

II. **Раскройте скобки, заполнив пропуски нужными грамматическими формами.**

1. About three yesterday afternoon, Jessica (lie) in bed reading a book.
Suddenly she (hear) a loud noise and (get) up to see what it was. She (look) out of the window. A truck (just / back) into her new car !
2. She appears (work) on her composition for hours.
3. He soon got (know) most of them and even managed (learn) the greetings. Then they began (greet) him too on their way to work and sometimes would stop (talk) to him on their way home.
4. - Your dress is not clean. It wants (wash).
- I know. I wanted (take) it to the cleaner's yesterday, but they were closed.
5. Last summer some friends and I (arrange) to go camping.
We (look) forward to going for weeks when finally the date of departure (arrive).
6. Mary (have) a nervous breakdown last year. No one (be) surprised. She (work) much too hard for months.
7. What (you / think) you (do) in ten years' time?
8. - Where's Ann ?
- I don't know. She could (visit) her aunt and uncle right now. She usually visits them every Friday evening.
9. The weather has been terrible lately. It (rain) off and on for two days, and the temperature (drop) drastically. It (be) really cold today. Just three days ago, the sun (shine) and the weather (be) pleasant. The weather certainly (change) quickly here.
10. I'm sure he didn't mean (cause) us all this trouble.

III. Переведите с русского языка на английский следующие предложения.

1. Не забудь вернуть книгу в библиотеку до субботы, иначе тебя заставят заплатить штраф.

2. Вам пришлось поднять этот вопрос на собрании, не так ли ?

3. Пока она гладила брюки, он слушал радио. Последние новости были интересными.

4. Наш младший сын не хочет быть учителем в отличие от своего старшего брата.

5. Дорога находится в очень плохом состоянии. Её давно следовало отремонтировать.

6. Она сказала, что игра не состоится, если погода будет плохая.

7. Все внимательно слушали профессора, так как в этот момент обсуждался очень важный вопрос.

8. Она видела, что он вошёл в сад, и вышла, чтобы встретить его.

9. На улицах было мало народу, несмотря на то что было только девять часов вечера.

10. Я спросила нашего учителя, был ли он когда-либо в Англии. Он ответил, что был там несколько раз.

IV. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, обведя номер правильного варианта кружком.

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word "radar," in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection and ranging." "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - a. the nature of radar
 - b. types of ranging
 - c. alternatives to radar
 - d. history of radar

2. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?
 - a. size
 - b. weight
 - c. speed
 - d. shape

3. Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?
 - a. argumentative
 - b. imaginative
 - c. explanatory
 - d. humorous

4. Which type of waves does radar use?
 - a. sound
 - b. heat
 - c. radio
 - d. light

5. What might be understood about radar?
 - a. It takes the place of a radio.
 - b. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.
 - c. It developed from a study of sound waves.
 - d. It has improved navigational safety.