***ВАРИАНТ 3***

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью

речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет,

т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в PresentIndefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного .

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The lecturer gave several examples of the Sevastopol scientists' international ties.

2. The foundation of Sevastopol dates back to 1783.

3. The author mentions this phenomenon in his article.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенностиперевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным .

1. His father was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during World War II.

2. The reporter spoke about the fulfilment of the Food Programme in the region.

3. Not long ago our family moved into a large three-room flat.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их

нарусскийязык.

1. The more I studied the English language, the more I liked it.

2. My friend is one of the best students of our group.

3. This room is smaller than that one.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на

перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. No student of that group studies Spanish.

2. Some five hundred people were present at the meeting.

3. Have you any books on chemistry?

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и

укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык .

1. The dean will come here later.

2. The student made no mistakes in his translation.

3. Plasma is the fourth state of matter.

VI. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и

письменно переведите их.

Пояснение к тексту

1. yard – верфь

**SEVASTOPOL**

1. In translation from the Greek Sevastopol means "a magnificent city", "a city of glory". That is really

so. Sevastopol's history has many glorious chapters. Everybody knows about the defence of Sevastopol

during the Crimean war (1853-1856). The sailors, soldiers and the entire population fought against the

enemy. Lev Tolstoy wrote about it in his "Sevastopol Sketches".

2. We know and remember the defence of Sevastopol in the Great Patriotic War. It continued for 250

days and cost the nazi invaders 300,000 officers and men.

3. After the fascist invasion Sevastopol was in ruins. There were only a few buildings in the centre of the

city. Today Sevastopol stretches for dozens of kilometres.

4. Sevastopol is a naval city. It yards1 build passenger ships and repair merchant vessels. They build

powerful floating cranes as well.

5. Sevastopol is also a research centre. Scientists of the country's oldest Institute of Biology of Southern

Seas investigate the World Ocean. They have modern expeditionary ships at their disposal.

6. A museum-city is yet another name of Sevastopol. Monuments of culture, memorials, obelisks and

sculptural groups form an organic part of its image.

7. There is an entry in the visitors' book of the Panorama of the 1854-1855 defence of Sevastopol:

"Malakhov Hill is a small hill, but what a good view opens from it of Russia, the whole Soviet Union, the

entire history of its people and their historic exploit."

VII. Прочитайте 7-й абзац текста и письменно ответьте на вопрос:

What is the entry in the visitors' book of the Panorama of the 1854-1855 defence of Sevastopol?\_\_