

Задание для студентов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» Специальность
Электрификация и автоматизация сельского хозяйства
(группа 1Д)

20.04.20г.

Тема занятия: Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Лексические единицы. Текст «Политическая система России».

Lesson 44

The 20th of April

Упражнение 1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

The Russian Federation

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

Упражнение 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is Russia a large country?
2. What is Russia washed by?
3. What are the main rivers?
4. Where is the Baikal Lake?
5. What is the population of Russia?

Упражнение 3. Ответьте на вопросы по грамматике.

1. Что обозначает настоящее совершенное время?
2. Как оно образуется?
3. Как образуются вопросительная и отрицательная формы?

Выполненное задание для проверки и оценки отправьте на адрес.

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По электронной почте желательно задания напечатать в программе Word.(DOCX)

Задание для студентов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» Специальность
35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства
(группа 1Д)

21.04.20г.

Тема занятия: Текст «Политическая система России». Прошедшее совершенное время. Грамматические упражнения.

Lesson 45

The 21st of April

1. Переведите слова на русский язык, выучите наизусть: **state, government, legislative, executive, judicial, head of the state, to elect, to determine, foreign policies, The Prime Minister, to appoint, freedom.**

2. Переведите на русский язык.

Political system of Russia

Russia is a federal semi-presidential state. It has a republican form of government and a centralized political system. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The executive power is concentrated in the President and the Prime Minister, although the President is dominant as the head of the state. The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President is the chairman of his consultative bodies: the State Council and the Security Council and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President determines basic domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Federation and he can veto draft bills. He is also vested with power to dismiss the government.

The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with the State Duma's approval. Government duties are distributed between several ministries. The government ensures realization of domestic and foreign policies, works out the federal budget, provides the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.

3. Выучите грамматический материал.

Past Perfect используется для обозначения действия, которое предшествовало другому или нескольким другим событиям в прошлом.

Образование Past Perfect

Had + V(глагол в 3 форме)

Правильный глагол окончание –ed

Неправильный глагол используйте таблицу неправильных глаголов

Утвердительные предложения.

I had visited.

You had been.

He/she/it had played.

We had written.

They had called.

Вопросительные предложения.

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35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства
(группа 1Д)

23.04.20г.

Тема занятия: Москва – столица России. Исторические памятники. Текст.

Будущее совершенное время. Грамматические упражнения.

Lesson 46

The 23th of April

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Moscow is the capital of Russia and of the Moscow region. It is the administrative centre of the Central district. It is situated on the Moscow River. Moscow is Russia's largest city and the leading economic and cultural centre.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a walled city in itself. Its walls represent the city limits as of the late 15th century. Adjoining the Kremlin in the east there is Red Square. It originally was a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies. Red Square is still used as a parade ground and for demonstrations. One of the most wonderful examples of Russian architecture is St Basil's Cathedral. In front of the cathedral there stands a monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharskiy. The village of Moscow was first mentioned in the Russian Chronicles in 1147. And this year it was founded by Yuri Dolgorukiy. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian national state, and in 1547 Grand Duke Ivan IV became the first Tsar.

Grand Duke Ivan - Иван III Васильевич — великий князь Московский

2. Переведите слова на русский язык.

Capital, cultural, heart, century, Red Square, architecture, St Basil's Cathedral, cathedral, wonderful, became, state.

3. Выучите грамматический материал. Будущее совершенное время Future Perfect.

Образование Future Perfect

Future Perfect — будущее совершенное время обозначает действия, которое уже совершится и будет закончено к определенному моменту в будущем.

She **will have bought** the present before the beginning of the party — Она купит подарок до начала вечеринки

Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **will** (реже — **shall** для подлежащих I и We) и совершенного инфинитива Perfect Infinitive (have + третья форма смыслового глагола).

Если смысловой глагол является правильным — то его третья форма (V3) образуется при помощи окончания -ed.

Если смысловой глагол неправильный — то его третью форму (V3) берем из таблицы неправильных глаголов.

Утвердительные предложения:

I will have played	We will have played
You will have played	You will have played
He / she / it will have played	They will have played

Вопросительные предложения:

Will I have played?	Will we have played?
Will you have played?	Will you have played?
Will he / she / it have played?	Will they have played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I will not have played	We will not have played
You will not have played	You will not have played
He / she / it will not have played	They will not have played

4. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в Future Perfect Tense.

Образец: I will have done the work by Friday. Глагол (to do) неправильной глагол смотрим в таблице неправильных глаголов третий столбик. (to do -done)

1. I (to do) the work by Friday.
2. They (to build) the house by autumn.
3. We (to learn) a lot by that time.
4. I (to finish) the article by the time you return.
5. She (to have lunch) at the time we arrive.

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Таблица неправильных глаголов

VERB	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	ПЕРЕВОД
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	Быть
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keɪm]	become [bi:kʌm]	Становиться
begin [bi'gɪn]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	Начинать
break [breɪk]	broke [brʊk]	broken ['brʊk(e)n]	Ломать

bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	Приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	Строить
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	Покупать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəʊz]	chosen [tʃəʊz(ə)n]	Выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	Приходить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	Резать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	Делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	Рисовать, тащить
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	Пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvən]	Водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	Есть
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	Находить
fit [fɪt]	fit [fɪt]	fit [fɪt]	Подходить по размеру
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	Летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	Забывать
forgive [fo'gɪv]	forgave [fo'geɪv]	forgiven [fo'gɪvən]	Прощать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	Получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvən]	Давать
VERB	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	ПЕРЕВОД
go [ɡoʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]	Идти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	Иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	Слышать
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	Содержать
know [noʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [naʊn]	Знать
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	Учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	Оставлять
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	Терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	Производить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	Встречать
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	Положить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	Читать
run [rʌŋ]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	Бежать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	Говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	Видеть
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	Петь
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	Сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	Спать
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	Говорить
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	Стоять
sting [stɪŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	Жалить
swim [swɪm]	swam [swem]	swum [swʌm]	Плывать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	Брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	Учить
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	Рассказывать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	Думать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	Понимать
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	Выигрывать
write [raɪt]	wrote [raʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	Писать