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Методические указания и контрольные задания
для студентов-заочников
(специальность - коммерция, II курс)

по дисциплине: Иностранный язык

Составила:

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Пояснительная записка

Основной целью изучения иностранного языка является практическое владение этим языком, что предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно изучать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников, развитие навыков устной речи (говорение и аудирование) в рамках определенной тематики. Для контроля понимания прочитанного, в качестве способа передачи полученной при чтении информации, а также как средство обучения используется перевод.

Особенностью заочного обучения состоит в том, что объем самостоятельной работы студента по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем, поэтому для того, чтобы добиться успеха, необходимы систематические самостоятельные занятия.

Самостоятельная работа студентов включает в себя заучивание лексических единиц, овладение правилами словообразования и грамматики, чтение текстов вслух в соответствии с правилами произношения, построение вопросов и ответов к текстам, аудирование, перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению предложенных заданий, необходимо освоить грамматический материал семестра, о котором сказано ниже. Контрольная работа состоит из 2х частей – лексико-грамматический тест и перевод текста. Контрольная работа должна выполняться четким, аккуратным почерком или в печатном варианте. Задания должны быть выполнены полностью и в той же последовательности, в которой они представлены, условия их должны быть переписаны.

Вторая часть контрольной работы - письменный перевод текстов, которые расположены в Приложении 1.

Контрольная работа должна быть выполнена в отдельной тетради, на титульном листе студент должен написать номер варианта, номер группы, ФИО студента, ФИО преподавателя.

Варианты контрольных работ приведены в таблице 1 и выбираются по начальной букве фамилии студента.

Таблица 1 – Содержание контрольной работы

Первая буква фамилии студента	Номера вариантов контрольных работ	Первая буква фамилии студента	Номера вариантов контрольных работ
А	1	Н	3

Б	2	О	4
В	3	П	1
Г	4	Р	2
Д	1	С	3
Е, Ж	2	Т	4
З, И	3	У, Ф, Х	1
К	4	Ц, Ч	2
Л	1	Ш, Щ	3
М	2	Э, Ю, Я	4

Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения всех указанных требований, то она возвращается без проверки.

Рекомендации к выполнению контрольного задания

Для того чтобы выполнить задание, необходимо усвоить следующий грамматический материал:

- 1 **Местоимения:** неопределенные some, any, no и их производные somebody/someone, anybody/anyone, nobody/no one, something, anything, nothing, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere; местоимения many, much, few, a few, little, a little.
- 2 **Видо-временные формы глагола:**
формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future);
формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future);
формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future);
формы Perfect Continuous (Present)
в страдательном залоге. Спряжение глагола to be, to have в Indefinite (Present, Past и Future).
- 3 **Вопросительные предложения:** порядок слов, типы вопросительных предложений (общий, специальный, альтернативный и разделительный), вопрос к подлежащему, вопросительные местоимения и вопросительные слова.
- 4 **Пассивный залог:** употребление союза by или with.
- 5 **Модальные глаголы:** can, could, to be able to, may, might, to be allowed to, must, have to, need to.

Вариант №1

№1 Перепишите предложения, вставьте неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no* или их производные (*something, anything, nothing; somebody, anybody, nobody*) и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Here are books by English writers. Take book you like.
- 2 I can see on the snow, but I don't know what it is.
- 3 There are boys in the garden because they are at school.
- 4 Are there desks in the classroom? – Yes, there are many.
- 5 There are books on this desk, but there are exercise books.
- 6 Did he say about it? – No, he said
- 7 Has she nephews or nieces? – She has nephews.
- 8 What shall I do now, Mom? I have done my homework. – You can do you like.

№2 а) Перепишите предложения и задайте вопросы к выделенным словам или фразам. Переведите предложения и вопросы на русский язык:

- 1 **Before leaving Moscow**, Napoleon **gave orders to have** the Kremlin and all the public buildings either **blown up or set on fire**.
- 2 The site of Tmutarakan was discovered in **1972**, when a **local peasant** found a **stone with an inscription** stating that Prince Gleb had measured the sea **from here to Kerch** in 1068.
- 3 From its first years, government **in the Soviet Union** was based on the **one-party rule of the Communists**, as **the Bolsheviks** called themselves, beginning in March 1918.

б) Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, задайте 5 типов вопросов (*общий, альтернативный, специальный и вопрос к подлежащему*) к каждому из них:

- 1 Like the people of the primitive communal society, the earliest inhabitants of Egypt searched for food, hunted and fished.
- 2 According to Herodotus, the Phoenicians brought writing and papyrus to Greece around the 10th-9th century B.C.

№3 Перепишите предложения, вставьте *much, many, little, few, a little, a few* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 I know very about this writer. It is the first book I am reading.
- 2 Robert wrote so letters that he's never going to write a letter again.
- 3 She ate so ice cream that she is going to have a sore throat.
- 4 I have money, so we can go to the cinema.
- 5 Does your sister read? – Yes, she does.
- 6 Mary must not eat too salt because she has problems with her blood pressure.
- 7 Have you work to do today? – No, not very
- 8 Mother gave us apples, so we were happy.

№4 Переделайте следующие предложения, используя сказуемые в *Passive Voice*, добавьте союзы *by* или *with*, где необходимо, перепишите и переведите переделанные предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Bob Smith built that house.
- 2 Do people speak Spanish in Peru?

- 3 People sell hammers at a hardware store.
- 4 Translators have translated that book into many languages.
- 5 The bill includes service.
- 6 They cancelled all the flights because of the fog.
- 7 They are building a new ring-road round the city.
- 8 Why did no one inform me of the change of the plan?

№5 Перепишите предложения, раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в скобках в пассивный залог (*Passive Voice*). Переведите предложения на русский язык и определите время глаголов:

- 1 Around the end of the 16th century, relations between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire, which were not cordial to begin with, (to strain) further by increasing Cossack aggressiveness.
- 2 Russian serfdom (to abolish) in 1861, but its abolition (to achieve) on terms unfavorable to the peasants and served to increase revolutionary pressures.
- 3 The same can (to say) about the colonel ranks as they (to give) to atamans of regional and district status.
- 4 The Supreme Ataman of the largest Don Cossack Host officially (to title) as Marshal and consequently wears insignia that (to derive) from the Russian Marshal Ranks.
- 5 I can't find my car anywhere. I think it (to steal).
- 6 By the time we arrived at the concert hall, there were no tickets left. They all (to sell).
- 7 How many languages (to speak) in Switzerland?
- 8 The Tower of London (to build) at the beginning of the eleventh century.

№6 Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них модальные глаголы и выберите правильный перевод из предложенных вариантов:

- 1) **May I invite Nick to our house?** a) Смогу я пригласить Колю к нам домой?
b) Можно я приглашу Колю к нам?
c) Коля пригласил тебя к себе домой?
- 2) **She won't be able to get to the airport on time.** a) Она не может приехать в аэропорт вовремя.
b) Она не смогла бы приехать в аэропорт вовремя.
c) Она не сможет приехать в аэропорт вовремя.
- 3) **He wasn't allowed to smoke in their house.** a) Он не разрешил курить у них в доме.
b) Он не курил у них в доме.
c) Ему не позволили курить у них в доме.
- 4) **He must be very tired.** a) Он, должно быть, очень устал.
b) Возможно, он очень устал.
c) Он может очень утомиться.
- 5) **I shall have to stay at home these days.** a) Я буду сидеть дома все эти дни.
b) Мне пришлось просидеть дома все эти дни.
c) Мне придется посидеть дома все эти дни.
- 6) **You need not do it.** a) Вы можете не делать этого.
b) Вы не должны делать это.
c) Вы не сможете это сделать.
- 7) **You cannot do it.** a) Ты можешь не делать этого
b) Ты не можешь делать это.
c) Ты не сможешь это сделать.
- 8) **The performance was to begin at 7 o'clock.** a) Спектакль должен был начаться в 7 часов.
b) Спектакль начался в 7 часов.
c) Спектакль мог начаться в 7 часов.

- 9) Last year I couldn't ski, but now I can.**
- a) В прошлом году я не мог кататься на коньках, а теперь умею.
 b) В прошлом году я мог кататься на коньках, а теперь не могу.
 c) В прошлом году я не мог кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею.
- 10) You shouldn't give the child everything he wants.**
- a) Вам не следует давать ребенку все, что он захочет.
 b) Вы не можете дать ребенку все, что он захочет.
 c) Вам не придется давать ребенку все, что он захочет.

№7 Перепишите предложения, заполните пропуски, выбрав модальный глагол в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 I come in? (Must/May/Do I have to)
- 2 Nobody park in front of the theatre. (must/is allowed to/may)
- 3 He leave early. (had to/must/could)
- 4 you see anything in this darkness? (Should/Can/Are you able to)
- 5 I take this book for a little while? (Must/May/Need)
- 6 I cover the whole distance on foot. (have to/am allowed to/am to)
- 7 I'm afraid the weather change for the worse. (may/should/can)

№8 Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите 3,4,7 абзацы текста:

Russia on the Way to Independence

- 1) In fact, politics in the 14th century involved cruelty, perfidy and absence of any scruples. Demetrius Donskoi in the capacity of the Grand Prince of Vladimir and

Moscow had to wage wars or conduct diplomacy on several fronts. The 14th century Russia was threatened by the Mongols in the east and Algirdas of Lithuania in the west.

- 2) Demetrius Donskoi was born in 1350 and formally became Grand Prince when he was twelve. In those days maturity was reached at a much earlier age than it is now. There were two ideas that absorbed Demetrius as he grew up: an independent and powerful northeast and Moscow's primacy. The early years of the young prince involved fighting between the rival Russian princes.
- 3) Since the conquest of Russia by the Mongols in the 13th century, Russia had had to pay tribute to the Horde, but toward the end of the 15th century, the Tatars themselves had split into several hordes, which continued to harass Russia's border areas but no longer represented such a formidable force. The most powerful of the khans, Mamai, sent a force against the Moscow host, but the Tatars were defeated on the Vozh River near Ryazan. This was the first victory scored by the Russians against the Tatars in open battle. In August 1380 Demetrius learned that Mamai was preparing a larger expedition against Moscow.
- 4) Although Demetrius failed to rally all the forces he could count on against the Tatars, he managed to intercept the enemy far enough from Moscow, at the confluence of the Nepryadva River and the Don (hence the historical title of the prince Donskoi). The Battle of Kulikovo Plain has been variously described as the most glorious victory in Russian history or fiction. The school textbook version describes the event in detail as having started with a fierce attack by the Tatars, who were close to achieving success when the reserve regiment, counterattacked and drove them back. The Russian forces then captured the Tatar camp, and Mamai was forced to flee. As to Demetrius, it is said that he had put on the armor and dress of an ordinary warrior,

allegedly so that, should he be killed, the Russian forces would be unaware of his death. It is also indicated that he was found on the battlefield unconscious but not wounded.

- 5) The results of the Battle of Kulikovo Plain did not have an immediate and decisive impact on the further history of Russia. It is known that Mamai died in a battle against Tokhtamysh Khan, who then became the ruler of the Golden Horde. Tokhtamysh sent his envoys to Moscow to reestablish his supremacy over Russia, but the Russians failed to comply. Then Tokhtamysh set out at the head of his forces against Moscow. When Demetrius Donskoi learned of the Tatars' advance, he assembled a council of Russian princes, but they failed to reach a consensus.
- 6) Demetrius realized that there was no chance to resist the Tatars and fled from Moscow to Kostroma. Tokhtamysh's forces approached Moscow in August 1382, captured the city and razed it to the ground. The same fate befell many other Russian towns. Demetrius was forced to travel to the Horde and present his claims to the title of Grand Prince once again. The ruler of the Horde decided in his favor, but Demetrius' son Vassily and 8,000 rubles had to be left behind as a pledge. In 1384 Demetrius Donskoi was forced to collect a heavy tribute from the entire Russian land.
- 7) Whether the importance of the Battle of Kulikovo has been exaggerated or not, it is clear that the reign of Demetrius Donskoi was a crucial stage in Russia's progress toward independence and unification, and whatever his military record, he was certainly an outstanding diplomat.

Вариант №2

№1 Перепишите предложения, вставьте неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no* или их производные (*something, anything, nothing; somebody, anybody, nobody*) и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 There was in the street because it was very late.
- 2 wants to see him.
- 3 Is there here who knows this man?
- 4 Can tell me how to get to the Public Library? – Yes, take bus that goes from here towards the railway station and get off at the third stop.
- 5 Please, bring me apple, Mary.
- 6 That is a very simple question, can answer it.
- 7 Can you see in this box? No, I can't see
- 8 Are there cinemas or theatres in your town? – There aren't cinemas, but there is a theatre festival in summer.

№2 а) Перепишите предложения и задайте вопросы к выделенным словам и фразам. Переведите предложения и вопросы на русский язык:

- 1 **The vast steppes** of Southern Russia were home to **disunited tribes**, such as **Scythians**.
- 2 **In the later part of the eighth century B.C.**, Greek merchants **brought** classical civilization to the trade emporiums in **Tanais and Phanagoria**.
- 3 **The Mongols** left their impact on **the Russians** in such areas as **military tactics** and **transportation**.

b) Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, задайте 5 типов вопросов (*общий, альтернативный, специальный и вопрос к подлежащему*) к каждому из них:

- 1 One of the wonderful remnants of early Egyptians civilization is pyramids, particularly the pyramids of Giza.
- 2 The confiscation of lands and their distribution among the Norman nobility completed the establishment of the feudal system of England.

№3 Перепишите предложения, вставьте *much, many, little, few, a little, a few* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Walk quicker, please. We have very time.
- 2 I am sorry to say, I have read very books by Walter Scott.
- 3 My brother is a young teacher. Every day he spends time preparing for his lessons.
- 4 The pupils of our class ask questions. They want to know a lot.
- 5 I can't buy this expensive hat today: I have money.
- 6 My mother knows German and she can help you with the translation of this letter.
- 7 You do not make mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard at it?
- 8 He has got friends, he is a stay-at-home.

№4 Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*, добавьте союзы *by* или *with*, где необходимо, и переведите переделанные предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Somebody accused me of stealing the money.
- 2 They promised John an interview for the job.

- 3 They didn't ask me for my address.
- 4 The postman clears this box three times a day. He last cleared it at 2.30.
- 5 We never saw him in the dining room. A maid took all his meals up to him.
- 6 Someone left this purse in a classroom yesterday; the cleaner found it.
- 7 The guests ate all the sandwiches and drank the beer. They left nothing.
- 8 Has someone posted my parcel?

№5 Перепишите предложения, раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в скобках в пассивный залог (*Passive Voice*). Переведите предложения на русский язык и определите время глаголов:

- 1 "What's going on in the hall?" – "The windows (to wash)."
- 2 Russia (to recognize) as the legal successor to the Soviet Union on the international stage.
- 3 We couldn't use the photocopier yesterday morning. It (to repair).
- 4 In 1380 at Kulikovo on the Don River, the Mongols (to defeat), and although this hard-fought victory did not end Tatar rule of Russia, it did bring great fame to the Grand Prince.
- 5 At the same time many attempts (to make) to increase the Cossack impact on Russian society and throughout the 1990 many regional authorities agreed to hand over some local administration and policing duties to the Cossacks.
- 6 In the 16th century the Cossacks (to group) in military and trading communities on the open steppe and started to migrate into the area of the Don.
- 7 Legislative power (to give) to the Band Assembly (Rada).
- 8 You (to look for) the whole morning today.

№6 Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них модальные глаголы и выберите правильный перевод из предложенных вариантов:

- 1) **You should work more seriously.**
- a) Вам следовало бы работать серьезнее.
 - b) Вам нужно работать серьезнее.
 - c) Вы обязаны работать серьезнее.
- 2) **Can he be a good runner?**
- a) Он может быть хорошим бегуном?
 - b) Неужели он хороший бегун?
 - c) Он может хорошо бегать?
- 3) **They may be discussing the question at the moment.**
- a) Возможно, они сейчас как раз обсуждают этот вопрос.
 - b) Они, должно быть, обсуждают сейчас этот вопрос.
 - c) Они вынуждены обсуждать этот вопрос сейчас.
- 4) **We had to put off the trip as the weather had got worse.**
- a) Мы могли бы отложить поездку, так как погода испортилась.
 - b) Мы вынуждены были отложить поездку, так как погода испортилась.
 - c) Мы отложили поездку, так как погода испортилась.
- 5) **Next year we are to begin studying astronomy.**
- a) В следующем году мы будем изучать астрономию.
 - b) Нам придется изучать астрономию в следующем году.
 - c) В будущем году мы должны начать изучение астрономии.
- 6) **I'm so tired, I could sleep for a week.**
- a) Я так устал, я мог бы проспать неделю.
 - b) Я была такой уставшей, я спала неделю.
 - c) Я так устала, я спала целую неделю.

- 7) Will you be able to send him e-mail tonight?**
- a) Ты сможешь отправить ему электронную почту сегодня вечером?
 b) Ты отправишь ему электронную почту сегодня вечером?
 c) Ему следует отправить тебе электронную почту сегодня вечером?
- 8) He is not allowed to bathe in this river.**
- a) Он не может купаться в этой реке.
 b) Он не должен купаться в этой реке.
 c) Ему не разрешают купаться в этой реке.
- 9) You needn't read so many books.**
- a) Вы не можете прочитать так много книг.
 b) Вы можете читать не так много книг.
 c) Вы можете не читать так много книг.
- 10) He must come.**
- a) Он должен прийти.
 b) Возможно, он придет.
 c) Он может прийти.

№7 Перепишите предложения, заполните пропуски, выбрав модальный глагол в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 It was so dark, we see nothing. (could/should/can)
- 2 The lights are on. They be at home. (must/can/are to be)
- 3 He get to the airport on time because of the fog. (will not be able to/need/should)
- 4 I take your bag? (May/Am I allowed to/Must)
- 5 I wait here? (May/Do I have to/)
- 6 It be cold outside. (must/is to/has to be)
- 7 I get up. It's 9 o'clock. (am able to /have to/am to)

№8 Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите 3,4,5 абзацы текста:

France's Leading Lady

- 1) Born into a farming family in Domremy, in northeastern France, probably in 1412, Joan lived the average life of a peasant girl. Meanwhile, France had been at war with England on and off since 1337. The conflict, which is now known as the Hundred Years' War, stemmed from English King Edward III's attempt to claim the French throne. By the 15th century, much of France was occupied by the English, and with their French collaborators they prevented the *Dauphin* Charles, the French crown prince, from being installed as king upon his father's death in 1422.

- 2) When Joan was 13, she began to hear voices. She identified the speakers as Saint Michael, the Archangel, and Saints Catherine and Margaret, two early Christian martyrs who, like Joan, had been virginal teenagers. God had given Joan a mission, the voices said. The young woman had to fight the English occupation and help Charles become the legitimate king of France. By 1428, when Joan was about 16, the voices had become so adamant that she felt she had to do what they asked, despite the apparent impossibility of the task.

- 3) Joan went to the nearby town of Vaucouleurs and introduced herself to Charles' soldiers. Though the garrison captain promptly sent her home, Joan's voices insisted that she complete her divine mission. She returned in January 1429 and this time talked her way to the French court, where she was able to convince the prince—who was desperate for whatever help he could get—to take her seriously.

- 4) Charles provided troops for Joan to command, and in the battles that followed, she was more than a figurehead—she actually fought. Though she claimed never to have

killed a man herself, Joan at one point praised the "good war-sword" that she carried, explaining that it gave "good buffets and good thrusts." Guided by her supernatural voices, she led the fight to free the city of Orleans from the English siege. After several more battles, Joan had cleared the way for the *Dauphin* to be crowned at Reims, the traditional site of coronations. In July 1429, the prince became King Charles VII. Joan continued to fight the English.

5) In May 1430, she was captured by French collaborators, who sold her to the English for the sizable sum of 10,000 francs. Joan spent the next year imprisoned in the city of Rouen, in northwest France. In their efforts to convict her of witchcraft, a crime that would warrant her execution, the English and their French partisans subjected Joan to months of intense interrogation. But the young woman retained her poise throughout the ordeal, and her captors could not prove witchcraft. Forced to sign a confession, Joan at first received a life-sentence for non-capital heresy. Shortly afterward, the authorities condemned her to death on a technicality: that she continued to wear men's clothes, despite being warned that it was a sin. Evidence suggests that she was set up-someone may have taken her women's clothes and left her with nothing else to wear. Joan was burned on May 30, 1431.

6) Despite modern efforts to debunk her, Joan of Arc retains her status as a religious and patriotic heroine, especially in France. Since the 19th century, when nationalism became a major theme in Europe, books, plays and operas about Joan have abounded. Her popularity continued into the 20th century and beyond: she has been the subject of more than two dozen films, as well as popular songs, video games and TV shows.

Вариант №3

№1 Перепишите предложения, вставьте неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no* или их производные (*something, anything, nothing; somebody, anybody, nobody*) и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Have you got interesting books?
- 2 There was meat on Nick's plate and fish on Tom's
- 3 Do you know about Chinese art?
- 4 They have cousins in Minsk.
- 5 We did not know about his problems; he told us
- 6 Did you meet on your way to school?
- 7 Do we have on the blackboard?
- 8 How could I know that he was ill? told me

№2 а) Перепишите предложения и задайте вопросы к выделенным словам и фразам. Переведите предложения и вопросы на русский язык:

- 1 The **death of Ivan's** childless **son** Feodor was followed by a **period of civil wars** and foreign intervention known as the "**Time of Troubles**".
- 2 Peter I, the Great **consolidated** autocracy in Russia and played a **major role** in bringing his country into the **European state system**.
- 3 Nearly **forty years** were to pass before a comparably **ambitious** and **ruthless** ruler appeared **on the Russian throne**.

b) Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, задайте 5 типов вопросов (*общий, альтернативный, специальный и вопрос к подлежащему*) к каждому из них:

- 1 When writing systems were invented in ancient civilizations, nearly everything that could be written upon – stone, clay, tree bark, and metal sheets – was used for writing.
- 2 Churchill's political career began in 1900 with his election to Parliament as a Conservative.

№3 Перепишите предложения, вставьте *much, many, little, few, a little, a few* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 I drink coffee. I don't like it.
- 2 She ate so dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache.
- 3 of these plays are new.
- 4 There is ink in my pen. Have you any ink?
- 5 I think you can spare me time.
- 6 The children returned from the wood very sad because they had found mushrooms.
- 7 There are people who don't know that the Earth is round.
- 8 This lemon drink is sour; if you put lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter.

№4 Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*, добавьте союзы *by* или *with*, где необходимо и переведите переделанные предложения на русский язык:

- 1 They didn't pay me for the work; they expected me to do it for nothing.
- 2 They threw away the rubbish.
- 3 An earthquake destroyed the town.
- 4 The police shouldn't allow people to park here.
- 5 The best chess player will win the match.
- 6 The Persians invented windmills around 1500 years ago.
- 7 Did my directions confuse you?
- 8 A doctor has examined the sick child.

№5 Перепишите предложения, раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в скобках в пассивный залог (*Passive Voice*). Переведите предложения на русский язык и определите время глаголов:

- 1 Some years later the first code of laws, Russkaya Pravda (to introduce).
- 2 I (to frighten) to death when I drove through Paris last year.
- 3 The electric bulb (to invent) by Thomas Edison.
- 4 Tmutarakan (to situate) on the Taman peninsula in the present-day Krasnodar Krai of Russia, roughly opposite Kerch.
- 5 The class was too large, it (to divide) into two parts.
- 6 In the 12th century the city (to isolate) from the Russian mainland by the Cumans and gradually declined.
- 7 The site of Tmutarakan (to discover) in 1792 when a local peasant found a stone with an inscription.
- 8 Invitations (to send) to all the old pupils to be present at the school's anniversary.

№6 Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них модальные глаголы и выберите правильный перевод из предложенных вариантов:

- 1) **I'm so angry with him, I could kill him.**
- a) Я такой злой, я убил бы его.
 - b) Я был так зол, что убил его.
 - c) Я был так зол, я мог бы убить его.
- 2) **You've been traveling all day. You must be tired.**
- a) Ты путешествовал весь день. Ты, наверное, устал.
 - b) Ты путешествовал весь день. Ты мог утомиться.
 - c) Ты путешествовал весь день. Ты, должно быть, устал.
- 3) **He is not allowed to come here.**
- a) Он не должен приходить сюда.
 - b) Ему не разрешают приходить сюда.
 - c) Он может не приходить сюда.
- 4) **Sooner or later you will have to see the doctor.**
- a) Рано или поздно вы сможете пойти к врачу.
 - b) Рано или поздно вам разрешат увидеть врача.
 - c) Рано или поздно вам придется пойти к врачу.
- 5) **Nick needn't go to school today.**
- a) Коля может не ходить в школу сегодня.
 - b) Коля не может пойти в школу сегодня.
 - c) Коле не следует идти в школу сегодня.
- 6) **I can't sleep.**
- a) Я не могу не спать.
 - b) Я могу не спать.
 - c) Я не могу заснуть.
- 7) **You are to learn this poem by Wednesday.**
- a) Вам предстоит выучить это стихотворение к среде.
 - b) Вы можете выучить это стихотворение к среде.
 - c) Выучите это стихотворение к среде.
- 8) **You may not answer her question.**
- a) Вы не можете не ответить на ее вопрос.
 - b) Вы можете не отвечать на ее вопрос.
 - c) Вы не должны отвечать на ее вопрос.

- 9) He will be able to pass his exam, if he works hard.**
- a) Он мог бы сдать экзамен, если бы много занимался.
 - b) Он сможет сдать экзамен, если будет усердно заниматься.
 - c) Ему придется сдать экзамен, если он будет усердно заниматься
- 10) You should know how to raise your children not to be losers.**
- a) Вам следует знать, как вырастить детей, чтобы они не были неудачниками.
 - b) Вы должны знать, как вырастить детей, чтобы они не были неудачниками.
 - c) Вы могли бы узнать, как вырастить детей, чтобы они не были неудачниками.

№7 Перепишите предложения, заполните пропуски, выбрав модальный глагол в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- a) He be sleeping. It's too late. (can/must/need)
- b) I help you tomorrow. (will not be able to/couldn't/are not allowed to)
- c) You know how to use this dictionary. It's necessary. (should/can/may)
- d) She finish school in a year. (is to/is able to/is allowed to)
- e) He come, he had a lot of work to do. (couldn't/shouldn't/can't)
- f) She call him as soon as she find his telephone number. (will be able to/could/may)
- g) You come to the meeting. It has been cancelled. (needn't/mustn't/can't)

№8 Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите 4, 5, 6 абзацы.

The Man Who Sailed the World

- 1) Born of noble blood in Portugal in 1480, Magellan worked in the Queen's household as a young boy, where he learned of the new discoveries happening around the world: Bartholomew Diaz rounding the Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama journeying to India and Christopher Columbus discovering America. As he grew older, Magellan volunteered to sail under prestigious captains on long trips to foreign soil.

- 2) Around this time, the global spice trading industry was booming. Contrary to popular belief, Europeans highly regarded spices not because of their ability to mask bad meat, but to liven up their meals. Portugal and Spain were not only competing for dominance in the spice industry, but also for influence in colonies around the world. King Manoel of Portugal was becoming increasingly frustrated with Spain's growing power in the East, and was furious when Magellan pledged his allegiance to Spain and offered its king, Charles V, his plan to find an alternate route to India. This route would enable ships to pass from the Atlantic to the already discovered South Sea through South America.

- 3) Magellan had already sailed in the name of Portugal several times, but King Manoel had refused to compensate him when his ship was looted by pirates. Once Magellan persuaded King Charles to support his plan, Magellan had to take an oath of allegiance to Spain, breaking his promise to Portugal. On August 10, 1519, Charles sent Magellan on his quest with five ships, and 265 men were placed under his command. Most of these crewmembers were criminals, because many experienced sailors refused to support Magellan - perhaps because of his Portuguese background.

- 4) The journey proved difficult. The natives populating the southern tip of South America were very hostile to the Spaniards; previously, they had captured and eaten another, less-known Spanish explorer. When Magellan and his crew finally found a natural passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (now known as the Strait of Magellan), they thought it was only a large bay, much like the ones they had already encountered. To be sure it wasn't a strait, Magellan sent in two ships with strict orders to return within five days.

- 5) Thirty-three days and 344 miles later, Magellan and his crew reached what was then known as the New Sea, which Magellan named the Pacific for its peaceful waters. Like most Europeans at the time, however, Magellan thought Asia was much closer to South America than it actually is. The crew had expected to find many islands along the way to get food, water and other necessities, but did not. The crew lived without fresh food for more than three months. Hard rain and high wind complicated their travels, and the men were plagued with disease despite efforts to keep the boats sanitary.

- 6) By the time the crew reached the Philippines, which they first thought to be the Spice Islands, Magellan had become intense and irrational. He didn't find any spices, instead deciding to become the exclusive European merchant and official for one of the islands in the Philippines. Historical accounts show he joined one island ruler in trying to conquer another Philippine island. The Spaniards were quickly defeated and Magellan was speared to death.

- 7) The remaining crew members continued back to Spain, though only 18 men and one boat returned safely. The strait, originally named *Estrecho de Todos los Santos* (Strait of All Saints) by Magellan, was renamed the Strait of Magellan by the Spanish king in the fallen explorer's honor.

Вариант №4

№1 Перепишите предложения, вставьте неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no* или их производные (*something, anything, nothing; somebody, anybody, nobody*) и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 Is there here who knows French?
- 2 I'm afraid there is juice in the fridge. Would you like lemonade?
- 3 My friends from Chicago can't speak foreign languages.
- 4 She bought English newspapers yesterday.
- 5 We could not skate because there was snow on the ice.
- 6 There is white in the box. What is it?
- 7 We've got to eat. We've got only to drink.
- 8 I got letters from my mother but letters from my brother.

№2 а) Перепишите предложения и задайте вопросы к выделенным словам и фразам. Переведите предложения и вопросы на русский язык:

- 1 The constitution, adopted in **1924**, established a **federal system of government** based on a **succession of soviets** set up in villages, factories, and cities in larger regions.
- 2 .While the Russian economy **was being transformed**, the social life **of the people** underwent equally **drastic changes**.
- 3 **On September 17, 1939**, two weeks after the start of World War II, **the Red Army** invaded eastern portions of **Poland** largely populated by **Ukrainians and Belarusians**.

b) Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, задайте 5 типов вопросов (*общий, альтернативный, специальный и вопрос к подлежащему*) к каждому из них:

- 1 As Spartans were great athletes, they soon took important parts in the Olympic Games and won most of the prizes.
- 2 The well-armed Norman knights met the Anglo-Saxon troops gathered by Harold, their king, at Hastings on October 14, 1066.

№3 Перепишите предложения, вставьте *much, many, little, few, a little, a few* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 The theatre was almost empty. There were very people there.
- 2 Please don't put pepper on the meat.
- 3 There were plates on the table.
- 4 She left in minutes.
- 5 I never eat bread with soup.
- 6 in this work was too difficult for me.
- 7 of their answers were excellent.
- 8 He had English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.

№4 Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*, добавьте союзы *by* или *with*, где необходимо, и переведите переделанные предложения на русский язык:

- 1 The University of Minnesota has accepted me.
- 2 Mr. Snow hasn't taught this course since 1991.
- 3 The president has cancelled the meeting.

- 4 Did the army surround the enemy?
- 5 She asks a lot of questions every lesson.
- 6 A scientist discovered penicillin in 1928.
- 7 Everybody speaks highly of him.
- 8 Nobody told me that she was ill.

№5 Перепишите предложения, раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в скобках в пассивный залог (*Passive Voice*). Переведите предложения на русский язык и определите время глаголов:

- 1 In 1223 the disunited southern princes faced a Mongol raiding party at the Kalka River and soundly (to defeat).
- 2 Alexander Kolchak (to educate) for a naval career, graduating from the Naval college in 1894 and joining the 7th Naval Battalion of the city.
- 3 This mountain never (to climb) before.
- 4 Ufa (to take) by the Red Army on June 9 and later that month the Red forces under Tukhachevsky broke through the Urals.
- 5 By a decree of February 1930 about one million individual peasant (kulaks) (to force) off their land.
- 6 There is a nasty smell coming from the sitting room. The floor (to paint) there.
- 7 While the Russian economy (to transform), the social life of the people underwent equally drastic changes.
- 8 The news (to announce) now.

№6 Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них модальные глаголы и выберите правильный перевод из предложенных вариантов:

- 1) **You should know how to answer this question.**
- a) Вы должны знать, как ответить на этот вопрос.
 - b) Возможно, вы знаете, как ответить на этот вопрос.
 - c) Вам нужно знать, как ответить на этот вопрос.
- 2) **Can he know your sister?**
- a) Он может знать твою сестру?
 - b) Сможет ли он узнать твою сестру?
 - c) Неужели он знает твою сестру?
- 3) **I had to go to the dentist.**
- a) Я должен пойти к стоматологу.
 - b) Мне пришлось пойти к стоматологу.
 - c) Мне придется пойти к стоматологу.
- 4) **If you want to master a language, you have to read a lot.**
- a) Если вы хотите хорошо овладеть языком, вы должны очень много читать.
 - b) Если вы хотите хорошо овладеть языком, вам следует много читать.
 - c) Если вы хотите хорошо овладеть языком, вам придется много читать.
- 5) **They need not translate this article.**
- a) Они не должны переводить эту статью.
 - b) Они могут не переводить эту статью.
 - c) Им не придется переводить эту статью.
- 6) **I don't think he will be able to do it.**
- a) Не думаю, что он может это сделать.
 - b) Не думаю, что он должен это делать.
 - c) Не думаю, что он сможет это сделать
- 7) **They were not allowed to visit their friends.**
- a) Им не разрешили навестить друзей.
 - b) Они не смогли навестить друзей.
 - c) Они не должны были навещать друзей.

- 8) **The train is to arrive in an hour.**
- a) Поезд может прибыть через час.
 b) Поезд прибыл через час.
 c) Поезд должен прибыть через час.
- 9) **I couldn't live in a big city. It's not my cup of tea.**
- a) Я не смог бы жить в большом городе. Это не для меня.
 b) Я не жил в большом городе. Это не для меня.
 c) Я вынуждена жить в большом городе. Это не для меня.
- 10) **He may be having dinner.**
- a) Он, должно быть, сейчас обедает.
 b) Он, может быть, сейчас обедает.
 c) Он сейчас обедает.

№7 Перепишите предложения, заполните пропуски, выбрав модальный глагол в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1 I go there alone. My parents are against it. (am not allowed to/have to/am to)
- 2 he be in? (Can/Should/Is he to)
- 3 you give me a lift to the station? (Could/Have to/Are you allowed to)
- 4 He is not at work. He be at home. (is to/may/need)
- 5 Her friend is from France. He speak French. (could/can/has to)
- 6 You ask your teacher if you don't know the answer. (may/are to/need)
- 7 I start to work at 8 o'clock, so I get up early. (have to/am to/can)

№8 Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите 3, 4, 6 абзацы.

Traitor or Hero?

- 1) Virtually all the facts about Alexander Nevsky's life come from the Russian chronicles which have been copied and rewritten many times. Among Alexander's ancestors there were many outstanding Russian princes, such as Vladimir the Red Sun who introduced Christianity in Russia, and Yuri Dolgoruky, the founder of Moscow.
- 2) The Mongol invasion began shortly after Alexander's birth. Fortunately, his education must have equipped him for the military and diplomatic feats he would have to perform. He learned Greek, Latin and Tatar. He was also taught riding, archery, and use of the lance, sword, dagger and mace.
- 3) Alexander's fate was closely linked to Novgorod. This city in the north of Russia was known for its free spirit and commercial drive, both quite rare among Russians. The Novgorod republic was run by a council which adopted its own laws and chose its own princes. Shortly after Alexander was born, Novgorod invited his father to rule their city. The year turned out to be unusually rainy, and the grain and hay harvest perished. Fighting broke out on the bridge joining the two parts of the city. Alexander, who was only ten at the time, witnessed the terrible consequences of famine. Even at this age he did everything he could to help the victims. In 1233 Alexander's elder brother died, and when Yaroslav left for Kiev in 1236, Alexander remained to rule the freedom-loving city.
- 4) The situation meanwhile went from bad to worse. The Mongols returned and began to systematically ravage the southern parts of Russia. From the northwest Russia was

threatened by the Swedes and German knights. Novgorod and Pskov would be the first to be attacked. In 1240 the German Teutonic and Order of the Sword knights moved against Pskov. The Swedes advanced against Novgorod under the command of Sweden's ruler Birger. The Swedes camped at the confluence of the Izhora and the Neva. With a small force of warriors from Novgorod and Ladoga and his own men-at-arms, Alexander made a surprise attack on the Swedes, routing the enemy.

- 5) This victory made Alexander famous overnight and earned him the name of Nevsky. Tall and handsome, Alexander Nevsky became Russia's national hero at a time when the country was on the verge of being wiped off the earth. Novgorod was attacked by Livonian Germans, the Chud tribe and Lithuanians. After repeated requests from the Novgorodians, Alexander Nevsky arrived in 1241 and cleared the Novgorod area of the enemy. After liberating Pskov, the Russian force moved into the lands of the Chud. The decisive battle took place on Lake Chudskoye on April 5, 1242. On the thin ice, the heavier plate armor of the German knights became a disadvantage as compared to the lighter chain mail of the Russians. Thus Alexander Nevsky achieved his major victory at the age of only 22. Then he turned against the Lithuanians, who were continuing their raids. The Lithuanians were decisively defeated in 1242 and 1245. As a result of this six-year war, the Germans surrendered all their conquests and even ceded part of their domains.

- 6) Alexander Nevsky's role in respect of the Mongols has been variously described as saving Russia from total destruction and betraying the country. He made a total of four trips to the Mongols to prevent military confrontation. On his fourth trip he spent the winter and summer in the Horde and, on the way home, fell ill. Before dying he took the vows of schema, becoming a monk. He was only 43.

Тексты для дополнительного чтения

Задание: Переведите текст об известном предпринимателе

1 вариант

1. **Donald Trump** made his wealth in real estate. He owns over 18 million square feet of prime Manhattan real estate and is co-founder of Trump entertainment and CEO of the Trump Organization. He is one of the few Americans who has earned a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Trump was born on June 14, 1946 in New York City. He was a troubled scholar and at the age of 13 was sent to military school. There he earned academic honors and was made baseball captain. He graduated from Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania in 1968 with a Bachelor of Science in economics and concentration in finance.

Shortly after his studies he joined his father's company, The Trump Organization. His father, who was a wealthy real estate developer, was his mentor.



He started off following in his father's footsteps by building middle-class rental housing. This however did not satisfy his entrepreneurial hunger and he moved on to bigger projects in Manhattan. Trump contracted his first big project in 1971 by landing the rights to develop the old Penn Central yards which he used to turn the Commodore Hotel into a new Grand Hyatt. Over the next couple of years he's luck ran out when he underestimated the cost of 2 big projects, one of which included the Wollman Rink in Central Park. By 1991 the effects of recession and junk bonds caused Trump to go bankrupt. After selling off a large amount of his shares, he finally managed to pay off most of his debt and continued to work on successful projects.

By now, Trump had gained great publicity for his growing debt mainly caused by his expansion into the casino industries, including the bankruptcy of the Taj Mahal Casino. His extramarital affair with Marla Maples and his divorce to Ivana Trump, in the mid 1990's, contributed greatly to his public persona.

In 2001, his life took a positive turn when he successfully completed the 72 story Trump Tower and began building the Trump Place, a multi-building development along the Hudson River. He now owns hundreds of famous and high-end properties around the world including the regions of Dubai, Panama City, Toronto and Korea and especially the US. Other ventures include his Miss Universe Organization, Trump University as well as hosting the World Wrestling Entertainment. He even wrote a book called Trump, The Art of the Deal, in which he discusses his undergraduate career.

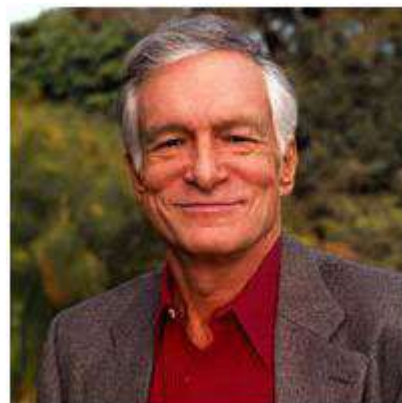
Trump became more famous during his TV show The Apprentice of which he is both executive producer and host. The show made him one of the highest paid TV personalities making \$3 million per episode. People adore him for his brutal honesty and great business sense. He made a salary of \$32 million in 2007 and his net worth stands at \$3 billion. He has since starred on many TV shows and movies including Larry King, Days of Our Lives and The Nanny and has been nominated twice for the Emmy Awards.

2 вариант

2. Hugh Hefner- Биография предпринимателя на английском.

Hugh Marston Hefner was born April 9, 1926 in Chicago Illinois and is the Founder of media group Playboy. Research suggests Hugh grew up in a very typical Methodist home with little affection of any kind. He attend Sayre Elementary and Steinmetz High before serving in the US Army during the closing months of WWII.

Hefner has stated that he entered the army a virgin and left the army a virgin. He eventually lost his virginity aged 22. Upon his release, he achieved a major in psychology at the University of Illinois and began a relationship with Mildred Williams. On June 25th 1949 they married, and Mildred gave birth to two children; Christie and David Paul. In 1959 they divorced.



Despite spending less than three years in college before graduating, Hefner found time to edit Shaft, and sold cartoons to magazines. His first salaried job was with a firm that produced and printed cardboard cartons. After later serving in both the subscription department and as a copywriter for Esquire, he left in January 1952 after being denied a \$5 raise.

He moved on to Children's Activities, then took his biggest gamble in 1953 by loaning his furniture for \$400 and raising \$10,000 from 45 investors - including \$1,000 from his mother ("Not because she believed in the venture, but because she believed in her son."). Playboy was born.

Hefner claims he hatched the idea for Playboy while in college, and that the name for the magazine came from his decision that his "baby" should have the name he "knew he was himself". In truth, the original working title of his magazine was Stag Party but Hefner was forced to change it to avoid a trademark conflict with the existing Stag Magazine.

The name "Playboy" was suggested by a friend, Eldon Sellers, with Hefner noting that rabbits were the "playboys" of the animal world. Cartoonist Arv Miller remodeled the stag in a smoking jacket to a rabbit in a smoking jacket and the transformation was complete.

From his experience in advertising, Hefner saw the need to package sexuality into aspirational categories, to tell a story about it that placed men in the narrative itself in a way that was not just acceptable but desirable. In launching Playboy, perhaps the smartest thing Hefner did was to reinvent himself as an urbane sophisticate who enjoyed the company of young women.

The first issue of the magazine arrived in December 1953 (with no date on the cover), and had a nude photo of Marilyn Monroe inside. Hefner had purchased the rights to the photos for a mere \$200, then watched his investment sell nearly 54,000 copies. During its first three years, other material in the magazine consisted of reprints from other magazines, but then became strictly original.

Hefner saw his first brush with the law come in 1958 when he, a teenager named Elizabeth Ann Roberts, and her mother were arrested in Chicago after photos of Roberts appeared in Playboy. After authorities realized that Hefner had been told she was 18 years old, charges of contributing to the delinquency of a child were dropped.

At its peak, Playboy sold more than 1,200,000 issues each month. Hefner's concept exploded as a variety of different avenues opened up, such as a late night television program, a club and a casino.

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Hugh Hefner resides in the Playboy Mansion with his 5 girlfriends. The 22,000 square foot (1,951 square meter) house is described as being in the "Gothic-Tudor" style by Forbes magazine, and sits on 5.3 acres. It was acquired by Playboy in 1971 for about \$1.2 million. The mansion has 22 rooms and some of its include a wine cellar, a game room, a private zoo and aviary (and related pet cemetery), tennis courts, a waterfall and a large area (including a patio and barbecue area, the famous grotto, a sauna and a bathhouse). It became famous during the 1970s because of Hefner's lavish parties.

3 вариант

3. Sir Richard Branson (born July 18, 1950) a famed British entrepreneur, is best known for his widely successful Virgin brand, a banner that encompasses a variety of business organizations.

Branson first achieved notoriety with Virgin Records, a record label that started out with multi-instrumentalist Mike Oldfield and introduced bands like the Sex Pistols and Culture Club to the world music scene. Known for his wacky exploits used to promote his businesses, Branson is keen on playful antagonisms, exemplified by his "Mine is bigger than yours" decals on the new Airbus A340-600 jets used by his airline. He has also made several unsuccessful attempts to fly in a hot air balloon around the world.

The hot air balloon, called the "Virgin Atlantic Flyer," was the first hot air balloon ever to cross the Atlantic Ocean, and was the largest ever flown at 60.513 m³ (2,137,000 ft³) volume, reaching speeds in excess of 130 mph (209 km/h).



In 1991, Branson crossed the Pacific Ocean from Japan to Arctic Canada, a distance of 7,672 km (4,767 miles), but their track took them a claimed 10,885 km. This again broke all existing records with speeds of up to 245 mph in a balloon measuring 60.513 m³.

He formed Virgin Atlantic Airways in 1984, launched Virgin Mobile in 1999, and later failed in a 2000 bid to handle the National Lottery. He has also started a European short-haul airline, Virgin Express.

In October 2003, he announced he would be teaming up with balloonist Steve Fossett to attempt to break the record for a non-stop flight around the world. A new aircraft, the GlobalFlyer, will be built specially for the attempt by Scaled Composites.

In 1993 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Technology from Loughborough University.

He became Sir Richard Branson when he was knighted by the Queen in 1999 for his business prowess and exuberance for the spirit of the United Kingdom.

On September 25, 2004 he announced the signing of a deal under which a new space tourism company, Virgin Galactic, will license the technology behind SpaceShipOne to take paying passengers into suborbital space.

He has guest starred, playing himself, on several television shows, including Friends, Baywatch and Only Fools and Horses. He also is the star of a new reality television show on Fox called The Rebel Billionaire where sixteen contestants will be tested for their entrepreneurship and their sense of adventure.

Sir Richard appears at No. 85 on the 2002 List of "100 Greatest Britons" (sponsored by the BBC and voted for by the public). Branson's high public profile often leaves him open as a figure of satire - the 2000AD series Zenith featured a parody of Branson as a supervillain as at the time the comic's publisher and favoured distributor and the Virgin group were in competition.

4 вариант

4.Oprah Winfrey is known to be one of the most influential women in the world. Her talk show, *The Oprah Winfrey Show* is the highest-rated talk show in the history of television. She is ranked the richest African American of the 20th century.

Oprah was born to a poor teenage mother in rural Mississippi. She had a rough childhood and was raped since the age of 9 by her uncle, cousin and a family friend. She skipped 2 of her earliest grades but at 13 received a scholarship at the Nicolet High School. As a result of her molestation, Oprah fell pregnant at 14 and gave birth to a boy who died shortly after birth. Around this time she ran away from home and consequently had to go and live with her father. According to her he was a strict man and forced her to persevere her studies.



Oprah's life took a turn for the best after moving in with her father and she excelled greatly at school. During her final years of high school, Oprah managed to get a scholarship to Tennessee State University where she studied communication. In this time she landed a job in radio and at the age of 19, co-anchored the local evening news.

In 1983, Oprah got a job as a host on a low-rated half-hour Chicago talk show. Within months, the show became the highest rated talk show in Chicago. 2 years later, it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show* and broadcast nationally. Her talk show was credited for its confessional nature which allowed people of all sorts, including gays to enter the mainstream. She soon moved her focus to literature and self-improvement. In 1993, her show captured one hundred million viewers during an interview with the famous Michael Jackson. This episode became the most watched event in television history as well as the most watched interview ever.

Adding to Oprah's fame was her role in the movie *The Color Purple*, directed by Steven Spielberg. The film got her nominated for best supporting actress in 1986. She has also co-authored 5 books and her magazine, the *Oprah Magazine* has been named the most successful start-up ever in the industry by *Fortune*. She now has plans to take over the Discovery Health Channel in 2009 and turn it into OWN, The Oprah Winfrey Network. Oprah is considered a historical figure. Professor Juliet E.K. Walker of the University of Illinois has created a course in her name, "History 298: Oprah Winfrey, the Tycoon."

Oprah currently owns 7 high-end mansions in California, New Jersey, Chicago, Miami, Colorado, Hawaii and Antigua. She lives in her 42 acre California estate, outside of Santa Barbara. She was listed the only black billionaire in 2004, 2005 and 2006. Her net profit is estimated at over US\$2.7 billion.

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