

Федеральное агентство по образованию
Государственное образовательное учреждение
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Владимирский государственный университет

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ПРАКТИКУМ
по грамматике на английском языке
для студентов I и II курсов
архитектурно-строительного факультета

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Практикум включает тренировочные упражнения для усвоения основных
грамматических явлений английского языка.

Данный практикум по грамматике на английском языке предназначен
для студентов I и II курсов строительных специальностей вузов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Практикум по грамматике на английском языке содержит тренировочные упражнения по основным грамматическим темам в соответствии с программой курса иностранного языка для вузов неязыковых специальностей. Практикум состоит из трех частей. В каждой части содержится тренировочные упражнения для усвоения изученного грамматического материала, а также ситуативные задания коммуникативного характера для приобретения речевых умений и навыков.

Материал грамматических упражнений построен на лексике строительных специальностей вузов. Для упражнения использовалась также информация из оригинальных источников.

PART I.

Indefinite tenses

I.Образуйте:

а) Форму III л. ед. числа Present Indefinite от следующих глаголов:

to embrace, to construct, to found, to exceed, to complete, to house, to equip, to go, to help, to gain, to find, to use.

б) Форму Past Indefinite от следующих правильных глаголов:

to require, to use, to last, to equip, to gain, to attend, to divide, to return, to found, to train, to carry out, to assemble, to deliver, to provide, to receive, to produce, to attract, to design, to need.

II.Определите время глагола-сказуемого, переведите текст:

Last year Peter entered the Civil Engineering Department of the University. In this country young people take entrance exams to high schools in July. The subjects they take exams in depend on the speciality they choose. Peter took exams in 3 subjects: mathematics, physics and literature. He passed all the exams successfully and now he is a first-year student. First and second year students study general educational subjects. Specialization will begin in the third year. In summer students will have practical training at plants or construction sites. In the fifth year undergraduates present their graduation thesis and get a diploma. In some years Peter will become a full-fledged engineer and will work on a construction site or at a designing office.

III. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

When did you enter the University? What faculty (department) do you study at? When did you take your entrance exams? What exams did you take? Did you pass them successfully? What marks did you get? What subjects do you study now? When will you study special subjects? Will you have practical training this summer? Where?

IV. Сделайте следующие предложения вопросительными:

1. The University trains civil engineers. 2. The complete course of studies for engineers lasts 4 years. 3. The student body of the University exceeds 15,000. 4. We took entrance exams in August. 5. The students gain certain experience working on construction sites. 6. Yesterday I attended a lecture in mathematics. 7. Our country requires qualified specialists. 8. We shall take 5 exams next term. 9. This summer we shall have practical training on a construction site. 10. I shall spend my summer vacation in a sport camp. 11. Many students of our group carry out scientific research.

а) Если утверждения в предложениях не соответствуют действительности, сделайте предложения отрицательными и дайте правильный вариант.

V. Расскажите о том,

а) как вы обычно проводите свой выходной день,

б) как вы провели вчерашний день,

в) что вы будете делать завтра.

Вы можете использовать данные ниже слова и выражения:

to get up, to do morning exercises, to wash one's hands(face), to take a shower, to have breakfast (dinner, supper), to listen to the radio, to read newspaper, to leave the house, to take a bus, to go to the University (library, cinema, exhibition, out of town), to be fond of skiing (skating, etc.), to spend one's free time, to watch TV, to attend lectures on ... , to have a seminar on ... , to read up for lectures and seminars.

VI. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол-сказуемое в одном из времен Indefinite.

1. We (to get) books from the library next week. 2. He (to show) us his report yesterday. 3. My friend (to speak) good English. 4. This student (to translate) many English texts a year ago. 5. They (to know) this theoretical material pretty well. 6. They (not to know) the words properly. 7. We (not to go) to the park in the evening. 8. He (not to pronounce) the given word correctly. 9. It (to be) impossible for me to get to the university in 5 minutes.

VII. Переведите предложения.

1. He will graduate from the university in five years. 2. Architecturally, Venice is very beautiful. 3. Are you going to work as a civil engineer in five years? 4. Many centuries ago man learned to shape clay into blocks. 5. The Twelve Apostles are high rocks in the sea area of Australia. 6. A lot of various modern materials are widely used in civil engineering now. 7. I hope she will be back from her trip to Europe next week.

VIII. Переведите предложения.

1. Студенты вашей группы посещают все лекции? 2. Я знаю много английских слов. 3. Аня много помогает мне с переводом английских текстов. 4. Вы купили этот учебник вчера или позавчера? 5. Лекция продлится два академических часа. 6. Студенты обычно повторяют новые слова перед уроком. 7. Мой друг поступил в университет в прошлом году. 8. Занятия в университете всегда начинаются в 8.30 утра.

IX. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. On completion of studies the students present a graduation thesis. (When? what?) 2. Students from many parts of the world study at our university. (Who? where?) 3. He will graduate from the university in 4 years. (Who? when?) 4. The complete course of education at most universities lasts 5 years. (How long?) 5. The building houses a library with comfortable reading halls. (What?) 6. Second-year students worked on a construction site for a month. (Where? how long?) 7. My friend lives in a hostel. (Who? where?) 8. There are 10 faculties at our university. (How many?) 9. Nick and Peter are post-graduates. (What?) 10. He is the best student of our group because he works hard. (Why?) 11. The teacher gave her two civil engineering journals. (whom? how many? what?)

X. Расспросите студентов вашей группы об университете, вспомните схему вопроса:

Where do you study?

What does he work?

What department	will	the university	...
When	have
How (long)	has
How many	is	etc.	
Etc.			

Continuous Tenses

I. Определите время глагола-сказуемого, переведите предложения:

1. The students of group 5 are writing a test. 2. The dean is speaking over the telephone now. 3. We were having an English class at that time yesterday. 4. Whom were you talking to when I came up to you? 5. What were you talking about with your friend? 6. Probably I shall be completing the work at the moment. 7. Don't ring me up from 3 to 5. I'll be working in the laboratory. 8. Don't enter the room, the students are taking their examination.

II. Измените форму глагола-сказуемого на Past Continuous или Future Continuous добавив соответствующее обстоятельство времени:

(At that time yesterday/ tomorrow; when I entered the room; from 5 to 6 tomorrow; etc.)

1. He is making an experiment. 2. She is finishing the work. 3. They are demonstrating the experiment. 4. The professor is delivering a lecture. 5. She is doing her morning exercises. 6. They are listening to the news. 7. The students are having an English lesson.

III. Употребите глагол-сказуемое в форме: Present Continuous или Present Indefinite.

1. I (to read) a very interesting book. 2. Usually my friend (to read) a lot. 3. Where is Alec? He is in the garden. I think he (to do) his morning exercises. 4. I'd like to see Professor Smith. Sorry, he is out at the moment. He (to lecture). 5. Sometimes he (to lecture) in English for the students of the Foreign Language Department. 6. Who (to make) a report at the meeting? I'm sorry I don't know the speaker's name. 7. Our teacher (to speak) two foreign languages.

IV. Раскройте скобки, прочитайте текст.

Last Sunday one of my friends (to celebrate) his birthday. When I (to arrive), I (to see) that his flat (to be) full of guests. I (to enter) the sitting-room. Some people (to dance). Several guests (to sing) a song and the hostess (хозяйка дома) (to play) the piano. A group of girls (to listen) to music and other people (to watch) the TV program. The party (to end) late in the evening. I (to have) a very good time their.

V. Расскажите:

а) что делали студенты вашей группы в аудитории, когда вы пришли на занятия, начните: *When I entered the classroom...*

б) что делали члены вашей семьи, когда вы пришли домой вчера, начните: *When I came home...*

VI. Задайте студенту вашей группы несколько вопросов по образцу, используя слова в скобках.

Model: What were you doing at that time yesterday?

At that time yesterday I was working.

(To walk in the park, to leave the house, to have classes, to swim in the pool, to take an exam, to watch TV, etc.)

VII. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. Lucy is taking her examination now. (Who? what?) 2. Many students are going to the canteen for lunch. (How many? where?) 3. They were having an English class at that time yesterday. (What? when?) 4. I shall be waiting for you from 5 till 6. (when?)

VIII. Переведите следующие предложения:

а) 1. Они занимались (to study) английским весь день. 2. Что вы делали в прошлую субботу вечером? 3. Где вы работали сегодня в 9 часов утра? 4. Я ждал вас с двух до трех. 5. Что делает Петров? Он чертит. 6. Отец дома? Он работает в саду.

б) Куда вы идете? Я иду в университет. Я всегда хожу в университет пешком.

в) Кому вы пишете это письмо? Сестре. Я пишу ей каждую неделю.

г) Где Михаил? Он играет в теннис. Он хорошо играет в теннис? Да, он член команды нашего университета.

д) Что вы переводите? Я перевожу статью о строительных материалах. Я перевожу 1-2 статьи в неделю.

Perfect Tenses

I. Назовите основные формы следующих глаголов:

to go, to find, to take, to spend, to get, to build, to hold, to become, to assemble, to develop, to distribute, to receive, to attend, to divide.

II. Определите время глагола-сказуемого и переведите предложения:

1. The teacher has already explained new rules to the students. 2. They haven't mastered the material yet. 3. The students will have passed all the exams by the beginning of their practical training. 4. Where are the students? – They have just left for the library. 5. The lecture had begun by the time I entered the room. 6. Have you ever seen this film? 7. What's the time? – Sorry, I have left my watch at home. 8. We had started learning English before we came to study here. 9. I have not played tennis since last summer. 10. We'll have passed the exams by the end of January. 11. I have spoken to the dean today.

III. Постройте предложения по образцам, используя слова, данные в скобках.

Model: I have seen him today.

(to present a thesis – this month, to carry out the experiment – this week, to deliver a lecture – today, to gain certain experience – this year, to equip the laboratory – lately).

Model: I haven't seen him since 1990.

(To speak to the dean – last month, to get a stipend – last term, to attend lectures – last week, to go to the theatre – last year, to read anything in English – May, to play tennis – last summer).

Model: Have you ever been to St. Petersburg?

- **I have never been to St. Petersburg.**

(To read this book, to see this film, to speak to the dean, to play golf, to hear the song, to translate this text, to travel by air).

Model: Who has taken my book?

(To leave the notebook, to construct the house, to find my notebook, to take my pencil, to turn off the light, to switch on TV, to bring the book, to send the letter).

Model: What have you brought?

(to find, to prepare, to read, to translate, to do, to produce, to leave, to send).

IV. Измените время глагола-сказуемого, употребляя Past Perfect или Future Perfect, добавив соответствующие обстоятельства времени.

1. The delegation has arrived (by last Sunday). 2. The pupils have read the book (by next week). 3. Ann has done her lessons (by the time I came). 4. They have finished this work (by 5 o'clock yesterday). 5. Have you delivered the materials? (By 5 o'clock tomorrow). 6. He has translated the article (by this time yesterday). 7. They have already equipped the laboratory with new devices (by the beginning of the new academic year). 8. The students have passed the exams (by the end of January). 9. They have discussed the problem (when the dean entered the classroom).

V. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. The lecture had begun by the time I entered the room. (What? when?) 2. The students have just gone to the library. (Who? where?) 3. He hasn't seen her since he left school. (From what time)

VI. Переведите предложения, употребляя Past Indefinite или Present Perfect.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Я сломала свой карандаш | мне нечем писать |
| | секунду назад |
| | ТОЛЬКО ЧТО |
| | вчера |
| 2) Она написала это упражнение | вчера |
| | ТОЛЬКО ЧТО |
| | на прошлой неделе |
| | уже |

3)Я встретила его

два дня назад

ТОЛЬКО ЧТО

уже

вчера

VI. Выучите следующие диалоги, обращая внимание на употребление Present Perfect и Past Indefinite.

-How long have you been in Moscow?

-I've been there since May.

-Have you seen any places of interest yet?

-Yes, just a few.

-Where have you been?

-I've been to the Kremlin and the Tretyakov Gallery.

-When did you arrive?

-I arrived last week.

-Did you have a good journey?

-Yes, I did.

Passive Voice

I. Образуйте пассивную форму инфинитива от следующих глаголов.

a) to attract, to design, to carry, to create, to develop, to deliver, to weld, to produce, to provide, to establish, to use, to attend, to require, to equip, to exceed, to found;

b) To find, to take, to spend, to get, to build, to write, to read.

II. Определите время глагола-сказуемого и переведите предложения.

a)

1. The academic year in England is divided into 3 terms. 2. Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky in the 12 century. 3. A new road is being built not far from our district. 4. The course papers will have been finished by the students by the end of December. 5. Tall skyscrapers and large blocks of flats and offices are being built throughout the world. 6. The experiment has been carried out successfully. 7. The bridge had been built by 1990. 8. The room was being cleaned at that time yesterday. 9. The foundation will be made of concrete.

b)

1. I am often asked to speak at the meetings. 2. I was shown the way to the stadium. 3. These facts are often referred to. 4. The book was looked for everywhere. 5. These lectures are always listened to with great interest. 6. The students had been given some instructions before they began the laboratory test. 7. They will be allowed to conduct the experiment. 8. Who was being asked at the lesson when you entered the classroom? 9. A taxi was sent for some minutes ago. 10. Why was he laughed at? 11. The

conference will be attended by many guests from abroad. 12. All the questions will be answered. 13. He will be spoken to after the lecture. 14. We were being shown a new film. 15. The man was well paid for the job.

III. Там, где это возможно, поставьте предложения во II задании в вопросительную форму.

IV. Переведите следующие упражнения в Passive Voice.

1. Engineering is divided into many branches. 2. A joinery shop must not be exposed to weather. 3. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. 4. First the excavation is dug for the basement and then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed. 5. Many new methods of building have been discovered during the last hundred years. 6. After the war more than 90% of old part of the city was left in ruins. 7. In 1954 the last tram was removed from the streets. 8. The town was perched on the hill.

V. Измените предложения в соответствии с образцом.

Model: They spent a lot of time at work.

A lot of time was spent at work.

1. The students completed the construction of the club. 2. Engineers now sometimes use computers for planning large projects. 3. The Romans built stone arch bridges two thousand years ago. 4. Builders use local materials for construction. 5. We need large amounts of water in modern towns. 6. The engineers choose arch bridges for construction. 7. Excavators remove the upper layers of soil. 8. Foundations support the weight of any structure.

VI. Поставьте следующие предложения в форму Past (Future) Passive.

1. The foundation is made of reinforced concrete. 2. Various kinds of work are carried out in the construction of various kinds of structures. 3. Foundations are laid on a firm base. 4. Concrete is mixed on the site where it is used. 5. Sometimes concrete is supplied ready-mixed. 6. The strength of concrete is greatly increased by reinforcing. 7. Cement is mixed with water, sand, and gravel or crushed stone to make concrete. 8. In the lift-slab method (метод подъема перекрытий), all the floors are cast on ground level and jacked (поднимаются домкратом) into position.

VII. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол-сказуемое в одном из времен Indefinite.

1. The structure (to create) by a famous architect of the 19- th century. 2. The units (to deliver) to the site tomorrow. 3. A great variety of materials (to use) nowadays by builders. 4. Post-graduate courses (to establish) in our country in 1925. 5. The main building of the University (to complete) in 1965. 6. In the panel method the floors and walls (to make) in a factory.

VIII. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола-сказуемого из предложенных в скобках.

1. All the students of our group (had examined, have been examined). 2. The necessary materials (are being delivered, are delivering) to the construction site. 3. The strength of the soil (is limited, limits) the height of the building. 4. The Great Pyramid (is constructed, constructed) of more

than 2,300,000 blocks which (are weighed, weigh) more than 2 tones each. 5. When the supports (have built, have been built) work can begin on the upper part of the bridge. 6. A team of engineers (selected, was selected) a suitable site for building. 7. They (have been prepared, have prepared) detailed engineering drawings. 8. Local materials (used, were used) for construction. 9. Transport (will require, will be required) to deliver the material to the construction site.

VIX. Составьте предложения, следуя образцам. Используйте данные в скобках слова.

- 1. The work has just been finished.*
- 2. This article hasn't yet been translated.*
- 3. By this time yesterday the letter had been written.*

(the units – to be delivered, the building – to be completed, the site – to be prepared, the work – to be done, the question – to be discussed, the structure – to be assembled, the units – to be welded, the laboratory – to be equipped, the drawings – to be shown).

X. Переведите предложения.

1. Этот дом был построен в прошлом году. 2. Этот дом строился, когда я вернулся в город. 3. Новые дома строят каждый день. 4. Я уверен, что дом построят к новому году. 5. Сейчас здесь строится новый дом. 6. Этот дом уже был построен, когда я приехал сюда. 7. Много домов будет построено в следующем месяце. 8. Этот дом построили в этом году.

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

I. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от следующих слов:

busy, long, thin, short, tall, low, beautiful, pleasant, interesting, expensive, much, good, bad, high, far, well, near, little, difficult, easy, hard, important, necessary, cheap, heavy, competitive, many, old, hot.

II. Раскройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные или наречия в нужную степень сравнения.

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year. 2. Moscow is (large) than St. Petersburg. 3. Which is (long) day of the year? 4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe. 5. Even (long) day has an end. 6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 7. Your English is (good) now. 8. Who knows him (well) than you? 9. We have little interest in this work than you. 10. Health is (good) than wealth. 11. This student worked (well) of all. 12. Today you worked (slowly) than usually.

III. Переведите предложения.

1. The more you study during the term, the less you have to study before the exams. 2. The faster we finish our test, the sooner we can leave the classroom. 3. The most you practice speaking, the better you will do it. 4. The less you speak, the more you hear. 5. The less people think, the more they talk. 6. Lesson 1 is not so difficult as lesson 3. 7. Chemistry is not so interesting to him as Mathematics. 8. Lime is a basic material used all over the world as today as in the ancient world. 9. The buildings were beautiful as well as useful. 10. After this procedure bricks became almost

as hard as stones. 11. Concrete is much stronger than brick or natural stone. 12. The more we study, the more we know. The more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know. The less we know, the less we forget. The less we forget, the more we know. So why study?

IV. Сравните:

1. Three months (October, November, December), using the word “cold”. 2. Three months (May, June, July), using the word “warm”. 3. The population of Russia, India and the USA, using the word “great”. 4. The rivers of Russia (the Lena, the Ob, the Volga), using the word “long”. 5. Three cities of Russia, using the word “beautiful”. 6. Three swimmers of your group, using the word “good” (“bad”). 7. Three streets of your native town, using the word “wide”.

V. Дополните предложения по следующему образцу:

Model: The earlier you come,

The earlier you come, the better.

1. The nearer the winter, 2. The longer the nights, 3. The nearer the spring, 4. The stronger the wind, 5. The more we study, 6. The later we start, 7. The more we read, 8. The harder the problem,

VI. Если в предложении есть ошибка, исправьте ее.

1. New York is one of the large cities in the world. 2. Her qualifications are best than those of other candidates. 3. She is most tall student in the group. 4. Tennis is not as popular as football. 5. London is

one of the more interesting cities I have ever seen. 6. He is the baddest student of the faculty. 7. It takes him most than ten minutes to get to the University. 8. London is bigger than Bonn.

VIII. Переведите предложения.

1. Эта книга не такая интересная, как ты думаешь. 2. Оксфорд – один из самых известных университетов в мире. 3. Чем больше вы учите в течение семестра, тем меньше вам придется заниматься перед экзаменами. 4. Мы перевели текст быстрее всех в группе. 5. Нью-Йорк является самым крупным из американских городов. 6. Ваш дом выше нашего? Нет, он такой же высокий, как и ваш. 7. Его работа лучше вашей, но работа Анны – самая лучшая. 8. Россия – самая большая страна в мире. 9. Я живу не так далеко от университета, как мой друг. 10. Эта строительная компания считается лучшей в своем деле.

PART II.

Modal Verbs

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Can you speak English? 2. Can you read and write French? 3. Can you translate this text without a dictionary? 4. Must you come to the lessons in time? 5. Must you speak English at the English lessons? 6. Must you do your homework every day? 7. What must you do if you want to know English well? 8. May we use a dictionary at the exam? 9. May I smoke in the classroom? 10. May I smoke in the corridor? 11. Where may I smoke?

II. Put the following sentences into Past Indefinite and Future Indefinite:

a) using the word-combination *to be able*:

1. I can translate this text without a dictionary. 2. He can continue his study at the correspondence department. 3. She can do her homework in the evening. 4. We can show you how to do it. 5. She can find a good answer.

b) using the word-combination *to be allowed*:

1. You may go home after classes. 2. They may continue the experiment. 3. The students may use dictionaries at the translation of the text. 4. She may finish her work at 5 o'clock. 5. He may get to the centre of the city by bus.

c) using the word-combination *to have (to)*:

1. We must pass the examination on physics. 2. You must read the text again. 3. They must begin their work at 9 o'clock. 4. She must go there at once. 5. You must write it down now.

III. Insert model verbs: *can, may or must*:

1. All the students ... go home because there will be no meeting after classes. 2. He ... help you as he is hot busy now. 3. I'm sorry, I ... leave. At 5 o'clock I shall have a lecture. 4. When ... you come to the lessons? We ... come to the lessons at 8.30. 5. You ... not go away now. You ... stay here till 5 o'clock. 6. I ... not go to the library today. I have no time. 7. ... they translate this text? – Yes, they 8. ... you speak German? – No, I ... not. 9. ... I speak with you now? – Yes, you 10. ... you be at the University at 9? – No, I ... come later. 11. All of us ... be in time for classes.

IV. Insert model verbs: *to have, to be, should, ought*:

1. A student of the Harvard University ... to pay 4,000 dollars a year for his study. 2. Davis ... to work after classes to pay for his study. 3. You ... to return the books to the library in time. 4. Does the dean of the department receive students today? No, he doesn't. He ... to receive students on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. You ... to come one of these days. At what time ... I to come? Any time from 9 till 12. 5. Yesterday my friend ... to return home to take his notes for the seminar. 6. Two days ago we ... to meet in the library but as I was ill I ... to stay at home. 7. He ...

to stay at the office until the report was ready. 8. They studied English for three years. They ... to know such simple words.

V. Translate the sentences with modal verbs or their equivalents.

a)

1. Every engineer must know at least one foreign language. 2. As he received a bad mark, he had to go over the material again. 3. She will have to repeat the material of the lectures before the examination. 4. We were to send his letter on recommendation by E-mail. 5. Do you know the student who is to make a report at our next meeting? 6. He ought to do this task at once. 7. Must I attend this meeting? – No, you needn't. 8. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may. 9. You should be more attentive at the lessons.

b)

1. The walls may be solid or hollow. 2. The materials used for the walls construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials. 3. Ruins of ancient buildings can be seen today in Greece. 4. After the war steel was short in Europe and many architects had to use concrete in their structures. 5. The production of many building materials is to be increased. 6. The roof should tie the walls and give strength to the construction. 7. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned. 8. Conditioning air for human comfort may also be divided into two main sections – winter and summer. 9. To avoid stuffiness, the air should be given a certain amount of motion. 10. Under winter conditions this must be sufficient to distribute the heat uniformly

throughout the rooms. 11. About 100,000 people had to take part in the construction of pyramids.

IV. Translate into English using modal verbs.

1. Я могу вам помочь? - Да, пожалуйста. 2. Вчера мне пришлось ответить на все эти письма. 3. Мой друг немного умеет говорить по-английски. 4. Вы должны сделать эту работу. 5. Вы не должны говорить по-русски на уроке английского языка. 6. Я не могу прийти, потому что я очень занят. 7. Кто должен сдавать экзамен в 5? 8. Вы должны посещать семинары и лекции, тогда вам не придется так много работать перед сессией. 9. Сейчас каждый может воспользоваться интернетом, не так ли? 10. Никто не должен входить в лабораторию во время проведения эксперимента. 11. В соответствии с планом тестирование должно начаться ровно в 5 часов. 12. Могу я поиграть в компьютерные игры? - Боюсь, что нет, я должен готовиться к экзаменам. 13. Чем могу быть вам полезен? - Вы не могли бы объяснить мне этот новый материал еще раз. 14. Вам следует сделать все, чтобы удовлетворить требования вашего консультанта. 15. Вам следует прослушать курс лекций этого профессора. 16. Вам следует быть убедительным при подаче документов на строительство.

The INFINITIVE

I. Read infinitives

a) expressing priority of action; b) having passive meaning:

to cover, to have tied, to have been invented, to be operating, to have been permitted, to differ, to be producing, to tie, to be dried, to be

covering, to have improved, to be added, to produce, to have been carried out, to be exceeding, to have equipped, to be founded.

II. Give the forms of the infinitives:

a) expressing priority of action

to learn, to make, to add, to permit, to improve, to cover, to place, to tie, to appear, to invent, to be built, to be assembled, to be used, to be delivered, to be cut, to be provided, to be welded, to be created.

b) having passive meaning

to add, to pass, to produce, to carry out, to move, to reach, to use, to construct, to tie, to deliver, to equip, to weld, to build, to have assembled, to have covered, to have completed, to have called, to have divided, to have founded.

III. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the forms of the infinitives:

I am happy to help you. I am glad to have helped him. He was glad to have been helped. I am glad to be helping them. I am glad to be helped.

IV. Translate the following:

a) the bridge to be built, the units to be connected, the problems to pay attention to, the surface to be covered, the distance to be measured, the bricks to be burnt, the timber to be dried, the information to be obtained, the conditions to be created, the plan to be fulfilled, the units to be delivered, the instrument to be used, the problem to be settled;

b) to stick the parts together, the workers ...; to assemble the units, the workers ...; to move the machine, the workers ...; to deliver the units in time they ...; to measure the site, the surveyor ...; to employ a more advanced technology, the engineers ...; to cut stones and timber they ...; to add strength and beauty to their buildings, Greek builders...; to improve the technique, the engineers ...; to dry timber, the workers ...; to build a hut, primitive people;

c) to equip the laboratory with new devices was ..., to exceed the given load is ..., to complete the main building of the university in time was ..., to cover the top of the structure with waterproof materials was ..., to employ up-to-date technique in construction means to ..., to develop new building materials and building methods means to ..., to provide you with necessary equipment will be ..., to connect these two parts of the city with a bridge means to ..., to build a power station in this area is ...;

d) to provide people with housing is ...; to ensure safety of the structure, the designer ...; the structure to be designed; the residential area to be constructed; to assemble this structure was ...; to assemble this structure, the builders ...; the ferroconcrete structure to be erected; to use prefabricated parts in construction means ...; to protect the quality of water, the engineers ...; to gain some practical experience, students

V. Translate the following sentences:

a) 1. A team of engineers visits the region where the dam is to be built and selects a suitable site. 2. One of the biggest planning tasks of large projects is to ensure that machines and materials are in the right place at the right time. 3. Many kilometers of new roads are to be built. 4. The first job in building construction is to build a frame. 5. The first stages of

building are to survey the site. 6. Accurate surveying is essential if building is to go according to plan. 7. The main way of storing water is to build a dam across a river to form an artificial lake.

b) 1. To provide people with water, an aqueduct is to be built. 2. To design a project is the duty of an engineer. 3. Engineers now use computers to help them with planning work. 4. To build a house builders use different kinds of tools. 5. Precast buildings units to be assembled on the site are delivered there by lorries. 6. To meet the needs of economy and population, water must be stored. 7. The main way of storing water is to build reservoirs. 8. Aqueducts are built to carry water from its source. 9. The design of foundation depends on the weight to be supported. 10. It is best to build foundations on rock. 11. To lift heavy loads, cranes are used. 12. To design a structure it is necessary for an engineer to know the various forces acting upon a structure. 13. The room is pleasant to work in. 14. The house to be built next year is a 9-storey building. 15. Many elements to be used for construction are made at special factories. 16. To build more houses we must develop the productivity of labour. 17. The bridge to be built will connect these parts of the city.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the first to use concrete? (the Egyptians)
2. “-“to develop the theory of reinforced concrete? (the Germans, 1888)
3. “-“to introduce reinforcing of concrete? (J. Monier and F. Coignier, 1861)
4. “-“to use prestressed concrete? (Americans, 1920’s)
5. “-“to use prestressed concrete in Europe? (Freyssinet, France)
6. “-“to build world’s highest buildings?

7. “-“to invent the radio?
8. “-“to print books in Russia?
9. “-“to make the table of chemical elements?

VII. Make up sentences according to the model using the given words:

**Model: machinery, it, to use, modern, important, in, is,
construction.**

It is important to use modern machinery in construction.

1. To, civil engineers, it, most, interesting, is, industrial, to design, buildings.
2. It, to construct, expensive, highways, is, modern.
3. The appearance, is, concrete, it, of, important, to take interest, in.
4. Necessary, drawings, is, to make, time, it, in.
5. To determine, acting, the body, force, on, important.
6. Accurately, and, it, distances, to measure, is, heights, important.

VIII. Complete the sentences according to the model, use the word combinations given below.

Model: To accelerate building,

**To accelerate building, it is necessary to develop industrialized
building methods.**

1. To survey the site,
2. To accelerate building,
3. To design a foundation,
4. To increase the strength of concrete,
5. To form an artificial lake,
6. To lift heavy loads,
7. To prepare the ground for any kind of construction work,

(to examine the ground, to employ such instrument as theodolites and levels, to use earthmoving machines, to reinforce it, to use cranes, to use advanced methods of construction, to build a dam across a river).

IX. Translate the following sentences:

1. I know him to be a good civil engineer. 2. The student watched the engineer demonstrate the advantages of silica concrete. 3. We know prefabricated units to be produced at housebuilding combines. 4. I believe prefabrication to speed up construction work. 5. I want you to measure the distance between the columns. 6. I suppose the demonstration to have exceeded the estimated limit. 7. They expect the advantages of the new system of heating to be spoken of at the conference. 8. I saw surveyors measure the site. 9. Everybody knows timber to have been used in construction since the earliest times. 10. The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 11. Do you want the plan to be improved? 12. We know plastics to be widely used in every branch of construction. 13. They expect these builders to fulfill the construction programme.

X. Change the sentences according to the model:

Model: I think he is a good engineer.

I think him to be a good engineer.

1. I believe prefabricated units are widely used in construction. 2. I expect they will weld the units well. 3. I suppose this method will be improved. 4. I think he is able to read technical drawings. 5. I believe the materials have been delivered in time. 6. I consider the use of the new

panels has accelerated construction work. 7. I think these students have received a great deal of scientific training.

XI. Translate the following:

a) Word combinations:

is expected to make (to be made); are known to use (to be used, to have been used); are believed to pay special attention to (to have paid special attention to); is sure to equip (to be equipped); are reported to deliver (to have delivered, to be delivered, to have been delivered); are said to improve (to have improved, to be improved).

b) Sentences:

1. The Egyptians are believed to have possessed great constructional know-how. 2. They are known to have built simple houses by present standards. 3. This kind of covering is sure to find wide application. 4. The structure proved to be very strong. 5. The results of the test were found to be very interesting. 6. This question appears to be of great importance. 7. Concrete is known to be a mixture of cement, sand, crushed stone and water. 8. The results of the experiment are likely to be published next month. 9. The materials are expected to be delivered in time. 10. The load is supposed to have exceeded the determined limit. 11. The loads to be carried by the structure are supposed to be great. 12. Reinforced concrete is likely to find further application in the building industry. 13. Timber seems to have been used in construction since the earliest times. 14. The surveyors are believed to measure the site in 3 days. 15. Concrete is sure to be widely used in the building industry.

XII. Select the correct form of the infinitive:

1. По-видимому, результирующая

не была вычислена

The resultant does not appear (to be calculated, to have been calculated).

2. Известно, что этот ученый

работает над проблемами

пространственных конструкций

The scientist is known (to work, to have worked) at the problems of spaced structures.

3. По-видимому, поперечное

сечение элемента уже

вычислено

The section of this part appears (to be calculated, to have been calculated).

4. Предполагают, что эта

нагрузка будет применена

в следующих опытах

This load is supposed (to be applied, to have been applied) in the experiments to follow.

5. *Утверждают, что этот*

закон был открыт

М. В. Ломоносовым

This law is stated (to be
discovered, to have been
discovered) by
Lomonosov.

XIII. Translate the following sentences:

1. The Romans are considered to have been great builders. 2. The teacher wanted the students to determine safe dimensions of the unit. 3. This window frame is unlikely to fit the opening. 4. The loads to be carried by the structure are supposed to be great. 5. We know the construction of most buildings to start from the ground floor. 6. I believe the plot of land for the construction to have been chosen. 7. The surveyors are believed to measure the site in three years. 8. The scaffolds seem to have been put up. 9. Portland cement is likely to be the most common type of cement.

The Gerund

I. Read the word combinations which can't be predicates:

has tied, has been invented, producing, is covering, has been shown, showing, are being covered, being added, have been chosen, improves, will permit, reaching, having been measured, have done, cutting, being built, are being delivered, having assembled, were drawing.

II. Select the correct form of the gerund to complete the sentence:

1. He insists on (carrying out, being carried out) the test. 2. I think of (discussing, being discussed) your paper tomorrow. 3. Construction can be accelerated by (using, being used) prefabricated structures. 5. I insist on the

test (carrying out, being carried out) at once. 6. I think of results of the test (discussing, being discussed) tomorrow. 7. The discussion resulted in the load test (making, being made) again. 8. His work resulted in (solving, being solved) many problems.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. The experiment resulted in finding new properties of the materials. 2. The meeting resulted in coming to an agreement on this problem. 3. One way of building strong foundations on soft ground is by using piles. 4. Designing and building dams, bridges and roads forms an important branch of civil engineering. 5. The site for building must be surveyed. 6. Accurate surveying is essential in building. 7. Wind load can be determined by testing models of structures in a wind tunnel. 8. Concrete is made by adding water to a mixture of cement, sand, gravel or stones. 9. All aggregates may be used for making concrete. 10. The ancient Egyptians often erected their huge buildings without thinking of their usefulness. 11. Cutting stones and timbers became possible with the invention of tools. 12. By using industrial methods of construction the speed of construction may be considerably increased. 13. Erecting tall buildings without using building mechanisms is now unthinkable. 14. Methods of designing structures are changing. 15. Up-to-date building is based upon using industrial methods of work. 16. What other materials are used for facing the external walls of a building? 17. The new method is very efficient and besides it plays an important role in saving materials. 18. Speeding up construction has become possible by using all kinds of building equipment. 19. The students began determining the properties of the material. 20.

There are different ways of obtaining the substance. 21. On graduating from the university I shall work at a designing institute.

IV. Translate the sentences paying attention to the gerundial constructions:

1. Everybody was surprised at his having taken part in the experiment.
2. The article informs of the new material having great advantages over the old one.
3. We know of many cities having been built in the remotest corners of our country.
4. We can't wait for the problem being discussed at the next meeting.
5. I know of concrete having been used by the Romans.
6. Due to our introducing mechanical aids labour productivity increased greatly.
7. Timber, stone and brick being the oldest building materials is common knowledge.
8. We heard of the experiment having been started last week.
9. Concrete being used in construction is a well know fact.
10. We heard of Greeks having been great builders.

Y. Translate the sentences into English using Gerund.

1. Эта статья трудная. Вы не можете перевести ее без использования словаря.
2. Она любила путешествовать по стране.
3. Недолго думая, он согласился с их предложением.
4. Вместо того чтобы реставрировать старый городской драмтеатр, они решили строить новый в центре города.
5. Ничто не могло помешать ему построить новый дом.
6. У тебя есть какая-нибудь трудность в решении этой проблемы?
7. Есть ли у них подходящий строительный материал?
8. Подрядчик отвечает за то, чтобы работа была выполнена вовремя.

The Participle

I. Form Participle I of the following verbs and translate them into Russian.

to build, to produce, to become, to realize, to follow, to think, to bring, to prevent, to move, to have, to offer, to work, to assemble, to form, to consist, to enter, to develop, to cut, to save.

II. Form Participle II of the following verbs and translate them into Russian.

to make, to produce, to burn, to install, to send, to show, to take, to use, to keep, to read, to leave, to cause, to write, to get, to develop, to bring, to discover, to calculate, to change, to found.

III. Translate the following word-combinations according to the given models:

Model 1:

студент, посещающий лекции- the student attending lectures

план, содержащий много деталей _____

рабочие, строящие новый дом _____

инженер, использующий новые методы _____

завод, производящий строительные материалы _____

Model 2:

разрабатывая новые методы – developing new techniques

работая на стройке _____

получая новую информацию _____

строя новый городской театр _____

повторяя материал _____

Model 3:

полученные результаты – the results achieved/ the achieved results

университет, основанный в XIX веке _____

развитые страны _____

здание, построенное в прошлом году _____

запланированное строительство _____

Model 4:

поступив в университет – having entered the university

сдав вступительные экзамены _____

закончив строительные работы _____

внедрив новые методы _____

разработав план _____

IV. Point out the sentence where

a) the word “building” should be translated as “строящий»

1. While building this multi-storey block builders used new lifting equipment. 2. You are building a new shop now, aren't you? 3. The man building brick walls is called a bricklayer. 4. They have been building the bridge since the end of the last year.

b) The word “lifted” should be translated as «поднятый»

1. Having lifted the unit to the required height the builders began fixing it. 2. The unit has been lifted to the necessary height. 3. The crane lifted the unit to the required height. 4. The unit lifted must be used for putting up the roof.

V. Translate the following word-combinations, use some of them in the sentences of your own.

a) the student determining, the engineer obtaining, the surveyor measuring, the workmen mixing the cement, the plasterer plastering the walls, the carpenter doing the woodwork, the plumbers working on the waterpipes, the material delivered, the plan drawn, the cement mixed, the walls plastered, the results obtained, the plot of land chosen, the site measured, the scaffold made.

b) delivering the material, fitting the frame, covering the surface, cutting the stones, moving the equipment, drawing the plan, mixing the cement, plastering the walls, choosing the plot of land, measuring the site, making the scaffold.

c) the results obtained showed, the equipment delivered required, the plan drawn proved, the information obtained showed, the cement produced

proved, the site chosen required, the scaffold made needed, the equipment needed was..., the wire used is..., the load applied was..., the energy stored will be used..., the trench dug was... .

VI. Select the correct form of the participle to complete the sentences:

1. At our University there are several subjects (studied, studying) optionally. 2. Students (taken, taking) exams next week should come to the Dean's Office. 3. (making, having made) the experiment they started discussing the results (obtained, obtaining). 4. (Listening, having listened) to lectures students usually make notes. 5. Now you can measure the force (acted, acting) upon the body. 6. The force (applied, applying) to the body was measured. 7. (Having graduated, graduating) from the University he began to work at a designing institution. 8. There are some disadvantages (associated, associating) with this curing method.

VII. Translate the sentences:

1. The equipment tested required no further improvement. 2. The experiments carried out differed in the data obtained. 3. Greek builders added the arch, thus adding much strength and beauty to their buildings. 4. The blocks of flats going up in this district vary from nine to twenty storeys. 5. Lime is a white substance obtained by burning limestone. 6. The framework carries the loads imposed on it. 7. The instrument used by the bricklayer is called a trowel. 8. From the results of the tests, the engineer can estimate how the soils will behave when built upon. 9. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experiment work. 10. Small variations in the quantity of admixtures added may greatly affect the concrete properties. 11. Concrete being a brittle material has practically no

strength in tension. 12. Being widely distributed stone is available as a building material. 13. The new materials recommended for this construction were described in the article written by our professor. 14. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 15. The building materials produced are transported to the construction site. 15. The building costs largely depend on the materials used. 16. One of the most important requirements when using timber is to see that it is properly dried.

VIII. Translate the sentences paying attention to the absolute participial construction:

1. Industrial enterprises are usually very large, cement factories being good examples. 2. There are two principal types of concrete mixers: batch type and continuous mix type, the former being in far more general use. 3. Lightness and speed of constructions are among the most important requirements, the latter being especially valuable on expensive sites. 4. A site for the construction having been chosen, the work started. 5. We can see huge blocks of new houses everywhere, each having a hundred of flats with all modern conveniences. 6. The population of the city increasing, much attention must be paid to housing construction. 7. It being already late, the workers had to stop laying bricks. 8. The materials being taken next week, we shall be able to build this block of flats in due time. 9. The investors financed the building of City Business Center, there being plenty of reasons.

Part III.

Complex Sentences.

I. Сгруппируйте предложения в зависимости от того, являются ли они простыми или сложноподчиненными:

1. The students know how to make the experiment.
2. The students know how they must make the experiment.
3. We see many books on the table.
4. We see that there are many books on the table.
5. He shows me the results of his work.
6. He shows me what results he has obtained.
7. The purpose of the study of chemistry in school is to teach the scientific method.
8. The purpose of the study of chemistry in school is that the pupils should learn the importance of the scientific method.

II. Переведите данные предложения на русский язык и укажите, какими союзами и союзными словами вводятся придаточные подлежащие.

1. That the builders have not done their work in time is strange.
2. It is strange that the builders have not done their work in time.
3. What they were speaking about was quite clear to him.

4. Where I shall find all the necessary data for my report is still a question.
5. Whether or not the construction of this building will take place is not known.
6. How pleasant work can be is shown by a simple fact.
7. It is necessary that the designer must have a good knowledge as of engineering so of building materials.
8. Whether the methods have been used since that time is not known.
9. Whether this could be achieved with mechanization was to be determined.

III. Выберите предложения, в которых имеются придаточные подлежащие, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. That gas can be turned into a liquid by pressure is known to everyone.
2. What has been called the scientific method began to appear in the time of Galileo.
3. Do you know how a cement mixer works?
4. What we see is not steam but fine water particles.
5. The bell or other alarm signal operates only when the chain on the sanding machine is broken (sanding machine-шлифовальный станок).
6. That reinforced concrete became widely used in the second half of the 19th century is known from the history.
7. When a building is constructed in the traditional manner work begins from the ground floor upwards.

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на придаточные подлежащие.

1. То, что инвесторы вложили деньги в строительство этого центра, было всем известно.
2. Важно, чтобы все заполнители для изготовления бетона были в правильной пропорции.
3. Было предложено, чтобы архитектор выступил на презентации проекта.
4. Будет ли закончен этот проект вовремя – неизвестно.
5. Естественно, что древесина использовалась в строительстве с древних времён.
6. Желательно, чтобы строительные леса были хорошо закреплены.

V. Переведите данные предложения на русский язык и укажите, какими союзами и союзными словами вводятся придаточные сказуемые.

1. The question is whether they will finish the work in time.
2. The advantage of suspension bridges is that they permit wider spans than any other type.
3. The question is what kind of business would he like to run.
4. The result is that after many modifications a pipeline is used by two countries.
5. Another question is whether automation will increase volume of production.

6. What matters is that the problem can be solved by changing fittings and filters.

7. The question remains whether the cooling system is applicable in all cases.

VI. Выберите предложения, в которых имеются придаточные сказуемые и переведите их на русский язык.

1. An important characteristic of concrete is that it can be manufactured at site.

2. Do you know what the Russian for volume of traffic is?

3. One of the interesting things about ancient construction is that Egyptians and Romans used concrete with natural hydraulic binders.

4. That water is a good conductor of sound is a well - known fact.

5. The question is whether the time is enough to check the load on the road surface.

6. The principle of operation in modern bioboilers (биокотлах) is that extra steam produces hot water and power.

VII. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на придаточные сказуемые.

1. Вопрос в том, смогут ли строители закончить работу вовремя.

2. Предложение инженера заключалось в том, чтобы необходимые материалы доставлялись на строительную площадку вовремя.

3. Дело в том, чтобы студенты поняли важность знаний истории архитектуры и подготовились к экзамену.

4. Основное требование заключается в том, чтобы при использовании водопровода не было бы неполадок.
5. Просьба соблюдать меры предосторожности, работая на кране.

VIII. Переведите данные предложения на русский язык и укажите, какими союзами и союзными словами вводятся придаточные дополнительные.

1. Nick says that you are a wonderful carpenter.
2. She asked what kind of tile we were going to use for the roof of the new building.
3. We were warned that the materials would arrive only in June.
4. The professor demanded that the students should come to the exam in time.
5. He said that marble is a natural stone used for decorative purposes.
6. The manager announced that his staff had very much work that month.
7. The lecturer said that the profession of an engineer was as old as civilized life.

IX. Выберите предложения, в которых имеются придаточные дополнительные и переведите их на русский язык.

1. The article has stated that Cheliev and Aspdin used limestone and clay for the manufacture of hydraulic binding materials.
2. In practice it doesn't matter whether water for concrete mixes is pure or just ordinary drinking water. But it must be pure and free from any kinds of admixtures.

3. The plan was that the specialists should provide air – conditioning of the building.
4. From the technical papers we see that the usage of reinforced concrete has proved its importance for construction.
5. Engineers wanted to be sure that concrete transported by trucks was protected from rain and snow.
6. How he could achieve great results in his work became known to all the builders.

X. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на придаточные дополнительные.

1. Он говорит, что не встречал ничего величественнее, чем египетские пирамиды.
2. Меня спросили, кем я работаю на стройке.
3. Мы спросили начальника, что конкретно мы должны делать.
4. Наши партнеры интересовались, не хотим ли мы построить для них еще один объект.
5. Я не знал, где можно купить новые фильтры для кондиционеров.
6. Мастер сказал, чтобы мы использовали только ламинат для отделки офиса.
7. Он утверждает, что сразу после института работал инженером на стройке.
8. Глава компании пообещал, что они будут поставлять нам только природные материалы.

XI. Переведите предложения на английский язык, и определите функции придаточных предложений.

1. То, что нравилось им, восхищало меня.
2. Когда вы это сделаете, мне важно.
3. Причина в том, что ты не хочешь понимать.
4. Его самая большая надежда – это то, что опыт удастся.
5. Его предложение состоит в том, что они изготовят и доставят мебель сами.
6. Желательно, чтобы они приняли участие в этом проекте.
7. Очень важно, чтобы все документы были подписаны сегодня.
8. Естественно, что студенты уделяют большое внимание дипломным работам.
9. Заказчик настаивал, чтобы заливка фундамента осуществлялась по правилам.
10. Инженер предложил, чтобы результаты эксперимента были опубликованы.

XII. Переведите данные предложения на русский язык и укажите, какими союзами и союзными словами вводятся придаточные определительные предложения.

1. Decorative asbestos fabrics are used in the houses where the public assemblies.
2. The building materials which are produced at this factory are widely used on the city construction sites.
3. One of the most important requirements when we use timber is to see that it is properly dried.

4. This property determines the ways in which they are used.
5. Respect the people who answer to you.
6. What do you do to cut the labour expenses that are connected with the erecting of a house at the construction site?
7. The building of the university where we study is a pre-revolutionary one.
8. In a space heated by radiators where there is no fan the air which comes into contact with the radiators is heated and made lighter.
9. Many people have some experience that can easily be turned into a business.
10. I clearly remember the day when we met with you first.
11. The fact that the lime can be slaked was discovered by the Romans.
12. Fabrics that are made of asbestos have good strength.
13. Egyptian pyramids are huge structures that are almost 4,600 years old.
14. The more people who manufacture and trade the greater the competition.
15. They wish that some of the rules they must follow were not necessary.
16. The “pseudo concrete” was not the concrete people use today.
17. The fact that cement is used widely as a binding material is quite reasonable.
18. Nowadays plastics which are artificial materials can be applied to almost every branch of building.

XIII. Переведите предложения на русский язык, определяя тип придаточного предложения.

1. Bricklayer informed us that he was short of mortar and bricks.
2. The man who was here yesterday is the chief engineer.

3. I have found the book about art of building that I was looking for.
4. They asked me what I thought of it.
5. I' am afraid that they won't read this book.
6. He has just gone saying that he will be back soon.
7. Sunday is a day off when people don't work.
8. They are the students whose project won the competition.
9. The woman who is staying near the blackboard is our English teacher.
10. This is the place where three roads meet.
11. Sand is the only material which is sufficiently cheap and which will meet the requirements.
12. All aggregates which have sufficient strength and resistance to weathering and which do not contain harmful impurities may be used for making concrete.
13. Joiner is a man who makes joinery and works mainly at the bench on wood which has been cut and shaped by the machinists.
14. The word "sand" is applied to any finely divided material which will not affect the cement or lime and which is not subject to disintegration or decay.
15. Aggregates are defined as a mass of practically inert mineral materials which form the rock which is denoted by the general term concrete.

XIV. Закончите предложения, используя союзные слова where, when, why, which.

1. We visited the house _____ my father built.
2. I met her last month _____ she was taking exam.

3. Do you remember the time _____ we studied at University?
4. I never liked the house _____ my husband constructed.
5. They arrived in the evening, at the time _____ we were all out.
6. Did he tell the reason _____ they were late?
7. We went away in August _____ the students were on holiday from University.
8. I met him at the company _____ he was working as a manager.
9. I'm talking about the time _____ we didn't have computers.
10. I couldn't understand the reason _____ they were not ready for the lesson.

XV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на придаточные определительные.

1. Человек, который был вчера на строительной площадке, - главный инженер.
2. Вы эксперт, чьего совета мы просим.
3. Окна, которые были разбиты мальчиками, отремонтировали.
4. Брат Михаила, который живёт в Москве, - архитектор.
5. Офис, где он работает, расположен в центре города.
6. Где книга, которую я принесла из библиотеки вчера?
7. Дом, который стоял на этом углу, был разрушен во время войны.
8. Преподаватель, у которого я консультировался, дал мне полезный совет.

XVI. Составьте предложения согласно образцу.

Model A: This is the device which our engineer has constructed.

This is the device our engineer has constructed.

1. The technology that the company used in building is up-to-date.
2. I remember the day when you first came in our company.
3. The reason why the roof leaks is quite plain.
4. The specialist that you wanted to hire is in our office.
5. The oldest book that we have sets the principles of building.
6. The subject that they have chosen for the discussion was connected with modern management practices in the construction industry.

Model B: This is the house in which I used to live.

This is the house I used to live in.

1. There is an optimum condition of temperature and humidity at which the processing of different materials may be carried out.
2. This is a concept on which our company was built.
3. Kiln is a kind of furnace in which limestone is heated.
4. Foundation is a part of construction on which all the building is based.
5. This is a mixture of cement and aggregates from which we get concrete.
6. He was offered to work with the architect of whom he had heard much before.

XVII. Закончите предложения, используя союз that или союзные слова who, what.

Model: Did you hear ... I said?

Did you hear what I said?

1. She gives her children everything ...they want.
2. Tell me you want and I'll try to help you.
3. Why do you blame me for everything goes wrong?
4. Nora is the only person understands me.
5. I don't agree with you've just said.
6. I won't be able to do very much but I'll do the bestI can.

XVIII. Закончите предложения по образцу:

Model: An architect is someone who (design buildings).

An architect is someone who designs buildings.

1. A worker is someone who (lay foundation)
2. A plumber is someone who (repair water pipes)
3. A glazier is someone who (do glazing)
4. A carpenter is someone who (do woodwork)
5. An engineer is someone who (plan work)
6. A painter is someone who (paint walls)
7. A bricklayer is someone who (lay bricks).

XIX. Закончите предложения по образцу.

Model: I met Jane's father. He works at the University.

I met Jane's father who works at the University.

1. Michael is studying architecture. He has never been to Greece.
2. This is Dora. We stayed at her house for the weekend.
3. He is a professor. I sent an email to him.
4. That's the magazine. It arrived this morning.
5. I don't understand people. They dislike animals.

6. You'll meet Andrew. His father is the Dean of the Department of Architecture.

XX. Заполните пропуски, используя союз that или союзные слова which, who, whose.

1. Harry works for a company _____ builds houses.
2. The book is about the man _____ discovered an effective hydraulic binding agent.
3. It seems _____ the Earth is the only planet _____ life exists.
4. She gave me the email address _____ I wrote down on a piece of paper.
5. A new cinema _____ holds 2000 people has been constructed in Moscow.
6. We often go to visit our friends in Ostankino, _____ is only 60km away.
7. What was the name of the man _____ son published a book.

XXI. Ответьте на вопросы по образцу:

Model: Who is a surveyor?

He is a person who measures the plot of land.

1. Who is a bricklayer?
2. Who is a carpenter?
3. Who is a builder?
4. Who is a plumber?
5. Who is a glazier?
6. Who is a painter?
7. Who is a designer?
8. Who is a decorator?

9. Who is an engineer?

10. Who is an architect?

XXII. Переведите данные предложения на русский язык и укажите, какими союзами и союзными словами вводятся придаточные обстоятельные предложения.

1. I will believe it when I see it.
2. You never know what you can till you try.
3. Although these two methods of construction will require new bearing structures, the techniques used will not be very different.
4. This aggregate is applicable whether it is fine or coarse.
5. Whenever Egyptian pyramids were built, people still admire them.
6. Construction industry suffers greatly when the economy is in recession.
7. Usually any new idea in building industry can't be adopted until it has been proved and tested.
8. When speaking about engineering education one should keep in mind that the education of an engineer extends over a wide range of knowledge from pure science, and especially from what is known as engineering science, to technology.

XXIII. Выберите предложения, в которых имеются придаточные обстоятельные, и переведете их на русский язык.

1. In fact these two methods of covering surface are almost completely independent since they use 2 kinds of films (плёнка).
2. Now let us trace what happens if we use concrete beams in underwater works.

3. If the warm air rises cool air takes its place.
4. It is not yet clear whether new systems will stabilize and become rigid or they will remain flexible enough to permit further changes.
5. If the lightweight aggregate reduces the floor load by 2% it will result in considerable saving in the floor steel in every floor and the roof.

XXIY. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на придаточные обстоятельственные.

1. Я спрошу его об этом в следующий раз, когда его увижу.
2. Он дал мне книгу, чтобы я смог выучить свой урок.
3. Когда мы были в Лондоне, мы видели дамбу, которая противостояла течению Темзы (to withstand the Thames current).
4. Я ушёл из аудитории, потому что там никого не было.
5. Давайте поставим телевизор в такое место, чтобы все могли видеть.
6. Так как инженер не знал английского языка, ему пришлось попросить, чтобы документ перевели.
7. Преподаватель шёл быстро, так как очень спешил.
8. Я дам тебе это, когда тебя увижу.
9. Я люблю проводить свой отпуск там, где есть интересные памятники архитектуры.
10. Я собираюсь взять с собой путеводитель (guide book) на тот случай, если он мне понадобится.

XXY. Составьте сложные предложения с придаточными обстоятельственными и переведите их на русский язык.

Model: You can't reach your market.

Your business will fail. (If)

You can't reach your market if your business fails.

1. Builders are attracted to imported goods.

There is always a guarantee. (Because)

2. People are comfortable.

They are neither too cold, nor too warm. (When)

3. All works are completed and the project is ready for the commissioning.

The contractor notifies the engineer with the message. (As soon as)

4. The definition "civil engineering" dates back only two centuries.

The profession of civil engineer is as old as civilized life. (While)

5. I told about the development of different branches of engineering.

You might understand clearly what civil engineering constitutes nowadays. (In order that)

6. Parquet is a very expensive material.

Many people prefer to use it in their flats. (Though)

7. You have finished your work.

You may go home. (Since)

8. They spent a great amount of money for the building.

It was a real palace. (As if)

10. The air-conditioning system is installed in the buildings.

Filtration of the air introduction of fresh air is needed. (Where)

XXVI. Переведите пословицы на русский язык.

1. Pride goes before a fall.

2. Business before pleasure.

3. Learn to walk before you run.
4. It is easy to be wise after the event.
5. Don't boast until you see enemy dead.
6. Nothing happens unless first a dream.

XXVII. Определите тип придаточных предложений, укажите союз или союзное слово, которыми они вводятся, и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The sandwich panels must be coated with an impermeable finish because of high humidity inside the building.
2. The question is whether concrete panels are suitable for use there.
3. The figure indicates that high horizontal tensile stresses develop along the lower edge of the beam.
4. Russia is the world's industrial country whose development is based on its own fuel and energy resources.
5. The bridge which the builders are constructing is very modern.
6. When the water reservoir was tested a team of engineers took part in it.
7. That he is a good engineer is known to everybody.
8. Though the dam is a small structure its economic importance is great.
9. The reason why concrete would crack if no attention were given to the heat generated during setting is that it expands when the temperature rises.
10. That the manufacture of lime is one of the oldest industries used by man is a well-known fact.
11. Ancient people found out that bricks made of mud and dried in the hot sunshine became almost as hard as stones.

12. When cement is mixed with water it forms mortar which hardens binding bricks or stones very firmly.

13. The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework.

14. Timber is at present not so much used in building construction as in railway engineering and in the chemical industry where it provides a number of valuable materials.

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