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(УУКЖТ ИрГУПС)



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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**  
по выполнению контрольных работ

дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной  
деятельности (английский)

для специальности  
13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям)

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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) 13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям) 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 в профессиональной деятельности (английский).

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## Содержание

Пояснительная записка.....	4
1 курс. 1 вариант.....	5
1 курс. 2 вариант.....	6
1 курс. 3 вариант.....	7
1 курс. 4 вариант.....	8
2 курс.1 вариант.....	9
2 курс. 2 вариант.....	10
2 курс. 3 вариант.....	11
2 курс. 4 вариант.....	12
3 курс. 1 вариант.....	13
3 курс. 2 вариант.....	14
4 курс. 1 вариант.....	15
4 курс. 2 вариант.....	17
Список использованных источников .....	20

## 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 курс. 4 вариант

**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 переведите следующий текст письменно.**

There is a wide variety of electric traction systems around the world, which have been built according to the type of railway, its location and the technology available at the time of the installation. Many installations seen today were first built more than 100 years ago.

The first demonstrated electric locomotive was a miniature. It could transport some thirty visitors at the time around a 900 ft (275m) circle track at about 2 mph (6km/h). It was a primitive machine with a single switchgear, but its role in technological development was greater than that of steam in the previous years.

At first, this kind of traction in Germany and America was used in mines because of its mechanical simplicity, but a few years later it led to the reconstruction of the first electric passenger trams.

**2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на страдательный залог.**

- a) Electric energy is generated at electric power stations.
- b) Coal, gas or oil are used at the thermal power stations.
- c) This kind of traction was put into operation in mines.
- d) Locomotives have been equipped with transmitters and receivers.

**3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык.**

- a) A single switchgear-                    e) Technological development-
- b) Because of its mechanical simplicity-
- c) Reconstruction of the first electric passenger trams-
- d) A power supply system-

**4. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Письменно переведите предложение.**

- a) A power supply system is necessary for the economic development of any country.
- b) The remote control is successfully used to operate railway substations.
- c) The introduction of electric traction has resulted in increased efficiency of railways.
- d) It was a primitive machine.

transmitter - передатчик      receiver - приемник  
switchgear - распределительное устройство  
traction - тяга

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

In the last 20 years there has been a gigantic acceleration in railway traction development. This has in parallel with the development of power electronics and microprocessors.

As a matter of fact electric traction on pre-revolutionary Russian Railways was never used. Electrification of railways depended upon the industrial development of the country in general. The first attempt to electrify Russian railways was made in 1876 and it was in 1891 the first street railway was put into operation in Kiev.

By the end of the first five-year plan Russian plants started producing electric locomotives. Some time later the Mytishchi plant began building electric motor car sets.

The latter locos used silicon rectifiers which were lighter, less expensive, and more durable.

**2. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на страдательный залог.**

- a) The first railway was put into operation.
- b) All passenger saloons are furnished with comfortable two-seat chairs.
- c) Modern trains are equipped with radio aids.
- d) Traction motors are divided into two types.

**3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык.**

- a) Electric motor car sets- b) Silicon rectifiers- c) Electric traction-
- d) Auxiliary equipment- e) wide application in railway substation-

**4. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Письменно переведите предложение.**

- a) Electronics has found a wide application in railway substation.
- b) Silicon rectifiers were one of the most electronic instruments.
- c) The railway needs a power supply.
- d) Technical aids will be used to simplify the task of directing train movements.

Rectifier - выпрямитель

traction - тяга

pre-revolutionary - дореволюционный

substation - подстанция

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

Both conventional and nuclear power stations generate a high voltage alternating current (a.c.). the fact is that the alternating current can be more economically transmitted over long distances than the direct current (d.c.) and the higher the voltage the less energy is lost.

Although the alternating current can be used to drive trains, in many countries it is converted to the direct current because d.c. motors are simpler than a.c. machines.

As is known, the conversion of a.c. to d.c. takes place in railway substation. The first essential of a substation is a transformer in which the electric current taken from the transmission line is lowered in voltage. Another important instrument the substation is fitted with is a rectifier which converts a.c. to d.c., one-way (direct) current being fed to the overhead wire.

Electronics has found a wide application in railway substation; silicon rectifiers being one of the most commonly used electronic instruments. Due to electronics most substations are now operated by remote control.

**2. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его время и залог.**

a) A power supply system is necessary for the economic development of any country.

b) The remote control is successfully used to operate railway substations.

c) The construction of electric traction has resulted in increased efficiency of railways.

**3. Переведите следующие словосочетания.**

a) valuable raw materials - b) batteries of dials and records - c) by products -  
c) the cable feeding trains with electric energy – d) a type of control used to operate modern substations-

**4. перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на страдательный залог.**

a) Electric energy is generated at electric power stations.

b) Coal, gas or oil are used at the thermal power stations.

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

Main circuit breaker. The main circuit breaker controls the high-tension current and is used as protection against overloads or short circuits in the traction motors. It is simply a switch with several fixed contacts. The main circuit breaker is remotely controlled by direct current or compressed air, from the drive's cab, but may be operated by hand in case of failures.

Traction motors. Traction motors are divided into types: 1) The series commutator motor, as used for d.c. (direct current) and with some modification, also for single-phase a.c. (alternating current). 2) The 3-phase a.c. induction motor, is used on the 3-phase system and of phase converters. The series motor is generally used for railway traction purposes. The three-phase a.c. induction motor is very rarely used for modern railway traction.

Electronics has found a wide application in railway substation; silicon rectifiers being one of the most commonly used electronic instruments. Due to electronics most substations are now operated by remote control.

**2. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его время и залог.**

a) All passenger saloons are furnished with comfortable two-seat aircraft-like chairs.

b) Locomotives had been equipped with transmitters and receivers by the departure moment.

c) Technical aids will be used to simplify the task of directing train movements.

**3. Переведите предложения с русского на английский.**

a) В этом регионе железная дорога была электрифицирована ещё в прошлом году.

b) Рельсы будут тщательно проверены прежде чем они будут уложены на железобетонные шпалы.

**4. Закончите предложения, используя инфинитив.**

a) It was very important (установить) block signals on the railway.

b) We saw the new locomotive (отправился со станции).

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

When we study the geographical location of the routes over which electric traction is employed, we see, first of all, that the suburban railway routes of big cities with their dense and constant traffic are operated by electric trains. We see, again that the heavily-used trunk lines are most efficiently operated by electricity. Further, railways in mountainous country, with heavy gradients are among the earliest to be electric haulage.

The chief attractions of electric haulage are four in number. One is great rapidity of acceleration. The text advantage is that the electric locomotive is always ready for use and can remain in service for practically the whole of twenty-four hours continuously. If followed under electrification the maintenance and operation costs are relatively cheap. Yet another essential benefit to be obtained is the ability of electrics to haul very long and heavy trains for there is practically no limit to the energy to be taken by the locomotive from the centenary. Besides, of all the existing kinds of traction it is the electric haulage that is most promising as regards speeds.

The electric rolling stock is of two types, namely, locomotive-hauled trains and multiple-unit trains, the latter being composed of motor coaches and trailers, that is, coaches without traction motors.

Rolling stock – подвижной состав; haulage- тяга, перевозка; trunk line - магистральная линия

**2. Выпишите из текста и переведите предложения с инфинитивом. Определите его функции (определение или обстоятельство).**

- a) The transformers are used to lower the voltage of the alternating current.
- b) The chief engineer was the first to locate the faulty equipment.
- c) To meet the needs of the country in power the atomic –power plants are being increasingly built.

**3. Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на союзы.**

- a) both telephone and radio
- b) either the overhead wire or the conductor rail
- c) neither railway nor road transport
- d) the electric as well as the diesel haulage
- e) the higher the density of traffic the shorter the time intervals between trains

**4. Вставьте пропущенные слова по смыслу.**

- a) Due to electric (haul, haulage) the traffic (dense, density) on the line can be increased.
- b) The generation of electricity from the sun energy is now quite (realizable, realize, realization)
- c) The operation cost of electrified railways is (relatively, relative, relativity) low.

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

Thanks to their rapid acceleration multiple-unit trains are most suitable for suburban railways with their frequent stops and frequent services. As to electric locomotives they are mainly used to long distance goods and passenger trains.

Electric railways may use either direct or alternating current. For the electric current to be led to the trains the conductor rails or a system of overhead wires, often, called the centenary, are needed. It is the power supply system that makes railway electrification a costly business since electric haulage makes it necessary for railways to be equipped with a whole system of electrical substation and cables to bring the power to the track. Because of a high construction cost railway electrification is justified on the railways with a high density of traffic. Thus, the greater the density of traffic the more favorable situation for the operation of electric trains.

There are some other drawbacks of electric haulage to be mentioned. For example, the electric trains cannot run anywhere beyond the lines equipped with the centenary. Besides, any serious breakdown in the power supply system can bring a large number of trains to a stand. In hard winter conditions icing of the overhead wire or the conductor rail causes many troubles on electrified lines.

Heavy gradients – крутые подъёмы; running rails - ходовые рельсы.

**2. Выпишите из текста и переведите предложения с инфинитивом. Определите его функции (определение или обстоятельство).**

a) To achieve greater flexibility of operation, the control circuits were arranged.

b) Attempts to use electric traction were made at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

c) The locomotive to be used for ha-heavy trains must have a uniform rate of acceleration from start to maximum speed.

**3. Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на союзы.**

a) to choose either the day or the night-time train

b) to work at the design of more comfortable cars c) the transformer reduces voltage as well as speed d) neither step-down nor step-up transformer

e) both passenger coaches and sleeping cars

**4. Вставьте пропущенные слова по смыслу.**

a) The main task of the programme until 2020 is ... (to modernize, modernizing, modernization) of railways.

b) The greatest attention in Russia ... (devotes, is devoted to, devoting to) the use of diesel traction.

c) We must develop railway industry (to accord, according, accordance) to demands.

## 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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