**Вариант II**

**I. Выберите правильный перевод подчеркнутой глагольной формы.**

1. The students discussing this problem will take part in the scientific conference.

 a) обсуждают b) обсуждающие c) обсуждали

2. Discussing the agenda of the conference they made some corrections.

 a) обсуждая b) обсуждающий c) обсуждение

3. I am translating an article now.

 a) переводя b) переводящий c) перевожу

4. The temperature increasing, the motion of the molecules of a substance speeds up.

 a) возрастающая b) возрастает c) возрастание

5. (Думающие) machines will appear in future.

 a) are thinking b) be thinking c) thinking

6. (Учась) at the University she was a very good students.

 a) is studying b) studying c) being studied

**II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции герундия в предложении.**

1. Learning English is not an easy thing.

2. Russian scientists played an important part in solving the problem of atmospheric electricity.

3. By using this method he made many mistakes.

**III. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции причастия.**

1. New devices being produced at the plant are of high quality.

2. If solved, the problem will attract everybody’s attention.

3. Having finished the experiment, the students left the laboratory.

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания после текста.**

**MOVABLE METAL TYPE AND PRINTING**

Before the 1400s. books had to be copied by hand, which was a laborious and time-consuming method. Books were rare, and only wealthy people or scholars had access to them or could even learn how to read. Johannes Gutenberg's invention of movable metal type in the 1440s changed all that: books could be reproduced much faster and much less expensively than ever before. Consequently, more people were able to obtain books and to learn about new ideas and practices. This, in turn, caused them to question age-old traditions and to yearn for change.

German printers quickly adopted Gutenberg's invention and set up similar printing presses in other European countries. In less than 50 years after Gutenberg produced his first book, almost 20 million books had been printed in Europe.

The German religious reformer Martin Luther was one of the first authors to reap the benefit of this new technology. Since his books could be reproduced inexpensively and in large quantities, they could be easily obtained throughout Europe shortly after Luther completed them. Thus, Martin Luther was able to spread his religious ideas and call for reformation quickly throughout Europe, gain­ing widespread support for them before the Catholic Church could even formulate a proper response.

**1) Соотнесите русские и английские словосочетания:**

1. to be copied by hand а) призывать к реформированию
2. than ever before b) надлежащий ответ
3. to question old-aged traditions с) чем когда-либо ранее
4. to call for reformation d) подвергать сомнению старые традиции
5. proper response e) переписываться от руки

**2) Найдите в каждом ряду слово, противоположное по значению первому слову ряда**

1. obtain a) give b) get c) receive d) gain
2. fast a) quick b) rapid c) slow d) speedy
3. quantity a) amount b) quality c) number d) sum
4. wealthy a) rich b) prosperous c) poor d) well-off
5. complete a) begin b) finish c) end d) conclude

**3) Вставьте пропущенное слово.**

1. Copying books by hand was a \_\_\_\_\_ and time-consuming method.

2. German printers quickly adopted Gutenberg's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Martin Luther reaped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the new technology.

4. Martin Luther’s books could be reproduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in large quantities.

5. With the new invention Martin Luther \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his religious ideas quickly throughout Europe.

**4) Отметьте данные утверждения как T (True) и F (False).**

1. In old times only rich people could read books.
2. Many years ago copying books was time-saving method.
3. German printers set up machines based on movable metal type in other European countries.
4. After 1440 books could be reproduced much faster and more expensively.
5. The Catholic Church easily adopted Martin Luther’s ideas.

**5) Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы.**

1. Why only scholars and wealthy people could obtain books before Gutenberg’s invention?
2. How many books were printed in first 50 years after Gutenberg’s invention?
3. How did Martin Luther benefit from Gutenberg’s invention?
4. What do you know about modern printing?
5. How can people spread their ideas nowadays?

**Вариант II**

**I. Замените активный залог на пассивный, как в примере.**

1. The waiter served the meal. – *The meal was served by the waiter*.
2. People don’t use the road very often.
3. A surgeon makes operations.
4. The girl cleans the room twice a day.
5. The police arrested three men.
6. Millions of people watch this programme.
7. They have elected a new president.
8. Somebody will meet you at the station.

**II. Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующий залог (Active or Passive) и время, как в примерах.**

1. The report (write) by a graduate student for the conference. - *The report is written by a graduate student for the conference.*
2. We (clean) our room every day. - *We clean our room every day.*
3. While I was swimming my bag (steal)
4. Last year I (write) to my parents every week.
5. On my way home I (see) a terrible accident.
6. While I was taking pictures, somebody (steal) my bag.
7. This room (clean) once a week.
8. He (see) at the University last week.

**III. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ the city for its architecture.

 a) admired b) is admired c) are admired

2. The city \_\_\_\_\_ for its architecture.

 a) admired b) is admired c) are admired

3. The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ a new device.

 a) design b) designed c) is designed

4. The device \_\_\_\_ by the engineer.

 a) design b) designed c) is designed

5. Millions of tourists will \_\_\_\_\_ the museum this year

 a) visit b) be visit c) be visited

6. The museum will \_\_\_\_ by millions of tourists.

 a) visit b) be visit c) be visited

7. Your friends \_\_\_\_\_ for you.

 a) wait b) being waited c) are waiting.

8. You are \_\_\_\_ for.

 a) wait b) being waited c) waited

9. The present has already \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 а) given b) be given c) been given

10. I have just \_\_\_\_ my present.

 a) give b) given c) been given

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания после текста**

**CHANGES IN WOMEN’S LIVES**

For many women life today is different from the life in the time of their grandmothers. The changes have come very slowly but in many countries women now take a more active part in society.

*Working in factories*

During World War I and the World War II many men went away to fight. This meant that more and more women had to work outside the home. For many women it was the first time when they were independent and they had their own money. They were not wealthy but many women were not so poor as they used to be. At the end of the war they did not want to go back to the kind of life they used to have.

*Voting in elections*

In many countries many women also started to fight for the right to vote in elections and to make political decisions. Their votes were important and male politicians had to start thinking about what women ask for.

*Education for women*

Other important changes affected the women’s lives. More girls started to go to schools. In the past people used to send only their sons to schools. Many people used to think that education was too expensive to “waste” on girls. In time governments started to provide education for girls and women were then able to get better jobs.

*Life today*

Life for many women has changed but in some places it is still the same as it used to be 100 years ago. More than half the world’s population is female but women own less than 10% of the world’s land.

On average women earn 65 % of the salary of men

There are no women in the list of the world’s 100 richest people.

More than three times more women than men cannot read or write.

In schools girls usually do better than boys but boys generally get better jobs when they leave schools. In some countries only 10% of the labour force is female.

**1) Найдите в тексте следующие слова и составьте с ними предложения, используя информацию из текста:**

 *different; to fight; to waste; earn; labour force*

**2) Прочитайте и переведите текст. Найдите ошибки информационного характера в приведенных ниже предложениях и исправьте их.**

1. Nowadays women do not take very active part in society.
2. Before women used to work in agriculture.
3. In many countries women did not want to vote in elections.
4. In the past people used to send only their daughters to school.
5. On average women earn 95% of the salary of men.

**3) Подберите к каждому предложению соответствующее продолжение, согласно информации, данной в тексте.**

* 1. Many people used to think that…
	2. They were not wealthy…
	3. For many women it was the first time when …
	4. In many countries women now …
	5. Governments started to provide …

 a) … they were independent and they had their own money.

 b)….education for girls and women.

 c)….take a more active part in society.

 d)…but many women were not so poor as they used to be.

 e)…education was too expensive to “waste “on girls.

**4) Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:**

1. What is the reason of changes in women’s lives?
2. Why did people use to send only their sons to schools?
3. What happened when women went to work during World War I and II?
4. What was the result of providing education for girls?
5. Why did women start to fight for the right to vote in elections?