

Вариант № 3

Задание № 1. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, подчеркните **неопределенные местоимения**.

1. When arriving in a foreign country one goes through the customs.
2. Speaking on TV the Prime Minister said that the Government would take some practical steps to increase competition and improve the work of public services (средства общественного транспорта и связи).
3. MP's proposal (MP—член парламента) doesn't seem to have aroused anybody's interest.
4. She didn't tell anyone about her secret. Not a person.

Задание № 2. Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Love is (precious, more precious, the most precious) than money.
2. To violate traffic regulations is very (dangerous, more dangerous, the most dangerous).
3. Interrupting people is (bad, worse, the worst) of all.
4. The House of Lords is (large, larger, the largest) in membership but the House of Commons has nearly all the power.

Задание № 3. Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather promised to be fine. There (are; were; will be) many stars in the sky.
2. Buckingham palace (will be, was, is) the place where presidents, kings and politicians go to meet the Queen.
3. The yesterday commercial program on TV (was, will be, is) of little artistic value.
4. Competition (was, is, will be) a good stimulus in the young managers' future work.

Задание № 4. Вставьте **there's** или **it's**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ...an awful day. Everything goes wrong.
2. ...a big crowd at the discotheque tonight.
3. ...the British Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street 10, London.
4. ...high time the children go to bed.

Задание № 5. Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык. Поставьте предложения в **вопросительную и отрицательную формы**.

1. A year ago she had long fair hair.
2. Buckingham Palace has a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema and a swimming pool.
3. In the nearest future London will have a population of nearly 10 million people.

Задание № 6. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Simple (Indefinite)** или **Continuous**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The police (stop) me on my way home last night.
2. The Smiths have bought a new house. They (move in) at the moment.
3. Your dad (meet) you at the airport. Don't worry.
4. All the evening yesterday we (listen) to the old records.

Задание № 7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Perfect** или **Perfect Continuous**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Some time ago Jill's hair was short but now it is long. She (grow) it again.
2. Tomorrow the terrorists (hold) the hostages for three days.
3. We were late for the station. The train (start) two minutes before we came.
4. Are you still watching television? You (watch) it since I left for work in the morning.

Задание № 8. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык. Выпишите из каждого **глагол – сказуемое** и определите его видовременную форму. Напишите форму инфинитива глагола.

1. The situation calls for immediate actions.
2. This is the third time Bill has phoned his friend this evening.
3. Parliament resumed the emergency debate last Friday.
4. The introduction of new technologies will promote economic development.
5. I had never seen Mr. Johnson so sad before our last meeting.
6. The population of the world is rising very fast.

Задание № 9. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

Подчеркните **модальные глаголы**.

1. When Jim was 15, he could run 100 metres in 11 seconds.
2. It's only natural that parents should worry about their children.
3. The new parking garage can house two thousand cars.
4. The traffic rules must be observed by everyone.

Задание № 10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

The Houses of Parliament

Near Westminster Abbey on the riverside the Palace of Westminster, known as the Houses of Parliament stands. These buildings were first built in the twelfth century and rebuilt in 1840 – 1867 and partly again after the Second World War. Parliament consists of the House of Lords, where the lords sit, and the House of Commons, where the elected members of Parliament sit. The House of Lords is larger in membership – more than eight hundred, but the House of Commons has nearly all the power.

The six hundred and thirty elected members of the House of Commons meet in session in Parliament. The members sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The Speaker is the chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons. Lord Chancellor presides over the Lords. His seat is called Woolsack to show that wool made England rich and powerful.

People who visit the Houses of Parliament may sit in the Public Gallery, looking down into the House of Commons, and listen to the debates. The central entrance hall is usually busy with people coming and going to see the buildings, and others wanting to see their Members of Parliament (M. P.'s).

Sessions of Parliament begin in November and last for about one hundred and sixty days. The sittings usually begin at 10 a. m. and end in the late afternoon, but if Parliament is discussing an important question, sittings may go on until late at night. All the time Parliament is in session, a flag flies at the top of the Clock Tower, and when the House is still sitting after dark, there is a light over the face of Big Ben.

Задание № 11. Перепишите вопросы к тексту и письменно ответьте на них.

1. When were the buildings of the Houses of Parliament first built?
2. What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
3. Is the Speaker or Lord Chancellor the chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons?
4. Why is the Lord Chancellor's seat called Woolsack?
5. What shows that the Parliament is in session