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**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЙ И ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ
РАБОТЫ**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)

для студентов

специальности

35.02.12.Садово-парковое и ландшафтное строительство»

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Акт согласования

на методическую разработку «Учебное пособие для аудиторной и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)

Методическая разработка соответствует программе по иностранному языку для средних специальных учебных учреждений, а также рабочей программе по иностранному языку для данной специальности.

Студентам предлагаются тексты профессиональной тематики, вопросы для самоконтроля, упражнения для закрепления лексики, а также для совершенствования знаний, необходимых в их будущей профессиональной деятельности. Материалы текстов позволяют расширить профессиональные знания и способствуют получению первичных навыков владения иностранным языком в профессиональной сфере. Упражнения к текстам предполагают употребление данной лексики в устной речи. Цель пособия: научить студентов читать и понимать тексты профессионального содержания, а также уметь делать высказывания, связанные с выбранной профессией.

Пособие имеет практическое значение в связи с отсутствием учебных пособий по английскому языку для студентов данных специальностей.

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Пояснительная записка

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов специальности «Садово-парковое и ландшафтное строительство» для аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы и соответствует требованиям к знаниям и умениям по дисциплине «Английский язык»

Пособие состоит из 6 разделов. Каждый урок посвящен определенной области производства, которая раскрывается с помощью профессионально-направленных текстов. Пособие включает в себя введение, касающееся проблем технического перевода, текстовый материал, комплекс лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Основная задача пособия – подготовить студентов к самостоятельному чтению аутентичных текстов в соответствии с профессиональными целями деятельности. Пособие помогает формировать у студентов потребность и умение самостоятельно пополнять свои знания по специальности.

Тексты призваны сформировать у сегодняшнего студента понятие о ландшафтном дизайне и современных требованиях, предъявляемых к человеку, который в будущем, став специалистом, будет развивать российскую промышленность.

Для овладения всеми видами речевой деятельности студентам предлагается ряд заданий, разнообразные манипуляции со словами, словосочетаниями и предложениями с учетом особенностей текста, а также упражнения, формирующие навыки и умения дифференциации, трансформации и конструирования языковых единиц. При этом решаются конкретные учебные задачи (пересказ текста, извлечение необходимой информации, аннотация). Задания направлены на обучение различным приёмам оперирования с текстом на всех этапах работы, что позволяет студентам развивать общие и профессиональные компетенции.

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ТЕМА 1.

Введение

Памятка для студента по выполнению самостоятельной работы

Для успешного выполнения представленных заданий, студенту следует придерживаться следующего алгоритма действия:

При работе с грамматическим материалом:

- Выпиши из упражнения все предложения, содержащие новую грамматическую структуру.
- Внимательно изучи способ трансформации утвердительного предложения в вопросительное и отрицательное.
- Проконтролируй с помощью словаря правильность произношения тобой данной структуры.
- Просмотри материал текущего урока в тетради, найди предложения, в которых используется данная грамматическая структура.
- Проговори эти предложения, попробуй трансформировать их по интонации.
- Придумай несколько предложений, содержащих новую грамматическую структуру

При подготовке устного сообщения:

- Определи, что хочешь и можешь сказать по теме на иностранном языке.
- Вспомни нужные речевые образцы, слова, сочетания слов для передачи замысла сообщения
- Обратись к тексту, упражнениям, в которых эта или близкая к ней тема отражена, чтобы использовать материал для сообщения.
- Отбери нужные речевые образцы, проведи в них необходимую лексическую замену или расширение
- Составь план сообщения, запиши его.
- Устно проговори своё сообщение в соответствии с планом.

При работе с текстом:

- Прочти текст, стараясь понять общее содержание и вывести из контекста значение незнакомых слов.
- Обратись к словарю, чтобы найти значения незнакомых слов.
- Проработай новый лексический материал (см. памятку 4).
- Прочти текст медленно вслух, обращая особое внимание на произношение новых слов и стараясь запомнить информацию.
- Выпиши из текста новые для тебя формы.
- Составь список ключевых слов из текста так, чтобы он отражал канву содержания.

При чтении текста студент должен:

- понять, о чём говорится в тексте на основе знакомых языковых явлений и большого контекста;
- максимально использовать контекстуальную и языковую догадку;
- определять исходную форму незнакомых слов с помощью различных трансформационных операций;
- обращаться к словарю, чтобы найти значения незнакомых слов.

Проблемы технического перевода

Цель всякого перевода с иностранного языка на родной – познакомить читателя с каким-либо текстом или содержанием устного текста. Перевод должен в полной мере соответствовать нормам того языка, на котором он сделан.

Для правильного понимания исходного английского текста необходимо научиться анализировать предложение, и этот анализ нужно начинать с нахождения главных членов предложения – подлежащего и сказуемого – и установления связей между всеми остальными членами предложения.

От правильного понимания излагаемых в зарубежных статьях и книгах фактов во многом зависит развитие нашей науки и техники. Языку научной и технической литературы присущ формально-логический стиль, требующий при переводе строго логического анализа.

Грамматические проблемы перевода

Грамматические трудности перевода не ограничиваются проблемой понимания грамматической структуры английского предложения. Вторая проблема – нахождение в русском языке конструкций, структур и оборотов, передающих смысл английского текста. Структуры английского и русского языков различны, хотя имеются и сходные грамматические явления, категории и т.п.

Твердый порядок слов

Для перевода очень важно выяснить, каким членом предложения является данное слово. Этому в значительной мере помогает так называемый твердый порядок слов предложения.

В отличие от русского языка в английском языке подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение обычно стоят в строгой последовательности одно за другим, как бы являются «костяком» предложения (ПСД).

Passive Voice

Формула: to be + III форма смыслового глагола + by (with).

Здесь To be — вспомогательный глагол, несущий грамматическую нагрузку, т. е. выражающий время, число, лицо всей глагольной формы.

Само название Passive — «пассив» указывает на то, что подлежащее пассивно. Деятель или орудие действия (если они имеются) выражены дополнением, перед которым стоят предлоги by или with (соответствующие в русском языке творительному падежу «кем, чем?»).

This book was read (by many students). Эту книгу читали (многие студенты). The letter is written with a pen. Письмо пишут пером.

Во избежание ошибок или неточностей рекомендуется переводить пассивную конструкцию неопределенно-личной или личной формой глагола в действительном залоге, помня о том, что подлежащее пассивно. Например:

The picture was looked at. На картину смотрели, а не: Картина смотрела.

Дополнение с инфинитивом (Сложное дополнение)

Название этого оборота свидетельствует о том, что при замене двух предложений одним подлежащее второго предложения становится дополнением, а сказуемое второго предложения — инфинитивом. Возьмем пример: I know that she has come. Я знаю, что она пришла. При замене:

1. Опускаем союз that, так как вместо двух предложений имеем одно.

2. Подлежащее второго предложения становится дополнением, так как в первом предложении уже имеется подлежащее.

3. Сказуемое второго предложения становится инфинитивом (неличной формой глагола), так как в первом предложении уже имеется сказуемое.

Получаем оборот «дополнение с инфинитивом».

I know her to have come. Я знаю, что она пришла.

Формула: подлежащее + глагол-характеристика + дополнение + инфинитив. При переводе на русский язык этот оборот надо развернуть в два предложения следующим образом:

1. После глагола-характеристики вводим союз «что» (чтобы).

2. Дополнение становится подлежащим второго предложения.

3. Инфинитив становится сказуемым второго предложения.

I know her to have come. Я знаю, что она пришла.

We wanted them to go away. Мы хотели, чтобы они ушли.

Лексические проблемы перевода

Третья важная проблема перевода это значения слов, составляющих предложение. Соотношение русского и английского слов может быть однозначным (названия дней недели, месяцев и т. д.). Однако чаще всего слова обоих языков многозначны, и их значение определяется в контексте, что необходимо учитывать при переводе.

Значения большого числа слов, в частности обозначающих общественно-политические и научные понятия, можно угадать, так как эти слова совпадают по звучанию и значению. Их называют интернациональными словами (metal, gas,). Однако в число интернациональных слов входят и так называемые «ложные друзья переводчика». Под «ложными друзьями переводчика» подразумеваются слова латинского или греческого происхождения, имеющие сходное написание, но различное значение в английском и русском языках. Они являются ложными эквивалентами сходных по звучанию слов другого языка. Основное значение английского слова accuracy не «аккуратность», а «точность,

правильность». Перевод таких слов ближайшим по звучанию словом может привести к грубой ошибке и к искажению смысла предложения.

Смещение графического облика слов

Это явление широко распространено на первых этапах перевода английской научно-технической литературы — «болезнь роста», с которой очень трудно бороться. Если обратить внимание на наиболее распространенные случаи смещения графического облика слов, то можно предупредить ошибки, в основном обусловленные невнимательностью.

Only — the only. Хорошо известное наречие only — «только» часто смешивают с the only, которое означает «единственный». Наличие перед only артикля указывает на то, что the only является прилагательным, отвечающим на вопрос «какой». Следовательно, the only не может означать «только», а переводится как «единственный».

Термины

Термины это отдельные слова и словосочетания, имеющие специальное значение в какой-либо области науки и техники и обозначающие названия предметов, понятий или процессов, описывающих эту область. В качестве терминов могут употребляться обычные слова, которые получают в научно-техническом тексте строго однозначное значение, соотносимое с определённым понятием, которое выявляется в контексте.

Solids, liquids, gases – твёрдые вещества, жидкости, газы

Surface tension – поверхностное натяжение

Steam engine – паровой двигатель

Конечно, одни и те же слова могут приобретать разные терминологические значения в разных областях науки и техники. Для правильного перевода термина нужно понимать, о чём идёт речь в данном контексте

4. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

The Active Voice (Действительный залог)

Aspect Вид Tense Время	Simpl е Прос тое (факт ы, повторяющ иеся действия)	Continu ous Продол женное (действи е, происходящее в данный момент)	Perfect Совершен ное (предшест вование данному моменту, законченность)	Perfect Continuous Соверше нное Продолж енное (действие , начавшееся в какой-либо момент и продолжающее ся до другого данного)
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				момента, часто включая его)
Present Настоящее	Write(s) пишу (обычно)	am/is/are /writing пишу (сейчас)	have/has written написал (уже)	have/has been writing пишу (уже час с утра)
Past Прошедшее	wrote написал (вчера)	was/were writing писал (в 5 часов, когда он вошел)	had written написал (к 5 часам, до его прихода)	had been writing писал (уже час, когда он пришел)
Future Будущее	shall/ will write буду писать (завтра)	shall/will be writing буду писать (завтра в 5 часов, когда он придет)	shall/will have written напишу (завтра к 5 часам)	shall/will have been writing буду писать (уже час, когда он придет)

Task1. Use the verbs in a correct form, translate the sentences.

Употребите глагол в нужной форме, переведите предложения.

1. Prof. Smirnov (*to give*) a lecture on physics next week. He (*to supply*) the fundamental calculations for designing engines. 2. The Government (*to establish*) the Automobile Research Institute in 1920. But the scientists (*to start*) auto-making research in 1918. 3. We (*not to take*) that examination yesterday. We (*to have*) it in 2 weeks. 4. My father (*not to work*) in the field of mechanical engineering, he (*to design*) boats. 5. E.A. Chudakov (*to develop*) the automobile theory? — Yes, he did. Besides, he (*to provide*) the basic formulas of auto-designing. 6. Nick (*to know*) mathematics well? — Yes, he does. He (*to like*) it and (*to do*) research in this field. 7. You (*to work*) in the chemistry laboratory a week ago? — No, we didn't. We (*to work*) there only the day after tomorrow. 8. This programme (*to include*) many problems. At present we (*to study*) different aspects of bridge construction, testing and operation.

Task 2. Make the sentences negative. Опровергните утверждения.

1. We skated last winter.
2. I always come to college at 7.
3. Tomorrow Nick will go to the cinema.
4. The students have already translated the article.
5. My father works in the hospital.

Task 3. Make up the questions to the sentences. Задайте вопросы к предложениям.

1. We saw the portrait of Pushkin in the library. (Where ...)
2. It rained all day yesterday (Did...)
3. The teacher gave the student a bad mark. (Whom ...)
4. I did my home task in the evening. (When ...)
5. He did not want to get up early. (Did ...)

ТЕМА 2

ФУНКЦИИ ГЛАГОЛОВ TO BE, TO HAVE.

Пять функций глагола to be

1. To be + обстоятельство (обычно выраженное существительным с предшествующим предлогом) выступает в роли смыслового глагола «быть», «находиться» в личной и неличной форме. The table is in the room. Стол (находится) в комнате.

2. To be + существительное или прилагательное является глаголом-связкой в личной или неличной форме.

She is a girl. Она девочка.

She was small. Она была маленькой.

3. To be + инговая форма смыслового глагола — Continuous Tense.

I am working. Я работаю сейчас.

4. To be + III форма смыслового глагола — Passive Voice.

The letter was finished. Письмо закончили.

5. To be + to (инфинитив) — форма долженствования. I am to go home. Мне надо (следует) пойти домой. Иногда сочетание to be + to (инфинитив) указывает на действие в будущем и переводится будущим временем.

The method is to be described in detail. Этот метод будет подробно изложен.

Примечание. To be +to (инфинитив) может быть составным сказуемым и в таких случаях переводится глаголами типа «закключаться», «состоять в» «значить» и т. п.

To live is to learn. Жить — значит учиться.

The main aim is to get good results. Основная задача заключается в том, чтобы получить хорошие результаты. Вывод. Чтобы определить функцию глагола to be, надо выяснить, что стоит за ним.

Три функции глагола to have

1. To have + существительное выступает в роли смыслового глагола «иметь».

I have a book. Я имею книгу (у меня есть книга).

2. To have + III форма — Perfect Tense. I have finished my work. Я (уже) закончил работу.

3. To have + to (инфинитив) — форма долженствования (ср.: to be + to).

I have to go home. Я должен идти домой. Вывод. Чтобы определить функцию глагола *to have*, надо выяснить, что стоит за ним.

Task 1. Use the verb *to be* in a correct form Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол *to be* в нужную форму.

1. The biggest research center in Russia (*to be*) the Russian Academy of Sciences. 2. Every student (*to be*) interested in this problem last year. 3. They (*to be*) at the plant tomorrow. 4. We (*to be*) in the laboratory now. 5. You (*to be*) in the chemical laboratory a week ago? — No, we (*not to be*). We (*to be*) there only the day after tomorrow.

2.

Task 4. In which sentence the verb *to be* means «есть», «является»?

В каком из предложений глагол *to be* употреблен в значении «есть», «является»?

- a) He is a school leaver.
- b) He is to leave school this year.
- c) He is leaving school this year.
- d) He is at the college now.

Task 5. Determine functions of the verb *to be*. Определите, в каких функциях употреблен глагол *to be* в следующих предложениях:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) модальный; | c) вспомогательный; |
| b) смысловой; | d) глагол-связка. |

- 1. Our company is interested in different consumer goods.
- 2. English is the main language of the business world.
- 3. The development of foreign trade is of great importance for any country.
- 4. This company was to sign a contract.
- 5. Bank notes are issued by the central bank.
- 6. London is on the Thames.
- 7. The conference was attended by representatives of different countries.

Task 6. What is the function of the verb *to have* in the following sentences Определите функцию глагола *to have* в следующих предложениях.

1. In walking machine designs, the designers have tried to reproduce the trajectory of man's foot. They have proposed a number of patterns for effecting such trajectories. Some of them have simply resorted to a rectilinear pattern, while others have selected the optimum trajectory.

2. Specialists in engineering materials have taken a new approach to the problem of the permanent nature of materials properties. It is no less useful to have materials whose properties can be changed and controlled. That's why specialists have to create materials with variable porosity, elasticity and thermal conductivity

Task 7. Find the sentences where the verb *to have* is using as an auxiliary. Translate them. Укажите, в каких предложениях глагол *to have* употреблен как вспомогательный. Переведите предложения.

1. You will have to deliver the goods in five days.
2. They have just signed all the documents.
3. Many people have a current account in the bank.
4. The banking industry has changed radically over the last 10 years.
5. Britain has a largely free-market economy.
6. Our exports have increased. The increase will give us an opportunity to repay the credit.
7. The country has always imported these goods.

Task 8. Determine functions of the verb *to have* in the sentences:

Укажите, в каких функциях употреблен глагол *to have* в следующих предложениях:

1. He often has to write letters to foreign companies.
2. They have already discussed the time of delivery of goods.
3. The firm has extended its resources through the use of credit.
4. They had to agree to this plan.
5. The owner has invested some of his money into new businesses.
6. The firm has no securities.
7. New credits have increased the income of the purchaser.

ИНФИНИТИВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

В английском языке встречается оборот, состоящий из **существительного в общем падеже** и **инфинитива**. В таком обороте существительное обозначает лицо или предмет, совершающий действие, выраженное инфинитивом, или подвергающийся этому действию. Оборот называют **самостоятельным инфинитивным оборотом (Absolute Infinitive Construction)**. Он стоит в конце предложения и отделен запятой, на русский язык переводится предложением с союзом "**причем**", в котором глагол выражает *долженствование*. Самостоятельный инфинитивный оборот чаще встречается в юридических текстах и в коммерческих документах (контрактах и т. д.):

The sellers offered the buyers 5,000 tons of oil, **delivery to be made** in October.

Продавцы предложили покупателям 5000 тонн нефти, причем поставка должна была быть произведена в октябре.

The buyers requested the sellers to keep them informed of the position of the vessel, **the communications to be addressed** to their agents.

Покупатели просили продавцов держать их в курсе местонахождения судна, причем сообщения должны были направляться их агентам.

СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ

Конструкция **сложное дополнение** (объектный инфинитивный оборот, **Complex Object**) представляет собой сочетание **существительного в общем падеже** или **личного местоимения в объектном падеже с инфинитивом**. Эта конструкция строится по следующей схеме:

ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕ Е	СКАЗУЕМОЕ (в действительном ом залоге)	Существительное в общем падеже или личное местоимение в объектном падеже + инфинитив
We Мы	expect надеемся,	him to do it in time. что он сделает это вовремя.

При переводе конструкции на русский язык, почти всегда используется придаточное предложение.

СЛУЧАИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ КОНСТРУКЦИИ «СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ»		
п/ п	СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ	ПРИМЕР
	После глаголов чувственного восприятия : to hear слышать, to see видеть, to watch наблюдать, смотреть, to feel чувствовать, to observe наблюдать, to notice замечать и др. в действительном залоге. После этих глаголов инфинитив употребляется <u>без</u> частицы to	I <u>watched</u> her approach. Я <u>смотрел</u> , как она приближается.
	После глаголов чувственного восприятия используется только Indefinite Infinitive Active . Чтобы выразить действие в страдательном залоге, можно	I <u>saw</u> the fire slowly conquered. Я <u>видел</u> , как пожар постепенно потушили.

	использовать причастие II	
	<p>После глаголов, обозначающих умственную деятельность: to know <i>знать</i>, to think <i>думать</i>, to consider, to believe, to suppose <i>думать, полагать</i>, to expect <i>ожидать</i>, to imagine <i>представлять</i>, to find <i>находить</i>, <i>узнавать</i>, to trust <i>верить</i>, to assume <i>допускать, предполагать</i> и др. в действительном залоге. После этих глаголов в составе конструкции очень часто используется глагол to be</p>	<p>He <u>considers</u> this question to be of great importance. Он <u>считает</u> этот вопрос очень важным (= что этот вопрос является очень важным).</p>
	<p>После глаголов со значением заявления: to pronounce <i>произносить, говорить</i>, to declare <i>заявлять</i>, to report <i>докладывать</i></p>	<p>The surgeon <u>pronounced</u> the wound to be a slight one. Врач <u>сказал</u>, что рана лёгкая (= рана является лёгкой).</p>
	<p>После глаголов, обозначающих чувства и эмоции: to like <i>нравиться</i>, to dislike <i>не нравится</i>, to love <i>любить</i>, to hate, cannot bear <i>не мочь терпеть, ненавидеть</i> и т. д.</p>	<p>I <u>hate</u> you to talk in this way. Я <u>терпеть</u> не могу, когда вы так говорите (= вы говорите таким образом).</p>
	<p>После глаголов, обозначающих приказ или разрешение, при нуждение: to order <i>приказывать</i>, to allow, to permit <i>позволять</i>, to suffer <i>неохотно позволять</i>, to have <i>распоряжаться</i>, to make, to have, to get, to force, to cause <i>распоряжаться, приказывать, заставлять</i> и др. в действительном залоге</p>	<p>She <u>suffered</u> Mr. Smith to go her back into her room. Она <u>неохотно позволила</u>, чтобы мистер Смит проводил ее в комнату. She <u>caused</u> a telegram to be sent to him. Она <u>распорядилась</u>, чтобы ему послали телеграмму (= чтобы телеграмма была отправлена ему).</p>

Task 9. Read and translate the sentences, pay attention to infinitive and infinitive constructions. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции.

1. «The most important thing is to believe in yourself and believe in your business, confidence breeds success», he said.
2. It is impossible for us to accept these terms of shipment.
3. Consumer prices are predicted to rise by annual average of 7 % next year.
4. I made them check everything carefully.
5. The engineers of R&D department must test the system to be used at this plant.
6. We expect the company to create a job opening for a regional manager in the near future.
7. Many investment banks are believed to have suffered losses in the bond market in recent months.
8. They are expected to come any minute.
9. You must research your market to find out what makes your customers buy.
10. The examination was supposed to be one of the most difficult this term.

Task 10. Rephrase following sentences using Complex Object with the infinitive. Преобразуйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение.

Example: *He dropped his bag. I saw it. – I saw him drop his bag.*

1. I saw him. He pointed to a picture on the wall.
2. We saw that the children climbed to the tops of the trees.
3. I noticed that Henry went up and spoke to the stranger.
4. He slipped and fell. I saw it.
5. I saw that he opened the door and left the room.
6. They turned the corner and disappeared. We watched them.
7. The doctor touched the boy's leg. The boy felt it.
8. Pete bought some flowers. His friends saw it.
9. Tamara saw that the waves carried the boat away.
10. Have you heard how he sings the part of Herman in Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades"?

TEXT: SMALL ARCHITECTURAL FORMS

Flowers are the special world surprising, impressing, pleasing. It is the world where it is possible to show imagination, freedom of your fantasy and taste. Landscape flower beds are entered in surrounding landings, among trees, bushes, on the lawns, freely scattered in different places – at fencings, on the bank of a pond, at a heap of stones. Beds, borders, rock arias, rosaries – all depends only on your imagination. We study, we choose, we land, we look after – we create the fine garden, one of the best gifts to people.

Flower beds.

In landscape design ground area gardening is very important. By means of plants it is possible to create unique compositions, using all your fantasy and

imagination. Selection of plants as perennial and annual, is carried out proceeding from biological features of each kinds of plants, light exposure of the site, to prevailing winds in the given district, depth of the ground waters. Proceeding from all these parameters, the companies can create for you flower compositions, lawns, beds, rosaries, the Alpine hills, using a landing material of leading domestic firms-suppliers and foreign manufactures.

Vocabulary:

Landscape - пейзаж, ландшафт

Taste - вкус

Flower beds - клумбы, цветники

Bed - грядка, клумба

Surrounding landings - окружающие посадки

Lawn - газон, лужайка

Borders - бордюры

Fencing - ограждение, забор

Perennial - многолетний

Annual - однолетний

Biological features - биологические особенности

Ground waters - грунтовые воды

Unique composition – уникальная композиция

Task 11. Find the following words and word combinations in the text

Найдите слова и словосочетания в тексте

1. Глубина грунтовых вод.
2. Воздействие света участка.
3. Преобладающие ветра в данном районе.
4. Высадка, место высадки.
5. Ландшафтные цветники.
6. Озеленение земельного участка.

Task 12. Complete the following sentences. Закончите предложения.

- 1)... freedom of your fantasy and taste.
- 2) ... in surrounding landings, among trees, bushes, on the lawns...
- 3) Landscape flower beds are
- 4)... - all depends only on your imagination.
- 5)... is very important.
- 6)Selection of plants ... , depth of the ground waters.

Task 13. Translate into English. Переведите предложения.

1. Цветы - это особенный мир удивляющий, поражающий, радующий.

2. Ландшафтные цветники вводятся в окружающие посадки, среди деревьев, кустарников, газонов, свободно разбросанных в различных местах - у ограждений, на берегу пруда, в куче камней.

3. В ландшафтном дизайне озеленение земельного участка очень важно.

4. С помощью растений возможно создать уникальную композицию, используя всю свою фантазию и воображение.

TEXT: Modern Technologies

People can hardly imagine their lives without modern technologies nowadays. It is almost impossible to go out without a mobile phone or an MP3 player, for example. These devices have become an important part of our life. Moreover, almost every day either a new technology is being invented or an old one is being improved. To stay up-to-date people keep buying newer items. Soon our houses and work places will look like electronic stores. Technology is all around us. First of all, we need it for work. All modern offices are equipped with computers, scanners, printers, and other useful machines. One of the most important devices today is the wi-fi modem as it provides Internet. Secondly, technologies surround us at home, in cars and everywhere. It includes TVs, radios, refrigerators, vacuum-cleaners, washing machines, CD-players, e-books, cameras and else. Perhaps, the most important thing about technological progress is that it allows us to do many things which would be impossible without it. For example, we can communicate with friends from other countries with the help of computers. We can even see them and have a live conversation. There are many people who are against new technologies. In my opinion, technological progress has made our lives more interesting and bright. Thanks to computers and Internet I find more educational resources. Such electronic items as vacuum-cleaner, washing machine, microwave, dish washer, blender and some others have made my mum's life easier. So I'm sure that new technologies are for good. In conclusion, I'd like to say, that technological progress continues and it moves rather fast. Thus, I think that soon we will live in 'smart' houses with robots doing all housework instead of us.

Vocabulary:

Technologies - технологии

Device - устройство

Invent - придумывать

To stay up to date - быть в курсе

To be equipped - быть оснащенным, оборудованным

Provide - предоставлять

technological progress - технический прогресс

Educational resources - образовательные ресурсы

Task 14. Find the following in the text. Найдите в тексте словосочетания.

1. Современные технологии
2. Идти в ногу со временем
3. Электронные магазины
4. Быть оснащенными
5. Живой разговор

Text: The Principles of Landscape Design

Landscape design is similar to landscape architecture. But it focuses more on the artistic merits of design, while landscape architecture encompasses the artistic design as well as structural engineering. Landscape design and landscape architecture, both take into account soils, drainage, climate and other issues, because the survival of selected plants depends on those.

Landscape architecture may require a license depending on the country and region. Landscape designers may be required to have a license, depending on the level and detail in the design plan, as well as the location. Landscape design is concerned with small and large scale projects. Landscape design is almost synonymous with garden design.

Garden design is the art and process of designing and creating plans for layout and planting of gardens and landscapes. Garden design may be done by the garden owners themselves, or by professionals of varying levels of experience and expertise.

Elements of garden design include the layout of hard landscape, such as paths, walls, water features, sitting areas and decking; as well as the plants themselves, with consideration for their horticultural requirements, size, speed of growth, and combinations with other plants.

Landscape architecture and landscape design can and should embrace garden design, landscape planning etc.

Landscape planning is a branch of landscape architecture.

Unity should be one of your main goals in your design. Unity can be achieved by the consistency of character of elements in the design. A simple way to create unity in your landscape is by creating themes. And one of the simplest ways to create themes is by using a little décor. If you're into butterflies for instance, you could create a theme using plants that attract butterflies. Unity is achieved by repeating objects or elements that are alike. Too many unrelated objects can make the garden look cluttered and unplanned.

There's a fine line here. It's possible that too much of one element can make a garden or landscape uninteresting, boring and monotonous.

However, unity can still be created by using several different elements repeatedly. This keeps the garden interesting.

Vocabulary

similar - подобный (to), схожий, похожий
 architecture - архитектура, строение, структура
 focus - сосредоточить (внимание и т. п.; on – на)
 merit - 1) заслуга 2) pl качества 3) достоинство
 encompass - заключать в себе
 structural -строительный
 engineering - инженерное искусство, техника
 to take into account - принимать во внимание
 drainage - канализация, нечистоты
 issue - проблема, результат, спорный вопрос
 survival - выживание
 selected - отобранный, подобранный
 require - требовать, нуждаться
 license - лицензия, разрешение
 concern - касаться, иметь отношение
 scale - уровень, ступень, масштаб
 create - творить, создавать
 lay out разбивать, планировать (сад, участок)
 expertise - знания и опыт
 path - тропинка, дорожка, путь
 consideration - рассмотрение, обсуждение
 horticultural - садовый
 embrace - включать в себя, заключать
 unity - единство, единение
 achieve - достигать, выполнять до конца, успешно выполнять
 consistency - последовательность, согласованность
 décor - оформление, декорация
 for instance - например
 unrelated - связанный, не имеющий отношения
 clutter - приводить в беспорядок
 repeatedly - повторно, несколько раз, неоднократно

Task 15. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

to be similar, the artistic merits, as structural engineering, to into account, the survival of selected plants, to depend on, to be concerned with, garden design, the garden owners, sitting areas, with consideration, a branch, the main goals, a little décor, a fine line

Task 16. Find in text English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

ландшафтный дизайн, художественный дизайн, различные уровни опыта и знаний, элементы садового дизайна, комбинации с другими растениями, возможно, скучный, неоднократно

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the active vocabulary:

1) We have ... interests. 2) The church is a typical example of Gothic 3) Attention to detail is one of the great ... of the book. 4) The term “world music” ... a wide range of musical styles. 5) Education was one of the biggest ... in the campaign. 6) These animals face a constant fight for 7) Working with these children ... a great deal of patience. 8) The designers were allowed a lot of creative 9) Several possibilities are under 10) Most of the students ... high test scores.

ТЕМА 3. ПРИЧАСТИЕ. ПРИЧАСТНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ

Употребление причастий I и II

Функции причастия I	Пример	Перевод
Определение	<p><i>Running</i> water is pure.</p> <p>I have bought a book <i>containing</i> necessary figures about the profits of blue chips.</p>	<p><i>Проточная</i> вода чистая.</p> <p>Я купила книгу, <i>содержащую</i> необходимые цифры о прибылях «голубых фишек».</p>
Обстоятельство	<p><i>While going</i> to the Institute I met one of my old friends.</p> <p><i>Having studied</i> the problem in detail we were able to answer all the questions.</p>	<p><i>Идя</i> в институт, я встретил одного из моих старых друзей.</p> <p>Детально <i>изучив</i> проблему, мы смогли ответить на все вопросы.</p>
Функции причастия II	Пример	Перевод
Определение	The advertising project <i>discussed</i> at the meeting yesterday is very interesting.	Рекламный проект, <i>обсуждённый</i> на совещании, очень интересен.
Обстоятельство	When <i>given</i> time to think he always answered well.	Когда ему <i>давали</i> время подумать, он всегда хорошо отвечал.

Сравните употребление Participle I (“ing” – форма) и Participle II (III форма глагола)	
taking – берущий, беря;	taken – взятый
doing – делающий, делая;	done – сделанный

Task1: Translate the sentences, mind *Participle* and *Participle II*.
Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на *Participle I* и *Participle II*

1. a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
- b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
- c) When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.

2. a) Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
b) The girl putting the book on the shelf I the new librarian.
c) While putting the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.
3. a) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
b) A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.
c) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
4. a) A line seen through this crystal looks double.
b) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
c) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"

She watched the children writing the dictation.
Writing the dictation, he made only one mistake.
 The dictation written the day before was corrected.

Task 2. Translate the sentences, mind the use of Participle. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman at the window is my grandmother. 3. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 4. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 5. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 6. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 7. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun.

Task 3. Read these sentences; determine function of the Participle. Translate into Russian. Прочтите предложения, определите функцию причастия. Переведите на русский язык.

1. The dean of our faculty is speaking to the students.
2. He is coming in ten days.
3. I came up to the students discussing their time-table.
4. Do you know the man speaking to the children?
5. They are discussing an important problem now.
6. Belarus is developing its economic contacts.

Task 4. Determine function of the Participle II. Translate into Russian. Определите функцию причастия II; предложения переведите.

1. The main subject studied at our university is economics. 2. Here is a letter addressed to you. 3. The machines made at our plant are exported to several countries. 4. If invited, he will come. 5. We have used the book taken from the library. 6. The contract signed last year was soon broken. 7. Have you answered all the questions asked?

Task 5. Choose the correct form of the Participle. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) folk songs. 2. We listened to the folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls. 3. The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister. 4. The floor (washing, washed) by Ann looked very clean. 5. Who is the boy (doing, done) his homework at the table? 6. The exercises (doing, done) by the students were easy. 7. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.

Независимый причастный оборот

Эта сложная конструкция употребляется, как правило, в письменной речи. Она не характерна для разговорной речи. Умение узнавать этот оборот облегчит понимание английского специального текста, так как структура английского предложения не совпадает со структурой русского предложения. Независимый причастный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения и причастия I и II, он отделен от остальной части предложения запятой. Такие обороты на русский язык обычно переводятся придаточным и предложениями с союзами *когда, поскольку, так как, ввиду того что, после того как, если* или независимым предложением с союзами *а, и, причем* и другими.

It being very late, the shops were closed.

Так как было очень поздно, магазины были закрыты.

The job completed, I was able to take a month holiday.

Когда работа была закончена, я смог взять месячный отпуск.

Time permitting, they will discuss the matter.

Если время позволит, они обсудят этот вопрос завтра.

He went to the bank, his assistants accompanying him.

Он поехал в банк, (а) его помощники сопровождали его.

Task 6. Translate into Russian, pay attention to the Participle.

Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия и причастные обороты.

1. We cannot rely on these figures while planning production for the coming year.

2. Research by *Standard Life* shows that the number of people wanting to work in retirement has increased rapidly.

3. The energy sources of the world decreasing, the scientists must find new sources of energy.

4. Marketing is becoming more scientific across the world, with mathematical techniques applied to research.

5. «A friendship founded on business is better than a business founded on friendship». (John Rockefeller)

6. The situation being favourable, they bought the shares.

7. His work finished, he went home.

8. All the shareholders objecting to the resolution voted for our proposal.

9. All the shareholders objecting, the resolution was changed.
10. We're getting a new telephone system installed.

Text: Landscape design

Landscape design is a result of human's activity on a plot of land for creating beautiful views.

Landscape design is a method of providing inside territories with artistic value.

Landscape design has some styles.

Landscape style is a style of landscape design based on natural views without geometric figures, with flexible forms of garden constructions: paths and walks, pavilion, pergola, arch, - with flexible forms of garden water features: garden reservoirs, ponds, - with flexible forms of groups of landscape plants: trees, bushes, flowers in flower bed.

The company uses a landscape plants from their nursery that makes the process of greenery very quick and simple. These elements are well based on the hedge and lawn.

Elements of landscape design:

- stony slope with garden or reservoir;
- area for the rest with garden pavilion or other constructions between trees;
- wall of stone with flowers or other rocks in a garden;
- garden water features: spring, stream and pond or reservoir with garden rocks on the banks and bushes, flowers between them.

Landscape project is an artistic passport of a plot.

It's important to project out beautiful views and isolate poor details, to take into account the wishes of the plot's owner and opportunity of maintenance of the landscape project. One can have got not many landscape plants: trees, bushes, flowers – or elements of landscape design in the garden: flower-bed, pavilion, garden reservoir or pond, garden rocks – but everything is to be in harmony with each other.

Vocabulary

agronomist [ə'grɒnəmɪst] n агроном

carry out v выполнять, проводить; to ~ out in (to) practice осуществлять, проводить в жизнь

project ['prɒdʒekt] n проект, план (строительства)

plot [plɒt] n участок (земли)

customer ['kʌstəmə] n заказчик, покупатель, клиент

view [vju:] 1. v осматривать, рассматривать

2. n вид, пейзаж

create [kri'eɪt] v творить, создавать

serve [sɜ:v] v обслуживать, управлять, снабжать

sketch [sketʃ] n набросок, эскиз

visualization [vɪzuəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] n отчетливый зрительный образ
 realization [rɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] n осуществление, выполнение
 provide [prɒ'vaɪd] v снабжать, обеспечивать
 value ['vælju:] n смысл, значение, ценность
 flexible ['fleksəbl] a гибкий, гнущийся
 path [pa:θ, pl pa:ðz] n тропинка, дорожка, путь
 walk [wɔ:k] n зд. аллея, тропа
 pavilion [pə'vɪlɪən] n беседка, павильон
 pergola ['pɜ:gələ] n беседка, крытая аллея из вьющихся растений
 arch [a:tʃ] n арка, свод
 feature ['fi:tʃə] n особенность, свойство, деталь
 reservoir ['rezəvwa:] n водоем, бассейн
 pond n пруд
 nursery ['nɜ:srɪ] n рассадник, питомник
 hedge [hedʒ] n изгородь
 lawn [lɔ:n] n газон, лужайка
 slope [sləʊp] n склон, скат
 rock n 1) горная порода; 2) камень, булыжник; 3) скала
 stream [stri:m] n ручей
 spring [sprɪŋ] n источник, ключ, родник
 bush [bʊʃ] n куст, кустарник
 project v проектировать, составлять план
 account [ə'kaʊnt] n мнение, оценка; to take into ~ принимать во внимание
 maintenance ['meɪntənəns] n поддержка, сохранение, содержание
 harmony ['ha:məni] n гармония, согласие

Task 7. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

designer, landscape project, exhibition plot of land, for private and corporate

customers, to form a sketch by hand, on the plot, human's activity, with artistic

value, garden reservoirs, stony slope, garden water features

Task 8. Find in text English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

коллективная работа, ландшафтный дизайн, на участке земли, красивые пейзажи, гибкие формы садовых конструкций, тропинки и аллеи, каменные склоны, крытая аллея из вьющихся растений

Task 9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the active vocabulary:

1) The building work was ... by a local contractor. 2) Supermarkets use a variety of tactics to attract ... 3) We had a spectacular ... of the mountains from our room. 4) He was only 22 when he ... this masterpiece. 5) The lecture ... him with an opportunity to meet one of his heroes. 6) The ring was of little ... 7) Amy walked up the ... to the house. 8) If you take inflation into ..., the cost of computers has fallen in the last ten years.

Text: Ponds, stream, Fountains.

Ponds

The garden comes alive when it appears the pond. Large or small, geometric or natural, concrete or film, he's like a magnet for adults and children. Someone admires water flower beds, someone tracks down newt, somebody roll up my pants, happily wanders the sun-warmed shallow water.

And we somehow forget that the artificial pond.

And exactly how it will look – You decide. Here is a list of possible options.

Small and mini-pond.

It may be "natural" or have a geometric shape, while in the pavement or just lying in the most habitable part of the garden. Usually such reservoirs are made in the small gardens at the BBQ area.

The average pond.

Need to work together, come up with interesting, unusual configuration.

Beautiful form of Bank sloughs overgrown with sedge, large boulders in shallow water and, of course, Islands.

Don't forget the convenient approaches to different parts of the pond, benches by the water, walkways and decks.

Stream.

This is the most elegant type of water the device should be more natural and interesting. As a rule, it has its source and flows into the reservoir, but other options are possible.

The stream channel is often done with the rapids and is located on the terrain.

Fountain.

As a separate building of the fountain is used mainly in the regular part of the garden. In the landscape pond to make it not worth it, except that the small source. But a mini fountain will enhance any vegetative composition.

Vocabulary

Ponds – пруд, водоем

Flower bed – цветочная клумба

Shallow water - мелководье

Artificial pond – искусственный пруд, водоем

Habitable – обжитой, жилой

Reservoir – водохранилище, резервуар, водоем

Average - средний
Slough- болото, топь
Sedge – осока
Boulder – валун, глыба
Stream – ручей
Fountain – фонтан
Enhance – повышать, увеличивать

Text: Engineering arrangement Landscape lighting

While many of us are working hard and putting in long hours on the job, we often don't get a chance to see our homes until after dark. Soft lighting in a dark outdoor environment is nothing short of magic. It provides a warm, inviting ambiance that beckons us outdoors. It creates mood, romance, and drama. It adds interest and intrigue to any setting. A growing number of homeowners are capturing this magic in their gardens through "nightscaping," one of the hottest trends in outdoor home improvement today.

Lighting can be one of the most important aspects of landscape and hardscape design, yet it is often overlooked or underdone. Proper outdoor lighting design allows you to highlight focal points and hide eyesores. It can also be used to enhance safety and security, to accent special trees or plantings, and to create a festive atmosphere



for outdoor entertaining.

Landscape lights also serve a number of needs, from letting you walk safely down a flagstone path at night, to giving you a place to spend time with your family after school and work. Outdoor lights even deter burglars and reduce crime. Yet for homeowners, choosing which areas to light can be a challenge. Here, landscape professionals share their expert tips for lighting different areas of the landscape. If you're planning for lighting in your landscape, this section will give you a better understanding of what to expect when landscape lights are installed, where the best places are to put lights, how to create effects with lights, and much more.

Landscape lighting is more than just shining some direct light at a walkway or up a tree. Not only are there techniques and methods for creating ambiance with lights, but some contractors even prefer to accent the architecture of the home rather than the trees or walkways or patio areas.

Task 10. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

To work hard, putting in long hours, lighting, ambiance, beckon, nightscaping, highlight, flagstone path, deter burglars, reduce crime.

ТЕМА 4. ГЕРУНДИЙ

Герундий – неличная форма глагола с суффиксом – ing, обладающая одновременно свойствами существительного и глагола. Герундий выражает процесс действия.

В русском языке формы аналогичной герундию нет. На русский язык герундий переводится отглагольными существительными и глаголами в неопределенной форме. Например:

Going abroad on business is one of his duties.

Ездить в деловые поездки за рубеж - одна из его обязанностей.

Употребление герундия

Функции	Употребление герундия	Перевод
1. Подлежащее	Creating more jobs will reduce unemployment.	Создание большого количества рабочих мест сократит безработицу.
2. Часть сказуемого	What he had always wanted was doing what he liked.	Что ему всегда хотелось, так это делать то, что ему нравится.
3. Дополнение	We insisted on their starting the negotiations immediately.	Мы настаивали на том, чтобы они начали переговоры немедленно.
4. Определение	He had some experience in working with people.	У него был некоторый опыт работы с людьми.
5. обстоятельство	He reads English newspapers without using a dictionary.	Он читает газеты на английском, не пользуясь словарем.

Герундий может выполнять следующие функции в предложении:

1. **подлежащего:** переводится существительным или неопределенной формой глагола

Analyzing new markets is one of our prime concerns.

Анализировать новые рынки – наша первостепенная задача.

Reducing prices means attracting new customers to our products.

Снижение цен означает привлечение новых потребителей к нашим товарам.

2. **части сказуемого:** переводится существительным или неопределенной формой глагола

Our manager's task is *searching* for a qualified job applicants.

Задача нашего менеджера – *поиск* квалифицированной рабочей силы.

The company's aim is *finding* new markets abroad.

Цель компании – *находить* новые рынки за рубежом.

3. **дополнения:** переводится существительным или неопределенной формой глагола

He suggested *interviewing* the head of our company.

Он предложил *взять* интервью у главы нашей компании.

I avoided *discussing* with him the difficulties of the negotiations.

Я избегала *разговора* с ним о трудностях переговоров.

3. **обстоятельства** (всегда с предлогом): переводится деепричастием или существительным

Before *signing* the contract stipulate prices of goods and terms of delivery.

Перед *подписанием* контракта, установите цену товара и сроки поставки.

We enlarge the number of our partners by *offering* them a discount.

Мы увеличиваем число наших партнеров, *предоставляя* им скидку.

4. **определения;** переводится существительным

His method of *solving* problems was not approved.

Его метод *решения* проблем не был одобрен.

The problem of *developing* small business in Russia is very important nowadays.

Проблема *развития* малого бизнеса в России очень важна сейчас.

Основные глаголы и глагольные сочетания, употребляемые с герундием

Глаголы и глагольные сочетания	Перевод
To be fond of	Любить что-либо, нравиться
To be interested in	Интересоваться чем-либо
To be tired of	Уставать от чего-либо
To be proud of	гордиться
To be used to	привыкнуть
To depend on (upon)	Зависеть от
To go on	продолжать
To insist on (upon)	Настаивать на
To succeed in	удаваться

To think of	Думать о ...
To thank for	Благодарить за ...
Can't help	Не могу не ...
To mind	Возражать, иметь что-либо против
To start	начинать
To want	хотеть
To need	нуждаться
To finish	кончать
To suggest	предлагать

Значение	Форма	
Герундий	Активный залог	Пассивный залог
Gerund Indefinite выражает действие, одновременное с действием сказуемого	V ing using	being + Ved being used
Gerund Perfect выражает действие, предшествующее действию сказуемого	having + Ved having used	having been + Ved having been used
Употребление	Функции	
1. в позиции существительного (N): а) перед глаголом; б) после глагола без предлога; в) после глагола с предлогом; г) в позиции после глагола-связки; 2. в позиции прилагательного (Adj) 3. в позиции наречия (Adv)	а) <i>Reading</i> is my hobby, (подлежащее) б) I like <i>reading</i> , (прямое дополнение) в.) I am fond of <i>reading</i> , (предложное дополнение) д) My hobby is <i>reading</i> , (именная часть сказуемого) There are different ways of <i>reading</i> , (определение) After <i>reading</i> the book he went to bed. (обстоятельство)	
Способы перевода	Примеры	

1. существительное	<i>Reading is useful.</i>
2. инфинитив	<i>Чтение — полезно.</i>
3. деепричастие	<i>He finished reading this book.</i>
4. придаточное предложение	<i>Он закончил читать эту книгу. After reading this book he gave it to me. Прочитав эту книгу, он дал ее мне. I thanked him forgiving me this book. Я поблагодарил его за то, что он дал мне эту книгу.</i>

Task1. Сгруппируйте предложения в зависимости от употребления герундия. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Casting is a process of forming metal objects. 2. The open-hearth process is one of the most important methods of making steel. 3. Numerous methods have been developed for producing metal castings. 4. The test needed increasing the temperature of the molten metal. 5. There are some ways of obtaining high quality alloys. 6. After pouring, the molten metal is allowed to solidify in a mold. 7. Aluminium has a melting point of 658,7°C.

Task 2. Переведите группы слов и предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов перед герундием: in — при; on, upon — по, после, при; by — путем, посредством, при помощи; without — без

in building, in melting; on heating, on completing, on melting; by introducing; without employing, without machining

1. In building new metallurgical works, engineers have to solve many different problems. 2. In melting steel, foundrymen use electric furnaces, crucible furnaces and converters. 3. Liquids and gases expand on heating. 4. On completing the construction, the cupola was tested in operation. 5. Casting is a process of forming metal objects by melting metal and pouring it into molds. 6. By introducing new foundry methods the engineers improve the quality of castings and the speed of manufacture. 7. High-grade castings cannot be produced without employing electric furnaces. 8. Most castings cannot be employed as parts of complex mechanisms without machining and finishing.

Task 3. Translate into Russian, mind the function of gerund

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию герундия.

- Businesses respond to the increase in inventory by **reducing** production and **laying off** workers.
- Promise **keeping** is essential for **planning** in a modern complex society.

3. A contract is a promise or an agreement that the law recognizes as **establishing** a duty of performance.

4. Insider trading is buying or selling securities of an entity by individuals with access to nonpublic material information.

5. This concept illustrates the importance of providing all industrial workers with productive job.

6. As consumers slow their spending, entities cut back production and lay off workers.

7. Human resource planning consists of forecasting future employment requirements.

8. Companies perform many analyses before building a new plant in a new geographical area.

9. Many countries have laws concerning employment actions, for example hiring, training, compensation, retention or promotion.

10. Interviewing is the most frequently used selection method.

I like seeing a good film.

Seeing a good film is a pleasure.

We thought of seeing a film after supper.

He went home without seeing the film.

Task 4. Translate into English, mind the use of gerund. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. Repairing cars is his business. 2. Living in stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 3. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and other from sugarcane. 4. Jane Eyre was fond of reading. 5. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 6. She likes seating in the sun. 7. Let's go boating. 8. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired. 9. I had a pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 10. He talked without stopping. 11. Have you finished writing? 12. My watch wants repairing.

TEXT A: Lawns

There is an element that combines small front gardens as well as large country estates and town districts. You can find it in regular front parks and in irregular natural gardens. This element is a lawn. It is impossible to locate only trees and flowerbeds. There should be a connecting link between all these elements. Moreover, a lawn fulfills this function at the same time being a main surfacing of a free space. However, it would not be deserved to consider a lawn as a subsidiary element. It can be a very beautiful object of landscaping. It can gladden your eye with its emerald greenery from early spring till late autumn. It can also be a playground if you chose a certain mix of herbs. At last a lawn can be used as a strengthening element when arranging a slope which can be planted practically only with grass. Grassy lawn is a most widespread lawn. It represents a lot sown with herbs, which form a dense turf.

Changing a composition of herbs, you can adapt your lawn for shadow or sunny lots, for damp or dry soil. You can even made it steady to trampling. In any case, a grassy lawn needs regular cutting, adding fertilizers, and working up with herbicides or weeding in order to protect it from not cereals. The grassy lawns can be divided into following kinds depending on composition of used herbs and the degree of well grimness.



Task 5. Complete the sentences. Закончите предложения.

1. There is an element that ...
2. There should be a ...
3. It can gladden your eye with its emerald greenery ...
4. Grassy lawn is a ...
5. In any case, a grassy lawn needs regular ...

Task 6. Insert the necessary word. Вставьте необходимое слово.

1. There is an _____ that combines small front _____ as well as large country estates and town districts.
2. This element is _____ .
3. Moreover, a lawn _____ this function at the same time being a main surfacing of a free space.
4. It can also be a _____ if you chose a certain mix of herbs.
5. It represents a lot sown with _____ , which form a dense turf.

TEXT B: Rolling and meadow lawns.

A **rolling lawn** is not another kind of a lawn but a new way of arranging it. You can form a classical as well as a top-quality lawn by this way. The turf for such a lawn is grown at the special fields. Then the turf is cut down and rolled in. In this state, it is transported to the location and rolled out there onto the beforehand prepared and smoothed out soil. So it is possible to get a lawn with ready turf right away by this way. The rolling lawn is very handy on slopes, where it needs much time for grass to implant and on the trampled soil and on the poor polluted soil in towns. However, a rolling lawn needs also proper maintenance during first months. The quality of this lawn depends on the fact when it is cut, where and how it was stored, how well it was watered after rolling out and how well the soil was prepared for the lawn. Nowadays the firms - producers of the rolling lawns use the methods of implanting the turf on the new soil rather successfully. This way of arranging lawns may have many perspectives.



A **meadow lawn** is rather popular in Russia. A meadow is a lot covered by cereals as well as not cereals, including wild growing herbs, with rather tough stems. A meadow, like any lawn, cannot bear much trampling, but unlike a lawn, it can be mowed only once a month. Moreover, a meadow does not need weeding at all. Being located at the right place a meadow lawn can look more natural and nicer than a grassy one. In this case, you should choose the seeds for the lawn more properly. For example, fast growing herbs will not do here. And you should remember that it is not worth doing to arrange a meadow lawn on the rich soil in order to prevent it from turning into a thicket of high grass looking more like a waste plot of land.

Task 7. Find the following in the text. Найдите в тексте предложения.

1. Рулонный газон – это не еще один вид газона, но и новый способ его организации.
2. Дёрн для такого газона выращивается на специальных полях.
3. Рулонный газон удобен на склонах, где для посадки травы требуется больше времени, и на растоптанной почве, и на бедных загрязненных почвах городов.
4. Луговой газон очень покрыт зерновыми злаками, также как и не зерновыми, включая дикорастущие травы с довольно жесткими стеблями.
5. Располагаясь в правильном месте луговой газон может выглядеть более естественней и красивее, чем травянистый газон.

TEXT: Sport and industrial lawns.

A green grass of a lawn supplies with comfort, regulates humidity of an air and moisture of a soil, absorbs noise and dust. A lawn is an imported element of a landscape design.

Designers make different lawn according to the using and conditions:

- decorative lawn – the most beautiful lawn, but it is not hard wear against trampling;

- sport – lawn grass mixture for sports fields and areas with hard wear and traffic consist of wear tolerant and fine leaved species which gives the best carpet of strong grass when carefully established and maintained;

- sun and shade lawn grass;

- universal lawn grass;



Designers can establish for a customer ready lawn grass or lawn laying, that cultivates in the open air and then is drugged out with the layer of earth about 5 centimeters.

Task 8. Make correct sentences and translate them. Соедините части предложений и переведите.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A green grass of a lawn supplies with ... | ... beautiful lawn, but it is not hard wear against trampling. |
| 2. Decorative lawn – the most ... | ... imported element of a landscape design. |
| 3. Sport – lawn grass mixture for sports ... | ... is drugged out with the layer of earth about 5 centimeters. |
| 4. A lawn is an imported ... | ... comfort, regulates humidity of an air and moisture of a soil, absorbs noise and dust. |
| 5. Designers can establish for a customer ready lawn grass or lawn laying, that cultivates in the open air and then ... | ... fields and areas with hard wear and traffic consist of wear tolerant and fine leaved species which gives the best carpet of strong grass when carefully established and maintained. |

TEXT:

Trees and bushes

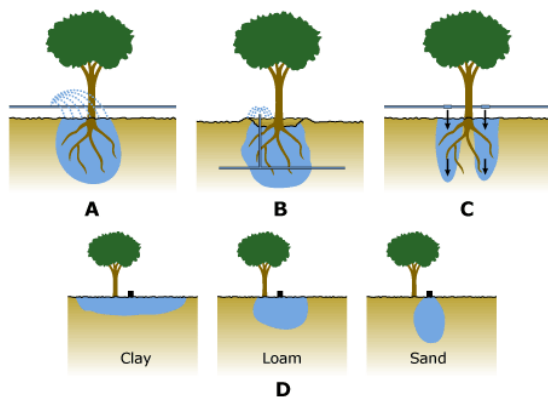
Trees and bushes are the main elements of landscaping any personal plot no



matter whatever size it has. Any picture will look only better being decorated with a good frame. And that is the case in the decorative picture of nature. Trees and bushes are the frame against which background the landscaper creates his artistic sketch. Grouping the plants in different combinations, the designer can produce unusual and wonderful pictures, which will give true aesthetic pleasure those who watch all this.

When choosing trees and bushes we should take into account climatic conditions, principles of location and decorative features of plants. Many factors influence the growth and development of decorative plants and their usage in the "green building". But the most important ecological factors are the temperature of the air and the soil, food and water regime, lighting and the composition of the air. Being the product of the definite environment, the plants in their turn influence it greatly.

Some important factors of environment may be regulated and corrected by conducting appropriate agrotechnical measures.



The loamy and sandy-loam soils are considered the best in gardening. They have a good structure and enough reserve of the nutrient matters. When choosing trees and bushes for your garden try to take into account not only the purpose of the territory being planted but also the requirements of the plants to the growth conditions. You should have

clear view of the planting material you are dealing with. For example you'd better plant the more valuable and nicely blossoming samples somewhere near the house. At the same time, the more hardy local plants will do better in the open areas exposed to strong cold winds.

Planting trees and bushes around the buildings on the territory is carried out according to the definite plan. It is usually done solitarily or by groups of different



sizes. They can be dense or loose in structure, harmonious or contrasting in forms and colours. You should be well aware about the appearance of your trees and bushes in the grown-up state as far back as on the stage of landscape projecting. It will allow you to define right intervals between plants and will lead to the demonstration of the highest decorativeness. In negligible planting, the light-requiring samples often drop out and the trees become thin and bare from below.

The trees and bushes that are growing easily usually have very scenic look. In the greening territory, the crowns of the plants create interesting typical forms and the moments of picturesqueness with special vivid effect.

The density of the crown also gives specific vividness to the green plants. The trees with powerful crowns - oak, chestnut, ash, elm and white poplar - have rather dense crowns. The plants with thin branches - birch, willow and rowan - have delicate crowns. The leaf-bearing trees have oval, round, conical, columned, spherical, original picturesque and weeping forms of the crown.

When planting the hole should be filled with fertile soil mixed with peat, humus or compost. It is better not to fertilize planted trees until they settle in the environment. But what you should really do is to water them richly and to realize the regular soil loosening trying to retain moisture. Some trees and bushes should be tied to the peg. If necessary you can conduct plant cutting which is usually done before planting or right away after it. The sprouts are shortened by one-third of the whole length.

The appearance of trees and bushes depends greatly on the after-planting care for them during many years. The care means watering, fertilizing, removing finished blossoming flowers and inflorescences and maintaining the crown in a good state what can be done by cutting and thinning out.

When visiting shops, gardening centers and nurseries you usually come around large variety of plants. Their assortment is huge but the nicer the plants the more difficult to decide what will be more suitable for your garden. So before you make a choice try to find out enough true information about the trees and bushes.

Task 9. Find the following words and word combinations in the text.

Найдите соответствующие слова и словосочетания в тексте.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Кустарники | 6. Агротехнический |
| 2. Эскиз | 7. Суглинистый |
| 3. Рост | 8. Супесчаная почва |
| 4. Почва | 9. Уединенно |
| 5. Освещение | 10. Светолюбивые образцы |

TEXT A: Lawn care and maintenance

Planting and seeding

Early autumn, spring, and early summer are the primary seasons to seed, lay sod (turf), plant 'liners', or 'sprig' new lawns, when the soil is warmer and air cooler.



Seeding is the least expensive, but may take longer for the lawn to be established. Aerating just before planting/seeding may promote deeper root growth and thicker turf.

Sodding (American English), or turfing (British English), provides an

almost instant lawn, and can be undertaken in most temperate climates in any season, but is more expensive and more vulnerable to drought until established. Hydroseeding is a quick, less expensive method of planting large, sloped or hillside landscapes. Some grasses and sedges are available and planted from 'liner' and 4-inch (100 mm) containers, from 'flats', 'plugs' or 'sprigs', and are planted apart to grow together.



Fertilizers and chemicals

Various organic and inorganic or synthetic fertilizers are available, with instant or time-release applications. Pesticides, which include biological and chemical herbicides, insecticides and fungicides are available. Consideration for their effects

on the lawn and garden ecosystem and via runoff and dispersion on the surrounding environment, can constrain their use.

Sustainable gardening uses organic horticulture methods, such as organic fertilizers, biological pest control, beneficial insects, and companion planting, among other methods, to sustain an attractive lawn in a safe garden. An example of an organic herbicide is corn gluten meal, which releases an 'organic dipeptide' into the soil to inhibit root formation of germinating weed seeds. An example of an organic alternative to insecticide use is applying beneficial nematodes to combat soil-dwelling grubs, such as the larvae of chafer beetles. The Integrated Pest Management approach is a coordinated low impact approach.

Task 10. Find the following words and word combinations in the text.

Найдите соответствующие слова и словосочетания в тексте.

1. заложить дерном
2. подстригать новые газоны
3. более глубокий рост корней
4. задержание
5. гидропосев
6. холмистый ландшафт
7. удобрение
8. ядохимикаты
9. гербициды
10. инсектициды
11. фунгициды
12. дисперсия
13. огородничество

ТЕМА 5. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ The Passive Voice

Aspect Вид Tense Время	Simple Простое	Continuous Продолжен ное	Perfect Совершенное
Present Настоящее	am/is/are sent отправляют (обычно)	am/is/are being sent отправляют (сейчас)	have/has been sent (уже) отправили
Past Прошедшее	was/were sent отправили (вчера)	was/were being sent отправляли (в тот момент)	had been sent отправили (уже, к тому моменту в прошлом)
Future Будущее	shall/will be sent отправят (завтра)	-----	shall/will have been sent отправят (уже к тому моменту)

Все времена в страдательном залоге образуются из вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем лице числе, времени и смыслового глагола в форме причастия прошедшего времени Participle II. Показателем времени, лица и числа является вспомогательный глагол **to be**. Смысловой глагол в форме причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) не изменяется.

Обратите внимание, что в страдательном залоге в отличие от действительного, отсутствует будущее продолженное время **Future Continuous** и группа совершенных продолженных времен **Perfect Continuous**.

Перевод конструкций страдательного залога.

На русский язык сказуемое в страдательном залоге чаще всего переводится:

1. сочетанием глагола «быть» с краткой формой причастия:

The prices *were reduced* by 5 percent last year.

Цены *были снижены* на 5 процентов в прошлом году.

The market *will be supplied* with the commodities next year.

Рынок *будет наполнен* товарами в следующем году.

2. глаголом с частицей «ся», «сь»:

Economists describe how capital *is used* in business.

Экономисты объясняют, как капитал *используется* в бизнесе.

The problems with delivery of goods *are being discussed* at the meeting now.

Проблемы поставки товаров *обсуждаются* на совещании сейчас.

3. неопределенно-личной формой глагола (3 л. множественное число):

Is English spoken in many countries?

Во многих странах *говорят* по-английски?

This economic article *has been published* recently.

Эту экономическую статью *напечатали* недавно.

4. Если в английском предложении после сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге, стоит определяемый предлог (т.е. предлог без последующих слов, к нему относящихся), то при переводе соответствующий русский предлог ставится в начале предложения. Предложения такого типа обычно переводятся на русский неопределенно-личными предложениями.

Your invention *was spoken of* at the last meeting.

О вашем изобретении *говорили* на прошлом собрании.

The scientist's works *are* often *referred to*.

На работы этого ученого часто *ссылаются*.

Task 1. Translate the sentences; define the Tense and the Voice.

Переведите предложения, определите видовременную форму.

1. Long-term contracts are typically negotiated to reduce costs.
2. Buyer-supplier relationships are facilitated by electronic data system.
3. The appropriate prices were set by our company to penetrate the market.
4. The terms of trade credit have been set by suppliers.
5. Providers of equity capital are exposed to more risk than lenders are.
6. Cash is still being needed for business transactions.
7. Invoices had been mailed before all the goods were received.
8. Customer service has always been emphasized at any stage of a business cycle.
9. Once fixed assets are fully covered, all additional revenues become profit.
10. The number of our contracts was reduced sharply due to the instability of the world economy.

Task 2. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb

Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.
2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.
3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs.
6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
7. From

the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum

Task 3. Open the brackets using verbs into Present, Past or Future Simple Passive Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 14. This work (to do) tomorrow. 15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 16. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 17. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 18. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 20. Lost time never (to find) again. 21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

Task 4. Translate the sentences. Переведите предложения.

1. The ways to improve the traffic conditions were much discussed by all city organizations.
2. The new project was given much attention by all newspapers.
3. The equipment was sent for but it has not arrived yet.
4. The railroad line is crossed by the highway in two points.
5. Several towns will be linked by this line.

Task 5. Use Passive Voice. Поставьте предложения в пассивную форму, переведите предложения.

1. Russia is exporting trucks which are highly reliably to many foreign countries.
2. The Volzhsky Motor Works released its first cars in 1970.
3. We hope that we shall increase the total automobile output.
4. A driver uses brakes to slow or stop the car.
5. The Russian inventor Kulibin used for the first time such elements as brakes, rollers and a gearbox.

TEXT: IVAN VLADIMIROVICH MICHURIN

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin (October 27 [O.S.October 15] 1855 – June 7, 1935) was a Russian practitioner of selection to produce new types of crop plants, Honorable Member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and academician of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture. His methods were championed by Trofim Lysenko as part of the political campaign against genetics and science-based agriculture that became known as Lysenkoism and Michurinism.

Throughout all his life, Michurin worked to create new sorts of fruit plants. He introduced over 300 new varieties. He was awarded the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner of Labour for his achievements. The town of Michurinsk is named in his honor, as was the Bulgarian town of Tsarevo between 1950 and 1991.

In 1875, Michurin leased a strip of land of about 500 square meters not far from Tambov, began collecting plants, and started his research in pomology and selection. In 1899, he acquired a much bigger strip of land of about 130,000 square metres and moved all of his plants there.

In 1920, right after the end of the Russian Civil War, Vladimir Lenin ordered People's Commissar of Agriculture Semion Sereda to organize an analytic research project on Michurin's works and practical achievements. On September 11, 1922, Mikhail Kalinin visited Michurin at Lenin's personal request. On November 20, 1923, the Council of People's Commissars recognized Michurin's "fruit garden" as an institution of state importance. In 1928, the Soviets established a selectionist genetic station on the basis of Michurin's garden, which would be re-organized into the Michurin Central Genetic Laboratory in 1934.

Michurin made a major contribution in the development of genetics, especially in the field of pomology. In his cytogenetic laboratory, he researched cell structure and experimented with artificial polyploidy. Michurin studied the aspects of heredity in connection with the natural course of ontogenesis and external influence, creating a whole new concept of predominance. He proved that predominance depends on heredity, ontogenesis, and phylogenesis of the initial cell structure and also on individual features of hybrids and conditions of cultivation. In his works, Michurin assumed a possibility of changing genotype under external influence.

Task 6. Complete the sentences. Закончите предложения.

1. Michurin was a Russian practitioner of ...
2. His methods were championed ...
3. Michurin worked to ...
4. The town of Michurinsk is named ...
5. In 1875, Michurin leased a strip ...
6. In 1920, right after the end of the Russian Civil War, Vladimir Lenin ordered People's Commissar ...
7. Michurin made a major contribution in the development ...
8. Michurin studied the aspects ...
9. He proved that predominance depends on heredity, ...
10. Michurin assumed a possibility, ...

Task 7. Translate word combinations. Переведите словосочетания.

Practitioner of selection, crop plants, strip of land, cytogenetic laboratory, cell structure, artificial polyploidy, course of ontogenesis, changing genotype.

TEXT: NIKOLAI IVANOVICH VAVILOV

Nikolai Ivanovich Vavilov (November 25 [O.S. November 13] 1887 – January 26, 1943) was a prominent Russian and Soviet botanist and geneticist best known for having identified the centres of origin of cultivated plants. He devoted his life to the study and improvement of wheat, corn, and other cereal crops that sustain the global population.

1887 - born November 25, in Moscow. 1911 - graduated from the Moscow Agricultural Institute. 1917-1921 - professor of the agronomy department of the Saratov University. 1919 - theory of the immunity for plants. 1920 - formulation of the law of homology series in genetical mutability. mid 1920s - Vavilov befriends the young peasant Trofim Lysenko and begins taking him to scientific meetings 1921(–1940) - chairman of the applied botanics and selection section in Petrograd, which in 1924 was reorganized into the All-Union Institute of Applied Botany and New Crops and in 1930, into the All-Union Institute of Plant Cultivation, with Vavilov being director until August, 1940. 1924 - Vladimir Lenin dies and is replaced by Josef Stalin - a turning point in Vavilov's life 1926 - Lenin Award. 1930–1940 - head of the genetics laboratory in Moscow, later reorganized into the Institute of Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. 1931–1940 - President of the All-Union Geographical Society. Late 1930s - Lysenko, who has conceived a hatred for genetics is put in charge of all of Soviet agriculture 1940 - arrested for allegedly wrecking Soviet agriculture; delivered more than a hundred hours of lectures on science while in prison 1943 - died imprisoned and suffering from dystrophia (faulty nutrition of muscles, leading to paralysis), in the Saratov prison.

Today, the N.I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry in St. Petersburg still maintains one of the world's largest collections of plant genetic material. The Institute began as the Bureau of Applied Botany in 1894, and was reorganized in 1924 into the All-Union Research Institute of Applied Botany and New Crops, and in 1930 into the Research Institute of Plant Industry. Vavilov was the head of the institute from 1921 to 1940. In 1968 the institute was renamed after Vavilov in time for its 75th anniversary.

Task 8. Make up questions to the text.

TEXT: KLIMENT ARKADIEVICH TIMIRYAZEV

Kliment Arkadievich Timiryazev May 22 [O.S. June 3] 1843 – 28 April 1920) was a Russian botanist and physiologist and a major proponent of the Evolution Theory of Charles Darwin in Russia. He founded a faculty of vegetable physiology and a laboratory at the Petrovskoye Academy.

Timiryazev was born to Arkady Semyenovich Timiryazev, a Russian statesman, and Adelaida Bode, an English woman of French origin, who later received Russian citizenship. He had at least three brothers: Nikolai (1835–1906), a military officer, Dimitri (1837–1903), a specialist in statistics, and Vasily (c. 1840–1912), a writer. Timiryazev was first educated by private teachers at home. In 1861 he entered the Saint Petersburg University and graduated with honors from the faculty of physics and mathematics in 1866. Two years later he published his first

article, on a device for studying breakdown of carbon dioxide, and was sent abroad, where he studied under Wilhelm Hofmeister, Robert Bunsen, Gustav Kirchhoff, Marcellin Berthelot, Hermann von Helmholtz, Jean-Baptiste Boussingault and Claude Bernard. Upon returning to Russia in 1871 he defended a PhD on spectral analysis of chlorophyll and was appointed as professor of Petrov's Academy of Agriculture, until its closure in 1892. Since 1877 he also lectured at the Moscow State University. His research work was devoted to photosynthesis-related phenomena. Timiryazev was a major proponent of the Evolution Theory of Charles Darwin in Russia. He also pioneered the use of greenhouses for agricultural research in Russia, which he initiated in early 1870s. He was a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (since 1890), Royal Society (1911) and Botanical Society of Scotland (1911), and an honorary professor of the Saint Petersburg University, Kharkov University, University of Glasgow (1901), University of Cambridge (1909) and University of Geneva (1909).

Timiryazev is depicted in the gown of Cambridge University where he was awarded an honorary doctorate. The granite pedestal bears the inscription of 'the curve of plant physiology' which Timiryazev elucidated. In October 1941 the statue was overturned by a Fascist bomb, but after a few hours it was back in its place. Its lower half still bears the marks caused by bomb splinters.

Task 9. Read and translate the text, write down key-words. Retell the text.
Прочитайте и переведите текст, выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст

ТЕМА 6. АННОТИРОВАНИЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ

Аннотация — это независимый от статьи источник информации. Она включает характеристику основной темы, проблемы, объекта, цели работы и ее результаты

В аннотации должны излагаться существенные факты работы, и не должна содержать материал, который отсутствует в самой статье.

В тексте аннотации следует употреблять синтаксические конструкции, свойственные языку научных и технических документов, избегать сложных грамматических конструкций. Он должен быть лаконичен и четок, без лишних вводных слов, общих формулировок.

Основные штампы (key-patterns) аннотаций

1. The article (paper, book, etc.) deals with...- Эта статья (работа, книга и т.д.) касается...
2. As the title implies the article describes.... - Согласно названию, в статье описывается...
3. It is specially noted... - Особенно отмечается...
4. A mention should be made... - Упоминается...

5. It is spoken in detail... - Подробно описывается...
6. ...are noted - Упоминаются...
7. It is reported... - Сообщается...
8. The text gives valuable information on.... - Текст дает ценную информацию...
9. Much attention is given to... - Большое внимание уделяется...
10. The article is of great help to ... - Эта статья окажет большую помощь...
11. The article is of interest to... - Эта статья представляет интерес для...
12. It (the article) gives a detailed analysis of - 12. Она (статья) дает детальный анализ...
13. It draws our attention to...- Она (статья, работа) привлекает наше внимание к...
14. The difference between the terms...and...should be stressed - Следует подчеркнуть различие между терминами ...и...
15. It should be stressed (emphasized) that... - Следует подчеркнуть, что...
16. ...is proposed - Предлагается...
17. ...are examined - Проверяются (рассматриваются)
18. ...are discussed - Обсуждаются...
19. An option permits... - Выбор позволяет...
20. The method proposed ... etc. - Предлагаемый метод... и т.д.
21. It is described in short ... - Кратко описывается ...
22. It is introduced - Вводится ...
23. It is shown that - Показано, что ...
24. It is given ... - Дается (предлагается) ...
25. It is dealt with - Рассматривается ...
26. It is provided for ... - Обеспечивается ...
27. It is designed for - Предназначен для ...
28. It is examined, investigated ... - Исследуется ...
29. It is analyzed ... - Анализируется ...
30. It is formulated - Формулируется ...
31. The need is stressed to employ... - Подчеркивается необходимость использования...
32. Attention is drawn to... - Обращается внимание на ...
33. Data are given about... - Приведены данные о ...
34. Attempts are made to analyze, formulate ... - Делаются попытки проанализировать, сформулировать ...
35. Conclusions are drawn.... - Делаются выводы ...
36. Recommendations are given ... - Даны рекомендации ...

Образцы клише для аннотаций на английском языке

- The article deals with ...
- As the title implies the article describes ...
- The paper is concerned with...
- It is known that...

- It should be noted about...
- The fact that ... is stressed.
- A mention should be made about ...
- It is spoken in detail about...
- It is reported that ...
- The text gives valuable information on...
- Much attention is given to...
- It is shown that...
- The following conclusions are drawn...
- The paper looks at recent research dealing with...
- The main idea of the article is...
- It gives a detailed analysis of...
- It draws our attention to...
- It is stressed that...
- The article is of great help to ...
- The article is of interest to ...

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ АННОТИРОВАНИЯ

Task 1.

1. Прочтите текст.

2. Выпишите ключевые слова и словосочетания

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

а) О чем сообщается?

б) Что подробно описывается?

в) Что кратко рассматривается?

г) Чему уделено особое внимание?

4. Составьте описательную аннотацию на базе полученных ответов на вопросы.

TEXT: Garden Hedge

Garden Hedge looks nicely on a plot. Garden hedge provides a garden with defense from glances of foreign people, from cold wind and a favorable microclimate appears. Garden hedge with a lawn is a perfect background for landscape plants, flower bed plants and other greenery, garden constructions, garden and water features. Garden hedge can show limits between different areas that your landscape design foresees.

There are straight, broken up, mixed, flexible by form garden hedge. There are the trimmed and grown by its nature garden hedge.

Sometimes garden hedge are used as a defense from penetration to the garden. This is the thorny garden hedge. The garden hedge outside is usually higher than that one inside because of



the garden hedge inside the plot has got only decorative importance.

Before planting a garden hedge, one is to find out direction of sunlight. Whether a hedge make a deep shade for another landscape plants or not?

The growing of a garden hedge is a very hardworking process, but it is cheaper then to build a fence of wood, stone or brick. Much patience are required for growing up a garden hedge – 3 –7 years depending on the landscape plants: quickly-grown or slow-grown.

The mixed garden hedge of birches and fir-trees looks like a Russian forest. The mixed garden hedge of trees and bushes grown by nature is simple in garden service and care of, but occupies extensive area. The mixed and grown by nature garden hedge are a dwelling for birds, insects, little animals that is very important for ecology in a garden and provides your landscape design with emotions. The mixed garden hedge of high deciduous and lower evergreens (conifer) provides a garden and garden constructions with shade in summer and sunlight in winter. The garden hedge of conifers looks effectively all the year.



TEXT: Landscape & Garden constructions

Garden constructions are driveway, paths, walks, walling, garden pavilion, gazebo, pergola, screened porch and arch, and at last different items of rocks in the garden.

Driveway, paths, walks - designers are carrying out paving by stone for driveway, using a sand or gravel for garden paths and walks. This garden constructions is the first step in the maintenance of a landscape design.



Walling – whether it to be for privacy, shelter, to create a barrier or simply to frame an area, walls can play an important part in landscape design. This garden construction is built not often.



Pavilion, gazebo – is a not big building for the rest near a reservoir in a garden with excellent panorama of a landscape design. As a rule pavilions have dot a simple garden construction. This garden construction is to be carried out according to the project . In the project of a garden construction of the pavilion is to have got some decorative elements.

Lianas planted near a pavilion attach a particular romance to this garden construction.

Pergola – here we use the term “pergola” to mean any kind of garden constructions formed from rows of upright wooden pillars supporting horizontal beam such as covered walkways. Pergola is an attractive element of landscape design.



Arch and porch – a decorative screened arch or porch covered with climbing roses and honeysuckle vines attract beetles and butterflies. In landscape design one can use arch and porch of different materials: wood, stone, metal. Pergola, a decorative screened porch covered with climbing roses and honeysuckle vines attract butterflies.

Task 2. Переведите заголовок текста. Какую информацию вы ожидаете найти в тексте? Прочитайте текст и скажите:

- а) в каком абзаце говорится о видах садовых конструкций;**
- б) о каких садовых конструкциях неявляющимися зданиями говорится в тексте.**

TEXT: A moresque lawn



A moresque lawn looks like a meadow one. A moresque lawn is a lot sown with low narrow-leaved (angustifoliate) herbs and wild flowers. It is not so easy to arrange such a lawn. There is always the risk that it will have a wild and bad-groomed appearance. But if you have a lot with poor soil that is not suitable for growing up something else you can make a try and turn it into a blooming meadow. All that you need is to prepare the soil, choose a proper

mixture of herbs and uproot perennial weeds. Though it seems quite easy to arrange the moresque lawn, you should remember that it is difficult enough to groom the lawn like that. It needs manual weeding because the herbicides can damage the main herbs. You can mow this lawn not very often but you should have special necessities. As a rule, without proper care the moresque lawn turns into an unattractive place with weeds already in a year.



The most popular flowers and bulbous plants for the moresque lawn are the following: crocuses, violets, cornflowers, buttercups, meadow camomiles. Festuca and spear grass (agrostis) should prevail over the other herbs in mixture. As to the mixture of flower seeds it should contain not only perennials but also the most popular annuals. In the whole mass the flower seeds should make from 5% up to 10%.

Task 3. Прочитайте текст снова и выпишите из него активные слова и словосочетания.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Paths, walks & driveways.

What's more appealing than a winding path that draws your family and friends further into your world? Paths and Walkways, as design elements, direct traffic expressively. Who you are, your home and your family are at the essence of the path you create with your Selfscapes designer.

Having a path or walkway can lead to any part of a homeowners yard. Whether it be a firepit, pond, waterfall or garden; all of which can be created with Selfscape designers. Selfscape can create a design for any family.



Create a path in the garden is hard work, but certainly within the reach of the lovers of DIY. As soon as it rains, the paths and the paths of the garden covered with gravel, sand or grass easily become muddy and not very viable. One way to avoid this is to create a path paved with stones (natural or artificial) which not only enable us to walk in a more clean and safe but also, if made with expertise,

to enhance the environment of the garden itself .



Of course, you can also find slabs of agglomerated material at a good price, we invite you to visit the special page dedicated to materials for external paving . In this article we will try to adopt the most economical solution in absolute but not without aesthetic value if done properly. In commerce there are molds made of plastic material which present the joints that allow to realize different shapes by pouring into a casting of concrete.

If you want to save even more money you can make yourself formwork with strips of wood and a few nails, nothing could be simpler.

You have to first lubricate the molds with oil serving us of an old rag, this will ensure that the concrete can transform themselves without difficulty once dry, when we're going to remove the mold.

As I said, thanks to the cuts applied on the strips can be made different ways,



once we have decided what form do not realize we have to pour the concrete but not before they had made an indentation in the ground where we want to slide the driveway. Normally slabs of flooring are flush with the ground, and to do this, it is necessary to dig the ground to a depth equal to twice the thickness of the sheets themselves.

Part of the excavated material should be kept to put it back inside the joints between the slabs which can be more or less broad, depending on your taste, and where you can then sow the grass. Inside the excavation should be settled out of the sand to a thickness equal to that of the plates and smoothed with a trowel to make it suitable to the laying of the plates themselves and also acting as the background absorption of rainwater.

We realize, therefore, the plates throwing the concrete, prepared as described in this article. Compress well the concrete with the trowel, especially in the corners, in such a way that there are no voids. Always with the trowel lisciamo well the surface of the slab, possibly by spraying a little water to facilitate the work.

The sheets can be made directly on the driveway or elsewhere and then transported to the site of the excavation. The slabs of concrete can be deformed after just over an hour hitting leggermente the mold with a hammer. Do not walk on the sheet before 4 or 5 days and if the driveway will be necessary to reinforce the network with plates of iron during the pouring of the concrete.



Winter garden

The origin of the winter garden dates back to the 17th to 19th centuries where European nobility would construct large conservatories that would house tropical and subtropical plants and would act as an extension of their living space. Many of these would be attached to their main palaces. Earlier versions would be constructed of masonry with large windows and a glass roof, usually in the Classical or Gothic styles.



While in the 19th century many of these conservatories were made out of iron and curvilinear glass. Winter gardens were not just restricted to private residence, many were built for the greater public. The first large public winter garden was built in 1842-46 in Regent's Park in London and was used for evening occasions, large flower shows and social gatherings. Other winter gardens, such as The Crystal Palace by Sir Joseph Paxton in 1851, were soon built and used for a variety of purposes.

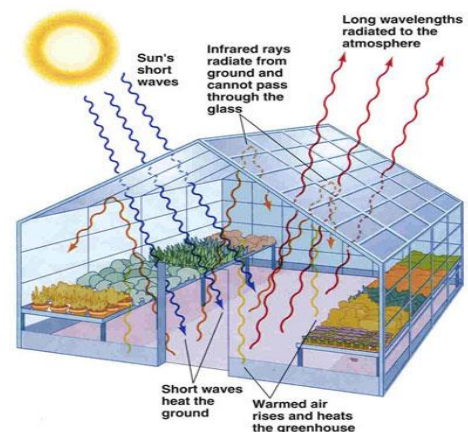


The modern winter garden is usually a garden planted either to produce food, or at least to remain visibly planted and slowly develop, throughout the winter, or else a garden whose plants will serve as living decoration all winter.

One basic premise, in temperate or colder regions, to the winter garden is that the plants may indeed become dormant when snow covers the ground, but will grow each time the sun heats at least part of the plant to above freezing (snow or not), especially in regions where snow cover and below-freezing temperatures are not constant for months at a time.

Greenhouse

A greenhouse is a nurturing environment for plants that is set apart from the rest of the world. It is a space where in various conditions like heat, light and moisture can be controlled to a greater degree than is possible in any outdoor setting. Surely this degree of control has been a crucial factor in the increasing popularity of greenhouses. They can also be appealing structures in their own right, contributing to the beauty and harmony of our backyard environments.



How a garden greenhouse works

Many people that are new to growing plants don't fully understand how a garden greenhouse works. What happens is during the day the sun emits rays of short wave infrared light. The short wave infrared light is able to pass through glass. After hitting a surface the waves turn into thermal energy. This energy is a long wave infrared light that can't escape. The final touch to the garden greenhouse is the garden greenhouse gases. These gases simply act as a blanket for the garden greenhouse.

What to use your greenhouse nursery for

Many people build a greenhouse nursery just for their love of gardening. They are able to enjoy flowers and plants all year round. The greenhouse nursery is a great place to grow fresh herbs and vegetables for canning and cooking all year, even in the colder months.

Your greenhouse nursery can bring you tons of joy and keep you busy with your favourite hobby even when there is frost on the ground. You can construct the greenhouse nursery with a simple knowledge of tools and construction. You will be given a full guide on step by step instruction to creating your beautiful greenhouse nursery.

Benefits of a backyard greenhouse

A backyard greenhouse will trap the sun's rays and create a warm humid atmosphere. They can help you grow plants that may otherwise be difficult to grow in your area's climate.

Classification of flowers based on their growth cycle

Annuals

Flowers in this classification lives only in one growing season, completing its life cycle (seed, flowering, fruiting, and death) in that period.

This group includes many weeds, vegetables, and wild flowers.

The duration of a cycle is varied, it may be a few weeks to several months, depending on the species. These flowers are produced for use in the landscape including some vegetables.



Some popular flowers includes, Geranium (*Geranium spp.*), Zinnia (*Zinnia elegans*), Marigold (*Tagetes spp.*), and Pansy (*Viola tricolor*).

This class of plants is again divided by the cultivator into two classes, - the Hardy, and the Half-hardy or tender kinds.

Hardy Annuals are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, every

stage of their development, from germination to ripening of the seed, being-passed in the open ground.

They are the most easily cultivated of all plants; the number of their varieties is large, and their flowers, when properly grown, are frequently of most attractive beauty and elegance. It is only to be regretted that they are not generally cultivated to that extent to which their merit justly entitles them. The seed may be sown from, the first of April to the middle of June, along the border, in little patches four or six inches square, or in drills, on the spot where they are wanted to blossom; and in doing so, care should be taken to have the different varieties arranged in such a manner as to produce a pleasing effect when they are in bloom.



Half-hardy Annuals are those species that flower and ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth. They should be sown in a hot-bed, or in pots in a green-house, if one is available, or in a sunny window. Keep them well shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which bakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Toward the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transplanting to borders; but previous to this exposure, it will be necessary to harden them, preparatory to removal, by gradually admitting air to the frame both day and night.

Biennials

This plant completes its life cycle in two growing seasons. The first season, it produces only the basal leaves, grows its stem, produces flowers and fruits, and dies in the second season.

The plant usually requires some special environmental condition or treatment such as exposure to a cold temperature (*Vernalization*) to be induced to reproductive phase.

Although annuals and biennials rarely become woody in temperate regions, these plants may sometimes produce secondary growth in their stems and roots.

Perennials

They are herbaceous or woody and grows year-round through the adverse weather condition of their non-growing periods (winter, summer, winter, and fall) and then flower and fruit a variable number of years of vegetative growth beyond the second year.

Perennials survive the unfavorable season as dormant underground structures (e.g. roots, rhizomes, bulbs, and tubers).

Examples are bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), daylilies (*Lilium spp.*), and Irises (*Iris spp.*).

TEXT: GREENERY

Greenery is the planting of plants. Planting of greenery is a laborious process. You are to take into account peculiarity of soil, light, humidity, relief. Then to choose landscape plants for greenery, which have necessary frost-, winter-cold- and drought-resistance. Some landscape plants for greenery love a bright light, some landscape plants for greenery prefer scattered light or shade. There are landscape plants for greenery which well naturalized for long-term cold spells. We cultivate only such landscape plants for greenery in our nursery for plots, and heat-loving landscape plants use for interior landscape design for home and office.

Landscape plants for greenery we cultivate in our nursery on the North from Moscow and guarantee their taking root. We have got young landscape plants for greenery in our nursery newly grown from seeds (seedling), landscape plants for greenery grown by cutting shot piece of a plant (graft) and landscape plants for greenery newly grown by layers. Our nursery guarantee quality of the landscape plants for greenery of your garden.. Different methods of propagation supply our company with qualitative saplings in sufficient quantity. We sell our landscape plants for greenery in pots and drugged out with clumps of earth.

Greenery needs some analyses of a soil. It is necessary to carry out:

- topographical survey;
- to find out of the subsoil water's level;
- analyze fertility of a soil (strongly acid, weakly acid, neutral, strongly or weakly alkaline, how much humus, nutrient elements it has);
- if it is necessary to make a project of drainage system;
- if it is necessary to make a project of automatic sprinkling system;

Landscape plants (trees and bushes) differ from each other by color, size of leaves and flowers, by trunks and sprouts. One is to get to know peculiarity of growth and developing of trees and bushes so that to compose them nicely.

We can also plant on your plot fruit-bearing tree or and bush.

Planting of greenery in a garden, cultivating of landscape plants - trees, bushes, flowers in plant nursery;

Lawn, garden hedge, flower bed plants, garden service and care of;

Garden constructions: driveway, paths, walks, walling; pavilion, gazebo, pergola, arch, porch;

Garden water features: garden reservoir, pond, stream, cascade, waterfall, rocks in a garden;

Interior landscape design for home and office.



Landscape design today

Nowadays many city-dwellers aim to buy out-of-town realty as a place of permanent residency or a place to go on weekends. The man has always been drawn by nature. Due to this fact landscape design and landscape gardening become more and more popular.

That is landscape design what helps to solve the whole complex of problems and create atmosphere of comfort around you. The owner of the land lot should take an active part in landscape designing.

Landscape design project jointly worked out by specialists and the client creates feeling of comfort and closeness to nature.

Technique of landscape design is determined first of all by natural constituent. Climate influences the choice of plants. Relief determines architectural designing decisions of the land lot.

Landscape is formed due to multiplicity of nature and difference in relief structure. Investigation of geomorphological basis of the land lot and estimation of its change possibilities is an obligatory stage of landscape engineering.

That is why a detailed landscape analysis of the land lot should be held at the state of creation of the project. The Analysis includes detailed investigation of all landscape constituents located on the elaborated territory and bordering territory.

In course of the analysis flora of the elaborated land lot is investigated. Landscape engineering should be held after all necessary investigations have been completed.

Landscape designing is an entire set of arrangements which include accomplishment, gardening. Natural materials such as stone, plants, ponds and modern technical achievements such as illumination and pouring and drainage system are used.

The project for the land lot should be elaborated according to the law of nature but the space - according to the law of architecture.



Three principle rules of colour harmony are used in landscape designing. These rules will help you to create a plant composition.

- Any colour against the contrasting background seems more saturated, composition of contrasting colours will make the picture more saturated.
- Some colours, if combined with each other, look less saturated, the closer colours are within the colour circle the less saturated their composition is.
- The stronger the difference in brightness and saturation the stronger the contrast is.

For example, against red background orange looks yellow, yellow becomes more green and green seems more blue. Against the bright green background red and blue colours obtain violet tint, yellow becomes closer to orange.

To turn a land lot overgrown with wild plants into a cozy garden designed in a definite style in accordance with taste and preference of its owner that is the aim of landscape design. There are many variants of landscape design. Choice of variant depends on different factors such as nature of the ground, region traditions, taste and financial possibilities of the client. There is no and there cannot be two identical land lots. Each one is an exclusive masterpiece created in accordance with taste of the client.

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