

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

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(УУКЖТ ИрГУПС)



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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**  
по выполнению контрольных работ

дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский)

для специальности

08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство

Базовая подготовка

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Цель данных методических указаний – оказать помощь обучающимся при  
выполнении домашней контрольной работы и закреплении теоретических знаний по  
дисциплине ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык (английский).

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## Пояснительная записка

Сборник содержит контрольные работы по английскому языку для студентов УУКЖТ заочной формы обучения. Контрольные работы состоят из тематических текстов и грамматических упражнений к ним. Основной целью данного сборника является выявление у обучающихся уровня знаний лексического материала, умения применять его при выполнении упражнений, умение анализировать, делать выводы, используя тематическую лексику.

Грамматические упражнения состоят из различных видов заданий: подстановочные упражнения, ответы на вопросы, выявление грамматических явлений английского языка с элементом анализа. Каждый тест состоит из нескольких вариантов, имеющих различный уровень трудности, что в свою очередь позволяет дифференцированно подходить к оценке.

Данные контрольные работы позволяют выявлять и корректировать уровень умений и знаний обучающихся по английскому языку.

1 курс. 1 вариант

**1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.**

**The last of the Broad Gauge**

The gauge of the most railways in Great Britain is now 4 ft 8 1\2 inches, but there was the time when the gauge was not the same on all the railways.

The famous English engineer Brunel suggested the 7 feet gauge. So that for many years there were two principle gauges in England – 7 feet and 4 ft 8 inches, the last one was suggested by G. Stephenson. The broad gauge was expensive and was not satisfied.

And at last in the House of Commons the broad gauge was described as a “national evil”. It was very difficult to change the gauge because of the engines, carriages and wagons and for more than 30 years.

“The Battle of the Gauges” continued its better course. And only in 1892 the railways were converted to the standard gauge.

**2. Переведите следующие предложения и определите временные формы глаголов. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.**

a) The technical equipment of this railway is much better than the technical equipment of that one.

b) The railroad engineers are improving protective device the locomotives.

c) The railroad transport was the best means of communication some years ago.

d) Special signals will help engine men to drive trains without accidents.

e) The greatest increase in railway construction began in the 90 - s of the last century.

**3. Переведите предложения, задайте вопросы к каждому предложению. Второе и третье предложения сделайте отрицательными.**

a) We search for ways of peaceful international relations.

b) The students were testing new devices in the laboratory last evening.

c) The construction of Moscow – Petersburg line began in 1843.

d) These students will take part in the conference.

**4. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.**

a) Is your family friendly?

b) What floor is your flat on?

c) Who usually makes breakfast for you?

d) How do you get to the college?

e) What will you have at the end of the term?

f) What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?

g) What is the capital of the UK?

**1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст**

**Plastics**

Plastic materials are not found in nature. They are organic substances made synthetically by polymerization. The principal agent incorporated in a plastic is the resin; it may be either natural or synthetic. Plastic is used in a variety of ways. Their chemical properties make them more resistant to environments. Most plastics are rather inert to the atmosphere and to salt, fresh and soil water.

Plastics in many cases are not flammable and burn very slowly. Much more than metals plastics usually combine with other materials like wood, fibers or paper. Plastics are good thermal and electric insulators. The advantages of the plastic material include the combination of light weight with good strength. In road and railway transport the use of plastic materials is becoming a common part of the design.

**2. Переведите предложения и определите временные формы глаголов. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.**

- a) Our scientists are solving many complex problems now.
- b) The workers were repairing the track from 9 till 5 o'clock yesterday.
- c) Electronic machines work according to a program.
- d) We shall study a book about the mechanization of transportation.
- e) There were few railways at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Russia.

**3. Письменно переведите предложения, задайте вопросы к каждому предложению. Второе и третье предложения сделайте отрицательными.**

- a) Every year our railway transport carries nearly 4 billion tons of cargo.
- b) Our extra-mural students will be testing a new device from 5 till 7 o'clock.
- c) The designers made different improvement in the construction of the locomotives.
- d) The number of electrified lines is increasing all time.

**4. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.**

- a) What relatives have you got?
- b) Do you live far from the college?
- c) Have you got a grant?
- d) What department do you study at?
- e) When was our college founded?
- f) Is our Republic mountainous?
- g) What is the official language in the UK?

**1. Перепишите и переведите письменно текст.**

Railways conquer the world.

The railway was invented long ago. Its advantages were long debated. Its efficiency was demonstrated in 1805, when a single horse drew a load of 55 tons for six miles along a level without distress.

The early railroad pioneers understood the question of speed as very significant. There was an upper limit to the speed which could be attained on land. It was set up by horse and the world record for a horse pulling vehicle in 1806 was 20 miles per hour (mph). Later development with pneumatic-tyred wheels brought this average speed up to 30 mph. The inventor of the "iron horse" was Stephenson whose "Rocket" ran at a speed of 35 mph. that's why we consider the 14<sup>th</sup> of October, 1829, the opening of a new era, the age of mechanical transport.

Nowadays the railways surround the Earth with many bonds. The railways have opened new countries and connected them with the rest of the world. New cities were founded and waste lands were populated.

**2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

- a) When and how was the efficiency of the railroad demonstrated?
- b) What did Stephenson invent?
- c) What is the main meaning of railways?
- d) What was a record speed for a horse pulling vehicle in 1806?

**3. Определите время и залог следующих предложений, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое. Переведите предложение.**

- a) Nowadays the railways surround the Earth with many bonds.
- b) New cities were founded and waste lands were populated.
- c) The inventor of the "iron horse" was Stephenson, whose "Rocket" ran at speed of 30 mph.
- d) The railways have opened new countries.

**4. Задайте пять типов вопросов к предложению:**

The railways connect people and countries with each other nowadays.

**1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.**

**The operation of trains.**

Railways are very important in our life. The railways are developing and remain the vital arteries of national and international economic life.

All railroads are divided into divisions in order to simplify the problem of running trains. A division may be of different length.

Each railway has two kinds of trains: regular trains and extra trains. A regular train is a "scheduled" train, a train listed on the railroad timetable. Regular trains have definite times for arrival and departure. All regular trains may be both freight and passenger ones. Passenger trains are subdivided into fast expresses which have long runs and make few stops and local trains which stop at all stations.

Freight trains are used for carrying goods. Some freight trains make few stops during their runs and some freight trains stop at small stations to load and unload freight.

"Extra" trains are not scheduled in the railroad timetable.

**2. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы.**

- a) For what reason are railroads divided into divisions?
- b) How many kinds are the trains?
- c) What can you say about freight trains?
- d) Are "Extra" trains scheduled in the timetable?

**3. Переведите предложение. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое. Определите время и залог.**

- a) Each railway has two kinds of trains.
- b) Passenger trains are subdivided into fast expresses and local trains.
- c) The railways developed our economy in past times.
- d) Regular trains have become more frequent.

**4. Задайте пять типов вопросов к предложению.**

Railways become more and more important in our life every day.



**1. Прочитайте и запишите перевод текста.**

**Making railway**

Before a new railway is made a great deal of work must be done. First of all the country to be traversed by a railway has to be carefully surveyed in order to find out the best and most suitable rout. Then drawings and plans showing the course of the railway, stations, viaducts, bridges, tunnels must be prepared and total cost must be estimated.

The next thing to be done is making out the railway and clearing away all obstacles that may be in the way. Equally important is to accommodate hundreds of workmen and to transport machinery and materials.

The work usually begins at several places at the same time and as soon as possible temporary railway tracks on which small locomotives can run are laid.

An essential part of any railroad is construction of cutting and embankments. Cuttings are usually made in hills while embankments have to be built in low places. Construction of both involves the use of different kinds of road building machines.

**2. Перепишите предложения, переведите их. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое в каждом предложении и определите его время и залог.**

**Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.**

- a) Many magazines published articles which discussed the problem of joint less track.
- b) All important main line tracks in our country were electrified.
- c) A wide network of railways has been built.
- d) The sleepers for high-speed railways are made of concrete.
- e) All railways in Russia have the standard gauge.

**3. Вставьте пропущенные глаголы.**

(can, may, have to, must, to be)

- a) A great deal of work ... be done before a new railway is built.
- b) There ... be different kinds of obstacles in the course of a future railway line.
- c) Railway construction work ... be started at several places at the same time.
- d) Wide rivers ... be crossed by bridges.

**1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.**

Track construction

It is not an easy job to build a railway. The railway is built on a strip of land which is called the right-of-way (полоса отвода).

The right-of-way must be carefully prepared for laying down the tracks. At first, it must be cleared from trees, bushes and then graded (выравнивать) by special machines known as graders.

After the right-of-way is cleared and graded the permanent way is constructed. Ties and rails are laid upon the ballast foundation and the ballast is packed between the ties and on each side of the track to hold the ties in place.

The methods of railroad building have changed greatly in recent years. The greatest change has been the replacement of hand labour by machines, such as powerful bulldozers, huge excavators, scrapers, graders, etc.

The most modern method of railway construction is laying the track in pre-assembled (сборный) lengths, that is, the lengths of rails to which the sleepers are already attached. This work is carried out by a high-speed track-laying crane, a wonderful machine which lays pre-assembled lengths of track in a few minutes. One of the most efficient machines of this kind is the Platov track-laying crane having an output of 900-1000 metres of track per hour.

**2. Перепишите предложения, переведите их. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое в каждом предложении и определите его время и залог.**

**Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.**

- a) The high-speed electrified railways have been totally equipped with automatic signaling.
- b) The iron rails were replaced by steel ones.
- c) For many years engineers tried to find a new material for making sleepers.
- d) Scientists work hard to improve the electronic computers.

**3. Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на сочетания**

«One + модальный глагол»

Образец:

One must know – необходимо знать

One can hear – можно слышать

- a) One must understand that the work of the engine driver requires much experience.
- b) One can expect that the average speed of trains will be increased.
- c) At the exhibition one could see the latest track-laying machine.
- d) One may say that the introduction of long-welded rails on concrete sleepers has greatly improved the stability of track.

**1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.**

The railroad track

The place where the ends of the rails meet in the track is known as the joint. The rail joint has always been the weakest part of the track, for nearly all the rails wear out first at the ends.

Some railroads have two or more tracks. In order to make the trains pass from one track to another the railroads have a switch, which is a very important element of the track.

The rails differ greatly in weight according to the kind of traffic they have to carry when placed in the track. The largest and heaviest rails are laid in the main-line tracks for it is these tracks which carry the largest volume of traffic. The ties on most tracks were almost all made of wood and in order to make them last longer they were treated with creosote.

The ties are not laid upon the earth for the earth cannot support the track structure. They rest upon a bed of crushed rock or gravel, which is called ballast. Ballast is a very important element of the track, for it is the ballast, which supports the track structure, holds the track in position and provides needed drainage.

Long-welded rail – бесстыковой («бархатный») путь

**2. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык.**

- a) to increase the weight of the rails
- b) heavy sleepers
- c) to eliminate difficulties
- d) in order to provide the necessary support

**3. Перепишите и переведите предложения с причастным оборотом.**

- a) The locomotives developing high speeds are used to draw passenger trains.
- b) Ballast supporting the track structure is made of broken stone.
- c) The engineers taking part in the conference spoke about the latest achievements of Soviet railway engineers.
- d) When designing the BAM Railway electrification attracts the attention of transport engineers in the countries facing the energy crisis.

**4. Найдите в тексте предложения в пассивном залоге. Перепишите и переведите их.**

**1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.**

The railroad track

The track is one of the basic features of a railway. It is also called the permanent way. The fact is that in early days of railroad building workers first had to lay temporary tracks to transport the materials to the construction site. And only after that they laid down the permanent tracks or the permanent way (железнодорожное полотно), as it was called. The permanent way consists of rails, ties and ballast.

The railroad track of today is quite different from that used in the early days of railways. The first tracks had no ballast; the rails were made of wood and rested on heavy blocks of granite. Then the wooden rails were replaced by iron ones and wooden ties replaced the granite blocks, or sleepers. This kind of track, however, was not strong enough for heavy steam trains. The discovery how to make cheap steel was of great importance to the railways, for when placed in the same track, steel rails had a life 15 times as long as iron rails.

The distance between the rails is called the gauge. The standard gauge in most countries is 1435 mm, while in our country the railways have a gauge of 1524 mm. that gauge was finally adopted when the first line Moscow-St.Petersburg railway was under construction (1842-1851). Thus, Russia was the first world country where the uniform gauge was adopted for all railways. In America the gauge was uniformed only in 1886.

**2. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык.**

- a) the replacement of iron rails by steel ones –
- b) to standardize a gauge –
- c) the main features of the permanent way
- d) long-welded rails

**3. Перепишите и переведите предложения с причастным оборотом.**

- a) Organizing international railway exhibitions we demonstrate Soviet-made locomotives, cars and modern machinery.
- b) Discussing the project the engineers spoke of its advantages.
- c) The locomotive must develop a higher tractive effort when drawing a heavy train.
- d) When designing the BAM Railway the engineers had many difficulties.

**4. Найдите в тексте предложения в пассивном залоге. Перепишите и переведите их.**

## 1. Перепишите и переведите текст

### Experimental Bridge

A bridge is a structure built to cross natural or artificial obstacles such as a river, a street, a railway and so on. First bridges had to be built out of the material close at hand (подручный материал). In tropical jungles, suspension bridges were made of long bamboo poles. In the places where there were many forests, it was wood.

Simple suspension bridges were made by means of ropes and are still used in some countries. Two parallel ropes were suspended from rocks or trees on each bank of the river with a platform of woven mats laid across them. When the Spaniards reached South America, they found that the Incas of Peru used suspension bridges made of 6 strong cables, four of which supported a platform and two cables served as handrails (поручни).

In Middle Ages, people constructed wooden beam type bridges. They were usually built on stone piers or wooden piles. Bridges of this type are used in Japan and India.

With the beginning of railway construction in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a great demand for bridges and the railway companies had capital for building them. The first railway bridges were built of stone or brick. Later there appeared concrete and metal bridges. The first iron bridge crossed the river Severn in Great Britain.

Nowadays some people are experimenting with different unusual materials. One of them is paper. Nobody consider paper to be a very strong material. However, paper-makers have another opinion. In order to prove it they built a paper bridge across a narrow canyon in Nevada. The bridge had a span of 32 ft (фунт). The designers calculated that it could safety span 80 ft. It took engineers only two months to design the bridge, to test and construct it.

For testing, the engineers chose a truck, which weighed 12000 lb (фунт). This truck drove quite safety across the paper bridge. The engineers are sure that the bridge can take six times the truckload of 12000 lb.

The bridge itself weighed 9000 lb. Therefore, the structure was light enough to be laid into place by helicopter.

**2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Continuous (Present, Past, Future) и группы Perfect (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залогах. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременные формы.**

a) Hurry up! I am afraid by the time we get to the station the train will have already left.

b) The new American turbo-train has covered a 230-mile distance in 3 hours 15 minutes with four stops between Boston and New York.

c) By the time the train reached its destination Paul had made friends with many of his fellow travelers.

d) For many years, railway track has been laid and repaired by hard manual labor. Now this work is being done by means of up-to-date track machines and mechanisms.

**3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, выбрав правильную форму сказуемого (Active or Passive)**

a) After the reconstruction of this line track maintenance cost (will reduce; will be reduced) considerably.

b) A taxi (was called, called) 15 minutes ago; so we (are expecting; are being expected) it any moment.

c) Bill (kept; was kept) his word and arrived exactly at the time he (had promised; had been promised).

d) Great attention (pays; is paid) to ecological problems all over the world.

e) Be careful! The train (is approaching; is being approached) the station.

**4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов. Подчеркните модальные глаголы в английских предложениях и в переводе**

a) Drivers of express and fast trains must have a rest after 3 hours of week.

b) In New York a passenger may go by subway all day long for the same fare if he only changes trains but do not go out of the station.

c) In Metro, when the passengers get on the escalator, they should stand on the right so that people, who hurry, can run by on the left.

d) The new automated control system will eliminate all types of accidents, which can be caused by the driver's error.

e) You need not hurry up; you may take a later suburban train.

**5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление Participle I в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Подчеркните причастия I в английских предложениях и в переводе.**

a) Having packed our baggage/ we hired a taxi and hurried to the airport.

b) Electric diagrams showing the routes of trains are installed in the London Underground.

c) The high-speed train running between Hiroshima and Kokura was entered in the Guinness Book of Records for the highest average of speed – 261,8 km|h.

d) Carriage wheels, when passing over rail joints, produce the familiar sound “click-etty-click”.

e) While unloading the car we found a few broken boxes.

**6. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление Participle II в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Подчеркните причастия II в английских предложениях и в переводе.**

a) The first steam engine invented by James Watt was installed in a machine at a large mine to pump out the water.

b) The mechanic said that he had replaced the broken part of the engine.

c) When heated by sun, the rails become longer.

d) This engine radically differs in both construction and operation from the engine designed five years ago.

e) The Disneyland train called the “Excursion” was built especially to carry visitors through the Grand Canyon Diorama.

**7. Перепишите предложения. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к подчёркнутым словам.**

a) The load weighs two hundred kilograms.

b) The windows in this car are made of unbreakable glass.

c) Each passenger must fasten the belts when the train takes off or lands.

4 курс. 2 вариант

### **1. Перепишите и переведите текст**

From the history of the London Underground

The underground railways as a kind of city transport appeared in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first underground system was proposed by Charles Pearson in 1843. Twenty years later the first line of the London Underground was opened for traffic. Its length was almost four miles. On that first historic day, 30.000 Londoners made the first underground travel in the world.

In the early days the trains were driven by steam locomotives, which burnt coal, filling the tunnels with smoke. It is said that the train staff and porters asked for a permission to grow beards and moustaches – as an early form of smog mask. The tunnels of the first underground were as small as possible in order to reduce the construction costs. The coaches themselves were small and narrow.

According to Pearson’s project all lines were laid down close to the ground surface. The deep tunneling came later, in 1890. Constructing the tunnel through miles of clay, sand and gravel is no easy task and it was James Henry who developed the method which made the construction of most London tunnels possible. One of the longest continuous tunnels in the world is the 17 1\2 – mile tunnel on the Northern line. The first escalator was also installed in the London Underground in 1911.

During the World War II the London Underground served as a shelter for thousands of Londoners. Many British Museum treasures spent the war in the tunnels of the underground. The railways were prepared for any emergency that might occur. They had duplicate control systems, repair groups, duplicate power supply and so on. To minimize the danger of flooding the underground near the Thames, isolating doors were built in the tunnels. All the trains were equipped with special reduced lighting for using on open sections of track.

Nowadays the London Underground is the most popular means of city transport. Its length is about 300 km and it has 273 stations.

**2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременные формы.**

1. This train will proceed to its destination without any stops.
2. The price of the ticket in the London Underground depends on the distance you travel.
3. The invention of a steam engine started the first industrial revolution.
4. The top speed of the first steam locomotive was thirteen miles per hour.
5. Students of technical institutes have practical training at various enterprises and it gives them an opportunity not only to watch production processes but also to take part in them.

**3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременные формы.**

1. Since Paris is located in the centre of the country, the passengers who spent a day in the capital can reach any town the same evening.
2. Our flight will be delayed because of a strike of air-traffic controllers.
3. The flight turnover was reduced because of a considerable increase of transportation cost.
4. New plastic and synthetic materials are widely used for the interior and exterior finishes of carriages.
5. The demand for tickets was so great that they were sold out as soon as the booking office was opened.

**4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.**

1. This railroad (to design – Present Indefinite Passive) to handle only freight trains.
2. We (to leave – Past Indefinite Active) our car in the parking lot near the terminal.
3. The shuttle-train (to cover – Present Indefinite Active) the distance from London



to Paris in three hours forty minutes.

4. Steel rails (to use – Past Indefinite Passive) in the USA for the first time in 1863.

5. You (to catch – Future Indefinite Active) the train, if you (to hurry – Present Indefinite Active) up.

**5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.**

a) In Australia the traffic is heavier during the winter months when many tourists travel in passenger trains.

b) It is much more convenient to travel by express train because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

c) The world's longest road tunnel links France and Italy beneath Europe's highest peak Mont Blanc.

d) Statistically it is safer to travel by air than to drive a car

e) The maximum train speed on the West Coast railway line (Great Britain) is 77 miles per hour but there are many sections where the speed is much lower because of tight curves and steep gradients.

**6. Перепишите предложения. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.**

a) The incandescent lamp was invented by Edison.

b) Railway track will be strengthened on this section of the mainline because it is planned to increase the volume of freight traffic here.

c) Road accidents are more frequent in rainy weather.

d) In some countries the locomotive pulls the train in one direction and pushes in the other.

e) Steel sleepers first appeared in Europe in 1868 mainly because of the shortage of durable wood in some countries.

f) In our Metro trains run every 8 minutes.

g) Civil engineering means the construction of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, canals, etc.

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