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"Дальневосточный государственный
университет путей сообщения"

Кафедра "Иностранные языки"

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания по иностранному языку
по выполнению контрольных заданий № 1–2
для студентов 1-го курса
технических и гуманитарных специальностей
заочной формы обучения (на базе техникума)

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Методические указания состоят из двух контрольных заданий, представленных в пяти вариантах, грамматического справочника и краткого англо-русского словаря.

Предназначены для студентов 1-го курса технических и гуманитарных специальностей заочной формы обучения (на базе техникума).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические указания состоят из рекомендаций по оформлению контрольных работ и самих контрольных работ, которые сопровождаются кратким грамматическим справочником, включающим все грамматические явления данных работ. Кроме того, методические указания снабжены англо-русским словарём, для того, чтобы облегчить студентам работу с лексикой.

Каждая контрольная работа составлена в 5 вариантах, и каждый вариант содержит 8 упражнений для закрепления грамматического материала. Все тексты придерживаются железнодорожной тематики и готовят студентов к пониманию текстов без использования словаря на экзамене.

Данные контрольные работы отличаются от предыдущих, изданных несколько лет назад, более полным грамматическим справочником и интересным материалом для изучения.

Цель данных указаний – помочь студентам заочного отделения овладеть знаниями грамматики и применить их на практике при выполнении контрольных работ.

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ И ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

1. Каждое контрольное задание в данных методических указаниях предлагается в пяти вариантах. Студент должен выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последней цифрой шифра студенческого билета: если шифр заканчивается на 1 или 2, то студент выполняет вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 – № 2; на 5 или 6 – № 3; на 7 или 8 – № 4; на 9 или 0 – № 5.

2. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, имя, отчество (полностью); шифр студенческого билета, номер контрольной работы. В конце выполненной контрольной работы укажите список использованной литературы.

3. Будьте внимательны при переписывании английских предложений из методических указаний. Если вы не знаете русских эквивалентов английских имён собственных (например, географических названий и т.п.) или не уверены в правильном их написании по-русски, посмотрите правильное написание в словаре или оставьте в контрольной работе английский вариант слова.

4. Контрольные работы должны быть написаны аккуратно, чётким почерком. В тетради в клетку пишите через клетку. Оставляйте на страницах поля для объяснений и методических указаний рецензента. Перед выполнением каждого упражнения пишите задание к нему. Материал контрольной работы следует располагать следующим образом:

Поля	Левая страница	Правая страница	Поля
	Английский текст	Перевод	

Первая страница тетради при этом остаётся пустой.

5. Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в установленные сроки.

6. Неправильно и небрежно оформленные работы и работы, вариант которых не соответствует шифру, возвращаются студенту без проверки.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ № 1

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольного задания № 1, вам необходимо повторить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованным учебникам:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания -s.
2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.
3. Числительное.
4. Глагол. Спряжение глаголов to be и to have. Оборот there + to be. Формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залогах.

КРАТКИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

§ 1. Глагол to be

Глагол to be в Present, Past и Future Indefinite имеет следующие формы:

Present	Past	Future
I <u>am</u>	I, he, she, it <u>was</u>	I, we shall be
he, she, it <u>is</u>	we, you, they <u>were</u>	he, she, it, you, they
we, you, they <u>are</u>		<u>will be</u>

I am busy now. Я сейчас занят.

The Institute is far from the metro station. Институт находится далеко от станции метро.

They are first year students. Они студенты первого курса.

He was in London last year. В прошлом году он был в Лондоне.

All the students were present at the lecture. Все студенты присутствовали на лекции.

I shall be at home in the evening. Вечером я буду дома.

В вопросительном предложении глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим.

Is he busy now? Он сейчас занят?

Are they first year students? Они студенты первого курса?

Where were you last year? Где вы были в прошлом году?

When will he be at home? Когда он будет дома?

Отрицательная форма глагола to be образуется с помощью отрицания not:

The Institute is not far from the metro station. Институт находится недалеко от станции метро.

Yesterday he was not present at the lecture. Вчера его не было на лекции.

On Sunday, I shall not be in town. В воскресенье меня не будет в городе.

Примечания:

1. I am = I'm; you are = you're; I shall be = I'll be; they will be = they'll be.

2. I am not = I'm not; he is not = he isn't; you are not = you aren't; she was not = she wasn't; they were not = they weren't; I shall not be = I shan't be; he will not be = he won't be.

§ 2. Глагол to have

Глагол to have в Present, Past и Future Indefinite имеет следующие формы:

Past	Present	Future
I, he, she, it, we, you, they <u>had</u>	I, we, you, they <u>have</u> he, she, it <u>has</u>	I, we shall have he, she, it, you, they <u>will have</u>

В разговорной речи глагол **to have** очень часто заменяется формой **have got (has got)**.

I have (got) a lot of work now. У меня сейчас много работы.

He has (got) an extra ticket. У него есть лишний билет.

They had a lecture on philosophy yesterday. Вчера у них была лекция по философии.

We shall have five exams. У нас будет 5 экзаменов.

Вопросительная форма глагола **to have** в Present Indefinite образуется двумя способами:

1) путём постановки глагола to have (have, has) перед подлежащим:

Has he got a map of London? У него есть карта Лондона?

What map has he got? Какая карта есть у него?

Have you got any questions to the lecturer? У вас есть вопросы к лектору?

What questions have you got? Какие у вас вопросы?

2) с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do (do; does):

Does he have a telephone? У него есть телефон?

What telephone does he have? Какой у него телефон?

Do you have a railway dictionary? У вас есть железнодорожный словарь?

What dictionary do you have? Какой словарь у вас есть?

Вопросительная форма глагола to have в Past Indefinite образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do (did):

Did you have a good time at the weekend? Вы хорошо провели время в выходные?

Вопросительная форма глагола to have в Future Indefinite образуется путём постановки вспомогательного глагола shall (will) перед подлежащим:

Will you have any free time tomorrow? Завтра у тебя будет свободное время?

When will you have any free time? Когда у тебя будет свободное время?

Отрицательная форма глагола to have в Present и Past Indefinite образуется двумя способами:

1) с помощью отрицательного местоимения no (или отрицательной группы not any):

I have no car. У меня нет машины.

He has not any car. У него нет машины.

They had no choice. У них не было выбора

2) с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do (do, does, did) и отрицания not:

We do not have a telephone directory. У нас нет телефонного справочника.

He does not have a train ticket. У него нет билета на поезд.

I did not have much work to do yesterday. Вчера у меня было немного работы.

Примечания:

1. I have = I've.

2. I have not = I haven't; she has not = she hasn't; we had not = we hadn't; they will not have = they won't have; I shall not have = I shan't have; you do not have = you don't have; he does not have = he doesn't have; they did not have = they didn't have.

§ 3. Оборот there + to be

Оборот there + to be используется для выражения наличия или отсутствия какого-либо лица или предмета в определённом месте и переводится на русский язык при помощи слов: есть, имеется, находится, существует или близкими по значению. Перевод предложений с оборотом there + to be нужно начинать с обстоятельства места, если оно указано, или со сказуемого, если обстоятельство отсутствует.

There was an accident on the road. На дороге произошла авария.

There are many types of cars. Существует много типов вагонов.

В этом обороте слово there утратило какое-либо значение и стало формальным, т.е. оно не переводится. Глагол to be употребляется в соответствующем времени и числе, которое согласуется с последующим существительным. (There is a car...; There are cars...; There was a car...; There were cars...; There will be a car...).

В вопросительной форме глагол to be ставится на первое место (перед there). **В отрицательной форме** после глагола to be ставится отрицательное местоимение no (или отрицательные группы not any, not many и т.п.).

1) Are there usually two conductors in the carriage? В пассажирском вагоне обычно бывает два проводника? How many conductors are there usually in the carriage? Сколько проводников обычно бывает в пассажирском вагоне? There are no conductors in the freight car. В товарном вагоне нет проводников. 2) Were there two vacant seats in the bus? В автобусе было два свободных места? How many vacant seats were there in the bus? Сколько свободных мест было в автобусе? There were no vacant seats in the bus. В автобусе не было свободных мест. 3) Will there be 6 stations on this metro line? На этой линии метро будет 6 станций? How many stations will there be on this metro line? Сколько станций будет на этой линии метро? There will be not many stations on this metro line. На этой линии метро будет не много станций.

§ 4. Основные формы глагола

Глагол в английском языке имеет 4 основные формы. По способу образования 2 и 3 форм глаголы делятся на правильные (стандартные) и неправильные (нестандартные).

to live (правильный) – lived – lived – living

to begin (неправильный) – began – begun – beginning

§ 5. Времена групп Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect в действительном и страдательном залогах

Группа времён **Indefinite** представляет действие как факт и служит для выражения отдельных или повторных действий в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

A) The Present Indefinite Tense часто уточняется обстоятельствами типа always всегда, often часто, seldom редко, sometimes иногда, usually обычно, every day (month, year) каждый день (месяц, год), as a rule как правило. Например: I always go to work by Metro. – Я всегда езжу на работу на метро.

B) The Past Indefinite Tense часто уточняется обстоятельствами типа yesterday вчера, ago тому назад, last week (month, year) на прошлой неделе (месяце, году), the other days на днях или конкретной датой, а также используется в вопросительных предложениях, начинающихся со слов when? когда? what time? в какое время? Например: The first Metro station in our city was put into operation 10 years ago. – Первая станция метро в нашем городе была открыта 10 лет назад. When did you arrive home? – Когда вы добрались домой?

C) The Future Indefinite Tense может уточняться обстоятельствами типа tomorrow завтра, tonight сегодня вечером, the day after tomorrow послезавтра, next week (month, year) на следующей неделе (месяце, году), soon скоро, in ... days (hours) через ... дней (часов), или конкретной датой. Например: I shall come home in 2 hours. – Я приду домой через 2 часа.

Таблица времён в действительном залоге (Tenses in Active Voice)

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	V1 he, she, it V1 + -s	V2	will shall + V1
Continuous	are am is + V4	were was + + V4	will be shall be + V4
Perfect	has have + V3	had + V3	will have shall have +V3

Спряжение глагола to ask в действительном залоге

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	I, we, you, they ask he, she, it asks	I, he, she, it we, you, they asked	I, we shall ask he, she, you, they will ask
Continuous	I am asking he, she, it is asking we, you, they are asking	I, he, she, it was asking we, you, they were asking	I, we shall be asking he, she, you, they will be asking
Perfect	I, we, you, they have asked he, she, it has asked	I, he, she, it, we, you, they had asked	I, we shall have asked he, she, it, you, they will have asked

Таблица времён в страдательном залоге (Tenses in Passive Voice)

to be+V ₃	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	are am is + V ₃	were was + V ₃	will shall + be V ₃
Continuous	are am is + being V ₃	were was + being + V ₃	_____

Спряжение глагола to ask в *страдательном* залоге

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	I am asked he, she, it is asked we, you, they are asked	I, he, she, it was asked we, you, they were asked	I, we shall be asked he, she, it, we, you, they will be asked
Continuous	I am being asked he, she, it is being asked we, you, they are being asked	I, he, she was being asked we, you, they were being asked	_____
Perfect	I, we, you, they have been asked he, she, it has been asked	I, he, she, it, we, you, they had been asked	I, we shall have been asked he, she, it, we, you, they will have been asked

Примечания: 1. Подлежащее в английском предложении с глаголом в страдательном залоге переводится на русский язык в винительном падеже или Группа времён Indefinite представляет действие как факт и служит для выражения отдельных или повторных действий в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

A) The Present Indefinite Tense часто уточняется обстоятельствами типа always всегда, often часто, seldom редко, sometimes иногда, usually обычно, every day (month, year) каждый день (месяц, год), as a rule как правило. Например: I always go to work by Metro. – Я всегда езжу на работу на метро.

B) The Past Indefinite Tense часто уточняется обстоятельствами типа yesterday вчера, ago тому назад, last week (month, year) на прошлой неделе (месяце, году), the other days на днях или конкретной датой, а также используется в вопросительных предложениях, начинающихся со слов when? когда? what time? в какое время? Например: The first Metro station in our city was put into operation 10 years ago. – Первая станция метро в нашем городе была открыта 10 лет назад. When did you arrive home? – Когда вы добрались домой?

C) The Future Indefinite Tense может уточняться обстоятельствами типа tomorrow завтра, tonight сегодня вечером, the day after tomorrow послезавтра, next week (month, year) на следующей неделе (месяце, году), soon скоро, in...days (hours) через...дней (часов), или конкретной датой. Например: I shall come home in 2 hours. – Я приду домой через 2 часа. He was asked to buy tickets. Его попросили купить билеты. He was asked many questions. Ему задали много вопросов. 2) За сказуемым в страдательном залоге в английском предложении может следовать предлог. При переводе на русский язык этот предлог ставится перед подлежащим. This accident is much spoken about. Об этом несчастном случае много говорят.

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1. Односложные прилагательные и наречия high – высокий near – близко	higher – выше, более высокий nearer – ближе happier –	the highest – высочайший, самый высокий the nearest – ближе всех the
2. Двусложные прилагательные и наречия, которые заканчиваются на -y happy – счастливый	счастливее, более счастливый	happiest – самый счастливый

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Многосложные прилагательные и наречия interesting - интересный	<u>more</u> interesting – интереснее, более интересный <u>less</u> interesting – менее интересный	<u>the most</u> interesting – самый интересный, интереснейший <u>the</u> <u>least</u> interesting – самый не интересный
Исключения: good, well – хороший, хорошо bad, badly – плохой, плохо many, much – много little – мало	<u>better</u> – лучше <u>worse</u> – хуже <u>more</u> – больше <u>less</u> – меньше	<u>the best</u> – самый лучший, лучше всего <u>the worst</u> – самый плохой, хуже всего <u>the</u> <u>most</u> – самый большой, больше всего <u>the least</u> – самый маленький, меньше всего

Контрольная работа № 1

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. Newton's law of motion was written in Latin, because only this language was used in science at that time.

2. On a large diagram in a dispatcher's room small lights display the location of each train.
3. The trains on five routes of Denver's commuter network carry 1 million passengers a day.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление оборота there+to be

1. There was something wrong with the engine of my car and I asked the mechanic to examine it.
2. There are no traffic lights at the crossroad that is why it is a very dangerous place.
3. There is usually a considerable increase in passenger traffic in summer.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видо-временные формы.

1. You will find all the necessary information about the train movement in the railway-guide.
2. The total length of all railway lines in Russia is equal to three times the length of the Equator.
3. When we entered the car, we opened the window because it was very stuffy in the compartment.

IV. 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. Tomorrow the movement of trains at that section of the line will be restricted because of track repair work.
2. The inside body of the car is upholstered with materials that are easily washed.
3. When the first self-propelled vehicles appeared, measures were taken to limit their speed in many countries.

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

1. Broken stone is the most suitable material for ballast.
2. Travelling in an open-type coach is cheaper than in a sleeping car because sleeping cars are more convenient.
3. In the Grand Prix motor racing just a few seconds sometimes separate the fastest car from the slowest car in the race.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. The double-track railways are **(convenient)** than the single track railways if the traffic on these lines is very heavy.
2. At the conference the engineers discussed **(recent)** developments in the field of electronics.
3. The bridge crosses the river at its **(narrow)** point.

VII. Перепишите и переведите текст:

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN MAINLINE

“The Great Siberian Track” is a well-known name in the history of the Russian State. It was given to the unique railway that connected the European part of the country with the Pacific Coast.

The history of railway construction in Russia started at the end of the 19th century. Railway mainlines were laid down from the Western borders of the country to St. Petersburg and Moscow, from the center to the Volga region and from Ural to Central Asia. In 1892, the railway network in Russia had a total length of 32,000 km. That very year Samara-Zlatoust railway was built which later became a liaison between railways in the European part of Russia and the Trans-Siberian Mainline.

On March 15 1891, Alexander III issued an imperial prescript addressed to future Emperor Nicholas II that stated: “I command to start constructing a railway across all Siberia to connect the Siberian region with the European part of Russia. I also entrust you with ground-breaking* of the Great Siberian Track in Vladivostok.”

Two projects of the future mainline were proposed – “the southern version” and “the northern version”. “The northern version” suggested by the Minister of Railways K.N. Posyet won. According to his project the railway was shorter by 400 km and was passing by the Siberian high road** and populated areas.

The building of the Great Siberian Track began in 1893. Construction rates were very fast despite the fact that the railroad went through swamps, thick taiga, crossed major rivers and huge mountains. In less than 15 years, more than 8,600 km of track were laid down. At first 10,000 workers were involved in the construction. Later their number went up to 100,000. Job and living conditions were extremely tough. The main tools were spades, picks, axes, wheelbarrows and horse-drawn carts.

The building of the gigantic mainline was a heroic deed accomplished by Russian construction workers due to their tenacious efforts and courage. Some of Trans-Siberian stations bear their names – Rukhlovo, Vyazemskaya, Baranovsky, Snarsky, Adrinovka, etc. The Minister of Railways Vitte wrote: “The Great Siberian Railway breathed life into boundless Siberian lands.”

Notes: * ground-breaking – начало строительства (дороги)

** high road – тракт

VIII. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. The Trans-Siberian Mainline connects the Asian part of Russia with the Pacific Coast. 2. Alexander III commanded to start constructing the Great Siberian Track. 3. The first rail of the future Trans-Siberian Railway was laid down in Vladivostok. 4. The project of the Trans Siberian Mainline was proposed by the Minister of Railways Vitte. 5. The length of this railway is more than 5,000 km. 6. Foreign workers and engineers took part in the construction. 7. The track went through swamps and taiga. 8. The latest machines and mechanisms were used for the railway construction. 9. The construction lasted 15 years. 10. The Great Siberian Railway breathed life into boundless Siberian lands.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. The railway station is an hour's drive from my house.
2. Few people knew that the first programmer in the world was Byron's daughter.
3. The “Repin” trains departs from St. Petersburg's Finlandsky terminal.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление оборота there + to be

1. There is not enough time for us to catch the next train.
2. There are many goods that can be transported by air.
3. The construction of the first tunnels required much time, effort and money because there were no special equipment for it and only manual labour was used.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видо-временные формы.

1. The first steam locomotives were not strong and they often broke down.
2. The train will cover the distance from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 3 hours if it moves at a speed of 250 km/h.
3. The automatic train control facilitates the work of a locomotive driver and provides more reliable movement of a train.

IV. 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. At first coal gas was used as fuel for diesel engine.
2. Thanks to new cars with greater capacity, the freight turnover will be increased.
3. About 60% of the Moscow-St. Petersburg railway line is equipped with an auto – block system and over one third is electrified.

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

1. The concrete sleepers are more reliable than the wooden crossties, and they last longer.
2. As the rail joint is the weakest part of the permanent way, it is necessary to use longer rail.
3. The efficiency of electric locomotives is 4 times higher than that of steam locomotives.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. Although there are now **(fast)** and **(modern)** means of transport, railways remain (safe) and (popular) form of transport.
2. Our **(good)** diesel locomotive develops a speed of 170 km per hour.
3. One of **(convenient)** and **(fast)** means of freight transportation is a container.

VII. Перепишите и переведите текст.

ENGINES

Do you know what the first engine was like? It was called “the water wheel”. This was an ordinary wheel with blades fixed to it and the current of a river turned it. These first engines were used for irrigating fields. Then a wind-powered engine was invented. It was a small wheel with long wide wooden blades attached to it. The new engine was driven by the wind. Both of these engines, the water-and wind- operated, are very economical. They don’t need fuel to function, but they are dependent on the weather.

Many years passed and people invented a new engine operated by steam. In a steam engine, there is a furnace and a boiler. The furnace is filled with wood or coal and then lit. The fire heats the water in the boiler and when it boils, it turns into steam. The (чем) more coal is put in the furnace, the (тем) stronger the fire is burning. The more steam there is, the faster a train or a boat is moving. The steam engine drove all sorts of machines, for example, steam ships and steam locomotives. The very first aeroplane built by A.F. Mozhaisky also had a steam engine. This engine played a very important part in the history of transport and industry development. However, it had its disadvantages. It was too large, heavy and needed too much fuel.

The imperfections of the steam engine led to the design of a new type. It was called the internal combustion engine, because its fuel ignites and burns inside the engine itself and not in a furnace. It is smaller and lighter than a steam engine because it does not have a boiler. It is also more powerful, as it uses better-quality fuel: petrol or kerosene.

The internal combustion engine is now used in cars, diesel locomotives and motor ships. However, in order to enable airplanes to fly faster than the speed of sound another more powerful engine was needed. Eventually, one was invented and it was given the name “jet engine”. The gases in it reach the temperature of over a thousand degrees. It is made of a very resistant metal so that it will not melt.

VIII. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. The steam engine is the most powerful one, and it is widely used nowadays. 2. Water wheels were used for irrigating fields. 3. Internal combustion engines are very economical and do not need fuel to function. 4. The very first locomotive was powered by the steam engine. 5. Wind-powered engines played a very important part in the history of transport.

6. In an internal combustion engine, there is a furnace and a boiler.
7. An internal combustion engine is smaller and lighter than a steam engine.
8. Internal combustion engines are used in airplanes.
9. Jet engines are made of a very resistant metal.
10. A jet engine does not have a boiler.

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. The first Stephenson's steam locomotive is demonstrated now in the London Museum.
2. Heathrow, London's major airport was opened in 1929 as a small base for airline tests.
3. Almost 500 million vehicles fill the world's roads nowadays.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление оборота there + to be

1. We missed the last train and tried to get tickets for the morning train but there were no tickets available in the booking office.
2. In the USA, there is a special discount for those passengers who buy round-trip ticket.
3. There are road works in the center streets of the city that is why long jams are expected.

III. 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 invention of the steam engine started the industrial revolution.
3. The top speed of the first steam locomotive was thirteen miles per hour.

IV. 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. Our flight will be delayed because of the strike of air-traffic controllers.
2. New plastic and synthetic materials are widely used for the interior and exterior finishes of the cars.
3. The freight turnover was reduced because of a considerable increase of transportation cost.

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

1. In Australia, the traffic is heavier during the winter months, when many tourists travel in passenger trains.
2. Statistically, it is safer to travel by air than to drive a car.
3. 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.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. This road is **(bad)** I have ever traveled over.
2. The first steam locomotive the "Roket" was much **(small)** and **(light)** than modern locomotive.
3. The Pan-American Highway is **(long)** in the world.

VII. 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 railway 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 made 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 Greathead who developed the method, which made the construction of most London tunnels possible. One of the longest continuous tunnels in the world is the 17½-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.

VIII. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. The underground railways appeared in the 20th century. 2. The London Underground is the oldest Metro in the world. 3. The first line was constructed according to Pearson's project. 4. In the 19th century, all the trains were driven by electric locomotives. 5. The first line of the London Underground was laid down deep under the ground. 6. The method of deep tunneling was developed by James Greathead. 7. The first escalator in the world was installed in the Moscow Metro. 8. During the World War II the London Underground did not operate. 9. Different measures were taken to minimize the danger of flooding the tunnels near the Thames. 10. At present, the length of the London Underground is over 400 km.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. The scientific and technological equipment brought great changes in people's life and work.
2. The passengers were informed of the flight's delay.
3. Nowadays, London's transport moves only four km faster than in 1912.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление оборота there + to be

1. There was some engine trouble and the driver asked the passengers to get off the bus.
2. At the railway station there are announcements boards that inform passengers when and to what track the train will arrive.
3. In April 2008, there was a 300 km traffic jam on the N4 motorway (the main road from London to Wales) at the end of the Easter holiday.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видо-временные формы.

1. At this railway station, the stops of the trains last only five minutes.
2. Such engineers as Frolov, Yartzev and Polsunov made great contribution to the development of railway transport in Russia.
3. If you help me, I shall repair the engine in an hour.

IV. 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. Box cars are used for the transportation of goods which require protection against rain.
2. The first passenger cars were lighted by candles, later candles were replace by oil and gas lamps.
3. After the reconstruction of the railway, the speed of train will be increased and the carrying capacity of the line will be raised.

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

1. Railway transport is one of the cheapest ways of carrying freight over long distances.
2. The continuous welded rails provide a smoother movement of trains at higher speeds.
3. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by air.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. The railway line that has no long tunnels and bridges is (cheap) line.
2. Petrol is (expensive) than it was two years ago.
3. The railway became (important) means of transportation thanks to the invention of the steam locomotive.

VII. Перепишите и переведите текст.

THE OLDEST RAILWAY IN RUSSIA

The St. Petersburg-Moscow Mainline is the oldest and the most outstanding railway in Russia. The project of this railway was proposed by P.P. Melnikov. According to his project “chugunka” was planned as a double-track line, 664 km long, with the feet gauge (now the standard), steam-powered. The speed of passenger and freight trains was supposed to be 34.4 km and 16 km respectively.

The construction began in 1843 and lasted 8 years. From the very beginning, the builders faced many hardships because of severe climatic and difficult geological conditions. Hundreds of kilometers of track were laid down through forests and marshes, many rivers were crossed. The line is virtually straight and level. 185 bridges and 19 viaducts were built to make the line as straight as possible. There is a legend that the route of the railway was chosen by the Tzar Nikolay I, who drew a straight line between the two cities on the map and ordered this line to be the route of the railway. However, the fact is that the construction of the line was preceded by long and thorough surveying work, a great part of which was done by P.P. Melnikov himself.

All the component parts of the track, bridges and viaducts were produced at Russian plants by using only domestic materials, including timber for sleepers and cast iron for rails.

One has to give credit* to the first railway builders, who laid the track in extremely difficult conditions. Nobody took care of the workers and nobody paid attention to their working conditions. People lived in “shalashes” or dugouts; ate often tainted food; worked from dawn till sunset, often in water up to their knees and their main tools were spades, picks, axes, wheelbarrows and horse-drawn carts. The cruel exploitation of the workers was exposed by Nekrasov in his famous poem “The Railway”.

The railroad was officially opened for traffic on November 1, 1851. The first train departed from St. Petersburg at 11.15 and arrived in Moscow 21 hours 45 minutes later. There were 17 passengers in the first-class cars, 63 – in the second-class cars and 112 – in the third-class cars. The speed of the first trains was 40 km/h but two years later, it was increased up to 60 km/h. It was the world’s record in the speed of passenger trains.

*Notes: *one has to give credit – нужно отдать должное*

VIII. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the oldest railway in Russia.
2. P.P. Melnikov made the project of the St. Petersburg-Moscow mainline.
3. It was a single-track line.
4. This line had many curves and gradients.
5. The construction of the line was preceded by long and thorough surveying work.
6. All the materials for the construction were imported from Britain.
7. Rails were made of cast iron.
8. The railway was opened for traffic in 1851.
9. The first train departed from Moscow at midnight.
10. The train consisted of first-class cars only.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление окончания -s.

1. The engine driver's cab is equipped with new signaling devices.
2. On the first railways, there were no conductors and an engine driver collected the passengers' fares himself.
3. The engineers continue to work on the problem of increasing passenger trains' speed.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление оборота there + to be

1. In Great Britain there is a left-hand traffic and a foreign driver must be very attentive.
2. How many stops will there be before the train reaches its destination?
3. There was a terrible rush(суматоха) at the station when I got there.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видо-временные формы.

1. They missed the last commuter train because of the traffic jam.
2. A dispatcher controls the movement of train over the definite section of track.
3. Moscow is a major transport junction. Over 300 long-distance and 2000 suburban trains depart from ten Moscow terminals daily.

IV. 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. The air in the London Underground is changed every quarter of an hour.
2. The invention of the steam engine aroused great interest; it was much spoken and written about.
3. Most specialists consider that the trains of the future will be operated by automatic drivers.

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

1. It is more convenient to carry these goods by lorry than by rail.
2. The trip by high-speed ferry from Helsinki to Tallin lasts an hour and a half, even faster than by plane.
3. Modern locomotives can haul the trains of 6.000 tons and heavier.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. Airplanes are (fast) but (expensive) means of transportation.
2. Construction of the permanent way became (easy) and (quick) after the invention of special track-laying machines and other equipment.
3. Passengers travelling from Moscow to Vladivostok move the hands of their watches seven times because the Trans-Siberian Mainline, (long) railway on our planet, crosses seven time zones.

VII. Перепишите и переведите текст.

FROM THE HISTORY OF RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The history of railways in Great Britain began in the second part of the 18th century. The first railways were horse-powered and were used for transporting coal, timber and ore. Later on, horse-powered railways appeared in large cities and were used as passenger transport. However, they did not last long.

In 1763, James Watt invented the stationary steam engine and George Stephenson was one of the first who put a steam engine on wheels. He made a design of a locomotive but could not build it, as he had no money. Some businessmen decided to construct a railway between Stockton and Darlington

to see how Stephenson's locomotive worked. On the day when it was opened, a man on a horse went in front of the engine and shouted that the train was coming. Stephenson, who was running his locomotive, asked the horseman to go away. He put steam on and ran his locomotive at a speed of 12 miles per hour. It was the beginning of steam-powered railways.

In 1829, the Liverpool-Manchester Railway was built, and the railway company offered a prize of £500 for the best steam train. The prize was won by G. Stephenson with his famous train the "Rocket". This locomotive was faster and stronger than the first one; it could pull 13 tons and achieved an "unheard-of speed" of 29 miles (46 km) per hour.

At first, many people were afraid of the railways. However, in 1842 the steam-powered railways were already in wide use in Britain. It should be said* that the gauge was not the same on all the railways. The famous English engineer Brunel considered that the** broader the gauge, the easier would the trains run. Following his advice the Great Western Company had constructed the railway network with a gauge of 7 feet. That is why for many years there were two gauges in England: the 7 feet suggested by Brunel and 4 feet 8½ inches, offered by Stephenson. It was inconvenient because where there was a break of gauges, delay was caused and time was wasted. Angry people wrote to the newspapers and demanded to change the broad gauge. At last in the House of Commons*** the broad gauge was described as a "national evil". It was very difficult to alter the gauge as the engines, carriages, wagons were made for the broad gauge and more than 30 years "The Battle of the Gauges" lasted. Only in 1892 the Great Western Railway was converted to the standard gauge.

Notes: * It should be said – следует сказать

** the..., the – чем..., тем

*** the House of Commons – Палата Общин.

VIII. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. The first horse-powered railways in Great Britain were used for transporting passengers in large cities. 2. The stationary steam engine was invented by James Watt. 3. The speed of the first Stephenson's locomotive was 29 miles an hour. 4. The first Stephenson's locomotive was tested on the Liverpool-Manchester Railway. 5. Stephenson received a prize of £500 for his locomotive the "Rocket". 6. At first lots of people were afraid of the railways. 7. At the 19th century, the gauge of all railways was 4 feet 8½ inches. 8. Brunel suggested constructing railways with narrow gauge. 9. "The Battle of the Gauges" lasted more than 35 years. 10. Now, most railways in Britain have the standard gauge.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ № 2

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольной работы № 2, вам необходимо повторить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованным учебникам:

1. Личные формы глагола. Формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future); Perfect (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залогах. (смотри грамматический справочник)
2. Неличные формы глагола (Participle I, Participle II).
3. Модальные глаголы (can, may, must, should, need).

Краткий грамматический справочник

Модальные глаголы

Present	Past	Future
must должен All drivers must follow the traffic rules. – Все водители должны соблюдать правила дорожного движения.		
can мочь, уметь He can drive a car. – Он умеет водить машину.	could смог, мог, сумел He could not start his car. – Он не смог завести машину.	
may мочь, иметь разрешение You may use my mobile telephone. – Ты можешь воспользоваться моим мобильным телефоном.	might смог, сумел, разрешили He said that the train might be late. – Он сказал, что поезд может опоздать. I was told that I might come in – Мне сказали, что я могу (мне разрешили) войти.	

Present	Past	Future
should следует, должен, нужно He should be more attentive. – Ему следует быть внимательнее.		
need (not) можете не, не нужно; нужно ли? You need not come here tomorrow. – Можете не приходить сюда завтра. You needn't buy any tickets; the admission is free. – Билеты не нужно покупать; вход – свободный.		

Participle I and Participle II

Причастие является неличной формой глагола. В английском языке существует два вида причастий: **Participle I** и **Participle II**.

Participle I (причастие настоящего времени) может иметь простую форму, которая образуется путём прибавления окончания **-ing** к основе глагола (to read – reading, to ask – asking, to drive – driving) и сложные формы, которые образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** или **to have** и **III формы основного глагола** (to read – having read, to ask – being asked, to stop – having stopped).

Participle II (причастие прошедшего времени) имеет только простую форму. **Participle II правильных глаголов** образуется путём при-

бавления окончания **-ed** к основе глагола (to train – trained, to work – worked, to ask – asked).

Participle II неправильных глаголов см. в таблице нестандартных глаголов (III колонка) (to give – given, to write – written, to build – built).

Participle I Participle I (non-perfect) выполняет в предложении следующие функции:

1. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого в Continuous.

He is **waiting** for you near the booking office. Он ждёт вас у кассы.

2. Определение.

Participle I в функции определения находится до или после определяемого слова и переводится на русский язык действительным причастием настоящего времени, оканчивающимся на -ущий, -ющий, -ащий, -ящий (делающий, бегущий, соединяющий) или действительным причастием прошедшего времени, оканчивающимся на -вший (когда глагол-сказуемое стоит в прошедшем времени) (делавший, бежавший, соединявший).

- The man **waiting** for you has come from London Человек, ожидающий вас, приехал из Лондона.

- The engineer delivering the report gave many interesting examples Инженер, делавший доклад, привёл много интересных примеров.

3. обстоятельство.

Participle I в функции обстоятельства находится в начале предложения или в середине предложения после запятой, и переводится на русский язык деепричастием несовершенного вида, оканчивающимся на -а, -я (делая, рассказывая, рисуя, проезжая).

- He saw many interesting things, while **traveling** about the country.

Путешествуя по стране, он видел много интересного.

- **Waiting** for the train arrival I looked through the magazines. **Ожидая** прибытия поезда, я просматривал журналы.

Примечания:

1. Participle I не всегда имеет эквивалентное деепричастие в русском языке; в таких случаях оно переводится придаточным предложением. Например: **writing** a letter – **когда писал** письмо.

2. Часто перед Participle I в функции обстоятельства ставится союз while или when. Такие предложения можно перевести 3 способами:

- **While translating** the article the student consulted the dictionary – 1. **Переводя** статью, студент пользовался словарём; 2. **Когда** студент **переводил** статью, он пользовался словарём; 3. **При переводе** статьи студент пользовался словарём.

Participle I (perfect) выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному сказуемым. Оно обычно находится в начале предложения и переводится на русский язык деепричастием совершённого вида (сделав, рассказав, прибежав). В предложении Participle I (perfect) выполняет функцию **обстоятельства**.

▪ **Having finished** the test he put down the results. **Закончив** испытание, он записал результаты.

Participle II Participle II может выполнять в предложении следующие функции:

1. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого.

▪ The railway will be **opened** for traffic next month. Железная дорога будет открыта для движения в следующем месяце.

2. Определение. Participle II в функции определения находится до или после определяемого слова и переводится на русский язык страдательным причастием настоящего или прошедшего времени, оканчивающимся на -емый (-имый), -нный, -тый (сделанный, используемый, вымытый).

▪ The **proposed** plan is very interesting. **Предлагаемый (предложенный)** план очень интересен.

▪ They agreed to the design **worked out** by our engineer. Они согласились с проектом, **разработанным** нашим инженером

3. Обстоятельство. Participle II в функции обстоятельства находится в начале предложения, часто после союзов when, if, though, и переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением или существительным с предлогом.

▪ **Though overstressed**, the machine kept on running. **Несмотря на перегрузку**, машина продолжала работать.

▪ **When burned**, coal produces heat. **При горении угля** выделяется тепло.

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. 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

1. Automobiles were rushing in both directions and it was impossible to cross the street.
2. The construction of this high-speed line is being actively supported by the government.
3. Until recently, the price difference between the first and second-class tickets on the Spanish Railways had been amounted to 81%.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. Before the invention of steel all railways cars (to make – Past Perfect Passive) of wood.
2. We arrived at the railway station when the train (to approach – Present Continuous Active) the platform.
3. The construction of the new circular road which (to link – Future Indefinite Active) several districts (to start) – Present Perfect Active) recently.

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

1. A new device (has tested; has been tested) in the lab.
2. I know that these engines (are producing; are being produced) in Minsk.
3. The airplane (crosses; is crossed) the Atlantic Ocean in about ten hours.

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

1. This equipment must be carried in boxcars because it requires protection against weather.
2. Passengers may buy tickets on the day of departure or reserve them in advance.
3. The Trans-Europe expresses are equipped with interurban telephones through which the traveler can conduct office or home.

V. Образуйте от данных глаголов две формы Participle I. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: to read – a) reading – читая, читающий;
b) having read – прочитав

1) to build; 2) to replace; 3) to install; 4) to come; 5) to produce; 6) to propose; 7) to leave; 8) to fly; 9) to carry; 10) to arrive; 11) to show; 12) to get; 13) to follow; 14) to sell; 15) to improve.

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

1. Passengers leaving for London were requested to register and to weigh their luggage.
2. He jumped on the step of the moving train.
3. Having arrived two days before the conference, he had a lot of time to see London.

VII. Образуйте Participle II от глаголов, данных в скобках. Полученные словосочетания переведите

Model: a (to write) article – a written article – написанная статья.

1) a (to damage) car; 2) freight (to transport) by railways; 3) an engine of (to improve) design; 4) (to weigh) luggage; 5) a (to choose) profession; 6) a (to restore) bridge; 7) a locomotive (to drive) by steam; 8) figures (to mention) in the report; 9) the (to forget) promise; 10) the distance (to cover) by train.

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

1. Kerosene is a fuel used in jet engines.
2. When drawn by electric locomotive, the trains may consist of more than ninety cars.
3. A train equipped with a tilting mechanism can pass the curve at a high speed.

IX. Перепишите и переведите текст

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

The first design of the Channel Tunnel was proposed in 1751. Since that time, dozens of proposals had been considered before the actual tunneling began. The work proceeded very quickly and was successfully completed in 6 years. The Tunnel was opened for traffic on May 7, 1994.

The Channel Tunnel actually consists of three tunnels: the two running tunnels* and the service tunnel**. Single-track railway lines are laid down in each of the running tunnels. Normally, one of them carries passenger and freight trains from Britain to France and the other carries trains in the opposite direction. If one of the running tunnels is closed down for maintenance, the other is used for train movement in both directions. A smaller third tunnel lies between the two train tunnels. It is called the service tunnel. There is a roadway inside it, so maintenance workers and emergency teams can reach any point of the Tunnel system in their road vehicles. The service tunnel is linked to the running tunnels at regular intervals by cross-passages***. In case of emergency or a train breakdown, the passengers will leave the train through one of the cross-passages into the service tunnel where road vehicles will evacuate them to a safer place.

The total length of the Tunnel is about fifty kilometers. Thirty-seven kilometers of the line are under the waters of the English Channel. The electric trains run every three minutes during peak hours, providing the carrying capacity of 4,000 vehicles per hour in both directions.

A typical passenger shuttle consists of twenty-six wagons. A half of them are double-deck carriages for carrying cars of average size. Thirteen single-deck wagons are used for transporting buses and vans. Freight shuttles consist of twenty-five single-deck wagons. Each of them is capable of carrying a vehicle weighing up to forty-four tons. Two electric locomotives are coupled in front and at the rear of each shuttle.

The time of crossing the Tunnel is thirty-five minutes, about an hour less than by ferry. Passengers and drivers remain in their vehicles. The gauge of the tunnel railway is standard that is why the tunnel can be used for international passenger and freight trains.

Notes: * running tunnel – железнодорожный тоннель

** service tunnel – служебный тоннель

***cross-passage – поперечный переход

X. Ответьте на общие вопросы в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Was the first design of the Channel Tunnel proposed in 1851?
2. Had only two projects been considered before the actual tunneling began?
3. Did the construction proceed very quickly?
4. Are double-track railway lines laid down in the running tunnels?
5. Is there a roadway inside the service tunnel?
6. Do the electric trains operate in the Channel Tunnel?
7. Does a typical passenger shuttle consist of 26 wagons?
8. Is the time of crossing the Channel Tunnel 30 minutes?
9. Are two electric locomotives coupled in front and at the rear of each shuttle?
10. Can the Tunnel be used for international passenger and freight trains?

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. 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.

1. The locomotive was moving at a high speed when the engine driver saw that the line had been damaged.

2. When we came to the station the train had already arrived, and the passengers were hurrying to occupy their seats in the cars.
3. Boeing's new airplane is faster and more luxurious than any other vehicles, which has ever been produced.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. The bridge, which **(to build – Present Continuous Passive)** now, **(to use – Future Indefinite Passive)** for the movement of both road and railway traffic.
2. The movement of trains **(to stop – Past Indefinite Passive)** on that section of the line because the workers **(to replace – Past Continuous Active)** the sleepers.
3. Nowadays crossties **(to make – Present Indefinite Passive)** of wood, concrete, steel and cast-iron.

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

1. Powerful track-laying machines **(have developed, have been developed)** for the building of railroads.
2. The road is closed because the road works **(are conducting, are being conducted)**.
3. At the first railways, sleepers **(laid down, were laid down)** along the track; nowadays they **(lay down, are laid down)** transversely.

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

1. The dispatcher can communicate with the loco driver (машинист) over long distances by means of a radiotelephone.
2. A wagon must be cleaned before it will be used for another run.
3. Passengers should not walk across the railway lines; there is a footbridge at the end of the platform.

V. Образуйте от данных глаголов две формы Participle I. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: to read – a) reading – читая, читающий;
b) having read – прочитав

- 1) to offer; 2) to attend; 3) to bring; 4) to discover; 5) to find; 6) to do;
 7) to say; 8) to obtain; 9) to deliver; 10) to shut; 11) to ring; 12) to light;
 13) to reduce; 14) to depart; 15) to implement.

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

1. All the trains operating on the suburban lines are driven by electricity.
2. Each railway station has at least two tracks, those for the incoming and outcoming trains.
3. The number and the spacing of the sleepers depend on the weight of trains passing over the track.

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

Model: a (to write) article – a written article – написанная статья.

- 1) a locomotive (to power) by electricity; 2) a (to delay) flight;
- 3) a (to break) engine; 4) a report (to type) in duplicate; 5) a (to carry out) plan; 6) a (to suspend) bridge; 7) a contract (to sign) by 2 companies;
- 8) mistakes (to make) in calculations; 9) the (to develop) countries;
- 10) railway tickets (to sell) yesterday.

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

1. The first steam locomotive built by G. Stephenson could draw a small train of loaded cars at a speed of thirteen miles per hour.
2. The engine designed by Rudolf Diesel is one of the greatest inventions of the 20th century.
3. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor.

IX. Перепишите и переведите текст

MOSCOW UNDERGROUND

For the first time the idea of building the underground railway in Moscow was discussed before the revolution. However, the construction of the first section (from Sokolniki to Central Park) was initiated only in 1932. It lasted 3 years and was called the record period by the world press. The Russian engineers carefully studied the existing underground systems abroad before

working out their own project, which represented a significant improvement of the London system.

The engineering difficulties were great mainly because much of the soil was composed of running sand*. Fortunately most of the running sand lay close to the surface and it was found possible to use out-and-cover method** of construction under many of the streets. However, in the city center where the line is 100 ft or deeper, the construction of tunnels was necessary.

The Moscow Underground consists of a circle line, which runs round the city center, several radial lines crossing the city and connecting with each other and the lines running to the countryside. Some constructional work is still going on. Now the length of the underground lines has reaches about 300 km.

At present, the Moscow Metro handles more than five million passengers each day. During peak hours trains run at a speed of 90 km/h with the intervals of about 80 seconds. One train takes up to 1,500 passengers. For greater safety of travel, all trains are inspected every 6-9 hours of running. Being in operation for about 13 hours daily each Metro train covers the distance equal to that from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The trains servicing the Underground are supplied with low voltage direct current. The current is obtained from the third rail by special devices that are mounted beneath the motor coaches. Rolling stock is completely replaced approximately once every four years.

The Moscow Metro can compete with the underground railways in any of the European capitals in level of automation. At present, the experiments are being conducted with an “automatic driver”, i.e. with computer-controlled trains. The computer devices will help to relieve the nervous strain on the drivers and make it possible to increase the cruising speed*** of trains even more. These automatic devices have already been tested over the Circle Route by way of experiment.

Notes: * running sand – сыпучий песок, плавун

** cut-and-cover method – открытый метод (строительства)

*** cruising speed – эксплуатационная скорость

X. Ответьте на общие вопросы в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Was the possibility of constructing Metro in Moscow discussed before the revolution for the first time?
2. Did the building of the Moscow Underground begin in 1917?
3. Did the project of the Moscow Metro represent a significant improvement of the London system?
4. Were all lines constructed, using cut-and-cover method?

5. Does the Moscow Metro consist of a circle line and 2 radial ones?
6. Is the construction of the Metro still going on?
7. Do Metro trains run with the intervals of about 8 minutes during peak hours?
8. Are all trains inspected for greater safety of travel every week?
9. Can the Moscow Metro compete with the underground lines of other countries in level of automation?
10. Will an “automatic driver” replace hard man’s labor in future?

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. 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.

1. 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.
2. The new American turbo-train has covered a 230-mile distance in 3 hours 15 minutes with four stops between Boston and New York.
3. Hurry up! I am afraid by the time we get to the station the train will have already left.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. Reinforce concrete and steel (**to use** – Present Indefinite Active) widely now for the construction of modern bridges.
2. With the introduction of Centralized Traffic Control system, the safety of railway operation (**to increase** – Present Perfect Active) greatly.
3. The car (**to move** – Past Continuous Active) very fast and the traffic policeman (**to stop** – Past Indefinite Active) it for over-speeding.

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

1. After the reconstruction of this line, track maintenance cost (**will reduce; will be reduced**) considerably.
2. Great attention (**pays, is paid**) to ecological problems all over the world.
3. Be careful! The train (**is approaching; is being approached**) the station.

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

1. Drivers of express and fast trains must have a rest after 3 hours of work.
2. The new automated control system will eliminate all types of accidents, which can be caused by the driver's error.
3. You need not hurry up: you may take a later suburban train.

V. Образуйте от данных глаголов две формы Participle I. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: to read – a) reading – читая, читающий;
b) having read – прочитав

- 1) to use; 2) to make; 3) to develop; 4) to forget; 5) to burn; 6) to transport; 7) to receive; 8) to feel; 9) to study; 10) to carry; 11) to go; 12) to try; 13) to think; 14) to cover; 15) to speak.

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

1. Electric diagrams showing the routes of trains are installed in the London Underground.
2. The high-speed train running between Hiroshima and Kokura was entered Guinness Book of Records, for the highest average speed- 261.8 km/h
3. While unloading the car, we found a few broken boxes.

VII. Образуйте от глаголов данных в скобках, Participle II. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: a (to write) article – a written article – написанная статья.

- 1) a train (to control) by automatic engine-driver; 2) the (to obtain) result; 3) a (to destroy) bridge; 4) machinery (to produce) at our plant; 5) a (to propose) project; 6) equipment (to install) in the laboratory; 7) a (to test) method; 8) a terminal (to upgrade) last year; 9) a railway (to build) for high-speed passenger traffic; 10) a (to repair) section of track.

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

1. The first steam engine invented by James Watt was installed in a machine in a large mine to pump out the water.
2. The mechanic said that he had replaced the broken part of the engine.
3. When heated by sun, the rails become longer.

IX. Перепишите и переведите текст

EXPERIMENTAL BRIDGE

A bridge is a structure built to cross some natural or artificial obstacles such as river, street, railway and so on. First bridges had to be built out of the material close at hand*. 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***.

In Middle Ages, people constructed wooden beam type bridges. They were usually built on stone piers or wooden piles. Bridges of this type are still 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 considers 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. The designers calculated that it could safely 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 12,000 lb****. This truck drove quite safely across the paper bridge. The engineers are sure that the bridge can take six times the truckload of 12,000 lb.

The bridge itself weighed 9,000 lb. Therefore, the structure was light enough to be laid into place by helicopter.

Notes: * material close at hand – подручный материал

** Incas – Инки

*** handrails – поручни

**** ft – фут

***** lb – фунт

Х. Ответьте на общие вопросы в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Were the first bridges made of steel?
2. Did people construct wooden beam type bridges in Middle Ages?
3. Was there a great demand for railway bridges in the 19th century?
4. Are people experimenting with different unusual materials for constructing bridges?
5. Do paper-makers consider paper to be a strong material?
6. Was a paper bridge built across the river?
7. Is paper a widely used material for the bridge construction?
8. Did it take engineers only 2 years to construct the bridge made of paper?
9. Did engineers choose a train for testing the paper bridge?
10. Can a paper bridge be laid into place by helicopter?

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. 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

1. The reason for the freight train derailment has not been found yet.
2. The station master said that no trains had arrived at the station during the night because of the heavy snowstorm in the mountains.
3. The program of railway reforms is being implemented now in Russia. Under this program, suburban and regional passenger services will be financed from local budgets.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. When we (**to come** – Past Indefinite Active) to the railway station, all the tickets (**to sell out** – Past Perfect Passive) already.
2. Computers (**to use** – Present Continuous Passive) more and more extensively in the world today.
3. Train fare (**to increase** – Present Perfect Passive) several times during the past year.

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

1. The wooden supports for rails (**call; are called**) the sleepers.
2. The workers (**were inspecting; is being inspected**) carefully the carriages before the train departure.
3. One of Metro stations (**will build; will be built**) near my house.

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

1. If you are travelling by air, you must not carry anything in your luggage that can be used as a weapon.
2. The driver of the vehicle may be fined by the police officer if he/she violates the traffic rules.
3. We could hardly start the engine at -30C.

V. Образуйте от данных глаголов две формы Participle I. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: to read – **a) reading – читая, читающий;**
b) having read – прочитав

- 1) to begin; 2) to heat; 3) to improve; 4) to fall; 5) to meet; 6) to suggest; 7) to run; 8) to calculate; 9) to write; 10) to weigh; 11) to link; 12) to implement; 13) to grow; 14) to choose; 15) to design.

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

1. Trains arrivals and departures are announced by a loudspeaker, it is very convenient for people meeting somebody or seeing somebody off,
2. Chinese Railways increased the maximum speed of passenger services to 140 km/h on seven key routes.
3. Driving a car in the rush hour, you must be very attentive because traffic is very heavy.

VII. Образуйте от глаголов данных в скобках, Participle II. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

- 1) an engine (to invent) by R. Diesel; 2) the (to approve) plan; 3) a bag (to leave) in the bus; 4) (to receive) information; 5) a new supercomputer (to develop) by Japanese engineers; 6) (to burn) gas; 7) the (to insure) car; 8) (to increase) volume of traffic; 9) a (to force) landing; 10) a (to work out) project

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

1. In some European countries, tank cars made of reinforced plastic are used for conveyance of wine and fruit juices.
2. The things left behind the passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property office.
3. Many scientists invited to the conference took part in it with great pleasure.

IX. Перепишите и переведите текст

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

The underground railway is the quickest, safest, most reliable and comfortable means of city's transport. Metro can solve the problems of carrying a great number of passengers in large cities as well as the problems of traffic jams, air contamination and noise.

However, from the technical point of view the underground railway system is very expensive and complicated constructional work. This system includes subsurface lines, ground based lines and elevated lines. Ground based lines are usually used at the terminations of the underground railways. Besides the underground and surface structures involve stations, tunnels, escalators, underpasses, ventilation and sanitary engineering as well as a power supply system.

The permanent way of underground railways differs from the usual railway track. The sleepers are only 0.9 m long. They are shorter than those of the railroad track which are 2.7 m long. The sleepers of the usual track are laid upon ballast made of broken stone or other materials. The crossties of the underground railway are laid directly on concrete base. It is more expensive but keeps air free from dust. If the ballast were made of slag, gravel, sand or even broken stone, the train would be followed by the dust clouds.

All Metro trains are powered by electricity. The current is obtained from the third rail. This contact rail is laid along the whole track and transmits the direct current of 825 volts to the train electromotor through the pantograph.

The Underground carrying capacity depends on the number of coaches, which ranges from 2 to 8 per train and the frequency of train running which ranges from 80 seconds to 8 minutes.

Nowadays there are underground railways in 80 cities all over the world. The first Metro railways lines were constructed in London in 1863. It is the oldest but not the longest Underground. New York was the second city to build the subway. The first track was laid in 1868 and nowadays it is the

longest Metro in the world. The shortest Metro line was constructed in Turkey. Its length is only 600 m but Istanbul is very proud of the metropolitan means of traffic.

Х. Ответьте на общие вопросы в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Is the underground railway the quickest means of transport?
2. Can Metro solve the problem of carrying a great number of passengers in large cities?
3. Does the underground railway system include only subsurface lines?
4. Are the sleepers of the underground railway laid on concrete base?
5. Do the Metro trains always consist of 4 coaches?
6. Are there underground railways in 80 cities all over the world?
7. Was London the second city to build the Metro?
8. Did New York construct its Underground in 1963?
9. Do you know where the shortest railway line in the world is?
10. Have metro lines been already constructed in all large cities all over the world?

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. 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.

1. According to schedule this train was due to arrive at 12.30, but because of track repair work, it is being delayed.
2. The passengers were invited to get on the train and now they are saying good bye to those who had come to see them off.
3. China is planning to construct several thousand kilometers of track for the transportation of passengers and trains.

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. The new three wagon Tank Train (**to test** – Present Perfect Passive) in severe winter conditions on the Alaska Railroad.
2. The construction of both the bridge and the dam (**to complete** – Future Perfect Passive) by the beginning of the navigation season.
3. At present 2,500 km of high speed lines (**to construct** – Present Continuous Passive) in Europe and Asia.

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

1. Air-conditioning system always (maintains; is maintained) the optimum temperature and humidity in the carriage.
2. A new high-speed railway line (is building; is being built) in the North of Russia now.
3. The flood (has caused, has been caused) considerable damage to the railway track.

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

1. Both direct and alternating current may be used on electrified railways.
2. Steel, which is used for the production of rails, must be of high quality.
3. The double-track railways are more convenient than single-track railways because the trains need not wait for the other trains to pass.

V. Образуйте от данных глаголов две формы Participle I. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: to read – a) reading – читая, читающий;
b) having read – прочитав

- 1) to process; 2) to break; 3) to buy; 4) to pass; 5) to connect; 6) to know; 7) to require; 8) to fulfill; 9) to invent; 10) to take; 11) to tell; 12) to forbid; 13) to damage; 14) to sign; 15) to report.

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

1. The journey from London to Norwich (184 km) takes exactly two hours, including stops.
2. The Oktyabrskaya Railways offers additional discounts for passengers travelling to Finland with children under the age of 17.
3. In 1786, William Murdock, an English engineer, constructed a working model of a small steam locomotive.

VII. Образуйте от глаголов данных в скобках, Participle II. Полученные причастия переведите на русский язык

Model: a (to write) article – a written article – написанная статья.

1) the (to carry out) experiment; 2) freight (to deliver) 2 hours ago; 3) a wagon (to use) for the transportation of liquid goods; 4) new electronic devices (to display) at the exhibition; 5) (to ensure) minimum of service; 6) an (to overcrowd) bus; 7) fuel (to use) in jet engines; 8) a new Metro station (to decorate) with marble and bronze; 9) (to take) measures; 10) a driver (to fine) for over-speeding.

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

1. The research did not give the expected results because of the mistake in the computation.
2. The total length of the bridge built across the Volga at Saratov is about two miles.
3. Signals installed at frequent intervals along the total mainline inform the train driver of the position of other trains.

X. Перепишите и переведите текст.

LONDON UNDERGROUND

The London Underground (it is often called the Tube) is the oldest metro in the world. It has been used for passenger transporting since 1863. Nowadays the London Underground is the most popular means of city transport because it is relatively cheap, convenient, quick and safe. Its length is about 400 km. Every day the Tube carries over 2.5 million passengers. The total number of passengers carried by the Underground each year is enormous and it is constantly growing.

In the London Metro there are 11 underground lines, each of them has its own color. For example, the lines are called: Central (red), Circle (yellow), East London (orange), Metropolitan (dark brown), Northern (black), Victoria (light blue) and so on.

Only half of the trains go under the ground, new lines that connect London with its suburbs go over the ground. On such routes express trains are operated. They stop at a very few stations on their way that is very convenient for those people who live in the suburbs but work in the center of London.

There are 275 stations in the London Metro. Most of them are old and not attractive to the eye. The walls are simply white or gray plastered with all kinds of advertisements. Numerous stations, which are rather deep under the ground, are equipped with escalators. About 200 escalators can carry 10,000 passengers an hour at maximum speed. The longest one is at the station "Leicester Square", its length is over 80 feet. On long escalators, the speed is changeable. When carrying passengers, the "up" escalator runs at full speed but when empty it moves at half speed. It is known that traffic is left-hand in Britain, but when passengers get on the escalator, they stand on the right so that people who hurry can run by on the left, and it seems that everybody in the Underground always hurries.

Safety was always one of the main concerns of the London transport. In spite of the fact that trains often follow each other within 1-3 minutes, it is said that the London Underground is the safest form of transport in the world. The most up-to-date electronic equipment is used for controlling train movement: if changes are necessary, they are made automatically and with lightning speed. No accident can happen through human errors.

XI. Ответьте на общие вопросы в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Has the London Underground been used since 1860?
2. Does the London Underground carry over 2,5 million passengers a day?
3. Do all Metro trains go under the ground?
4. Are all stations equipped with escalators?
5. Has safety always been one of the main concerns of London transport?
6. Can any accident happen through human error in the London Underground?
7. Is the number of passengers carried by the London Underground constantly growing?
8. Do express trains stop at all the stations on their way?
9. Are there twelve Underground lines in London?
10. Do all the underground lines have their own color?

КРАТКИЙ АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ

А

accident – авария, несчастный случай, катастрофа

according to – согласно ч/л, соответственно ч/л

activate – приводить в действие

approach – приближаться, подход

rail approaches – подъездные пути

arrive – прибывать

to be due to arrive – должен прибыть

arrival – прибытие

attendant – дежурный, оператор

В

berth – спальное место, полка

lower berth – нижняя полка

upper berth – верхняя полка

reclining berth – откидная полка

body – кузов

board – 1) сесть в вагон или в поезд; 2) табличка, табло, пульт

on board – в вагоне

brake – тормозить, тормоз

air brake – воздушный тормоз, пневматический тормоз

braking – торможение

emergency braking – аварийное (экстренное) торможение

break – ломать

breakdown – поломка, авария

bridge – мост arch bridge – арочный мост

beam bridge – балочный мост

road bridge – автомобильный мост

suspension bridge – висячий мост

broken stone – щебёнка

busy – оживлённый, интенсивный (о движении); загруженный; занятый

by-product – побочный продукт

С

capacity – грузоподъёмность, вместимость, мощность

carrying capacity – пропускная способность

seating capacity – вместимость (пассажирского вагона)

car – вагон; машина

boxcar – крытый вагон

double-deck car – двухэтажный вагон

gondola car – полувагон
hopper car – вагон-хоппер (вагон с опрокидывающимся кузовом)
motor car – моторовагон
open-type car – плацкартный вагон
rear car – хвостовой вагон
sleeping car – спальный вагон
tank car – цистерна
cargo – груз
carriage – вагон
 upholstered carriage – мягкий вагон
carry – перевозить, транспортировать
 carry out – осуществлять, выполнять
cast iron – чугун
change – изменять, заменять; пересаживаться
 change trains – делать пересадку
coach – вагон
 day coach – общий вагон
 motor coach – моторовагон
 open-type coach – плацкартный вагон
collapsible – откидной, складной
concrete – бетон
 reinforced concrete – железобетон
reinforced plastic – армированный пластик
control – управление; управлять
 automatic train control – автоматическое управление поездом
centralized traffic control – диспетчерская централизация
 remote control – дистанционное управление
convey – транспортировать, перевозить, доставлять
 conveyance – перевозка, доставка, подвоз
couple – сцеплять coupler (coupling) – сцепка
cover – проходить, преодолевать (расстояние)
creosote – креозот
 to treat with creosote – обрабатывать (пропитывать) креозотом
crew – бригада, экипаж
 locomotive crew – локомотивная бригада
 train crew – поездная бригада
crosstie – шпала
current – ток
 alternating current – переменный ток
 direct current – постоянный ток
 low voltage current – ток низкого напряжения

curve – кривой участок пути, поворот пути

customer – клиент, заказчик

customs – таможня

D

decrease – уменьшать, сокращать

deliver – доставлять

delivery – доставка

depart – отправляться

departure – отправление

derailment – сход с рельсов, крушение

design – проектировать, конструировать; проект, конструкция

seat of modern design – кресло современной конструкции

destination – место назначения

device – устройство

safety device – предохранительный механизм

door – дверь

sliding door – раздвижная дверь

drive – вести, ехать; приводить в движение

driver – водитель

automatic (robot) driver – автомашинист

engine (locomotive) driver – машинист

duplicate – запасной

E

ecologically friendly – экологически безопасный

efficiency – КПД

emu (electrical multiple unit) – электрическая многосекционная единица
(электричка)

engine – двигатель, локомотив

internal combustion engine – двигатель внутреннего сгорания

jet engine – реактивный двигатель

steam engine – паровой двигатель

equip – оборудовать

equipment – оборудование

life expired equipment – устаревшее оборудование

exhaust – выпускать; выхлоп, выпуск; выхлопная труба

F

fare – плата за проезд

fellow-traveler – попутчик

ferry – паром

freight – груз; грузовой
frequency – частота
 traffic frequency – частота движения
ft (foot; feet) – фут(ы)
fuel – заправлять (топливом, горючим); топливо
funicular – фуникулёр

G

gang – бригада
 surveying gang – изыскательская партия
gauge – ширина колеи
get – добираться, получать
get on – садиться (на поезд)
get off – выходить (из поезда)
goods – груз(ы)
 liquid goods – наливные грузы
grade – уклон, подъём
 steep grade – крутой уклон (подъём)
gradient – уклон, подъём

H

handle (traffic) – осуществлять (перевозку)
haul – тянуть, тащить; транспортировать; доставлять; буксировать
haulage – тяга; транспорт
hauler – транспортное средство
heat – отапливать, нагревать heating – отопление, нагревание
heavy – тяжёлый; интенсивный; сильный; мощный

I

impact-resistant – противоударный, прочный на удар

J

jet – реактивный
joint – стык
 rail joint – рельсовый стык
journey – поездка, рейс
journey time – время в пути
junction – узловая станция, железнодорожный узел

L

labor – труд

manual labor – ручной труд

lb – фунт length – длина, протяжённость

light – свет; светлый, лёгкий

traffic lights – светофор

line – линия

circle line – кольцевая линия

elevated line – линия, расположенная на эстакаде

heavy traffic line – линия с большой частотой движения

main (trunk) line – магистраль

ground-based line – наземная линия

secondary line – ж.д. линия второстепенного значения

subsurface line – подземная линия

load – груз, нагрузка; грузить

bulk loose load – сыпучий груз

bulky load – тяжёлый (большой) груз

loading – погрузка; загрузка

locomotive = loco (n) – локомотив

diesel locomotive – тепловоз

diesel electric locomotive – дизель электровоз

electric locomotive – электровоз

shunting locomotive – маневровый локомотив

steam locomotive – паровоз

M

machine – машина

track machine – строительно-дорожная машина

track-laying machine – путеукладчик

ticket-vending (selling) machine – автомат для продажи билетов

mainline – магистраль

maintain – поддерживать; эксплуатировать,

содержать в исправном техническом состоянии

maintenance – эксплуатация,

содержание в исправном техническом состоянии

master – мастер

station master (ан.) – начальник станции

means (of transport) – средство (транспорта)

by means of – при помощи, посредством

mechanism – механизм

tilting mechanism – противоопрокидывающий механизм

О

office – офис

enquiry office – справочное бюро

lost property office – камера хранения

operate – работать, действовать, эксплуатировать;
приводить в движение

operation – работа, действие, эксплуатация

automatic train operation – автоведение поезда

to put into operation – пускать в эксплуатацию

shunting operation – маневровая работа

operational – эксплуатационный, рабочий

Р

passage – проход, переход

pier – устой моста

pile – свая power – приводить в движение; сила, мощность, энергия

horse-powered – приводимый в движение лошадьми

steam-powered – приводимый в движение паром

propel – приводить в движение

self-propelled – самоходный

provide – обеспечивать, предусматривать

pull – тянуть, тащить pull up – останавливаться

pull out – отходить (от станции – о поезде)

Р

rail – рельс

contact (third) rail – контактный (третий) рельс

continuous (long) welded rails – бесстыковые рельсы

railway (railroad) – железная дорога

double-track railway – двухпутная железная дорога

single-track railway – однопутная железная дорога

rank – занимать место

rate – тариф; темп, скорость

reach – достигать, добираться

rear – хвост поезда

reclining – откидной, складной

reduce – понижать, сокращать

refuel – дозаправлять, заправлять (топливом)

refurbish – модернизировать, обновлять, реставрировать

refurbishment – модернизация, обновление, реставрация

result in – приводить к ч/л

ride – ехать; поездка

rider – пассажир
ridership – количество пассажиров
road – дорога
 circular road – окружная дорога
 roadbed – земляное полотно железной дороги
rope – канат, трос
route – маршрут
 en route – в пути
run – двигаться; пробег

S

seat – кресло, сиденье, место
 aircraft-type seat – кресло самолётного типа
 reclining seat – откидное кресло
 upholstered seat – мягкое сиденье, сиденье с обивкой
section – участок (пути)
see off – провожать
service – служба, эксплуатация; обслуживание, услуги; перевозки,
 движение
service life – срок службы
 heavy railway service – интенсивное ж.д. движение
schedule – расписание
scheduling – составление расписания
 on (according to) schedule – по расписанию
shunt – маневрировать, сортировать
shunter – маневровый локомотив
shuttle – челночный поезд
sleeper – шпала
smooth – плавный, ровный, гладкий
span – пролёт моста; соединять берега (о мосте)
to span the river with a bridge – построить мост через реку
stability – устойчивость
stock – запас; подвижной состав
 rolling stock – подвижной состав
 tractive stock – тяговый подвижной состав
streamlined – обтекаемой формы
structure – сооружение, строение, устройство; структура
supersonic – сверхзвуковой
supply – снабжать, обеспечивать, поставлять; поставка, снабжение,
 подача
 fuel supply – подача топлива
 power supply – энергоснабжение

surface – поверхность
surface station – наземная станция
subsurface – подземный
survey – производить изыскания
switch – стрелочный перевод
system – система
 power supply system – система энергоснабжения
 public address system – система громкой связи
 remote control system – система дистанционного управления

Т

team – бригада
 emergency team – спасательная команда
 maintenance team – ремонтная бригада
terminal, terminus, termination – вокзал, конечная станция
ticket – билет
 one-way ticket – билет в одном направлении
 round-trip ticket – билет «туда и обратно»
time – время
 journey time – время в пути
track – железнодорожный путь (полотно)
 jointless (long welded, continuous welded) track – бесстыковой путь
 to lay down railway track – укладывать железнодорожный путь
traffic – движение; перевозки
 heavy traffic – интенсивное движение
traffic jam – пробка, затор (на дороге)
trailer – прицепной вагон
train – поезд
 to board the train – сесть на поезд
 to catch a train – успеть на поезд
 commuter train – пригородный поезд
 heavy train – тяжёловесный поезд
 long-distance train – поезд дальнего следования
 to miss a train – опоздать на поезд
 multiple-unit train – электричка
 shuttle train – челночный поезд
 suburban train – пригородный поезд
 tilting train – скоростной поезд
 с противоопрокидывающим устройством
 through train – прямой поезд
transfer – пересаживаться на другой поезд; пересадка
transport(ation) – транспорт, перевозка

means (mode) of transport – средство транспорта
road transport – автомобильный транспорт
treat – обрабатывать
trouble – неполадка, неисправность; повреждение
tunnel – тоннель
Channel Tunnel – тоннель под проливом Ла-Манш
turnover – оборот
freight turnover – грузооборот
passenger turnover – пассажирооборот

U

unbreakable – небьющийся
underpass – тоннель; подземный переход
upgrade – реконструировать, модернизировать
upgrading – реконструкция, модернизация
up-to-date – современный

V

van – товарный вагон
luggage van – багажный вагон
vehicle – транспортное средство
road vehicle – автотранспорт
viaduct – виадук
voltage – напряжение

W

wagon - товарный вагон
tank wagon - цистерна
way – путь, дорога
permanent way – верхнее строение пути
wear – изнашиваться
wear and tear – износ
worn out – изношенный
wheel – колесо
driving wheel – ведущее колесо
wire – провод
overhead wire – воздушный провод

СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДОВАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

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