***Контрольная работа***

***Вариант 1***

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:She goes to school every day. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Она ходит в школу каждый день. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| In Russia graduates are awarded the degree of specialist. |   |   |
| In a year the full price will be paid to the seller. |   |   |
| I live in my own apartment. |   |   |
| Witnesses for the defense will be testifying tomorrow from 9 till 11. |   |   |
| We are going to fly to LA next week. |   |   |
| The program is being executed (by the computer). |   |   |
| Jane frequently mentions the books she read. |   |   |
| A solicitor was talking to his client when the telephone rang. |   |   |
| The car was serviced yesterday. |   |   |
| Evidence was being studied at the laboratory yesterday from 3 to 5. |   |   |

 2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:В России учебный год состоит из двух семестров.  | **MODEL**:In Russia an academic year consists of two terms. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
|  Куратор-наставник всегда обращает особое внимание на самостоятельную работу студентов. |   |   |
| Юрист был приглашен защищать клиента в суде. |   |   |
| Известные ученые примут участие в конференции. |   |   |
| Ваш юрист говорит сейчас по телефону. |   |   |
| Вчера законопроект обсуждали на заседании комитета весь день. |   |   |
| Он работает в суде. |   |   |
| Этот человек был убит вчера около трех часов ночи. |   |   |
| Я написал письмо два дня назад. |   |   |
| Вчера, когда я пришел, он писал статью. |   |   |
| Завтра в это время они будут обсуждать доклад. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие, определите его вид (Participle I or Participle II), назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Roman law is studied by the first-year students.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Римское право изучается студентами-первокурсниками. |  Participle II, часть сказуемого |
| The number of solicitors is increasing. |   |   |
| All subjects studied at Law School are very important. |   |   |
| An interesting problem was given to the students as their homework. |   |   |
| While preparing for the future career a law student reads hundreds of books. |   |   |
| She is reading newspapers in the library now. |   |   |
| All chosen candidates will come tomorrow for an interview. |   |   |
| Not having seen each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about. |   |   |
| A presiding judge is a foremost authority in civil law. |   |   |
| The attorney talking to his client is a recent Harvard graduate. |   |   |
| "A mind troubled by doubt cannot focus on the course to victory."(Arthur Golden) |   |   |

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Сейчас все студенты готовятся к экзаменам.  | **MODEL**:All the students are preparing for the exams now. |
| Все задания были выполнены вовремя. |   |
| Попутешествовав по стране три месяца, он вернулся домой |   |
| Когда ему задавали важные вопросы, он хмурился и говорил глупости. |   |
| Солиситор - это адвокат, имеющий дело с клиентами. |   |
| Увидев то, что хотел, я отправился назад |   |
| Мы должны рассматривать это как вопрос чрезвычайного значения для страны и должны добиваться, чтобы это решение было принято |   |
| Если этой отрасли предоставить благоприятные возможности, она будет быстро развиваться |   |
| Полученные данные тщательно анализируются и издаются |   |
| Вчера в 7 вечера он писал доклад по теории государства и права. |   |
| Когда вам дадут книгу, прочтите статью об охране окружающей среды. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:The classes being over, all students went home.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Так как занятия закончились, студенты отправились по домам. |
| The diploma work defended, he will be awarded a degree of specialist. |   |
| The exams coming soon, she spent much time in the library. |   |
| Nick passed all exams, criminal law being among them. |   |
| The witness was asked many questions, the defence attorney starting the questioning. |   |
| The paralegal entered the office, documents held in his hands. |   |
| The testimony finished, the jury will consider their verdict. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя независимые причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Когда тест был выполнен, преподаватель отпустил студентов.  | **MODEL**:The test fulfilled, the teacher let the students go. |
| Так как на дороге было мало машин, мы ехали довольно быстро. |   |
| Так как улики были собраны правильно, судья разрешил использовать их в деле. |   |
| Студенты вошли в аудиторию, но преподаватель отсутствовал. |   |
| Она вышла вперед, подняв руку. |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **ТЕКСТ**  | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| **NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF SCOTLAND**The national symbols of Scotland are flags, icons or cultural expressions that are emblematic, representative or otherwise characteristic of Scotland or Scottish culture. As a rule, these national symbols are cultural icons that have emerged out of Scottish folklore and tradition but only few have any official status. However, most if not all maintain recognition at a national or international level. |  |
| The national flag of Scotland, the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross, dates from the 9th century, and is thus the oldest national flag still in use. The Saltire now also forms part of the design of the Union Flag. |  |
| The Royal Standard of Scotland is also frequently seen, particularly at sporting events involving a Scottish team. Often called the Lion Rampant, it is technically the property of the monarch and its use by anybody else is illegal, although this is almost universally ignored, and never enforced. |  |
| The Royal Arms of Scotland is a coat of arms symbolising Scotland and the Scottish monarchs. Although officially subsumed into the heraldry of the British Royal Family in 1707, the historic Royal Arms featuring the lion rampant continues to represent Scotland on several coins of the pound sterling, forms the basis of several emblems of Scottish national sports teams (such as the Scotland national football team),and endures as one of the most recognisable national symbols of Scotland. |  |
| The thistle, the floral emblem of Scotland, also features in Scottish & British heraldry through symbols, logos, coat of arms and on British currency. |  |
| The kilt is a knee-length garment with pleats at the rear, originating in the traditional dress of men and boys in the Scottish Highlands of the 16th century. Since the 19th century it has become associated with the wider culture of Scotland. It is most often made of woollen cloth in a tartan pattern. Although the kilt is most often worn on formal occasions and at Highland games and sports events, it has also been adapted as an item of fashionable informal male clothing in recent years, returning to its roots as an everyday garment. |  |
| The Scottish kilt displays uniqueness of design, construction, and convention which differentiate it from other garments fitting the general description. It is a tailored garment that is wrapped around the wearer's body at the natural waist (between the lowest rib and the hip) starting from one side (usually the wearer's left), around the front and back and across the front again to the opposite side. |  |
| A kilt covers the body from the waist down to the centre of the knees. The overlapping layers in front are called "aprons" and are flat; the single layer of fabric around the sides and back is pleated. A kilt pin is fastened to the front apron on the free corner. Underwear may or may not be worn, as the wearer prefers, although tradition has it that a "true Scotsman" should wear nothing under his kilt. |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What are the national symbols of Scotland? |    |
| When did the national flag of Scotland appear? |    |
| How is the Royal Standard of Scotland called? |    |
| What does the historic Royal Arms feature? |    |
| What is the floral emblem of Scotland? |    |
| What is a kilt? |    |
| When is the kilt worn? |  |
| What does a "true Scotsman" wear under the kilt? |    |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

**The USA in figures**

The United States became the world's first modern democracy after its break with Great Britain (1776) and the adoption of a constitution (1789). During the 19th century, many new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions. The two most traumatic experiences in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65) and the Great Depression of the 1930s. The economy is marked by steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology.

The US total area is 9,629,091 sq km which is about one-half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about one-half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly larger than China; about two and one-half times the size of Western Europe.

Land boundaries are 12,248 km. They include borders with Canada 8,893 km, Cuba 29 km, and Mexico 3,326 km. The US coastline is 19,924 km. The US is world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada).

The US climate is mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the Great Plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest. Low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

The lowest point is Death Valley which is 86 m, while the
highest point is Mount McKinley, which is 6,194 m.

The following natural resources are mined in the US: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures****and Dates** | **Facts and Events** |
| **Model**: |  |
| 1789 | year of the US Constitution adoption  |
| 13 |   |
| 1861-65 |   |
| 1930s |   |
| 9,629,091 |   |
| 2.5 times |   |
| 12,248 |  |
| the 3rd  |  |
| 86 |  |
| 6,194 |  |
| 18 |   |

***Вариант 2***

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:She goes to school every day. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Она ходит в школу каждый день. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| Children like ice-cream. |   |   |
| He was appointed to the Supreme Court last year. |   |   |
| The hearing will be held at 7pm. |   |   |
| English lawyers are divided into barristers and solicitors. |   |   |
| He committed suicide by pressing the live cables from a television set to his temples. |   |   |
| I was waiting for a long time yesterday. |   |   |
| Next year we will go to Egypt. |   |   |
| An error occurred while the spelling was being checked. |   |   |
| He will be awarded a Bachelor degree next year. |   |   |
| The judge is listening to a prosecutor's opening statement now. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:В России учебный год состоит из двух семестров. | **MODEL**:In Russia an academic year consists of two terms. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| В прошлом семестре было сдано 4 экзамена. |   |   |
| Оксфордский университет был основан в 12 веке. |   |   |
| Сейчас присяжные обсуждают вердикт. |   |   |
| Большинство студентов всегда посещают лекции. |   |   |
| Сейчас оглашают приговор суда. |   |   |
| Степень Доктор философии является наивысшей ученой степенью. |   |   |
| Президент не будет выступать перед избирателями завтра. |   |   |
| Мы разговаривали, когда позвонил его юрист. |   |   |
| Она вышла из здания суда, села в автобус и поехала домой. |   |   |
| К концу нашей встречи он решит этот вопрос. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие, определите его вид (Participle I or Participle II), назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Roman law is studied by the first-year students.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Римское право изучается студентами-первокурсниками. |  Participle II, часть сказуемого |
| A solicitor is a lawyer dealing with clients. |   |   |
|  The culprits were arrested in late October. |   |   |
| The coming exams are very important. |   |   |
| While reading a newspaper a student found an interesting article on criminal law. |   |   |
| Having been discovered, the thief confessed. |   |   |
| Under questioning, he owned up to trying to assassinate the Queen. |   |   |
| Using a knife he attacked the guard in an attempt to escape, but was swiftly overpowered. |   |   |
| Having dropped the gun she put her hands in the air. |   |   |
| Prosecutors had more than enough witnesses including prisoners who had shared cells with the accused. |   |   |
| We have had ten people confessing the crime. |   |   |

 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Сейчас все студенты готовятся к экзаменам.  | **MODEL**:All the students are preparing for the exams now. |
| Готовясь к слушанию дела, судья просматривал материалы. |   |
| Книга, которую рекомендовал профессор Н., была очень полезной при подготовке к экзаменам. |   |
| Преподаватель, читающий лекции по гражданскому праву, является практикующим адвокатом. |   |
| Изучая тему, студент использовал ресурсы сети Интернет. |   |
| Барристер - это адвокат, выступающий в суде. |   |
| Он сдал выполненную работу преподавателю. |   |
| Когда его попросили высказаться по поводу резолюции ООН, внесенной азиатскими странами, он ответил... |   |
|  Все назначения федеральных судей были одобрены Сенатом. |   |
| Материал, найденный в сети Интернет, был использован для доклада. |   |
| Профессор, принимающий экзамен по уголовному праву, вчера выступал в суде. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:The classes being over, all students went home.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Так как занятия закончились, студенты отправились по домам. |
| Regretting his words, he apologized. |   |
| When crossing the street, first look to the left |   |
| Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam |   |
| The car having run out of fuel, we stopped in the middle of the road. |   |
| The window having been closed, there was very little air in the room. |   |
| Не read several books in English, the latest being a biography of Shakespeare. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя независимые причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Когда тест был выполнен, преподаватель отпустил студентов. | **MODEL**:The test fulfilled, the teacher let the students go. |
| Так как задание было сложным, он не пошел гулять. |   |
| Так как дело было сложным, солиситор обратился за помощью к барристеру. |   |
| Президент назначил федерального судью, а Сенат утвердил кандидатуру. |   |
| Профессор назначил консультацию, записав время в ежедневник. |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| The **national symbols of England** are flags, icons or cultural expressions that are emblematic, representative or otherwise characteristic of England or English culture. As a rule, these national symbols are cultural icons that have emerged out of English folklore and tradition, meaning few have any official status. However, most if not all maintain recognition at a national or international level. |    |
| The national flag of England, known as St. George's Cross, has been England's national flag since the 13th century. Originally the flag was used by the maritime state the Republic of Genoa. The English monarch paid a tribute to the Doge of Genoa from 1190 onwards, so that English ships could fly the flag as a means of protection when entering the Mediterranean. A red cross acted as a symbol for many Crusaders in the 12th and 13th centuries. It became associated with Saint George, along with countries and cities, which claimed him as their patron saint and used his cross as a banner. Since 1606 the St George's Cross has formed part of the design of the Union Flag, a Pan-British flag designed by King James I. |  |
| The Royal Arms of England is a coat of arms symbolising England and the English monarchs. Designed in the High Middle Ages, the Royal Arms was subject to significant alteration as the territory, politics and rule of the [Kingdom of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England) shifted throughout the Middle Ages. Although officially subsumed into the heraldry of the British Royal Family in 1707, the historic Royal Arms featuring three lions continues to represent England on several coins of the pound sterling, forms the basis of several emblems of English national sports teams (such as the England national football team), and endures as one of the most recognisable national symbols of England. |  |
| The Tudor rose, which takes its name from the Tudor dynasty, was adopted as a national emblem of England around the time of the Wars of the Roses as a symbol of peace. It is a syncretic symbol in that it merged the white rose of the Yorkists and the red rose of the Lancastrians – cadet branches of the Plantagenets who went to war over control of the royal house. It is also known as the Rose of England. |  |
| “Fish and chips” became popular in wider circles in London and South East England in the middle of the 19th century, while in the north of England a trade in deep-fried chipped potatoes developed. The first chip shop stood on the present site of Oldham's Tommyfield Market. It remains unclear exactly when and where these two trades combined to become the fish-and-chip shop industry we know. Joseph Malin opened the first recorded combined fish-and-chip shop in London in 1860 or in 1865; a Mr Lees pioneered the concept in the North of England, in Mossley, in 1863. |    |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What are the national symbols of England? |    |
| When did St. George's Cross become the national flag of England? |    |
| Who designed a Pan-British flag? |    |
| What does the Royal Arms of England symbolise? |    |
| What was the Royal Arms was subject to? Why? |    |
| What is a floral emblem of England? |   |
| What is a traditional English dish? |  |
| When was the first recorded combined fish-and-chip shop opened? |    |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

**Scotland Facts**

There is a whole lot of different landscapes crammed into this small country, ranging from gentle rolling hills, to heavily industrialized towns, to awe-inspiring mountain views. Here are some Scotland facts that give you just a glimpse of what Scotland has in store.

Scotland is the northern section of the United Kingdom. It covers an area just over 30,000 sq. miles, which is about 1/3 of the total UK landmass.

Scotlands' population only accounts for about 10% of the UK figure. Scottish government shows that the most recent number for Scotlands' population (in 2010) is 5,222,100. That's over 2 million people, and the highest figure in over three decades.

Scotland can be divided into 3 areas. The Upper Lowlands lies just north of the UK/Scotland border. This is an agricultural region and has some beautiful rolling hills and greenery. The Central Lowlands is the most industrial, urban, and populated region containing the big urban cities of both Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Highlands & Islands cover about 50% of Scotlands' landmass and has the wildest and most dramatic scenery. Towering peaks, cold deep lochs, and windswept islands make this area unforgettable. There are almost 800 Scottish islands, and only 130 are still inhabited by man.

The Scotland/England border is just under 110 miles long, and mainland Scotland has just over 6000 miles of coastline. The highest point in Scotland is the mountain peak of Ben Nevis. It's actually the highest peak in the UK at 4,418 ft. The longest river in Scotland is the River Tay, at 120 miles in length.

There are only 6 officially recognized cities in Scotland - Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness and Stirling. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, but Glasgow is bigger in terms of population.

Scotland is home to one of the oldest universities in the world, the University of St. Andrews, which was founded in 1410.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures****and Dates** | **Facts and Events** |
| **Model**:800 | Number of Scottish islands |
| 30,000 |  |
| 10 |  |
| 5,222,100 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 50 |  |
| 130 |  |
| 110 |  |
| 6000 |  |
| 4,418 |  |
| 1410 |  |

***Вариант 3***

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:She goes to school every day. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Она ходит в школу каждый день. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| Tomorrow you will announce the verdict. |   |   |
| Students attend both lectures and seminars. |   |   |
| The Black sea is attended by many tourists every year. |   |   |
| Last year he was elected to the City Council. |   |   |
| Jim graduated from the Law School in 2004. |   |   |
| A new building of the Supreme Court is being constructed now. |   |   |
| He received three years for the burglaries and the arson attacks. |   |   |
| After the robbery, his car was stopped by the police. |   |   |
| Professor Ivanov read Law of Torts last term. |   |   |
| He committed many bank robberies. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:В России учебный год состоит из двух семестров. | **MODEL**:In Russia an academic year consists of two terms. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| Что вы знаете о палате общин как центре реальной политической власти? |   |   |
| Когда его арестовали, он попросил адвоката. |   |   |
| Лидер оппозиции и премьер министр обсуждают этот вопрос с самого утра. |   |   |
| Он окончит университет через год. |   |   |
|  Присяжные вынесли вердикт вчера. |   |   |
| Я готовлюсь к семинару по теории государства и права. |   |   |
| В Российских вузах экзамены сдают в январе и июне. |   |   |
| Профессия юриста очень престижна. |   |   |
| Адвокат обсуждал состав суда присяжных с клиентом, когда вошел помощник адвоката. |   |   |
| Голосование будет проходить в воскресенье весь день. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие, определите его вид (Participle I or Participle II), назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Roman law is studied by the first-year students.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Римское право изучается студентами-первокурсниками. |  Participle II, часть сказуемого |
| As stated by the criminal law, offenses against the social order become crimes |   |   |
| How far were you standing from the place of the accident? |   |   |
| While writing business documents you should avoid statements that the reader may not be able to understand or interpret. |   |   |
| She needed a skilled legal advice. |   |   |
| Thus deceived, he will be outraged. [both actions in the future] |   |   |
| A paralegal is engaged in settlement negotiations. |   |   |
| Being watched, he could only pretend to be nonchalant. |   |   |
| Having worked in the company for many years, he knew everyone and everything. |   |   |
| Non-lawyers practice should be regulated. |   |   |
| Born into a rich family, she got everything she wished for. |   |   |

 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Сейчас все студенты готовятся к экзаменам. | **MODEL**:All the students are preparing for the exams now. |
| Пока он был в Лондоне, он встречался с несколькими полезными людьми |   |
| Человек, ожидавший вас, ушел  |   |
| Зная английский в совершенстве, он мог смотреть оригинальные иностранные фильмы. |   |
| Так как он не говорил по-английски, он не знал, что делать |   |
| Серьезно раненый он продолжал бежать. |   |
| Входя в гостиницу, он заметил нового администратора. |   |
| Зайдя в здание, он направился к главному офису. |   |
| Прочитав книгу, я вернул ее в библиотеку. |   |
| Когда это было сделано, мы вышли из зала суда. |   |
| Я слышал, как его имя упоминали (упоминавшееся) несколько раз. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:The classes being over, all students went home.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Так как занятия закончились, студенты отправились по домам. |
| The topic being difficult, he asked the professor for a consultation. |   |
| All mistakes corrected, he handed in his test. |   |
| Nick visited many countries, Great Britain being among them. |   |
| The Nobel Prize winner was asked many questions about his research, the BBC correspondent starting the press conference. |   |
| Many students take examination cards, their eyes closed. |   |
| The evidence collected, the investigator brought the case to prosecution. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя независимые причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Когда тест был выполнен, преподаватель отпустил студентов. | **MODEL**:The test fulfilled, the teacher let the students go. |
| Когда все приготовления были сделаны, все сели. |   |
| Статья посвящена уголовному праву, причем особое внимание уделено наказанию преступника. |   |
| Так как все задания были выполнены правильно, она получила отличную оценку. |   |
| Протестировав новое оборудование, они согласились подписать контракт |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| The national flag of the United States of America, often simply referred to as the American flag, consists of thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton bearing fifty small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars. The 50 stars on the flag represent the 50 states of the United States of America and the 13 stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that became the first states in the Union.  |    |
| The Great Seal of the United States is used to authenticate certain documents issued by the United States federal government. The Great Seal was first used publicly in 1782. |  |
| The obverse of the great seal is used as the national coat of arms of the United States. It is officially used on documents such as United States passports, military insignia, embassy placards, and various flags. As a coat of arms, the design has official colors; the physical Great Seal itself, as affixed to paper, is monochrome. |  |
| Since 1935, both sides of the Great Seal have appeared on the reverse of the one-dollar bill. The Seal of the President of the United States is directly based on the Great Seal, and its elements are used in numerous government agency and state seals. |  |
| The Bald Eagle is both the national bird and national animal of the United States of America. The Bald Eagle appears on its Seal. In the late 20th century it was on the brink of extirpation in the continental United States. Populations recovered and the species was removed from the U.S. federal government's list of endangered species on July 12, 1995 and transferred to the list of threatened species. It was removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in the Lower 48 States on June 28, 2007. Bald Eagles are not actually bald; the name derives from an older meaning of "white headed". |  |
| "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States. It is also among some of the world's national anthems that are based on a poem. The poem was set to the tune of a popular British song written by John Stafford Smith for the Anacreontic Society, a men's social club in London. |  |
| "The Star-Spangled Banner" was recognized for official use by the Navy in 1889, and by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, and was made the national anthem by a congressional resolution on March 3, which was signed by President Herbert Hoover. |    |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What are the elements of the US national flag? |    |
| What is the Great Seal of the United States used for? |  |
| What is used as the national coat of arms of the United States? |  |
| Where is it used? |  |
| What is a national animal of the US? |    |
| Why is it called bald? |    |
| What is the US anthem based on? |    |
| When did "The Star-Spangled Banner" become the national anthem? |    |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:
**NORTHERN IRELAND IN FIGURES**

From the 1st April 2011, the responsibility for the collection of data and production of official labour market and economic statistics transferred from the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment to the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). This transfer mirrored the position in Great Britain where most business surveys and labour market data collection and statistical production have been transferred from the departments with policy responsibilities to the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

According to the 2011 Census, there were just over 1.8 million people living in Northern Ireland. In 2012 25,300 babies were born and 14,800 people died. Over the last 10 years the fastest growing local area was Dungannon.

The 2010 Annual Business Inquiry estimates turnover by businesses in Northern Ireland to be worth £60,461 million; an increase of 2.8% compared to 2009. Gross Value Added (a measure of the value of economic activity generated by businesses) was estimated at £18,664 million, an increase of 3.8% (£675 million) over the year.

In 2012/13 there were 100,389 crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. Police recorded crime has fallen by over a third from a high of just over 140,000 crimes in 2002.

In 2012/13 there were 333,000 children in schools across Northern Ireland. In total, 168,000 children attended primary schools (including nursery units). In 2011/12, 78% of pupils in year 12 achieved 5 or more GCSEs (Grades A\*-C).

In 2012, 66,000 people were directly employed across local health and social organisations, the vast majority (81%) were women.

In 2011/12 there were 600,000 inpatient/day case admissions to hospital and 725,000 attendances at Accident & Emergency. The lowest death rate ever was recorded in 2011 with 14,200 deaths, or just under 8 deaths per 1,000 population, with a median age at death of 76 for men and 82 for women.

Northern Ireland residents make, on average, around 900 journeys per person per year over the period 2009-11, 72% by car and 16% walking. There are just over 1 million vehicles licensed in Northern Ireland.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures & Dates** | **Facts & Events** |
| **Model**:25,300 | number of babies born in 2012 |
| 14,800 |  |
| 60,461 million |  |
| 3.8 |   |
| 100,389 |   |
| 333,000 |   |
| 78 |   |
| 66,000 |   |
| 81 |   |
| 14,200 |   |
| 72 |   |