**Заочное отделение**

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

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**ОП 18-З**

**Ответы на задания отправлять на электронную почту: ya.yzer@yandex.ru**

**Практическая работа № 2**

Тема: **Страдательный залог. Отработка грамматических конструкций**

Цель: совершенствование грамматических навыков.

Перечень оснащения для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Время выполнения: 90 минут

Алгоритм выполнения: внимательно прочитать теоретический материал, выполнить письменно упражнения.

Краткие теоретические сведения:

Залог - это форма глагола, которая показывает, является ли подлежащее предложения производителем или объектом действия, выраженного сказуемым. Как уже было сказано выше, в английском языке имеется два залога: the Active Voice (действительный залог) и the Passive Voice (страдательный залог).

Страдательный залог употребляется, когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несуществен, или когда действие или его результат более интересны, чем исполнитель. Страдательный залог образуется с помощью глагола to be в соответствующем времени и III формы глагола (причастие II ).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PASSIVE VOICE | | | |
|  | Indefinite/Simple | Continuous | Perfect |
| Present | am  is + V3  are | am  is + being + V3  are | have (has) + been + V3 |
| Past | was  + V3  were | was  + being + V3  were | had + been + V3 |
| Future | shall  + be + V3  will | - | shall  + have + been + V3  will |

Вопросительная форма образуется путём переноса (первого) вспомогательного глагола на место перед подлежащим, например:   
*When was the work done?*

*Has the work been done?*

Отрицательная форма образуется с помощью отрицания not, которое ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола, например:

*The work was not done last week.*

*The work will not done tomorrow.*

Сравним действительный залог со страдательным залогом:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active Voice** | **Passive Voice** |
| *Tom delivers the mail. Том доставляет почту.* | *The mail is delivered by Tom. Почта доставляется Томом.* |
| *Tom delivered the mail. Том доставлял почту* | *The mail was delivered by Tom. Почта доставлялась Томом.* |
| *Tom will deliver the mail. Том доставит почту.* | *The mail will be delivered by Tom. Почта будет доставляться Томом.* |

*.*Задание: письменно выполнить упражнения.

***Упражнение № 1. Перепишите предложения из активного залога в пассивный:***

1. Nobody has used this room for ages.
2. We will give you the keys tomorrow.
3. Someone is interviewing Dr Johnson at the moment.

***Упражнение № 2. Выберите правильный вариант***

*1. This theatre … (build) over 100 years ago.*

a. had been built b. has been built c. was built

*2. Is your car still for sale? – No. It … already (sell).*

a. has been sold b. had been sold c. was sold

*3. Sometimes mistakes … (make).*

a. are made b. are being made. c. have been made

*4. For the past few days I (work) in Jack’s office, as my own … (decorate).*

a. have been working/ is being decorated b. worked/ decorated c. am worked/ is being decorated.

*5. While my friend … (talk) to me, his wallet .. (steal).*

a. was being talked/ was being stolen b. was talking/ was stolen c. talked/stole

*6. Where is your friend Bob? – - I don’t know. He … (not/ seen) resently.*

a. hasn’t seen b. didn’t see c. hasn’t been seen

*7. If someone … (report) you to the police, you … (make) to pay a big fine.*

a. reports/ will be made b. will report/ will make c. is reported/ will be made

*8. Professor … ( give) another lecture at the same time next week.*

a. will have been given b. will be given c. will give

*9. Look at the dust in here! It … (look) as if this room (not/clean) … for a month.*

a. is looked/ hasn’t cleaned b. looks/ hasn’t been cleaned c. has looked/ isn’t cleaned

*10. The door … (open) and a young lady … (come in). The door … (open) by herself.*

a. opened/ came in/ was opened b. was opened/ came in/ was opened c. opened/ came in/ opened

***Упражнение № 3. Употребляя глаголы в скобках в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.***

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.

***Упражнение № 4. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.***

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 3. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloak-room downstairs. 4. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 5. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 6. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum. 7. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 8. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.

Отчет о проделанной работе: письменно выполнены упражнения.

**Практическая работа № 3**

Тема: **Российские и зарубежные вузы**

Цель: активизация навыков диалогической речи.

Перечень оснащения для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Время выполнения: 90 минут

Алгоритм выполнения: внимательно прочитать и письменно перевести тексты, составить тематический англо-русский словарь.

Cambridge

The story of the University begins in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge after having walked 60 miles from Oxford. As was the custom then, they had joined themselves into a "Universitas" of Society - the word "University", like the word "College", meant originally a society of people with a common employment ; it was only later it came to be associated with scholarship. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant trouble between the townsfolk and the students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students, who were innocent, and by order of King John they were put to death by hanging. In protest, all the students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge; and so the new University began. There took place a new quarrel with the townsfolk, for the University was anxious to be independent of the Town, and the Town was equally anxious for authority over the new student population. "Town" and "Gown" battles were frequent. The boarding-houses and shopkeepers cheated the students, who very soon organized themselves under an elected leader called a Chancellor, and he fixed prices that should be paid. Gradually the University gained control.

Side by side with the fight for freedom from Town rule was another for liberty from Church rule, until by 1500 the University was its own master at last. Of course there were no Colleges in those early days and student life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from every - where.

The idea of the College developed and in 1284 Peterhouse the oldest College in Cambridge, was founded. Life in College was strict ; students were forbidden to play games, to sing (except sacred music), to hunt or fish or even to dance.

Moscow Lomonosov University

Moscow Lomonosov University is the largest university of Russia. The foundation of Moscow University was inspired by the radical philosophical and political views of Michael Lomonosov, the great Russian scientist. Lomonosov devoted his whole life to the development of Russian science and his living memorial is Moscow University. The University was established by the order of Elizabeth I, the Russian Empress. The University founded in 1755, was the first European University which did not have a theological faculty. Initially it had three faculties-philosophy, medicine and law, with ten chairs. Later new chairs and faculties were instituted, including the first in the world chair of agronomical sciences, which began operation in 1770.

In 1793 Matvey Kazakov, the well-known Moscow architect, created the building for the first Russian University. The central building has an 8-columned portico, topped by a dome and flanked by 3-storeyed wings on white stone foundations.

The University, together with its marvellous library, was burned down in 1812, but after Napoleon had been ousted from Russia, architect D. Gilardy restored the old building. The University grew and the so-called "new" building was constructed in 1836 and a monument to Mikhail Lomonosov, the founder of the University, was placed in front of it. In the early 1950-s the new 32-storey building of the University with students' dormitories and teachers' flats was built in Lenin Hills.

Today with 21 faculties and over 30,000 students, Moscow Lomonosov University ranks among the top universities of world. There are over 5,000 Professors, Associate Professors and lectures at the University. Moscow Lomonosov University is known world-wide for its academic excellence. Moscow Lomonosov University, the largest educational institution in Russia teaches almost in all subject areas: Arts, Sciences, Law, Engineering, etc. Moscow Lomonosov University reputation stays with its graduates and their achievements in turn add to that reputation.

Отчет о проделанной работе: письменно переведены тексты и составлены словари по текстам (по 10 слов к каждому тексту с переводом и транскрипцией).