**Материал для 2 курсов отделения СД**

(рассчитан на 3 занятия по 2 ч)

**Тема: Complex object (Сложное дополнение)**

Сложное дополнение — это сочетание существи­тельного или местоимения в объектном падеже (напр. *me, him, us, them)*с инфинитивом или причастием I. Существует в трех основных вариантах:

1. С инфинитивом без частицы *to*или с причасти­ем 1 после глаголов восприятия see *I saw him drive the car. I saw them working in the*

*lab.***watch***We watched the plane land. We watched the*

*children playing in the yard.***notice***Nobody noticed him go out. He didn't notice that*

*happen.*feel *She felt somebody touch her hand. They didn't feel*

*the train start.*hear *I didn't hear you come into the room. I heard her*

*playing piano. I saw him enter the house.*— Я видел, как он вошел в дом.

/ *saw him entering the house.*— Я видел, как он вхо­дил в дом.

В первом случае (вышеперечисленные глаголы с инфинитивом без частицы *to)*подчеркивается факт

действия, во втором (эти же глаголы с причастием I) — процесс действия.

2. С инфинитивом без частицы *to*после глаголов **to let:***Don't let them play in the street.*

**to make:***Don't make me laugh.*

3. С инфинитивом *с частицей to*после глаголов **to want I***want you to help me.*

**to expect *I****expect you to come in time.*

**to believe *I****believe her to be a very good teacher.*

**to know *I****know him to be a good student.*

**to advise *I****advise you to enter the institute.*

**to consider***English climate is considered to be mild.*

**to order***He is ordered not to be late.*

**to allow***They allow to use dictionaries at the exam.*

**to like**/ *would like you to finish your work.*

**to find *I****find your story to be very interesting.*

***Задание 14.1*. Раскройте скобки.**

1. He made me (do) it all over again. 2. Her father made her (learn) the lessons. 3. If you want us (make) the work quickly you should let us (start) at once. 4. Would you like me (read) now? 5. They won't let us (leave) the class­room till our control work has been checked. 6. He wouldn't let the children (play) in his study. 7. Please let me (know) the results of your exam as soon as possible. 8. He made us (wait) for two hours .9.1 let him (go) early as he had done his task. 10. I'd like him (enter) the uni­versity but I can't make him (do) it. 11.1 want her (learn) English. 12.1 heard the door (open) and saw my friend (come) into the room. 13. I heard her (play) the piano. 14.1 saw him (go out) of the house. 15. The teacher advised us (use) dictionaries. 16. Her father doesn't allow her (go) to the cinema alone. 17. We expect our basket­ball team (win) next "game. 18. We don't want you (tell) anything. 19.1 saw them (open) the window. 20. That is too difficult for you to do, let me (help) you.

***Задание 14.2.*Переведите на английский язык.**

1.Вы ожидаете, работа будет сделана скоро? 2. Вы хотите, чтобы мы встретились сегодня? 3. Вы хотите, чтобы дети играли здесь? 4. Мы ожидаем, что они хо­рошо проведут у нас время. 5. Я хочу, чтобы он закон­чил эту работу. 6. Мы слышали, что она знает, когда мы сдаем экзамен. 7. Вы хотите, чтобы мы обсудили этот вопрос сегодня? 8. Мы ожидаем, что на этом мес­те будет построен новый дом. 9. Вы хотели бы, чтобы работа была сделана сегодня?

**Прочитайте, переведите текст и выучите выделенную лексику.**

**My Future Profession Is a Nurse**

**(Моя будущая профессия — медсестра)**

Every time I imagined my future I thought that it should have something to do with helping people. I would like to have an **opportunity** **to support** people and help people in need. That’s why I have chosen to be **a nurse.**

**Sick** people are very **fragile** which means they need someone **to look after** them, **inject** and **bandage** them and bring them medicine. A doctor can be called the **brain** of the hospital but a nurse is more like the soul of the hospital.

Nurses are the ones who spend the most time with the patients. They are **taking care of** them in the physical and moral way. Nurses often have to listen to **complains** and comfort patients. Sometimes it can be very hard but their care can help people **to recover** even better than medicine.

Of course, you have to study in a special medical college or university if you would like to become a nurse. In order **to get accepted** you need to pass biology exam and the Russian language exam that’s why I **dedicate** so much time to these subjects.

It is also very important for the nurse to know how **to do first-aid**, **make injections** and **collect blood**. I hope in the future I will be able to learn all that and it will help me to do my job better.

Many people think that a nurse cannot build a career but it is not true. When you are still a student you can start working as **a nurse’s aide**, then you can become a nursing assistant and when you have enough **experience** you can be the **charge nurse**. If you have higher education you can be the head nurse that controls all the **staff** in the hospital. That’s why being a nurse is not only important but also has **benefits**.

**Тема: Придаточные предложения условия и времени, действие которых отнесено к будущему**

В придаточных предложениях условия и времени с союзами **if** (если),

***when***(когда),

*after*(после),

*before*(перед тем, как),

***as soon as***(как только),

***unless***(если не),

***until***(до тех пор, пока не),

будущее время заменяется формой настоящего време­ни, но на русский язык переводится будущим, напри­мер:

*If you****help****me*(придаточное предл. условия), *I shall do this work on time*(главное предл.). — Если ты помо­жешь мне, я сделаю эту работу вовремя.

*As soon as I****am****free, I'll come to you.*— Как только я освобожусь, я приду к тебе.

*We shall not begin until you come.*— Мы не начнем, пока ты не придешь.

***Задание 14.3.*Раскройте скобки.**

1. Не (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school. 3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station. 4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine. 5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) much harder. 6. If you {not drive) more care­fully you (have) an accident. 7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi. 8.1 (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (ar­rive). 10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine day. 11. We (go) out when it (stop) raining. 12. We (not to have) dinner until you (come). 13. I'm sure they (write) to us when they (know) our new address.

***Задание 14.4.*****Прочитайте**и **переведите текст.**

***MASS MEDIA***

Mass media (that is the press, the radio and television) play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and **entertain**people. They also **influence**the way people look at the events and sometimes make them change their **views.**

Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their **spare time.**People listen **to the**radio while driving

a car. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions of current events. Lots of radio or TV games and films attract large audience.

Newspapers give more detailed reviews of political life, culture and sports. Basically they are read by the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in politics.

There is a lot of advertising in mass media. Many TV channels, radio stations and newspapers are owned by different corporations. The owners can advertise what­ever they choose.

But we cannot say that mass media do not try to raise the cultural level of people or to develop their tastes. Mass media bring to millions of homes not only entertaiment and news but also cultural and educational programs.

There is a great number of TV channels, cable TV, sat­ellite TV and lots of radio stations and newspapers now.

**Выучить слова**

 **Words**

mass media — средства массовой информации

society — общество

to entertain — развлекать

to influence — влиять

events — события

view — точка зрения

spare time — свободное время

current events — *зд.*новости

audience — аудитория

detailed review — подробный обзор

subscribers — подписчики

advertising — реклама

to own — владеть

satellite — спутник

**Ответить на вопросы письменно**

**Questions***:*

1. What is mass media?
2. How does mass media influence people?
3. What is the difference between radio and TV programmes?
4. Does the audience of TV and radio differ?
5. Do you think that advertising is useful?

**Тема: Грамматика Причастие и герундий. Их отличие**

**Причастие** — неличная форма глагола, промеж;, -точная между глаголом и прилагательным:

The boy playing in the yard is my brother. — Маль­чик, (какой?) играющий во дворе — мой брат.

**Причастие I (Participle I)**

Причастие I (причастие настоящего времени), образованное при помощи окончания -ing, имеет актив­ную и страдательную формы: активная (несовершенный вид) — asking, активная (совершенный вид) — having asked, страдательная (несовершенный) — being asked, страдательная (совершенный) — having been asked.

Причастие I употребляется в функции:

**1. Определения:** The man sitting at the table is our teacher. — Чело­век, сидящий за столом — наш учитель.

The houses being built in our town are not very high. — Дома, строящиеся в нашем городе, невысоки.

**2. Обстоятельства:** Going home I met an old friend. — Идя домой, я встретил старого друга.

Having finished work I went home. — Закончив ра­боту, я пошел домой.

**Причастие II (Participlell)**

**Причастие II** (причастие прошедшего времени) все­гда пассивно. Образуется оно прибавлением суффик­са -ed к основе правильного глагола или путем чередо­вания звуков в корне неправильного глагола.

Причастие II употребляется в функции:

**1. Определения.**

The book translated from English is very interest­ing. — Книга, переведенная с английского языка, ин­тересная.

**2. Обстоятельства** (причины и времени): Given the task he began to work. — Когда ему дали задание он начал работать.

**Употребление герундия и его отличие от причастия I**

**Причастие** — неличная форма глагола, промежуточная между глаголом и прилагательным.

**Герундий** является неличной формой глагола, промежуточной между существительным и глаголом:

Smoking is harmful. — Курение (что?) вредно.

Иными словами, причастие—в большей степени «прилагательное» по своим функциям, герундий — « существительное ».

**Герундий употребляется:**

**1. в качестве подлежащего**: Reading is useful. Чтение полезно.

**2. как часть сказуемого после глаголов** to finish, to start, to continue, to go on, to keep и др.

He started reading the book. Он начал читать книгу

**как предложное дополнение**: / am fond of reading. Я люблю читать

**как прямое дополнение**: Do you mind my reading here? Вы не против моего чтения здесь?

**как обстоятельство времени**: After reading he closed the book. После чтения он закрыл книгу.

**как обстоятельство образа действия**: Instead of reading he went to the movies. Вместо чтения он пошел в кино.

**Активная форма герундия:** giving, beating и т. д. **Пассивная форма герундия**: being given, being beaten и т. д.

**Задание 14.5. Раскройте скобки, используя герундий, переведите предложения:**

1. The soil in the flowerpot is very dry, it needs (water). 2. You don't need (put on) your coat because it's very warm outside. 3. My flat wants (repair). 4. Famous actors needn't (introduce) themselves. 5. The blackboard is dirty, it needs (wipe). 6.. The shoes need (polish). 7. Your shirt has a hole, it wants (mend). 8. You room needs (tidy). 9. The room needed (clean). 10. (learn) foreign languages is very useful. 11. My hair wants (cut) but I never have time to do it 12. Students need (cheer up) before their exams.

**Задание 15.2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

***WHAT IS A COMPUTER?***

Computer is a device for processing information. Com­puter has no intelligence by itself and is called hardware. A computer system is a combination of four elements:

* Hardware
* Software
* Procedures
* Data/information .

Software are the programmes that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions " the hardware doesn't know what to do.

The basic job of the computer is the processing1 of in­formation. Computers take information in the form of instructions called programs and symbols called data. After that they perform various" mathematical and log­ical operations, and then give the results (information). Computer is used to convert data into information. Computer is also used to store information in the digit­al form.

***Working vocabulary:***

**device** — устройство

**intelligence** — разум

**hardware** — оборудование

 **software** — программы

**processing** — обработка

**procedures** — процедуры, операции

**perform** — выполнять

**manner** — манера, способ

**various** — различные

**purpose** — цель

**to convert** — превращать

**data** — данные

**to store** — хранить

**digital** — цифровой

***General understanding (Общее понимание текста):***

1. What does the term «computer» describe?
2. Is computer intelligent?
3. What are four components of computer system?
4. What is software?
5. What's the difference between the hardware and software?
6. In what way terms «data» and «information» differ?
7. How does computer convert data into information?

***Задание 15.3.*Какие из приведенных ниже терми­нов имеют аналоги в русском языке?**

computer, diskette, metal, processor, scanner, infor­mation, data, microphone, printer, modem, Internet.

***Задание 15.4.*Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.**

1. Computer is made of electronic components so it is referred to as electronic device.
2. Computer has.no intelligence until software is loaded.
3. There are four elements of computer system: hardware, software, diskettes and data.
4. Without software instructions hardware doesn't know what to do.
5. The software is the most important component because it is made by people.
6. The user inputs data into computer to get information as an output.

***Задание 15.5.*Заполните пропуски:**

1. Information in the form of instruction is called a...
2. The basic job of the computer is the ...

A) program

B) processing of information