves were small; Vodafone had just a dozen masts covering London. Nobody had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact **B** _____.

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular **C** _____. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people. The boom was a result of increased competition which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold.

When the government introduced more competition, companies started cutting prices to attract more customers. Cellnet, for example, changed its prices, **D** _____. It also introduced local call tariffs.

The way that handsets themselves were marketed was also changing and it was Finland's Nokia who made **E** _____. In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the mobile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset.

The mobile phone industry has spent the later part of the past decade reducing its monthly charge **F** _____, which has culminated in the fight between the iPhone and a succession of touch screen rivals.

1. trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text
2. that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people
3. and relying instead on actual call charges
4. that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century
5. the leap from phones as technology to phones as fashion items
6. and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK
7. the move to digital technology, connecting machines to wireless networks

A	B	C	D	E	F

Llandudno

Llandudno is truly a fine and handsome place, built on a generously proportioned bay and lined along its broad front with a huddle of prim but gracious nineteenth-century hotels that reminded me in the fading light of a lineup of Victorian nannies. Llandudno was purpose-built as a resort in the mid-1800s, and it cultivates a nice old-fashioned air. I don't suppose that Lewis Carroll, who famously strolled this front with little Alice Liddell in the 1860s, would notice a great deal of change today.

To my consternation, the town was packed with weekending pensioners. Buses from all over were parked along the side streets, every hotel I called at was full, and in every dining room I could see crowds – *veritable oceans* – of nodding white heads spooning soup and conversing happily. Goodness knows what had brought them to the Welsh seaside at this bleak time of year.

Farther on along the front there stood a clutch of guesthouses, large and virtually indistinguishable, and a few of them had vacancy signs in their windows.

I had eight or ten to choose from, which always puts me in a mild fret because I have an unerring instinct for choosing badly. My wife can survey a row of guesthouses and instantly identify the one run by a white-haired widow with a fondness for children, and sparkling bathroom facilities, whereas I can generally count on choosing the one run by a guy with a grasping manner, and the sort of cough that makes you wonder where he puts the phlegm. Such, I felt, would be the case tonight.

All the guesthouses had boards out front listing their many amenities – *COLOUR TV, HOSPITALITY TRAYS, FULL CENTRAL HEATING*, and the coyly euphemistic *EN SUITE ALL ROOMS*, meaning private bathrooms. One place offered satellite TV and a trouser press, and another boasted *CURRENT FIRE CERTIFICATE* – something I had never thought to look for in a B&B. All this heightened my sense of unease and doom. How could I possibly choose intelligently among such a variety of options?

I selected a place that looked reasonable enough from the outside – its board promised a color TV and coffee making facilities, about all I require these days for a Saturday night – but from the moment I set foot in the door I knew it was a bad choice. I was about to turn and flee when the owner emerged from a back room and stopped my retreat with an unenthusiastic “Yes?” A short conversation revealed that a single room with breakfast was for £19.50. It was entirely out of the question that I would stay the night in such a dismal place at such an exorbitant price, so I said, “That sounds fine,” and signed in. Well, it's so hard to say no.

My room was everything I expected it to be – cold and cheerless with laminated furniture, grubbily matted carpet, and those mysterious ceiling stains that bring to mind a neglected corpse in the room above. There was a tray of coffee things but the cups were disgusting, and the spoon was stuck to the tray.

The bathroom, faintly illuminated by a distant light activated by a length of string, had curling floor tiles and years of accumulated dirt packed into every corner.

I peered at the yellowy tile around the bath and sink and realized what the landlord did with his phlegm. A bath was out of the question, so I threw some cold water on my face, dried it with a towel that had the texture of shredded wheat, and gladly took my leave.

A15 Llandudno is described as a

- 1) fashionable 19th century resort.
- 2) beautiful growing resort.
- 3) place where Lewis Carroll lived.
- 4) place famous for its comfortable hotels.

A16 The phrase “*veritable oceans*” in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) hotel dining rooms.
- 2) hotel guests wearing white hats.

- 3) old people dining in cafes.
- 4) buses crowded with old Welsh people.

A17 When choosing a guesthouse the narrator was worried because he

- 1) wasn't good at making the right choice.
- 2) could not find a place run by a kind old widow.
- 3) did not know what to look for.
- 4) missed his wife for help.

A18 The narrator thought that the choice of a guesthouse used to be easier because

- 1) all hotels had a private bathroom.
- 2) there were fewer options on offer.
- 3) there were fewer guest houses.
- 4) they were all of B&B type.

A19 Why did the narrator agree to the room?

- 1) He felt sorry for the landlord.
- 2) He could not refuse the offer.
- 3) It was really cheap.
- 4) There was a TV and a coffee maker.

()

B4-B10,

B4-

B10.

A cup of coffee

Once I was travelling in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I came upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to _____ very nice. I settled and opened my book. I

B4 _____ I

It was taking a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter _____ soon. COME

B5 _____ COME

But finally, becoming impatient, I turned to signal for service and saw the neon sign. That was the _____ moment ... I discovered that I was sitting outside a store selling garden furniture. BAD

B6 _____ BAD

The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China runs for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the _____ wonders of the world. GREAT

B7 _____ GREAT

B8 The Great Wall _____ in order to protect the country _____ form different aggressors. BUILD

B9

The construction of the Wall _____ in the 6th century BC and lasted until the 16th century AD. BEGIN

B10 Since then, the Great Wall of China _____ a symbol of wisdom and bravery of the Chinese people and a monument to Chinese nation for many hundreds of years. BECOME

11-B16,

11-

16.

UK: Conservation and Environment

B11 Going for a walk is the most popular leisure activity in Britain. Despite its high _____ density and widespread urbanization, the UK has many unspoilt rural and coastal areas. POPULATE

B12 Twelve National Parks are freely accessible to the public and were created to conserve the _____ beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage they contain. NATURE

B13 Most of the land in National Parks is privately owned, but administered by an independent National Park Authority which works to balance the expectations of _____ with the need to conserve these open spaces for future generations. VISIT

B14 The UK also works to improve the global environment and has taken global warming _____ ever since scientists discovered the hole in the ozone layer. SERIOUS

In 1997, the UK subscribed to the Kyoto Protocol binding developed countries to reduce emissions of the six main greenhouse gases. The Protocol declares environmental _____.

B15 **B16** Nowadays British _____ are taking part in one of the largest international projects that is undertaken to protect endangered species. PROTECT
SCIENCE

22- 28.

A22-A28,

Amos

It wasn't unusual for Amos to go to Deravenels on Saturday, even though the offices were closed over the weekend. He **A22** _____ to go to tidy up his paperwork and do other small jobs he couldn't attend to during the week.

But on this Saturday morning he had a specific purpose when he arrived at the grand old building on the Strand. The uniformed doorman **A23** _____ Amos close his umbrella and take off his raincoat. Then he touched his cap and said, "Good morning, Mr. Finnister".

Amos had come to the office to **A24** _____ a few telephone calls. His first call was to the Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel, where he quickly discovered the records office was not open on weekends. He then dialed Ravenscar and was put through to Edward Deravenel.

“Good morning, Amos,” Edward said. “I’m assuming you have some news for me.” Amos then relayed all the information he had gathered the night before.

“Well done, Amos!” Edward exclaimed. “Thank you for going into all this **A25** _____. I knew I could depend **A26** _____ you. My wife will be happy as I am to know everything; it’s been such a mystery all these years. To **A27** _____ the truth, I think that Grace Rose should also know what happened to her mother. It will finally put her mind at rest.” “I agree, sir. I will telephone you on Monday”. Amos walked home, **A28** _____ no attention to the heavy rain. He felt happy.

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|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) held | 2) took | 3) used | 4) kept |
| A23 | 1) looked | 2) gazed | 3) stared | 4) watched |
| A24 | 1) take | 2) do | 3) make | 4) give |
| A25 | 1) worry | 2) trouble | 3) bother | 4) mess |
| A26 | 1) at | 2) on | 3) in | 4) of |
| A27 | 1) tell | 2) speak | 3) say | 4) talk |
| A28 | 1) turning | 2) paying | 3) drawing | 4) bringing |

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.16 .1.6.

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: .17 – 18, .18 .1.8, .

.24 – 26, « » .18 -19,

1.10. .19, .20 .19,

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» .21 - 22, .26 - 27, «
.20 .1.11, .23 .1.12.

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» .43, .44 .2.3,
.24 .1.13.

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.30 .2.2, .31, .28 - 30, .32 .2.5, «
» .32 -34, .2.6 .35.

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2.2. : « » .35 - 37,
.2.7 .38, .39 - 41, .42 .2.1,

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44, .44 : .2.3, , « » .38 – 39, .2.8 .39. .42 -

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« many/much little/few».

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little few () .45, .2.5 .45, 46 -47 .2.6,
2.7, 2.8. .44 – 45, .2.4 .45,

12

« some, any, no ».

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no some, any, .47 – 48, .48 .2.9, 2.10;
80 .95, 96, 97, 98. : .76 –

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3.2, .52 3.3, « » .49 -51, 54, .51
3.4, 3.5, .56 3.6. » .53 – 54, .55 .

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to be .60 – 61, .62 .3.1,
« » .56 – 58, .59 .3.7, 3.8.

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to have .61, « » (
<http://www.scienceforum.ru>).
.127 – 128 .156, 157, 158.

16

« *there is/there are*».

there is/are

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: *there is/are* . 62 – 63, . 63 – 64 . 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5.

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: 65 – 67, . 67 . 4.2, . 68 . 4.3,
« » . 68 – 69, . 70 . 4.4, 4.5, 4.6.

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: « » . 73 – 74, . 74 . 4.7,
. 83 – 86, . 86 – 87 . 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4.

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: « » . 74 – 76, . 77 . 4.8,
4.9, . 78 . 4.10,
. 83 – 86, . 100 – 101 . 126, 127.

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: « » . 78 – 80, . 80 . 4.11, . . .,
. 102 -103 . 129, 130,

131.

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89, .89 : « .82 – 83, » .80 – 82, .88 –
.4.3.

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:90 – 93, .93 .5.2, .94 .5.3, 5.4,
106 .5.2. .102 – 105, .105 .5.1, .

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.5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7. .106 – 109, .109 .5.3, .110

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- .111 – 112, .112 .5.8.

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113 – 116, .116 .6.2, .117 .6.3,
.124 – 126, .127 .6.1, 6.2.

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: « » . 119 – 120, « » .
120 – 121, . 128 . 6.3.

28

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122, : « » . . . » . 121 –
. 124.

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123, : « » . . . » . 122 -
. 126.

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7.4, « » . 129 – 130, . 130 . 7.2, . 131 . 7.3,
7.5, . 135 . 7.6, 7.7. » . 132 – 134, . 134 .

31

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139 . 7.10, « » . 136 -137, . 138 . 7.8,7.9, .
. 143 – 145, . 145 . 7.1.

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. 142 . 7.12, 7.13, . 145 . 7.2, . 146 . 7.3.

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_____ : 1.

(. . .) . 146 – 149, . 147 . 7.4 :

2.

- : 8.05 – It’s five (minutes) past eight.

3. 149 7.5 :

: 220 – two hundred and twenty days; – the first bus.

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« » . 150 – 151.

2. 151 . 8.2 :

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: atom [’æ t m] –

3. 152 . 8.3 :

: 10. shape – O.

4. « » . 152 –

153 : , .

5. 154 . 8.4 :
« »
: : What do we call metallurgy? : The study of the production
and properties of metals is known as metallurgy.

6. 154 . 8.5 :
« ».
: – properties of metals.

7. () .163.
35
« () ».

_____: 1. () () .164.

2. . 137 . 168, 169 () . : ,
: My working day (*to begin*) at seven o'clock. – My working day *begins* at
seven o'clock.

3. . 155 . 8.6 () :
: 1. Metals are ... 1. Metals are materials most widely used in industry
because of their properties.

4. . 155 . 8.7 () :
: 1. Malleability. . Malleability is the ability of metals to be deformed and
bent without fracture.

5. 156 – 157.
() . 157 . 8.9 () : ,
: What is steel? – Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon;
) ;
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_____:

_____ : 1. _____ (_____). _____ . 164 – 166.

2. _____ . 158 _____ . 192 (_____). _____ :

_____ : What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? – What did you neighbours do yesterday?

3. _____ . 159 _____ . 193 (_____). _____ :

_____ : On Monday we have five lessons. – Last Monday we had five lessons.

4. _____ . _____ . 158 _____ 3 « _____ ».

(_____) : _____ ; _____ ; _____ 8.11 _____ . 159

_____ : What can be done to obtain harder steel? – Quenching makes steel harder and more brittle.

37

« _____ ».

_____:

_____ : 1. _____ . _____ 4 « _____ »

_____ . 160. _____ (_____): _____ ; _____) . 161 _____ . 8.13.

_____ : What process improves the mechanical properties of metals? – Hot working improves the mechanical properties of metals;

) _____ : _____ – an important feature of hot working;

) _____ :

_____ . – Hot working eliminates porosity, directionality, and segregation that are usually present in metals.

2. _____ . _____ (_____) . 166.

2. . . . 149 . . . 182 (. . .). . . . : . . . ,
: I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. – I will go to my doctor tomorrow.

38

« . . . ».

_____:

_____ : 1. . . . (. . .). . . . 166 – 168.

2. . . . 140 – 141 . . . 173 (. . .). . . . : . . . ,

_____ : I (to take) my sister to school now. – I am taking my sister to school now. (. . .).

I (to take) my sister to school every day. – I take my sister to school every day. (. . .).

) . 169 . 205 (. . .). . . . : . . . ,

. . . . : I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. – I went to the cinema yesterday. (. . .).

I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. – I was going to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. (. . .).

39

« . . . ».

_____:

_____ : 1. . . . (. . .) . 169 – 170.

2. . . . 184 . 221 (. . .). . . . : . . . ,

. . . . : The pupils are writing a dictation. – The pupils have written a dictation. . . . –

) . 193 – 194 . 233 (). :

: Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. – Tom returned from the cinema at five o'clock. ().

Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. – Tom had returned from the cinema by five o'clock. ().

) . 208 . 251 (). :

: I (to do) my homework tomorrow. – I will do my homework tomorrow. ().

I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. – I will be doing my home work at six o'clock tomorrow. ().

I (to do) my home work by six o'clock tomorrow. – I will have done my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. ().

40

« . , ».

_____:

,

_____:1.

() . 174 – 175.

2.

) . 234 . 275 (). :

: – I was told, – I am told,
– I will be told.

) . 235 . 276 (). :

: The postbox (to empty) every day. – The postbox is emptied every day.

) . 235 . 277 (). ,

: The postbox (to empty) yesterday. – The postbox was emptied yesterday.

) . 235 . 278 (). :

: The postbox (to empty) tomorrow. – The postbox will be emptied tomorrow.

) . 236 . 279 (). :

(. . 276, 277, 278).

« ».

_____:

« ».

_____ : 1.

) . . . 177 – 178;

) « »:

) . 178 . 9.2 (). :

: 1 inter – e) between; among a group.

) . 178 . 9.3 (). :

: a) ...lingual – 3 bilingual.

) . 179 . 9.4 (). :

: 1. advantage – F.

) 1 « » . 179:

) ;

) ;

) : . 181 . 9.5 (). :

: Why are the metals so important in industry? – Metals are important in industry because they can be easily deformed into useful shapes.

. 181 . 9.6 (). :

: 1. – can be deformed.

. 182 . 9.7 (). :

:

. – The possibility of the metal to recrystallize is used at a high temperature.

« ».

_____:

_____ : 1.

) 2 « » . 183 – 184:

J . 185 . 9.8 (). :
 : How can the reduction of diameter in wire drawing be achieved? –
 The diameter reduction that can be achieved in one die is limited, but several dies
 in series can be used to get the desired reduction.

J . 185 . 9.10 (). :
 : 1. – pulling metal through a
 die.

J . 186 . 9.11 (). :
 :
 . - The diameter reduction that can be achieved
 in one die is limited.

J : What consists of pulling metal through a die?

) () . 193 – 194.

) . 197 . 9.2 (). :

: pressure – press –ure.

) . 197 . 9.3 (). :

: to sail – sailor ().

43

« « »

_____:

_____ : 1. . . . 3 « »
 . 186 – 188:

) ;

) ;

) . 189 . 9.12

: How can process of welding be defined? – Welding is a process when metal
 parts are joined together by the application of heat, pressure, or a combination of both.

) . 189 . 9.13

: – pressure welding

) . 9.12 9.13.

2. . . . () . 194 – 195.

3. 171 . 8.1 ().
 : to write .
 : We often ... letters to our parents. – We often write letters to our parents.

44

« « ».

_____:

,

.

_____ : 1. . . .
 4 « » . 190 – 191:

-) ;
-) ;
-) . 9.14 . 191

: What is the difference between the arc welding and non-consumable electrode arc welding? – In gas-tungsten arc welding a tungsten electrode is used in place of the metal electrode used in shielded metal-arc welding.

-) :
-) . 192 . 9.15 (). : .
-) : – tungsten electrode

) . 192 . 9.16 (). : .
 : In resistance welding, heat is obtained from the resistance of metal to the flow of an electric current. –

2. :

-) :
-) . 195 – 196;
-) . 196 . 9.1 (). :

), .
 : to teach – teacher .
) . 197 . 9.4 (). :

, ,
 : hope – hopeful .

45

« « ».

_____:

« »,

one.

_____ : 1. . . .
 . 202 -203.

2. . . .
) . 204 . 10.2 (). : ,
 : vertical ['v :tik l]
) . 204 . 10.3 (). :
 : 1. facility – L.

3. . . . *one:*
)() . 197 – 198;
) . 200 . 9.6 (). : ,
one (ones).
 : These shoes are too large; show me *smaller ones*, please. –
 ; , .

46

« »

 :
that,
 .
 _____ : 1. . . . 1 « »

. 205:
) ;
) .
 2. . . .
that:
) . 198 – 200;
) . 200 . 9.7 (). : ,
that (those).
 : They knew that the experiment was a failure. – ,

3. . . .
) . 171 . 8.2 (). : ,
 : He (know) several foreign languages. – He *knows* several foreign languages.
) . 172 . 8.3 (). : , ,
 : Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago. – Peter and Ann *went* away five minutes ago.

47

« ».

_____:

_____: 1. . . .

) . 214 – 216;

) . 216 . 10.1 (). :

: He made me (do) it all over again. – He made me *do* it all over again.

) . 216 . 10.2 (). :

: ? – Do you expect the work to be done soon?

2. . . . 2 «

» . 206:

) . 206 . 10.4 (). :

: What parts can be made with lathes? – Lathe produces parts of circular cross-section.

) ;

) ;

) . 207 . 10.5 (). :

: – workpiece.

) . 208 . 10.6 (). :

Lathe produces parts of circular cross-section.

48

« »

_____:

_____: 1. . . . 3

« » . 208 – 210:

) . 210 ();

) ;

) ;

) . 211 . 10.7 ().

: What is the shape of a cutter in a milling machine? – In a milling machine the cutter is a circular device with a series of cutting edges on its circumference.

) . 211 . 10.8 (). :

: . – Lathe is still the most important machine-tool.

2. . . .
) . 217 – 218;
) . 218 . 10.3 (). :
 : The milling machine appears to be the most universal machine tool. –

49

« »

_____:

_____ : 1. . . . 4

« » . 211 – 213:

) ;
) ;
) . 213 . 10.9 (). :
 : – the removing of a metal chip.
) . 214 . 10.11 (). :

_____ : . – All tools and cutters must have sharp edges.

) . 10.9 10.11.

2. . . .

) . 173 . 8.5 (). :

_____ : They are at home. – Aren't they at home? – Yes, they are. – No, they aren't.

) . 173 . 8.6 (). :

_____ : When I (come) the lecture already (start). – When I came the lecture had already started.

50

« ».

_____:

_____ : 1. . . .

219:

) . 220 . 11.2 (). :

_____ : system of manufacture – _____ ;
) . 220 . 11.3 (_____). _____ :

_____ : aid – _____ .
2. _____ . _____ 1 « _____ » .

220 – 222:

) _____ ;
) . 223 . 11.4 (_____). _____ :

_____ : How the term automation defined in the text? – Automation is performing certain tasks, previously done by people, by machines only.

) . 223 . 11.5 (_____). _____ :

_____ : _____ – automatic devices.

3.

_____ : _____ .
) _____ . 229 – 230;

) _____ .
. 396 . 487 (_____). _____ :

_____ : Her grandmother can knit very well. –

) _____ .
. 398 . 489 (_____). _____ :

to be able to.

_____ : _____ . – She won't be able to get to the airport in time.

51

« _____ ».

_____ : _____ can may,

_____ : 1. _____ *can may.*
(_____) _____ . 230 – 231 . .

2.

) . 399 . 491 (_____). _____ :
_____ : May I invite Nick to our house? – _____ ?

) . 400 . 493 (_____). _____ : _____ ,
to be allowed to.

_____ : _____ . – Smoking is not allowed.

3.

_____ « _____ » . 233 – 225 . .

_____ :

) . 225 . 11.6 (). :
: What is the most important applications of automation? – Manufacturing is the most important applications of automation?

) . 225 . 11.7 (). :
: – application field.

) . 226 . 11.8 (). : - ,
: automation technology – Automation technology has several types: fixed, programmable and flexible automation.

52

« , « ».
must, should, would, need, shall.

: ,
must, should, would, need, shall.

: 1. 3 « » . 226 -228:

) ;
) ;
) . 228 . 11.9 (). :
: How are robots used in manufacturing? – In manufacturing robots are used in material handling, processing operations and assembly inspection.

) . 228 . 11.10 (). :
:
- The applications of robots can be divided into several categories.
) . 11.9 11.10.

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