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(УУКЖТ ИрГУПС)



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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
по выполнению контрольных работ

дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский)

для специальности
23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава
железных дорог (вагоны)

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среднего профессионального образования
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С - 149 **ОГСЭ.03 Иностраный язык (английский)** [Текст]:
Методические указания и контрольные задания по выполнению домашней контрольной работы для обучающихся заочной формы обучения специальности 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог (вагоны) / М.И. Сайфутдинова; Улан-Удэнский колледж железнодорожного транспорта ИрГУПС. – Улан-Удэ: Сектор информационного обеспечения учебного процесса УУКЖТ ИрГУПС, 2021. – 20 с.

Методические указания и контрольные задания по выполнению домашней контрольной работы разработаны в соответствии с рабочей учебной программой ОГСЭ.03 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности (английский) 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава

железных дорог (вагоны) и требованиями к результатам освоения программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена ФГОС СПО по данной специальности (базовая подготовка).

Цель данных методических указаний – оказать помощь обучающимся при выполнении домашней контрольной работы и закреплении теоретических знаний по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностраный 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 19th 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 14th 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. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

From the history of car building in Russia.

In Russia, the construction of passenger cars was started in 1846 at the Alexander Works, which was also the first to built steam locomotive and wagons. The first carriages were vehicles without compartments. They were mounted on two trucks and had a body made of wood, each 90 passengers. An empty vehicle weighed 22 tons.

Ten years later, a number of passenger cars were supplied to the Russian railways from abroad. These cars had neither heating nor toilet rooms. They were unsuitable for the Russian winter and had to be reconstructed later.

In the middle of the 60s all the carriages operated on the Moscow-Petersburg railway were produced in Russia. Unlike the cars operated in the European countries these cars were heated by stoves and had toilet rooms.

Of significant importance for the history of the car building industry in our country were Kovrovsky Workshops. The Kovrovsky Workshops were the first to introduce steam and water heating, lighting and roof ventilation in cars. The cars turned out by the Workshops were durable and had good performance characteristics.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его время и залог

- a) Old cars were not fitted with electricity; they used gas lamps for igniting cars.
- b) The speed of Japanese trains is more than 250 km\h.
- c) The first steel car looked rather unusual.
- d) Most large stations and yards have special container handling cranes and other equipment.

3. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них причастия и определите их функции.

- a) All objects surrounding us are composed of different substances.
- b) These cars were called all-steel lightweight cars, which later developed into standard and “streamlined” cars.
- c) When heated to certain temperature water increases in volume.

4. Перепишите предложения и переведите предложения. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.

- a) Every candidate to the Institute has to take four exams.
- b) This bridge could be put into operation last month.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Improvements in passenger car construction.

Steam heating of cars is believed to have become into use in the eighties of the 19th century practically eliminating the danger of fire, even in case of wooden caddies besides increasing passenger safety, steam heating made cars much more comfortable, providing even temperature throughout the car.

The early cars are known to have had an open platform at each end, this being especially dangerous in case of train collisions, later an enclosed vestibule (закрытый тамбур) was introduced. Its introduction is thought to be another step in increasing safety. The fact is that the introduction of the enclosed vestibule proved, to be a very important measure, preventing the cars from damage in case of an accident.

At the beginning of the 20th century, steel began to replace wood in car construction. Engineers understood the use of steel would make the cars much more durable. The steel vestibule car was found to be rarely crushed even in a wreck. In addition, if properly maintained, steel cars lasted much longer than wooden coaches.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его время и залог.

- a) A group of engineers is designing a special car for the exhibition.
- b) New cars are usually tested in a special train.
- c) It was in the USA that the first sleeping car was invented.
- d) Both Russian and foreign engineers work at the design of more comfortable cars.

3. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них причастия и определите их функции.

- a) While building the bridge the workers used new materials.
- b) Speaking about his new invention the young engineer told many interesting things.
- c) When heated to a certain temperature this alloy increases in volume.

4. Перепишите предложения и переведите предложения. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.

- a) Railways have to introduce new types of freight cars to transport special kinds of freight.
- b) Our engineers should test this machinery in motion.

1. Переписать и письменно перевести текст.

The earliest passenger cars.

The first passenger cars were similar to stage coach bodies mounted upon flanged wheels. For many years passenger cars continued to resemble coaches drawn by horses. Then these coaches were gradually made longer as more and more people began to travel by railroads. But they were still very small and extremely uncomfortable compared to the cars now used on railways.

The first passenger cars that looked somewhat like today cars were built about 1840. Those cars had a long body similar to the body of modern cars. The body was built up from a heavy platform or under frame. Two swivel trucks supported the car body in almost the same manner as we find today. Inside the car was open from end to end so that passengers and trainmen could walk along the length of the car. The seats were arranged in rows along either end of the car. Washrooms were provided at the ends of the car and each side of the car had a long row of glass windows. These cars were a great improvement over the first cars, for railroads began to carry more passengers in a single train. Besides that, the increased comfort made it possible for passengers to travel longer routes between important stops.

During the 19th century passenger cars continued to be made longer and larger and more comfortable inside. Unfortunately, the safety of the passenger cars was not developed as fast as their comfort.

2. Письменно ответить на вопросы по тексту:

- a) What were the first cars?
- b) How were the seats arranged? c) Why was inside the car open?

3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите время и залог, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое:

- a) The body was built up from a heavy platform or under frame.
- b) During the 19th century passenger cars continued to be made longer and larger.
- c) The safety of the passenger cars did not develop as fast as their comfort.
- d) Washrooms were provided at the ends of the car.
- e) Those cars had a long body similar to the body of modern cars.
- f) The seats were arranged in rows along either end of the car.

4. Закончите предложение по смыслу:

- a) Passenger cars were a great improvement over the first cars because ...
- b) Inside the car was open from end to end because ...
- c) Comfort and arrangements of the cars grew but unfortunately ... was not developed.

5. Выпишите слова и словосочетания, относящиеся к теме «Cars», письменно переведите их.

1. перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

First improvements in passenger cars

During the greater part of the 19th century all passenger cars had three serious disadvantages. First of all, they were not very strong since they were built of wood and their trucks had many wooden parts. When there was a train wreck the cars often broke apart and most of the passengers riding in them were crushed to death. Besides that, these early cars were all heated by wood or coal-burning stoves. If a train wreck took place in winter when the stoves were lighted, the latter usually set fire to the wooden cars. But worst of all, these cars had open platforms at each end. It is the combination of open platforms, wooden bodies and stoves plus the absence of modern signaling that made the cars dangerous for travelling.

And it was the elimination of the open platform that was the first great improvement in railroads car design in 1880s. Since that time all passenger cars have the enclosed vestibule and the steel and canvas diaphragm connecting the ends of adjacent coaches. Both the diaphragm and the enclosed vestibule make it possible to pass with safety from car to car.

Another improvement in car design was the use of hot water heating which practically eliminated the danger of fire. Besides greatly increasing passenger safety new heating system made cars much more comfortable. When stoves were used the passengers near the stove were too hot while those far from the stoves were always freezing. Today air- conditioning is widely used.

2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- a) What were disadvantages of the cars in 19th century?
- b) What made the cars dangerous for travelling? c) How did they heat the cars in early trains?

3. Определите время и залог следующих предложений, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое. Перепишите и переведите предложения.

- a) They were not very strong since they were built of wood.
- b) These cars had open platform at each end.
- c) Since that time all passenger cars have the enclosed vestibule.
- d) When the stoves were used the passengers near the stove were too hot.
- e) When there was a train wreck the cars often broke.
- f) Besides that the first cars were heated by wood or coal burning stoves.

4. Закончите предложения по смыслу, используя текст.

- a) When there was a train wreck the cars often broke because of
- b) In 1880s the first improvement in railroads car design was ...
- c) In winter there was a danger of fire because of

5. Выпишите из текста слова и словосочетания к теме "Cars" и письменно переведите их.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

The freight cars are the cars that are used by the railroads for carrying different kinds of freight or goods. There are many different kinds of these cars. The simplest type of a car is the flat car. It is merely a platform car. It is used to carry logs, steel rails and some other long articles as well as heavy pieces of machinery.

There are freight cars that are used to carry coal. Such cars have sides and ends above the floor, but they have no roof and therefore they are called "open-top-cars". There are two common types of "open-top-cars", the gondola and the hopper car.

The chief difference between these two is that the gondola car has a flat floor or bottom, while the hopper car has a floor, which slopes downwards from each end. The bottom of the car has one or more hoppers with doors that open downwards. The most common type is "box-car". The body of the car is a huge box with a sliding door on each side.

The refrigerator car is a special kind of a box-car used carrying perishable goods such as meat, fruits etc. there are electrical refrigerators. The walls, floors and roofs of the refrigerator are waterproof and airtight and they are well insulated. Liquid freight, such as oil may be transported in tank-cars. The tank-cars are made of steel. The top of a tank is emptied. There is also a valve at the bottom of the tank to empty it.

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

- a) New cars are usually tested in a special train.
- b) All new types of cars always have a number of advantages and disadvantages.
- c) The engineers have improved the car heating and lighting systems.
- d) These wagons were used for transporting cement.

3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните в каждом предложении причастия и определите их функции.

- a) Making the report he demonstrated new devices.
- b) When placed in a strong magnetic field iron becomes magnetized.

4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните модальные глаголы.

- a) Nobody will be able to measure the density of this substance without a special device.
- b) They must improve the experimental conditions in their laboratory.
- c) He can drive all kinds of locomotives.
- d) They had to change a schedule three times a year.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

With increasing containerization there arose the demand for international railway container transportation from and to the different countries. Today the intercontainer partners include the railway administrations of 23 European countries in western and Eastern Europe in order to develop an international transport network with refrigeration containers. Several railways have designed special container carrier wagons and have built them in large numbers, though containers can also be carried by conventional flat wagons, which are, in fact especially at periods of peak demand, used for this purpose. The railway administrations of different countries have carried out a process of standardization and have agreed on a small number of container wagon types.

Compared to conventional flat wagons, the container-carrier wagons have the advantage that the containers can be secured during transportation by means of wagon pins, which can be lowered and can be fixed to the corner fittings of containers.

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

- a) The Institute of Railway Transport provides broad engineering education.
- b) Our students will carry out their laboratory tests in modern labs.
- c) They have organized an excursion to places of interest in this town.
- d) The new power station was built there last year.

3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните в каждом предложении причастия и определите их функции.

- a) The students translating the text came across many difficulties.
- b) Heat produced from electrical energy warms our homes.

4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните модальные глаголы.

- a) One must know the difference between the sleeping car and the coach.
- b) Passenger train can be driven either by diesel or electric locomotives.
- c) The new car is to begin its service in some months.
- d) His father could drive different kinds of locomotives.

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 19th 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 19th 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.

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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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