

Министерство образования и науки Хабаровского края
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«Советско-Гаванский промышленно-технологический техникум»

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ
для студентов заочного отделения
по дисциплине

ОГСЭ. 03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

по специальности

23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем агрегатов
автомобилей

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Методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов заочного отделения КГБ ПОУ СГПТТ по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем агрегатов автомобилей

Код ,наименование

для выполнения домашней контрольной работы в межсессионный период и самостоятельной подготовки к лабораторно-экзаменационной сессии. Рекомендации разработаны в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ. 03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Организация – разработчик:

Краевое государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Советско-Гаванский промышленно-технологический техникум»

Разработчик:

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Методические указания рекомендованы предметно - цикловой методической комиссией «Гуманитарного цикла»

Протокол № 2 от «10» октября 2022 г.

Председатель ПЦК _____ В.В.Пичугина
(подпись) (Фамилия И.О.)

ЦЕЛИ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ.

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» входит в цикл общих гуманитарных дисциплин федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования и составляет часть профессиональной и общекультурной подготовки студентов.

Основной целью обучения студентов иностранному языку является овладение навыками практического пользования языком, что при заочном обучении предполагает формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников.

В процессе обучения решаются воспитательные и общеобразовательные задачи, способствующие повышению образовательного, культурного и профессионального уровня студентов.

В течение всего курса обучения рекомендуется использовать технические средства обучения и компьютерные обучающие программы, а так же различные тексты, упражнения, видеофильмы, учебные, документальные и художественные фильмы.

По завершении курса обучения студент должен иметь следующие умения:

Чтение:

- умение читать со словарем тексты страноведческого, общенаучного характера и тематически связанные с профессией.
- умение читать без словаря тексты, лексику по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения.

Письмо:

- умение правильно писать слова и словосочетания, входящие в лексический минимум.
- умение с помощью словаря изложить в письменной форме содержание текста.

Устная речь:

- умение участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы, работы и знание речевого этикета.
- умение выражать свои мысли в устной форме по темам, относящимся к учебной и профессиональной деятельности студента.
- понимать на слух речь, в том числе фонозаписи, содержащие усвоенный языковой материал.
- иметь представление о культурных традициях и правилах речевого этикета в странах изучаемого языка.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К СДАЧЕ ЗАЧЕТА

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольные работы (по графику)

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь:

а) прочитать со словарем незнакомый текст на английском языке, содержащий изученный лексический и грамматический материал. (Форма проверки — письменный или устный перевод.)

б) устно изложить на английском языке одну из тем, предусмотренных программой курса обучения.

Время подготовки – 8-10 минут.

ЯЗЫКОВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

Фонетический минимум. Звуковой строй английского языка; особенности английского произношения; чтение гласных в различных типах слогов; ударение; особенности интонации английского предложения.

Лексический минимум. За полный курс обучения студент должен приобрести словарный запас в объеме 1000 лексических единиц, а так же усвоить наиболее употребительные словообразовательные средства английского языка: префиксы, суффиксы имен существительных, прилагательных, наречий, глаголов, приемы словосложения, явление конверсии. Потенциальный словарный запас может быть расширен за счет интернациональной лексики.

Грамматический минимум. Студенты должны усвоить основные грамматические формы и структуры английского языка:

Морфология.

Имя существительное. Артикль как признак существительного; предлоги – выразители его падежных форм. Образование множественного числа. Притяжательный падеж. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения. Перевод конструкций типа *the more ...the less*.

Числительные. Количественные, порядковые; чтение дат.

Местоимения. Личные местоимения в формах именительного и объектного падежей; притяжательные местоимения; возвратные и усилительные местоимения; местоимения вопросительные, указательные, относительные. Неопределенное местоимение *one* и его функции. Неопределенные местоимения *some, any* и их производные.

Глагол. Образование видо-временных форм глагола *Simple, Progressive, Perfect и Perfect Progressive*. Активный и пассивный залог. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Образование повелительного наклонения и его отрицательной формы.

Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив и его формы; инфинитивные конструкции. Причастие I и причастие II. Герундий и герундиальные обороты.

Синтаксис.

Простое распространенное предложение. Члены предложения. Порядок слов в предложении; образование утвердительной и отрицательной формы. Оборот *there is (are)*, его перевод.

Безличные предложения. Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложения. Союзное и бессоюзное подчинение.

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА СТУДЕНТОВ

Особенностью овладения иностранным языком при заочном обучении является то, что объем самостоятельной работы студента по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем аудиторных занятий с преподавателем.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых дней обучения в техникуме и заниматься систематически.

Самостоятельная работа по изучению иностранного языка охватывает: заучивание слов; уяснения действий грамматических правил; чтение текстов на английском языке вслух в соответствии с правилами чтения; понимание текстов, прослушивание текстов; перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

Выполняя перевод, следует выписать все незнакомые слова, предварительно установив, какой частью речи они являются в данном контексте, и определить их значение.

Определение значения незнакомых слов

С помощью словаря

Для формирования этого умения предлагается несколько основных рекомендаций:

1. Запомните английский алфавит.
2. Запомните в искомом слове три первые буквы (это облегчит его поиск в словаре).
3. Прежде чем искать слово в словаре, восстановите его исходную форму (инфинитив глагола, единственное число существительного и т. д.).
4. Из всех значений слов выберите в словаре то, которое подходит по контексту.

Без помощи словаря

К категории слов, значение которых можно определить без помощи словаря, относятся интернациональные слова, производные слова, слова, образованные по конверсии.

Интернациональные слова. В английском языке большое место занимают слова, заимствованные из других языков, в основном латинского и греческого. Эти слова получили широкое распространение и стали интернациональными. По корню таких слов легко догадаться об их переводе на русский язык, например: mechanization – механизация, atom – атом и т.д., поэтому очень важно уметь выявлять их в тексте и делать опорами для извлечения смысла.

Однако, нужно помнить, что многие интернационализмы расходятся в своем значении в русском и английском языках, поэтому их часто называют «ложными друзьями» переводчика. Например: accurate – точный, а не аккуратный, resin – смола, а не резина, control – не только контролировать, но и управлять и т.д.

Производные слова. Эффективным средством расширения запаса слов служит знание способов словообразования. Расчленив производное слово на корень, суффикс и префикс, легче определить значение известного слова. Кроме того,

зная значения наиболее употребительных префиксов и суффиксов, вы сможете без труда узнать, какой частью речи является данное слово и понять значение гнезда слов, образованных из одного корневого слова, которое вам известно. Часто встречаются префиксы, имеющие международный характер, например: anti — анти: антитело; co – со: сосуществовать; de – де: дестабилизировать.

Определение грамматической формы слов и их синтаксические связи в предложении

Данное умение формируется в опоре на информацию, изложенную в учебниках английского языка для заочных факультетов. Необходимо отметить, что не следует начинать работу с текстом с его дословного перевода. Сначала нужно попытаться по заголовку, по известным вам словам текста и в опоре на имеющиеся у вас знания определить, о чем идет речь в тексте. Это поможет вам в процессе работы над ним прогнозировать содержание и тот лексико-грамматический материал, которым это содержание выражено, поможет определить по контексту значение части незнакомых слов, отыскать в словаре то значение многозначного слова, которое требуется.

Для того, чтобы достичь указанного в целевой установке уровня владения языком, следует систематически тренировать память, заучивая иноязычные слова и тексты. Надо помнить, что способности развиваются в процессе работы, что осмысленный материал запоминается легче, чем неосмысленный, что навык вырабатывается путем многократно выполняемого действия.

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Интернет-ресурсы

1. www.onestopenglish.com
2. www.macmillan.ru
3. www.bbc.com

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ.

1. За время обучения студенты выполняют три контрольных работы в соответствии с графиком, установленным методическим отделом заочного отделения техникума. Контрольные работы носят обучающий характер, являются одной из форм обучения студентов грамматике английского языка, способом расширения их словарного запаса. Их задача –контролировать самостоятельную работу студента.
2. Контрольные задания составлены в пяти вариантах.
Выбор варианта производится по шифру студента (по его последней цифре) по следующей таблице:

Последняя цифра шифра	Варианты контрольных работ
1	1-й
2	2-й
3	3-й
4	4-й
5	5-й
6	1-й
7	2-й
8	3-й
9	4-й
0	5-й

Номер варианта также можно выбрать в соответствии с первой буквой фамилии студента:

- первый вариант выполняют студенты, фамилии которых начинаются с букв: А, Б, В, Г, Д;
- второй – с букв Е, Ж, З, И, К, Л;
- третий - с букв М, Н, О, П, Р;
- четвертый – с букв С, Т, У, Ф, Х;
- пятый – с букв Ц, Ч, Ш, Щ, Э, Ю, Я.

3. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. Контрольная работа должна быть выполнена аккуратно, без помарок, четким и разборчивым почерком.

4. Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради согласно следующему образцу:

5.

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте в **учебную часть техникума**. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

Если контрольная работа не зачтена, то студенту следует выполнить работу над ошибками в этой же тетради, учитывая замечания преподавателя. Студенты, не получившие зачет по контрольной работе, не допускаются к зачету за соответствующий учебный семестр.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1.

Для того, что бы выполнить контрольную работу №1, необходимо проработать следующий грамматический материал:

1. **Артикль.**
2. **Имя существительное:** множественное число; притяжательный падеж;
Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.
3. **Имя прилагательное:** степени сравнения.
4. **Наречия:** образование, степени сравнений.
5. **Числительные.**
6. **Местоимения:** личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные, отрицательные.
7. **Глагол:** Формы настоящего (Present), прошедшего (Past) и будущего (Future) времени группы Simple действительного залога. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем; повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма; модальные глаголы.
8. **Оборот there is(are).**

Для успешной сдачи зачета за первый год обучения студенты должны подготовить следующий материал:

1. Выполнить контрольную работу №1.
2. Подготовиться к собеседованию по следующим темам:
 - *О себе (Personal information).*
 - *Моя семья (My family).*
 - *Мой рабочий день (My daily routine).*
 - *Мое свободное время (My free time).*
3. Прочитать не менее 10 страниц любой книги, адаптированной для учащихся старших классов или одну страницу любой газеты на английском языке.

Образец выполнения заданий:

Задание I. Видовременные формы глагола группы Simple.

At 9 o'clock the secretary brings him the mail. – В девять часов секретарь приносит ему почту.

brings - Present Indefinite Active от нестандартного глагола to bring – приносить.

Задание II. Образование вопросительных и отрицательных форм.

He missed the train yesterday. – Я опоздал на поезд вчера.

He didn't miss the train yesterday. – Я не опоздал на поезд вчера

Did he miss the train yesterday? - Я опоздал на поезд вчера?

Задание III. Перевод неопределенных местоимений.

She lost her book somewhere. – Она где-то потеряла свою книгу.

Задание IV. Специальные вопросы.

My son will enter the college next year. – Мой сын поступит в колледж в следующем году.

When will my son enter the college? – Когда мой сын поступит в колледж?

Вариант I

I. Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глагола и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.

1. The contract will be ready the day after tomorrow.
2. The Russian firm wanted to buy a few computers.
3. Next week we'll meet the foreign delegation and first of all we'll go sightseeing of Vladivostok.
4. We haven't many English letters today but we have a lot of telexes.
5. The day before yesterday he had a talk with Mr. Camp and got the necessary materials from him.

**II. Образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы предложений.
Переведите предложения.**

1. We discussed less important questions today than yesterday.
2. Our journey to Japan was the most wonderful.
3. I order more often for dessert fruit salad.
4. The train left a little later than usual.

III. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Nobody has anything against your suggestions.
2. If anybody rings me while I am out, tell them I'll be back by 3 o'clock this afternoon.
3. Each of them wants to take part in the discussion.
4. There was a great disorder everywhere, nothing was in order.
5. I'll discuss with everybody else as soon as I can.

IV. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. Someone wants to see you.
2. We put off our appointment yesterday.
3. These businessmen always fulfill their obligations.
4. My friend contacted me 2 hours ago.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Не открывайте окно. Холодно.
2. Чья это ручка? - Моя.
3. В нашем городе много музеев.
4. Где работает твой отец? - В банке.

VI. Прочитайте, письменно переведите и озаглавьте текст.

Britain has the oldest Parliament in the world. This institution has changed over the centuries and has reflected the class structure and economic basis of feudal and capitalists societies.

Parliament is held in the Palace of Westminster. This tradition dates back to Saxon times. When the king called to this place a group of powerful barons who discussed with him matters of state. The king often argued with them for his power and money. In 1215 King Henry 111 refused to accept Magna Carta. A group of powerful barons supported him. But Symon de Monfort defeated them and in 1265 called the first Parliament. From that time the king summoned Parliament and representatives of counties and cities together with the King's advisers from the clergy, and his supporters among the feudal barons met together. As the class differences between the representatives and aristocracy became more marked, the division into the «Lords» and the «Commons» took place.

In the middle of the last century the House of Commons was a centre of real political power. Since those days the growth of the power of the Cabinet, based on the development of the modern party system has brought about a fundamental change. The House of Commons is still the centre of the political stage; but it isn't the centre of the real political power. The House of Commons doesn't control the Cabinet, the civil service or the armed forces. It is in fact a forum for criticism of the Government and for getting the information.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. When was the first English Parliament called?
2. Where is Parliament held?
3. What are the names of two Houses of Parliament?

VIII. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям:

король; могущественный; поддерживать; развитие; советник; созывать;
представители; в середине прошлого столетия; правительство.

ВАРИАНТ II

I. Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.

1. My father always reads newspaper in the evenings.
2. Our friends will go to Australia.
3. He has got a son and a daughter.
4. Who is the president of your company?
5. I came home by train.

II. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы предложений. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. She is four years younger than I am.
2. That was the shortest way.
3. My friend knows English much better than me.
4. Our company will buy cheaper office furniture next year.

III. Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. I'm sure everybody will support your idea.
2. She lost her telephone book somewhere.
3. Let's see something else.
4. Is everything ready for talks?
5. Each of them wanted to take part in the discussion.

IV. Задайте вопросы к выделенным членам предложения.

1. I missed the train yesterday.
2. There are many places of interest in this city.
3. She has a large family.

4. My son will enter the college next year.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Слишком поздно. Мы подписали этот контракт вчера.
2. Сколько лет твоему брату? - Ему 15 лет.
3. В городе много коммерческих банков.
4. Это моя сестра.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

Why I support disarmament

Mankind, in this critical epoch, lives face to face with the possibility of unleashing a global war. War has undergone a radical change. Today a global war would mean that a great part of the human race might be exterminated.

The First World War which commenced with horse-drawn artillery and machine guns, finished with the tank and the bomber. The Second World War finished with the atom bomb. Already the destructive force of the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki has been increased thousands of times. One 100 megaton bomb has the explosive force of all the bombs, shells and other means of destruction released in the Second World War. If bombs of this force were exploded daily it would take 146 years to use up the existing stores of nuclear weapons. This is the point a third war would commence.

As a human being I refuse to accept such a future for mankind. This is the basic reason why I support Congress for International Cooperation and Disarmament and, I believe, why it has the support of all peace-loving people throughout the world. To this support I wish to devote my energies side by side with my fellow men, whatever their political beliefs, to the common cause of making a nuclear war impossible.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What would a global war mean today?
2. What explosive force has one 100 megaton bomb?

3. What does the author wish to devote his energy to?

VIII. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям.

Разрушительная сила; человечество; нейтронное оружие; человек; разоружение; миролюбивые люди; политические убеждения; основная причина.

Вариант III

I. Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив.

1. We sell many goods to different companies.
2. My brother bought a new model of computer last week.
3. They will discuss this problem tomorrow.
4. It took me two hours to get there.
5. There were lots of interesting books in the library

II. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы. Переведите предложения.

1. Swimming is the most popular summer sport.
2. His collection of coins was worse than mine.
3. My friend wanted to buy more expensive car.
4. They will move in the most comfortable house next year.

III. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Perhaps we'll go somewhere else.
2. Everybody will get instructions how to operate the equipment.
3. Did anyone ring me this morning?
4. Nothing happened yesterday.

IV. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. The discussion wasn't of much interest to those who took part in it.
2. She cried because her dog ran away.
3. They will spend their holidays in Japan.
4. There were not so many foreign firms in the city two years ago.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он приехал в наш город два года назад.
2. Где бухгалтер? - Он в банке.
3. Холодно. Наденьте пальто.
4. У вас большая семья? - Нет.

VI. Переведите письменно текст:

Handicapped people do useful work.

Joseph Emmons can't use his eyes. He's blind. He has a trained dog named Buster that leads him where he wants to go. Buster sees for Mr. Emmons. He's called a seeing-eye dog.

Although Mr. Emmons has a handicap, it isn't a big problem. He has a useful job and he earns his own money. Mr. Emmons sells brooms and mops to people in this part of the city. He has worked every day except Sunday for forty years.

Mr. Emmons gets up at 6:00 every morning and eats breakfast with his wife. Then he leaves the house at 7:00. He holds Buster and walks from house to house. He carries his mops and brooms with him. While he talks to people, the dog sits and waits. The people choose a broom, and then they pay him.

Buster doesn't let Mr. Emmons talk to people very long. He likes to keep moving. It takes four and one-half months to walk to every house in this part of the city. Mr. Emmons visits each house every four months, and by then the people are usually ready to buy new brooms.

Mr. Emmons likes his Job. He's very healthy because he works outside every day. But these days he has a problem. His brooms last so long that sometimes they are still good after four months. Then nobody needs to buy a new one.

Mr. Emmons is proud of his brooms because blind people make them. He picks up a new supply of brooms every week. He says, "If you don't sell people something good, they're not going to buy from you the second time you come around."

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Why can't Joseph Emmons use his eyes?
2. Why is Buster called a "seeing-eye dog"?
3. Why does Mr. Emmons like his work?
4. What does Mr. Emmons do for his living?
5. Why isn't Mr. Emmons's handicap a big problem?

VIII. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим выражениям:

увечье, инвалид, слепой, зарабатывать (деньги), собака-поводырь, за исключением воскресенья, новая партия щеток.

Вариант IV

I. Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения.

1. Our manager meets customers in the morning.
2. The president of the American Company will fly in two days, perhaps.
3. There was nothing interesting to read in that newspaper.
4. They tried to translate this text without dictionary.
5. It'll be so nice to see you next time.

II. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. His idea was much better than mine.
2. The temperature is as high as it was yesterday.
3. They will leave home two hours earlier tomorrow than today.
4. There are more books in my brother's library than in mine.

III. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Why didn't you ask somebody to call the factory manager and cancel the appointment.
2. Nobody agreed to help them.
3. There are some people in the streets in the morning.
4. I want to stay in this town for a few days.
5. Please, don't make so much noise.

IV. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. My friend is really good at English.
2. Many famous people visited our city last year.
3. Our manager will order some new computers next week.
4. My brother is fond of pop music.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Не беспокойтесь. Никто не узнает об этом.
2. В нашем доме 12 квартир.
3. Мой дядя побывал в Японии три месяца назад.
4. Управляющий закончит совещание через 10 минут.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

When Americans are introduced for the first time, they usually shake hands, when they meet friends or relatives they haven't seen for a while, they sometimes kiss them on the cheek. It is common for two women or a man and a woman to kiss in that way, but men almost never kiss each other on the cheek.

America is a friendly country. In small towns people say "hello" to friends and strangers on the street, even in cities strangers may start up a conversation. Waiters in restaurants will often introduce themselves by name, and talk with the customers as they serve them. When the customers leave, they will tell them to "take care" or "have a nice day". Sometimes foreigners feel that Americans are too friendly. People you have only just met ask you personal questions or tell you all about themselves.

Many people take a bottle of wine or some flowers when they are invited to dinner at someone's home, at a "pot luck dinner, all the guests bring something to eat. You should ask your hosts what kind of food they would like you to bring. Usually it is a salad, vegetable, or a dessert. When you are invited to dinner, it is usually to arrive ten or fifteen minutes late, this gives the hosts time to finish their preparations.

Americans like to get together and to have parties. Traditional party occasions are a birthday, moving to a new house, a wedding, New Year's Eve, and the Fourth of July. "Bridal showers" are for women who are getting married, and "baby showers" are for women who have just had a baby. All the guests bring a useful present for the new home or the new baby.

In the U.S. there aren't too many rules for different social occasions. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves, and most social occasions are informal. So maybe the best advice is to relax, smile, and enjoy yourself too!

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What do Americans do when they meet their friends?
2. Why is America a friendly country?
3. What are traditional party occasions in the U.S.?
4. What is a "pot luck" dinner?
5. Why do foreigners feel Americans are too friendly?

VIII. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и выражениям:

пожимать руки; целовать в щеку; представляться по имени; обед «в складчину»; свадьба; приехать на десять минут позже; повод для вечеринки.

Вариант V

I. Определите в предложениях видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.

1. It will take me much time to go shopping next week.
2. My son did well at college.
3. On Saturdays I usually go to the market.
4. Was there any fax from Seattle last week? - Yes, we got four.
5. The American firm wanted to change prices on computers.

II. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы. Предложения переведите, обращая внимание на перевод степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. The train arrived a little earlier than usual.
2. Afternoon is the most convenient time for our meeting.
3. I know French not so good as my sister.
4. He feels better today than yesterday.
5. My father will come later today.

III. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. I want to have some books by Agatha Christie. Please send me some.
2. None of us read this article.
3. Nothing will happen if you go there next time.

4. Did anybody see him yesterday?
5. Let's go somewhere next weekend if the weather is fine.

IV. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. They put off their meeting last week.
2. My sister likes to go out in the evening.
3. I met this man in our office yesterday.
4. I keep my documents in the safe.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. В нашей библиотеке много книг по банковскому делу (banking).
2. Кто это? - Это секретарь нашего директора.
3. Мой брат окончил университет в прошлом году.
4. Я думаю, что он позвонит завтра.

VI. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Transportation used to be much slower than it is now.

For many years in desert, camels used to be the only form of transportation. Before the age of modern trains, camel trains used to carry all the goods for trading between Central Africa and Europe. Traders sometimes used to put together camel trains with 10,000 to 15,000 animals. Each animal often carried as much as 400 pounds and it could travel twenty miles a day. This form of transportation used to be so important that camels were called the "ships of the desert".

Now modern trains travel across the desert in a very short time. One engine can pull as much weight as 135,000 camels. In addition, trains use special cars for their load. Refrigerator cars carry food; boxcars carry heavy goods; and tank cars carry oil.

Air travels has changed too. The earliest planes were biplanes, with two sets of wings. The top speed of this plane was 60 miles per hour. The pilots used to sit or lie on the

wings in the open air. The plane engines sometimes used to stop in the middle of a trip. It was impossible to fly in bad weather. In snow or rain, the wings frequently became icy. Then the plane might go down.

Mechanical improvements during the First World War changed airplanes. Monoplanes took the place of biplanes. Pilots flew inside of covered cabins. Still, even these planes were small. Only rich people were able to travel in airplanes.

Now modern jets make air travels possible for all people. Further improvements have lowered the cost of flying, and they have made air travel much safer than it used to be. A modern 707 can carry 170 people and can fly at 600 miles per hour. People never used to eat, sleep, or watch movies on airplanes. Now these things are a normal part of air travel.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What used to be the only form of transportation in the desert?
2. What did people use to call the camels?
3. Why air travels were so dangerous?
4. Did pilots use to travel in bad weather?
5. Are air travels safe and comfortable now?

VIII. Продолжите предложения:

1. Camels were called.....
2. Camels used to be.....
3. Modern trains
4. Modern jets

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ.

ПЕРВЫЙ ГОД ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Text 1. MY WORKING DAY.

Usually I get up at 7 o'clock on week-days. I do my bed and open the window. Then I go to the bathroom. There I wash myself and clean my teeth. After that I go back to my bedroom, dress myself and brush my hair. In five minutes I am ready for breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. After breakfast I take my bag, put my coat and go to the college.

I live not far from my college and it takes me only ten minutes to walk there. I am never late for the first class because I come to college a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go to the classroom. The classes begin at nine and at two o'clock they are over. Sometimes after classes I go to the library to take some books.

Sometimes I have dinner at the college canteen. For dinner I usually have soup for the first course, meat or fish with some salad for the second. I drink milk or a cup of tea.

Twice a week I go to the swimming pool. I play volley-ball in the college team.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have supper together, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. I like to read detective stories or books of modern writers. At eleven o'clock I go to bed.

Questions:

1. When do you usually get up at your working days?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. What do you usually have for dinner?
5. Do you often go to the library?
6. When does your family have supper?
7. When do you go to bed?

Text 2. MY DAY OFF

The last two days of the week are Saturday and Sunday. They are called the weekend. People don't go to work on weekends. But students have only one day off. It is Sunday.

Weekend is my favorite time of the week because I don't go to the college. I think Sunday is the best day of the week. On this day I wake up later than usual. And sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. As soon as I get up I air the room, do my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast and help my Mother to clear away the dishes and wash them.

After breakfast I get ready with my homework and then I am free. I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. Last Sunday we went to the football match. There were many football fans at the stadium. We enjoyed the match very much.

On Sundays I usually do shopping. I take a shopping bag and go shopping. As a rule I go to the shop near my house. There are many departments in this shop and I can buy different goods there. Then I go to the baker's and buy bread and rolls: I also buy milk at the dairy department.

In the evening our family gets together. We have supper, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. I like to read detective stories or books of modern writers. At about eleven o'clock I go to bed.

Questions:

1. What days of the week do you like and why?
2. What time do you get up on Sunday?
3. What do you do in the morning?
4. How do you usually spend your days off?
5. Do you often go to the country on your days off?
6. How did you spend your last Sunday?
7. Do you go shopping?
8. Do you go in for sports on Sunday?
9. Do your guests often come to you on Sundays?

Text 3. ABOUT MYSELF.

My name is Sergey Sokolov. I am 26. I was born on the 5th of June, 1981 in Sovetskaya Gavan. And I have been living there since my birth.

I live with my wife in a new two-room flat in a nine storey building. We've just married and we are happy together. We haven't any children yet but we want to have two children. My wife is 25. Her name is Elena. She is an accountant in a big construction firm. She is always very busy. But she runs the house well.

At the weekends we usually visit our parents or meet our friends. I like cooking and sometimes I prepare supper on Saturdays. We invite our friends and have good time together. We like to listen to good music or discuss new films and books.

I am a welder. Welding is a difficult but interesting occupation. As such, the skills required for safe operations are regularly practiced during training evolutions throughout a welder career.

Now I am a student of the Sovetskaya Gavan College of Industries and Technology. I combine my work and study as I study by correspondence. I am a first year student. I am going to continue my work as a welder after graduation of the college.

We have many good teachers in our college. They are highly qualified specialists and have great practical experience. I try to be a good student and I do well in all subjects. But most of all I am interested in Arc and Gas welding and many others.

Of course it is difficult to work and study but I try to do my best to become a good specialist.

Questions:

What is your name?

Where and when were you born?

How old are you?

Where do you live?

Have you got a family?

Where do you work?

What are your favorite subjects in college?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для того, что бы выполнить контрольную работу №2, необходимо проработать следующий грамматический материал:

1. **Глагол.** Все времена активного залога.
2. **Местоимения:** неопределенные, отрицательные, возвратные.
3. **Словообразование** (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия)
4. **Правила согласования времён.**
5. **Прямая и косвенная речь.**

Для успешной сдачи зачета студенты должны подготовить следующий материал:

1. Выполнить контрольную работу №2.
2. Подготовиться к собеседованию по следующим темам:
 - *Российская Федерация (The Russian Federation).*
 - *Соединённые штаты Америки (The USA).*
 - *Великобритания (Great Britain).*
 - *My native place.*
 - *English-speaking countries*
3. Прочитать не менее 10 страниц любого текста профессиональной тематики или одну страницу любой газеты на английском языке.

Образец выполнения заданий:

Задание I.

illness – болезнь; имя существительное от **ill** (больной) – имя прилагательное
суффикс **-ness**

Задание II.

When I (to leave) home, it (to rain). – When I left home it was raining. – Когда я вышел из дома, шел дождь.

Задание III.

Я ещё не читал эту книгу. – I haven't read this book.

Задание IV.

Mike said he liked Dickens' novels very much. (Майк сказал, что ему очень нравятся романы Диккенса.) – Mike said: "I like Dickens' novels very much."

Задание V.

The children are playing in the yard. (She thought) – She thought that the children were playing in the yard. (Она думала, что дети играют во дворе.)

Вариант I

I. Определите, к какой части речи относятся эти слова и от каких слов они образованы. Дайте перевод.

Lawless, carefully, criminal, scientific, homeless, reliable, enforcement, examination.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

Предложения переведите.

The day (to be cold) and it (to rain). When I (to reach) home, my raincoat (to be) all wet. I (to take) it off, (to shake) the water of it, (to hang) it up and (to go) to the living room. My children (to play) on the carpet. When they (to see) me they (to jump) up and (to run) up to me.

III. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Ты знал, что он не написал сочинение?
2. Они живут в этом доме уже 5 лет.
3. К счастью, дождь уже перестал, когда мы вышли.
4. Я уже две недели жил у друзей, когда получил письмо.
5. Когда я проснулся, мама уже встала и готовила завтрак.
6. Я ещё не читал эту книгу.

IV. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях и переведите их:

1. He told me he had read “Dombey and Son” the year before.
2. She asked me to buy some bread on my way home.
3. Mike asked me if I had read “Robinson Crusoe” by Daniel Defoe.
4. The teacher said that the pupils would read the text the next day.
5. The teacher asked who was ill.
6. Mother told me not to be late for dinner.

V. Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные в скобках. Соблюдайте правила согласования времён. Предложения переведите.

1. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped).
2. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought).
3. He is painting a new picture. (We heard).
4. He doesn't know English at all. (I found out).
5. My friend has never been to London. (I knew).
6. Our team will win the game. (We were sure).

VI. Переведите письменно текст:

The Green Mountain Restaurant on Fire.

This morning at 5 o'clock, the Green Mountain Restaurant caught on fire. Nobody noticed the fire until 6 o'clock, when the house next door started to burn. Firefighters came from all over the area. They began to fight the fire at 7 o'clock. Now it's 8 o'clock, and the fire is still going strong. The firefighters are working hard, but they haven't brought the blaze under control yet. Every few minutes they call for more help.

Fire Chief Brown says that in another hour they'll have put out the fire in the house. At that time, the house will have been burning for three hours. Half of the house will be gone. Chief Brown is afraid that the fire in the restaurant may go on until 10 o'clock. Before it's out, the restaurant will have been blazing for 5 hours. Every few minutes, part of the building falls in.

Firefighters will have been fighting the fire in the restaurant for three hours. They'll have been pumping water out of Green Mountain Lake to put out the fire. However, the fire will have been burning too long. By the time the fire is under control, nothing will remain of the restaurant. The firefighters will have been working with all their strength, but it will have been too late.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. How long had the restaurant been burning before somebody noticed it?
2. How long had the restaurant been on fire before the firefighters arrived?
3. Which fire the firefighters put out first?
4. What will the house look like?
5. How long will the firefighters been working?

Вариант II

I. Определите, к какой части речи относятся эти слова и от каких слов они образованы. Дайте перевод.

Revolution, softness, freedom, homeless, silence, teacher, difficulty, famous

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

Предложения переведите.

1. You always (to spend) summer at the sea-side? – Yes, as a rule. Last summer I (to go) to the mountains, but I (not to find) the rest there as pleasant as near the sea.
2. When I (to leave) home, it (to rain).
3. He (to wait) for fifteen minutes when at last he (to see) her at the end of the platform.
4. I'll join you when I (to drink) my tea.
5. Don't speak to him, he (to be) very busy: he (to do) some very urgent work.

III. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я ищу тебя с утра. Где ты был?
2. Где твой отец? – Он работает в саду.
3. Я боялся, что что-то может произойти.
4. В следующем году я закончу колледж и буду поступать в университет.
5. Что делал преподаватель, когда ты вошёл в кабинет?

IV. Передайте высказывания в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык:

1. The manager said to the interviewer: "I can only give you preliminary figures."
2. The air hostess says: "The plane is landing".
3. The manager said to his colleagues: "We must look for new outlets for our goods."
4. He asked the boy: "What are you looking for?"
5. She asked me: "Are you hungry?"

V. Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные в скобках. Соблюдайте правила согласования времён. Предложения переведите.

1. He is a very talented singer. (We knew).
2. He is writing a new article. (We heard).

3. The students are writing a test. (She thought).
4. Her parents will come soon. (She hoped).
5. He works at his English hard. (I knew).
6. Everything will be all right. (I hope).

VI. *Переведите письменно текст:*

The snowstorm.

The snowstorm in our city last week wasn't a large one, but it caused many accidents. The snow started to come down in the late afternoon. I saw it through the window of the office building where I work as a secretary. It had been snowing for an hour when I started to drive home.

The cars had been driving slowly because of the dangerous roads. It was slippery snow that froze when it hit the roads. Earlier, the snow had been melting, but by evening it was staying on the roads. Police cars had been checking the traffic regularly.

I'd been driving for twenty minutes when the accident happened. My heater hadn't been working, and the snow had been freezing on my window, so I couldn't see well. I'd been stopping to clean my window every few minutes. I'd just started the car again when my tires started to slip. The car slipped onto the side of the road. When it hit the hill, it turned over and stopped.

I felt and looked to see if I was hurt, but I wasn't. I'd been driving quite slowly, and luckily I'd been wearing my seatbelt. It was very quiet, with just sounds of music and falling snow. Soon the police came to help me, and I was able to reach home in another hour.

VII. *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:*

1. Why was the traffic so slow?
2. What job had the police been doing?
3. How long had the secretary been driving when she had the accident?
4. Why had she stopped so often?

5. Why wasn't the secretary hurt?

Вариант III

I. Определите, к какой части речи относятся эти слова и от каких слов они образованы. Дайте перевод.

Dangerous, basic, lawless, independent, carefully, incorrect, unknown, listening, existence

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

Предложения переведите.

1. When I (to come), he (to live) in the old house where I first (to meet) him. He (to tell) me he (to wait) for some time already.
2. Where is Mike? – He is not at home, he (to go) to the store. Wait for him, he (to come) in half an hour.
3. The children (to play) here at 11 o'clock, but now they (to go) home.
4. By the end of the year they (to finish) their work.
5. I (to look) for you since morning.

III. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я уже целый час читал после обеда, когда пришёл отец.
2. Где ты был с прошлой пятницы?
3. Когда я проснулся, отец принимал душ, а мама готовила завтрак.
4. Завтра я буду ждать тебя с 1 часу до двух возле колледжа.
5. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал.
6. Что делал преподаватель, когда ты вошёл в класс?

IV. Передайте высказывания в косвенной речи и переведите на русский язык:

1. "Have you got a Russian-English dictionary?" he asked me.
2. "Please, don't ask me any more questions", she said to me.

3. "Why did our team lose the game?" he asked me.
4. "Don't be afraid, Nick", said his grandfather. "This dog is very clever and it won't do you any harm".
5. "Have you ever been here?" he asked me.

V. Употребите следующие предложения, как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные в скобках. Соблюдайте правила согласования времён. Предложения переведите.

1. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid).
2. He won the first prize. (We heard).
3. She knows English very well. (He thought).
4. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought).
5. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt).

VI. Переведите письменно текст:

Helicopters to the rescue!

Both on land and the sea, helicopters have rescued many people. Helicopters can move in a very small spaces, and they can land almost anywhere. In addition, they can land remain in one place in the air to make a rescue.

The drivers of these cars had been going too fast, and they lost control. When the car hit each other, several people were hurt. Now they need medical help immediately. The rescue workers are going to give first aid to all the injured people. Then they are going to carry the injured people to the helicopter. The pilot of the helicopter is going to take them to the closest hospital. There the people are going to receive medical help.

In another situation the Coast Guard is helping two boatmen. Their boat is grounded on rocks, and the men have been caught far from land.

The Coast Guard rescues are lowering lifebelts to the men. The boatmen are going to clime into the cage. In the cage they are going to ride up to the helicopter. Then they are going to put on dry clothes and drink some hot coffee.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Why can helicopters make so many rescues on land and on sea?
2. Why did the cars have an accident?
3. What are the rescue workers going to do first?
4. How are the injured people going to reach the hospital?
5. Who is going to help boatmen?

Вариант IV

I. Определите, к какой части речи относятся эти слова и от каких слов они образованы. Дайте перевод.

Offender, punishment, enforcement, accused, prosecution, defenseless, illegal, action

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

Предложения переведите.

1. Where is your luggage? – I (to leave) it at the station. I (to take) it tomorrow when Nick (to come) to help me.
2. I (to read) about an hour when he (to come).
3. Don't enter the bedroom! The child (to sleep) there, and he always (to wake up) when somebody (to open) the door.
4. One night a little swallow (to fly) over the city. His friends (to fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (to stay) behind.

III. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Моя сестра была больна уже несколько дней, когда я узнала об этом.
2. Я не пойду на вечеринку, я весь вечер буду писать сочинение.
3. Когда он ушёл, я выключила радио.
4. Он думал, что будет хорошая погода, и они поедут на рыбалку.

5. Это самый интересный фильм, который я когда-либо видела.

6. Я ношу эту шляпку уже три года.

IV. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык:

1. The teacher asked who was ill.

2. I asked John if he would be at home at three o'clock.

3. She asked me to buy some bread on my way home.

4. She said that he didn't like coffee.

5. Nick asked Pete what he had seen at the museum.

6. The man asked if there was a good hotel nearby.

V. Поставьте сказуемое главного предложения в прошедшее время и сделайте соответствующие изменения в придаточном предложении. (Помните о правиле согласования времён). Предложения переведите.

1. He says he doesn't know this woman.

2. They write they are coming tomorrow.

3. Do you say it is your bag?

4. I think our team will win the game.

5. She says that she has known him for two years.

VI. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Rescue workers saved four people.

Rescue workers pulled a man, a woman, and two children from cold, rushing water. The mother and her two daughters got into trouble first. Their car drove off the road into the water. The man, a truck driver, almost died when he tried to save them.

The trouble started when Mrs. Leslie Cady lost control of her car on a winding mountain road. The car fell down thirty feet from the road into the water. It rolled over once and landed right side up in the rushing water. All three people were wearing their seatbelts. Nobody was hurt by the fall. However, they couldn't leave the car. Water outside was too cold and too fast for safe swimming.

The rescue started almost immediately. Another driver told the police about the trouble. The police called special rescue workers and a truck to pull the car out.

The driver of the truck, Paul Ruter, arrived before the other rescue workers. Immediately he took a rope from his truck and he began to walk through the rushing water to the car. Then he got into trouble, too. The water was too fast, the ground was slippery, and he got caught in the ropes. He went under the water by the car. Mrs. Cady saw him and reached for his hand. She pulled as hard as she could and brought him to the car door.

Next the other rescue workers arrived. They put on special suits to stay warm. They brought safety ropes, life jackets, and warm blankets. First they pulled the people out of the back window onto the top of the car. Then they swam with each person to the shore. They saved Mr. Ruter, Mrs. Cady, and the little girls.

Finally all the people went to the hospital. Nobody was hurt badly. The rescue workers said that they all were very lucky to be alive.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where did the trouble take place?
2. Why wasn't anybody hurt by the fall?
3. How did the police learn about the trouble?

Вариант V

I. Определите, к какой части речи относятся эти слова и от каких слов они образованы. Дайте перевод.

Agreement, windy, friendship, childhood, supermarket, unhappiness, misunderstanding, coexistence

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени. Предложения переведите.

- You (to go) to the library tomorrow? – No, I already (to be) to the library this week. I (to be) there on Monday. As a rule, I (to go) to the library every Wednesday. But yesterday I (not to go) there, because I (not to read) the book. I (to read) it now. I (to go) to the library on Saturday if I (to finish) the book by that time.

III. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Не звоните мне с 3 до 5 завтра: я буду работать в лаборатории.
2. Я не имею ни малейшего представления, о чём вы говорите.
3. Я подумал, что он устал, и спросил его, что он делал всё это время.
4. Сколько вы изучаете английский язык? – Я учу английский язык уже три года.
5. Что вы здесь делаете? – Я ищу свою ручку.
6. Когда я проснулся, завтрак был уже готов.

IV. Переделайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи и переведите их на русский язык:

1. "My friend lives in Moscow,"- said Alex.
2. The doctor said to Pete: "Don't go for a walk today".
3. "What are you doing here, boys?" – asked the man.
4. "Do you like chocolates?" – said my little sister to me.
5. "Where will the talks take place?" – asked the secretary.
6. "Our firm has bought different equipment this year." – said the manager.

V. Поставьте сказуемое главного предложения в прошедшее время и сделайте соответствующие изменения в придаточном предложении.

Помните о согласовании времён. Предложения переведите.

1. I think he recognized me.
2. I am sure everything will be all right.
3. They write they are going to London on business.
4. He says he didn't read this article.
5. Do you say it is a historical novel?

6. I know they lived in Moscow last year.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

The Titanic Tragedy.

In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first trip across the Arctic, and it sank four hours later. At that time, the Titanic was the largest ship that had ever traveled on the sea. It was carrying 2207 people, but it had taken on enough lifeboats for only 1178 people. When the passengers tried to leave the ship, only 651 of them were able to get into lifeboats.

The Carpathia was 58 miles away when the Titanic called on its radio for help. It arrived two hours after the great ship had gone down, and it saved 705 people. Some of the survivors had been in the icy water for hours when they were saved. 1502 people had lost their lives.

Nobody had prepared for such a tragedy. Nobody had believed that Titanic could sink. The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely safe in all situations. They had followed an old rule for the number of lifeboats, so they'd supplied lifeboats for only half the people. The passengers hadn't received their lifeboat numbers, nor had they practiced lifeboat drill before the accident. Many of them had not even dressed warmly, for the ship had hit the iceberg late at night, and they didn't believe they were in danger.

After this accident, ocean travel changed. Now there are always enough lifeboats for everybody. Ships don't go so far north in winter, and they watch carefully for ice. Radio officers work 24 hours a day. A tragedy like that should never happen again.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. How many people did the Carpathia save from the Titanic?
2. Why did the steamship company supply lifeboats for only half the people?
3. How did ocean travel after the tragedy with the Titanic?

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ.

ВТОРОЙ ГОД ОБУЧЕНИЯ.

Text 1. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth surface. The vast territory of Russia lies in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belarus and the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. There are steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east. The Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland are situated on its territory. The main mountain chains are the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. There are a lot of great rivers and deep lakes in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal. The latter is deepest in the world and its water is the purest on the earth. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

The Russian Federation is rich in natural and mineral resources. It has deposits of oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, gold, copper, nickel and many others.

The current population of the country is more than 150 million people. The European part of Russia is densely peopled, and most population lives in cities and towns and their outskirts.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The

legislative power is exercised by the State Duma. The executive power belongs to the Cabinet of Ministers. The judicial power is represented the system of courts.

The capital of Russia is Moscow, with the population of about 10 million people. It is its largest political, economic, scientific, cultural and educational centre.

Moscow is one of the oldest Russian cities. It was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Since it was first mentioned in the chronicles of 1147, Moscow has played a vital role in Russian history. For more than 600 years Moscow has been the spiritual centre of the Russian Orthodox Church. In 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle for the liberation the Tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state of Muscovy. Though in 1712 Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack in 1812. Three-quarters of the city were destroyed by the fire, but by the middle of the 19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square with the Kremlin and St, Basil's Cathedral, masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture.

Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries, as well as for the famous Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow is a city of science and learning. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in the city, including a number of universities. It is the seat of the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

Now Moscow is being reconstructed and in a few years the city will become even more beautiful. There are a lot of opportunities for the capital to occupy the leading place in the world.

Text 2. GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244000 square kilometers. The population is over 56 million people. The capital of the United Kingdom is London.

The surface of the United Kingdom varies greatly. The northern and the western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous part of the country. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile. One of the industries is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But in practice it is ruled by the government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

Questions:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the territory and the population of Great Britain?
5. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
6. What is the surface of the country?
7. Are there any big rivers and lakes in Great Britain?
8. What is the climate on the British Isles?
9. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
10. What goods does the British industry produce?

Text 3. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Over the past two centuries, the Constitution of the USA has had considerable influence outside the United States. Several other nations have based their own forms of government on it. It is interesting to note that Lafayette, a hero of the American Revolution, drafted the French declaration of rights when he returned to France. And the United Nations Charter also has clear echoes of what once was considered a revolutionary document.

The governmental systems in the United States - federal, state, county, and local - are quite easy to understand. They are quite easy to understand. One foreign expert complained, for example, that the complexity of just the cities' political and governmental structure is "almost unbelievable". The "real Chicago", he explained, "spreads over 2 states, 6 counties, 10 towns, 30 cities, 49 townships, and 110 villages. Overlaid upon this complex pattern are 235 tax districts and more than 400 school districts...".

There are, however, several basic principles which are found at all levels of American government. One of these is the "one person, one vote" principle which says that legislators are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters.

Under this principle all election districts must have about the same number of residents.

Another fundamental principle of American government is that because of the system of checks and balances, compromise in politics is a matter of necessity, not choice. For example, the House of Representatives controls spending and finance, so the President must have its agreement for his proposals and programs. He cannot declare war, either, without the approval of Congress.

In foreign affairs the president is also strongly limited. Any treaty must first be approved by the Senate. If there is no approval, there is no treaty. The rule is "the President proposes, but Congress disposes". What a President wants to do, therefore, is often a different thing from what a President is able to do.

Under the Constitution of the USA the federal and state governments were designed to serve the people and carry out their majority wishes. One thing they did not want their government to - do is to rule them. Americans expect their governments to serve them and tend to think of politicians and governmental officials as their servants. This attitude remains very strong among Americans today.

Text 4. SOVETSKAYA GAVAN

Sovetskaya Gavan (lit. *Soviet harbor*) is a town in Khabarovsk Krai, Russia, and a port on the Strait of Tartary which connects the Sea of Okhotsk in the north with the Sea of Japan in the south. Population of the town is 27,712 people (2010 Census). The name of the town is often informally abbreviated to "Sovgavan".

The bay on which Sovetskaya Gavan is located was discovered on May 23, 1853 by Lt. Nikolay Konstantinovich Boshnyak in Russian-American Company ship "Nikolay", and named Khadzhi Bay. On August 4, 1853, Captain Gennady Nevelskoy founded a military post named after Admiral Grand Duke Konstantin, and renamed the bay to *Imperatorskaya Gavan* ('Emperor's Harbor'), after the then reigning Emperor Nicholas I. Nikolay Boshnyak was appointed the commander of the post, which became the first Russian settlement in the area, and the predecessor of today's Sovetskaya Gavan.

After the abandonment of the military post before 1900, the area became a center for timber production, including concessions to companies from other countries such as Canada.

The bay and the settlement were renamed Sovetskaya Gavan in 1922.

During World War II, construction was begun on a railway from the right bank of the Amur River near Komsomolsk-on-Amur to the Pacific coast, with Sovetskaya Gavan chosen as the endpoint. Sovetskaya Gavan was granted town status in 1941. The railway reached the town in 1945. This section of railway was the first section to be completed of what would later become the Baikal-Amur Mainline.

From 1950 until 1954, the town was the site of the prison camp *Ulminlag* of the gulag system.

In 1958, the town's northern neighborhood, on the Vanino Bay, was separated into a separate urban-type settlement of Vanino.

In 1963-1964, six sounding rockets of "Kosmos 2"-type were launched. They reached the height of 402 kilometers (250 mi).

Within the framework of administrative divisions, Sovetskaya Gavan serves as the administrative center of Sovetsko-Gavansky District even though it is not a part of it. As an administrative division, it is incorporated separately as the **town of krai significance of Sovetskaya Gavan**—an administrative unit with the status equal to that of the districts. As a municipal division, the town of krai significance of Sovetskaya Gavan is incorporated within Sovetsko-Gavansky Municipal District as **Sovetskaya Gavan Urban Settlement**.

Sovetskaya Gavan's economy is largely dependent on the harbor and related activities; the town has a deep water port for cargo and fishing vessels, as well as ship repair facilities. There is also some foodstuffs production, such as fish processing.

In 1973, a rail ferry link to the island Sakhalin was opened, joining the mainland at Vanino, 30 kilometers (19 mi) north of Sovetskaya Gavan. Whilst this diminished Sovetskaya Gavan's importance as a trading port, until the 1990s it remained an important supply harbor for the Russian Pacific Fleet.

Sovetskaya Gavan is connected by rail with Komsomolsk-on-Amur, the section of line being the most easterly section of the Baikal-Amur Mainline.

The town is served by Kamenny Ruchey naval airfield (also known as Mongokhto) as well as the Maygatka Airport.

Sovetskaya Gavan has a humid continental climate.

Questions:

1. Where is Sovetskaya Gavan situated?
2. When was it founded?
3. What is Sovetskaya Gavan's economy largely dependent on?
4. What climate does Sovetskaya Gavan have?

5. What is the name of the town is often informally abbreviated to?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3.

Для того, что бы выполнить контрольную работу №3, необходимо проработать следующий грамматический материал:

1. **Глагол.** Все времена пассивного залога. (**the Passive Voice**).
2. **Инфинитив.** Формы инфинитива и способы перевода на русский язык. (**The Infinitive**.)
3. **Герундий.** Формы герундия и способы перевода на русский язык. (**The Gerund**.)

Для успешной сдачи зачета студенты должны подготовить следующий материал:

1. Выполнить контрольную работу №3.
2. Подготовиться к собеседованию по следующим темам:
 - *Welding and Cutting*.
 - *Gas Tungsten Arc Welding*.
 - *Submerged Arc Welding*.
3. Прочитать не менее 10 страниц любого текста по теме «Современные методы сварки» или две страницы любой газеты на английском языке.

Образец выполнения заданий:

Задание I.

All the documents are kept in perfect order. – Present Indefinite, Passive Voice. –

Все документы хранятся в идеальном порядке.

Задание II.

They always laugh at him. – He is always laughed at. – Над ним всегда смеются.

Задание III.

I am sorry being so late. – Извините за опоздание.

Задание IV.

To act like this was to spoil everything. – Действовать подобным образом – означало всё испортить.

Вариант I

I. Переведите предложения. Определите видовременную форму и залог сказуемого.

1. Everything was arranged in good time.
2. The problem will be solved in the near future.
3. The mail has just been sent off.
4. The match is being shown on TV now.
5. When we came to the factory, the new equipment was still being installed.
6. The meeting has been put off.
7. The question was asked several times.

II. Преобразуйте предложения, сделав дополнение подлежащим. Внесите соответствующие изменения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Nobody lived in the house.
2. The senior students laughed at the freshmen.
3. We often speak about her.

4. I have paid for these flowers.
5. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents.
6. I was waiting for him at 5 o'clock yesterday.
7. Everybody will talk about him tomorrow.

III. *Переведите следующие предложения. Подчеркните герундий.*

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
3. On being told the news she turned pale.
4. I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.
5. He keeps insisting on my going to the South.
6. She likes being stared at because she thinks she's attractive.
7. The place is worth visiting.
8. Her husband used to smoke, but he stopped smoking 2 years ago.

IV. *Переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив.*

1. Here are some more facts to prove that your theory is correct.
2. I need something to write with.
3. I have brought you a book to read, but you must return it by Sunday.
4. Do you like to listen to the music?
5. I think I shall be able to solve this problem.
6. Would you like to go to England?
7. We had to put on our overcoats because it was raining.
8. It is high time for you to go to bed.
9. He didn't want to play in the yard any more.

- V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст «A.S. Popov - Inventor of the radio» Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный**

вопрос.

VI. What problem was Popov interested in the greater part of his life?

- a) ... the problem of the application of electromagnetic waves to internet.
- b) ...the problem of the application of electromagnetic waves to wireless communication.
- c) ... the problem of the application of solar radiation to wireless communication

A.S.POPOV -INVENTOR OF THE RADIO

The wireless receiving set or radio is one of the greatest achievements of human genius. Priority in the invention of radio belongs to the Russian scientist Popov. On the 7th of May we celebrate Radio Day because on that day in 1895 the Russian scientist Alexander Popov demonstrated his first radio set to a meeting of the Russian Physical and Chemical Society.

A. S. Popov was born in 1859 in the Urals. While at school he spent all his free time on physics and mathematics. He studied at St. Petersburg University and graduated from it with honours, but was not satisfied with the conditions of the laboratories of the University and accepted the post of teacher in the Mining

School¹ in Kronstadt. There he began his research in electrical engineering. The greater part of his life he devoted to the problem of the application of electromagnetic waves to wireless communication.

Popov worked on a sensitive receiving set which could pick up² even the weakest radio waves. The year of 1895 is considered to be the date of the invention of the radio when Popov demonstrated his radio receiving set in operation. By the end of the year he improved his apparatus. It was the first radio receiving set in the world.

Since then, the art of radio communication has progressed a great deal⁴. Many scientists and inventors made their contributions.

The radio has brought great changes to our life. At present Russia produces equipment

For powerful broadcasting and television centres, and for radio-relay stations, electronic computers, radar stations, telecontrol and telemetric systems, and other purposes.

NOTES:

1. the Mining School- минная школа
2. pick up - ловить
3. is considered to be - считается ;
4. a great deal - много, значительно, сильно

Вариант II

I. Переведите предложения. Определите видовременную форму и залог сказуемого.

1. The letter is still being typed; wait for a moment, please.
2. I was sent full details of the job.
3. Many houses are still being constructed and many houses have already been built.
4. They were all presented with signed certificates.
5. A free sightseeing trip is offered to all passengers.
6. Drinks and snacks have been given to everyone in our group.
7. She was brought the news of their success yesterday evening.

II. Преобразуйте предложения, сделав дополнение подлежащим.

Внесите соответствующие изменения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They much speak about the new film.
2. You must listen to the lecture.
3. You always laugh at them.
4. They sent for the doctor.

5. Someone must look after her.
6. They will look through these papers.
7. They have paid for these goods.

III. *Переведите следующие предложения. Подчеркните герундий.*

1. We were kept waiting.
2. I remember having seen him before.
3. They agreed on sharing the profits with you.
4. I hated the idea of leaving her alone.
5. We are looking forward to hearing from you.
6. After receiving our order, let us know the exact date of delivering.
7. She listened without saying a word.
8. I am sorry being so late.

IV. *Переведите следующие предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив.*

1. To act like this was to spoil everything.
2. The most difficult thing is to start.
3. She likes to be asked about her family.
4. I did not expect to be invited.
5. Come on, we have no time to waste!
6. What's the matter?—Nothing to worry about.
7. We expected him to come to see us off.
8. He is said to have arrived at the airport.
9. Nothing seems to have been forgotten.

V. *Переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст «Ernest Rutherford». Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.*

What did Rutherford's research show?

- a) ... that the atom is made up of larger parts and its structure is very complex.
- b) ... that the atom is made up of smaller parts and that its structure is very

complex.

c) ... that the atom is made up of smaller parts and that its structure is very simple.

Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937)

Ernest Rutherford was born in South Island, New Zealand, in the family of English settlers. He was sent to primary school when he was five. During his studies in the secondary school, he distinguished himself in physics. Later he went to Cambridge, where he continued scientific research. After graduation he occupied a research chair in physics¹ at Montreal University in Canada and lectured at leading universities in the United States and Britain. Later on he worked at Manchester University.

Rutherford's famous work is « The Scattering of Alpha and Beta Particles of Matter and the Structure of the Atom»².

The atom had always been regarded as the smallest indivisible unit³ of which matter was composed. Rutherford's research showed that the atom is made up of smaller parts and that its structure is very complex. The structure of the atom resembles the solar system, with a central nucleus and a number of electrons revolving around it. Rutherford showed that the atom can be bombarded by neutrons so that the electrons can be thrown off and the nucleus itself can be broken, or «split». In the process of splitting the nucleus, matter is converted into energy.

The splitting of the atom has opened to man a new and enormous source of energy. At the same time, however, it has brought about a threat of a destructive nuclear war, during which humanity can kill itself and destroy the planet. That is why it is so important for the people of the world to concentrate their efforts on establishing good understanding and lasting peace on the Earth.

Notes:

1. Occupied a research chair in physics - занимал кафедру исследовательской физики.
2. «The Scattering of Alpha and Beta Particles of Matter and the Structure of the

Atom» - «Рассеивание альфа и бета частиц материи и структура атома».

3. Indivisible units - неделимые частицы.

Вариант III

II. *Переведите предложения. Определите видовременную форму и залог сказуемого.*

1. The matter hasn't been settled yet.
2. That film was shown on TV last week.
3. The plan will be changed a little if you want.
4. America was discovered by Columbus in 1492.
5. The ground was covered with snow.
6. The table is made of expensive wood.
7. The mail has just been sent off.

II. *Преобразуйте предложения, сделав дополнение подлежащим. Внесите соответствующие изменения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. Mother was looking at her little son.
2. The group spoke to their teacher yesterday.
3. Young mothers look after their children with great care.
4. They sent for Jim.
5. We thought about our friend all the time.
6. The doctor will operate on him next week.
7. They looked for the newspaper everywhere.

III. *Переведите следующие предложения. Подчеркните герундий.*

1. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane.
2. Have you finished writing?
3. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening.
4. She likes sitting in the sun.
5. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful.
6. Some people can work the whole day without feeling tired.

7. I had no hope of getting the answer before the end of the month.
8. I'm looking forward to going to New-York.

IV. Переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив.

1. I think I shall be able to solve this problem.
2. We found that there was another complicated problem to consider.
3. She had two younger brothers to take care of.
4. She was too foolish to understand my explanations.
5. She is pleasant to look at.
6. He was the first to come.
7. To play chess was his greatest pleasure.
8. The child did not like to be washed.
9. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

«Henry Cavendish and his discovery». Из приведенных вариантов ответа, укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

What discovery did Cavendish make?

- a)... that water is an element.
- b)... that water is a substance.
- c)... that water is a compound.

HENRY CAVENDISH AND HIS DISCOVERY.

Henry Cavendish was born in 1731 and died in 1810. He was an English nobleman who did scientific experiments as a hobby. In 1781 he made the important discovery that water is not an element but a compound of the gases we

now call hydrogen and oxygen. He described his experiments to the Royal Society in 1785.

His method was new. He showed that if electric sparks are passed¹ through a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen the two gases combine explosively² and form water. This was a dangerous experiment. Cavendish did his experiment safely; he wisely used a strong brass container for the gases. He also passed electric sparks through air and found that gases which readily dissolve in water form acids. We explain this reaction today as follows: oxygen and nitrogen combine and form oxides of nitrogen.

Cavendish also noticed that air contained a small proportion of a gas which did not combine with any other gas even if we pass electric sparks through it for a long time. Now we think that this gas was probably argon, one of the inert gases. It was rediscovered many years later.

NOTES:

1.if electric sparks are passed — если пропускать электрические искры (разряды)

2.explosively — со взрывом

Вариант IV

I. Переведите предложения. Определите видовременную форму и залог сказуемого.

1. The mail is usually brought at 9 p.m.
2. Who has been appointed the head of the delegation?
3. The experiment will be described in several journals.
4. A conference on this problem is being held now.
5. The matter was settled easily.
6. A driver was fined for exceeding the speed limit.

7. The reason hasn't been found yet.

II. Преобразуйте предложения, сделав дополнение подлежащим. Внесите соответствующие изменения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Somebody waited for her outside.
2. Everybody listened to the teacher.
3. They sent for the doctor.
4. The neighbor asked for the telegram.
5. They laughed at Mary.
6. The doctor will operate on him in a week.
7. They looked for the newspaper everywhere.

III. Переведите следующие предложения. Подчеркните герундий.

1. Mary has just finished writing.
2. He talked without stopping.
3. She thought of going to the country for the weekend.
4. She disliked living in her old house.
5. My mother likes cooking and she is very good at it.
6. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question?
7. He postponed going to New-York as he felt ill.
8. This city is really worth visiting.

IV. Переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив.

1. The book leaves much to be desired.
2. She is pleasant to look at.
3. To tell you the truth I don't like boxing.
4. I have nothing interesting to read.
5. Which is more pleasant: to give or to receive presents?
6. To play chess was his greatest pleasure.
7. The children were delighted to be brought to the circus.
8. I am glad to see you.

9. Sorry not to have noticed you.

V. *Перепишите и письменно переведите текст «Thomas Alva Edison». Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.*

What was his most unusual invention?

- a) ... was the force of gravity.
- b) ... was the phonograph.
- c) ... was the wireless receiving set.

Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)

Thomas Alva Edison was an American hero in his own time. Edison was a self-made man. He taught himself most of what he knew. And his inventions made life easier for people everywhere.

As a boy, he was full of curiosity¹. He never stopped asking questions about how different things were made or how they worked. For every question, he made experiments to find the answer. By the time he was 12, he was an expert in chemistry and physics.

Thomas Edison may have been the world's greatest inventor. He was granted² more than one thousand patents. His inventions and improvements on other people's inventions made possible many of the things which we take for granted³ in modern life.

Edison invented an electric bulb for home and office use. The electric bulb was much easier to use and gave much more light than gas light or kerosene lamps.

Edison improved early models of the telegraph, telephone and film camera and projector. His most unusual invention, however, was the phonograph. The first words which Edison recorded to be played back on his machine were "Many had a little lamb" - the beginning of a popular nursery rhyme which every English and American child knows by heart. The people who heard the phonograph for the first time in 1877 were amazed. They could not believe that a machine could: speak.

Edison was interested in many subjects. Throughout his life he studied literature, medicine and music, as well as science.

Once somebody asked Edison how it left be a genius. He answered: "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration".

NOTES:

17 curiosity — любознательность

2. to grant — давать, даровать

3. we take for granted — мы принимаем как должное

Вариант V

I. Переведите предложения. Определите видовременную форму и залог сказуемого.

1. My question was answered yesterday.
2. His new book will be finished next year.
3. Flowers are sold in the flower shops and in the streets.
4. The clock is being repaired now.
5. This play will be staged at the beginning of May.
6. Many important experiments were made in this laboratory.
7. These trees were planted last autumn.

II. Преобразуйте предложения, сделав дополнение подлежащим. Внесите соответствующие изменения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Mary thought about the children.

2. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents.
3. Everybody laughed at John.
4. Nobody lived in the house.
5. Nurses looked after patients.
6. You must listen to the lecture.
7. We have paid for these books.

III. Переведите следующие предложения. Подчеркните герундий.

2. My watch wants repairing.
3. Have you finished writing?
4. I like skiing but my sister prefers skating.
5. Mary can work all the day without feeling tired.
6. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful.
7. After buying everything she needed she went home.
8. My grandparents enjoy living in their new house.
9. Have you finished washing the dishes yet?

IV. Переведите предложения. Подчеркните инфинитив.

1. Here are some tablets to relieve your headache.
2. Would you like to go to England?
3. It is high time for you to go to bed.
4. The child was happy to have been brought home.
5. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
6. He expected me to come to see him off.
7. We must wait to hear the examination results.
8. Don't promise to do something if you are not sure that you can.
9. He is sorry to have said it.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст «Great Scholar of the Renaissance». Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите

номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

What did Galilei discover?

- a)... the Periodic Table of Elements.
- b).... the basic laws of complex forms of motion.
- c)... the basic laws of moving parties.

GREAT SCHOLAR OF THE RENAISSANCE

Galileo Galilei lived at a time of Renaissance, an outstanding period in mankind's history, which at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century extended to the sphere of the natural sciences. The Renaissance gave the world many courageous fighters for knowledge and new outlook on the world.

Galilei was not only a scientist, professor of physics and mathematics at Pisa University and Padua University, but also a critic of official views in science.

He discovered the basic laws of complex forms of motion. Galilei is famous not only for his establishment of fundamental conceptions of kinematics and dynamics such as speed and acceleration but also for the establishment of general principles of classical mechanics.

Real world fame came to Galileo only in 1610 when he constructed the first telescope in the world. With this instrument he discovered satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus and the spots in the Sun. He measured the height of the mountains on the Moon with great accuracy and proved that the Milky Way' was not milk split by the Madonna but a gigantic conglomeration of stars.

Galileo followed the great Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno, who died at the hands of the Inquisition, and defended the idea of an infinite Universe with multitude of inhabited worlds.

In 1633, as a sick, 70-year-old man Galilei was interrogated by the Inquisition, found guilty and was sentenced to spend the rest of his life under the surveillance² of the Inquisition.

We know Galilei as the founder of the map of the world, a map that is .constantly growing and becoming more accurate. We see him as a philosopher who struggled against the dogma of religion, as a real revolutionary in science.

Notes:

- 1 . Milky way- млечный путь
2. Surveillance- надзор

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ.

ТРЕТИЙ ГОД ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Text 1

Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

What did J. Watt study when he was in Glasgow?

- a)... solar radiation
- b)... steam technology
- c)... shipbuilding

James Watt (1736 —1819)

James Watt was born in Scotland. He moved to Glasgow in 1754, where he learned the trade of instrument maker¹, and also studied steam technology.

A primitive steam-engine² already existed in Watt's time. It had been invented by Thomas Newcomen³ at the beginning of the 18th century. But the Newcomen engine was not universal: it could work only as a pump.

In 1763, while repairing a Newcomen engine, James Watt found that he could greatly improve the machine. His invention of the separate condenser and the introduction of crank movements made steam engine more efficient. He also made some other improvements, and the new steam engine was manufactured at Birmingham in 1774. Several other inventions followed, including the double-acting engine, the centrifugal governor for automatic speed control⁴, and the pressure gauge.

With his inventions James Watt provided some most important components of early industrial revolution.

James Watt introduced the term «horse power». The power unit, the watt, is named in his honour.

NOTES:

1. the trade of instrument maker — ремесло инструментального мастера

2 steam-engine — паровая машина

3 Newcomen — Ньюкомен

4. the centrifugal governor for automatic Speed control — центробежный регулятор для автоматического управления скоростью.

Text 2

Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

Where did Newton begin his first experiments?

- a) ... at Montreal University.
- b) ... at school.

c) ... at Cambridge University.

Isaac Newton (1642 -1727)

Sir Isaac Newton was born in a small village in Lincolnshire¹ in family of a poor farmer.

Since childhood the boy was fond of science. He began his first experiments at school. After school he studied at Cambridge University, where, still a student, he formulated the binomial theorem².

Newton devoted all his life to scientific experimentation. Among his discoveries was the law of decomposition of light. He proves that the white light of the sun is made up of rays of light of all the colours of the rainbow.

Newton's greatest discovery was certainly the Law of Universal Gravitation³.

It is described in his book Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy⁴ The fundamental principle of the book is that "every particle of matter is attracted by every other particle of matter with a force inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart". Applying the principle of gravitation, Newton proved that the power which guides the moon around the earth and the planets around the sun is the force of gravity.

Newton was highly honoured by his countrymen. In 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society.

Much later in the 20th century, another great scientist, Albert Einstein, who had a very high opinion of Newton's scientific achievements, wrote these words about him: "Nature to him was an open book, whose letters he could read without effort". Sir Isaac Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Notes:

1. Lincolnshire - Линкольншир
2. binomial theorem - бином Ньютона
- 3.the Law of Universal Gravitation - Закон всемирного тяготения

4. Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy - Математические начала натуральной философии.

Text 3

Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

How many times did Collins orbit the moon?

- a) ... twenty times
- b) ... thirty times
- c) ... forty times.

Michael Collins (1930-1969)

Throughout his life, Michael Collins has held many different jobs. Collins was a pilot for Apollo 11. That was the first space mission to land people on the moon.

Michael Collins's best subject at school was mathematics. After school he studied at West Point Military Academy¹ and graduated in 1952.

In 1960 Collins became a test pilot. When he learned about the nation's space programme, he applied to be an astronaut. He was chosen to be a pilot for the Gemini programme, which sent two astronauts at a time into orbit around the earth. In July 1966, Collins and astronaut John Young orbited the earth for three days in Gemini 10.

When the crew of the moon mission, Apollo II, was chosen, Collins was included. He was to be the pilot of the Columbia, the spaceship that would remain in space above the moon surface. Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin would land on the moon.

Apollo 11 took off² on July 16, 1969. Four days later, Armstrong and Aldrin became the first men to land on the moon. Meanwhile, Collins stayed in the main spaceship and orbited the moon 30 times.

After the Apollo 11 mission, Collins left the space programme to spend more time with his family. In 1971 he became director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Through his many jobs, Michael Collins has always shown his courage and his love of adventure.

NOTES:

- 1 .West Point Military Academy- Вест-Пойнтская Военная академия
2. To take off- взлететь (о самолете)
3. the Smithsonian institution- Смитсоновский институт

Заполните анкеты, приведенные ниже, и ответьте на вопросы:

Образец анкеты, заполняемой при приеме на работу
An example of Application for Employment

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Present Address: _____

Tel. Number: _____

Indicate Dates You Attended School:

Elementary, From _____ to _____

High School, From _____ to _____

College, From _____ to _____

Other (Specify Type and Dates): _____

List Below All Present and Past Employment, Beginning with Most Recent

	Company Name	From Mo/Yr	To Mo/Yr	Name of Supervisor	Reason for leaving	Weekly salary	Job description
1)							
2)							
3)							
4)							
5)							
6)							

May we contact the employers listed above? _____

Indicate which ones you wish us to contact: _____

Remarks: _____

Questions:

1. What is an application form for?
2. What information is usually requested in an application form?
3. Where from the additional references may be obtained?

Задание 12.2. Заполните анкету, которую следует заполнять при пересечении границы.

Date	_____
Name	_____
Maiden Name	_____
Given name	_____
Date of birth	_____
Place of birth	_____
Nationality	_____
Occupation	_____
Passport №	_____
On (date of entering the country)	_____
Going to	_____
Coming from	_____

Задание 12.3. По прибытии в Лондонский аэропорт на таможне следует заполнить карточку прибытия. Заполните ее.

LANDING CARD	
Family name	_____
Forenames	_____
Sex (male/ female)	_____
Date of birth (Day /Month/Year)	_____
Place of birth	_____
Nationality	_____
Occupation	_____
Address in United Kingdom _____	
Signature	_____

Задание 12.4. Чтобы получить пластиковую карточку в английском банке, нужно заполнить следующую анкету. Заполните ее.

Fore Names (in full)	_____
Surname	_____
Date of birth	_____
Sex (M/F)	_____
Nationality (Name the country)	_____
Marital status (married/divorced/live separately)	_____
Number of dependant children	_____
Home phone number	_____
Mobile phone number	_____
E-mail address	_____

Задание 12.5. Заполните анкету для работы в одной из зарубежных компаний.

Preliminary Application Form

Name (as shown in the passport)				
Native country				
Permanent address				
Date of Birth				
Place of Birth				
Religion				
Telephone (with code)				
E-mail				
School number, years of study				
Work experience				
Native Language				
Knowledge of English	skill	fluently	well	<i>poor</i>
	speak			
	read			
	write			
Signature				

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4.

Для того, что бы выполнить контрольную работу №4, необходимо проработать следующий грамматический материал:

- 1. Инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции.**
- 2. Типы условных предложений.**
- 3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.**

Для успешной сдачи зачета студенты должны подготовить следующий материал:

1. Выполнить контрольную работу №4.
2. Написать аннотацию любой газетной статьи или текста из раздела «ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ» (стр.92-93). Используйте схему на стр. 94-95
3. Прочитать не менее 10 страниц любого текста по теме «Automobiles» или две страницы любой газеты на английском языке.

Образец выполнения заданий:

Задание I. а) *I wanted him to become a doctor.* – Я хотел, чтобы он стал врачом.

б) *Would you like to go to the cinema with me?* – Пойдем со мной в кино!

с) *Я не хочу, чтобы вы уезжали сегодня.* – I don't want you to leave today.

Задание II. а) *If the weather is fine we shall go the country.* (I тип условного предложения) – Если погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.

б) *If the weather (to be) fine we (to go) the country.*

***If the weather is fine we shall go the country.* (I тип условного предложения) – Если погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.**

If the weather were fine we should go the country. (II тип условного предложения) – Если бы погода была хорошая, мы бы поехали за город.

If the weather had been fine we should have gone to the country. (III тип условного предложения) – Если бы погода (тогда) была хорошая, мы бы поехали за город.

Задание III. а) Can you speak English? – Вы можете говорить по-английски?

б) I must prepare for my examination. – Я должен готовиться к экзамену.

I had to prepare for my examination the whole day yesterday. - Я должен был готовиться к экзамену весь день вчера.

I shall have to prepare for my examination in a week. - Я должен буду готовиться к экзамену через неделю.

с) *Я не могу говорить по-французски.* – I can't speak French.

Вариант I.

I. а) Переведите предложения с конструкцией Complex Object на русский язык:

1. I want all the children to be happy.
2. We expect them to arrive in the morning.
3. Would you like me to tell you this story?

б) Перепишите предложения, употребляя, где требуется, частицу to.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I know my friend ... be a wise man.
2. We would like John ... invite us to his birthday party.
3. Don't let him ... laugh at you!

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Complex Object:

1. Моя мама заставила меня мыть посуду.
2. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы пошли туда с нами.
3. Я видел, как он входил в комнату 10 минут назад.

II. а) Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите тип условного предложения.

1. If my friend comes to see me I will be very glad.
2. If my mother had bought a cake yesterday we would have had a very nice tea party.
3. If we received a telegram from him we wouldn't worry.
4. If you don't work systematically you will fail the examination.
5. If you were busy I would leave you alone.

б) Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение 3 раза, образуя условные предложения всех трех типов. Предложения переведите.

1. If I (to live) in the South I (to bathe) very often.
2. If I (to lose) my money I (to be) very sorry.
3. If I (to go) to the wood I (to gather) many mushrooms.

III. а) Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами на русский язык:

1. Can your sister speak English?
2. You may not cross the street when the light is red.
3. You must not argue with the boss!

б) Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя, где необходимо, вместо модальных глаголов их эквиваленты.

1. I can drive a car.
2. We must stay at home.
3. Nick may spend all his money.

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. Мне пришлось вчера пойти на работу.
2. Вы сможете переплыть эту речку?
3. Моему сыну нельзя смотреть этот фильм.

IV. Переведите письменно текст:

SAFETY ENGINEERING

Accidents to people in industrial enterprises are called industrial traumatism (injury). They occur when workers have not acquired the requisite for skill and lack the necessary experience in handling tools and equipment. Accidents are also caused through neglect of safety rules and regulations in the factories and training workshops.

The purpose of safety engineering is to prevent accidents and to create such conditions of work in industry which will ensure maximum productivity of labour.

When taking up new duties or when first going to work at any industrial enterprise each worker is obliged to acquaint him thoroughly with, and to master the safety instructions.

1. Ответьте письменно на вопросы

- How are the accidents to people in industrial enterprises called?
- When do the accidents to people occur?
- What must one do to prevent accidents?
- What is the purpose of safety engineering?
- What is a worker obliged to do when taking up new duties?

2. Составьте план пересказа текста.

3. Перескажите текст по плану от первого лица.

4. Составьте с новыми словами свои 6 предложений.

Вариант II.

I. а) Переведите предложения с конструкцией Complex Object на русский язык:

1. I know him to be a very talented scientist.
2. I noticed a man cleaning his shoes.
3. My mother made me help her about the house.

b) Перепишите предложения, употребляя, где требуется, частицу to.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The rain made us ... come back home.
2. Would you like me ... sing this song?
3. Mary expected Jack ... visit her next week.

c) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Complex Object:

1. Я слышал, как она поет.
2. Мы знаем, что он очень умный человек.
3. Я не хочу, чтобы вы уезжали сегодня.

II. a) Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите тип условного предложения.

1. If I come home late I will go to bed at once.
2. If I had met you yesterday I would have told you something interesting.
3. If we received a telegram from him we wouldn't worry.
4. If I prepare for the exam carefully I will get a good mark.
5. If I had got a ticket yesterday I would have gone to the theatre with you.

b) Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение 3 раза, образуя условные предложения всех трех типов. Предложения переведите.

1. If I (to learn) my lesson I (to get) an excellent mark.
2. If I (to have) much money I (to buy) a good car.
3. If I (to see) my friend I (to ask) his advice.

III. a) Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами на русский язык:

1. You may take this book, I don't need it any more.

2. Could you, please, tell me the way to the station?
3. You must do this work immediately! It's urgent.

b) Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя, где необходимо, вместо модальных глаголов их эквиваленты.

1. We may stay as long as the adults.
2. I can translate this text without a dictionary.
3. I must repair my car.

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. Мне пришлось добираться до работы пешком: моя машина сломалась.
2. Я не смогу Вас встретить в аэропорту, я буду занят.
3. Михаилу разрешили пропустить занятия в школе.

IV. Переведите письменно текст:

METALS

1. Mankind has used metals for centuries in gradually increasing quantities but only now they are employed in really great quantities.
2. Today we know more than seventy metals, the majority of which are used in industry.
3. Of all the metals iron is the most important one. Absolutely pure iron is never prepared except for laboratory purposes. The irons and steels in use today are really alloys of iron, carbon and other substances. They can be made elastic, tough, hard, or comparatively soft.
4. Mechanical properties of metals are the result of their atomic structure. They include hardness, ductility and malleability which are of special importance in engineering.
5. Ductility is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.
Malleability is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed by compression without rupture.
6. These properties are similar to each other but not the same. Most metals increase these properties at higher temperatures.
7. The strength of a metal is the property of resistance to external loads and stresses.
8. These mechanical properties are of great importance in industrial purposes because all parts and units made of iron and steel must meet up-to-date demands.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 3,4,5 и 7.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

1. What is the most important metal?
2. What mechanical properties of metals do you know?
3. What is strength?
4. What is ductility?
5. What is malleability?

Ответы

- a. The capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.
- b. Iron.
- c. The capacity of a metal to be deformed by compression without rupture.
- d. The property of a metal to resist to external loads.
- e. Hardness, ductility and malleability.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. *The most important metal in use today is....*

- a) carbon
- b) iron
- c) some other metal

2. *Ductility is the capacity....*

3. *Malleability is the capacity of a metal....*

4. *The strength of a metal is the property....*

- a) to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking
- b) to be permanently deformed by city of compression without rupture
- c) to resist to external loads and stresses

Вариант III.

I. a) Переведите предложения с конструкцией Complex Object на русский язык:

1. I hate you to forget your obligations!
2. We saw him crossing the street.
3. I expect you to tell me the truth!

б) Перепишите предложения, употребляя, где требуется, частицу to.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I know you uncle ... be a very talented mathematician.
2. We made him ... do it.
3. He wanted his friend ... go with him.

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Complex Object:

1. Хотите, я дам Вам свой словарь?
2. Мама смотрела, как её маленькая дочь спит в своей кроватке.
3. Я не ожидал, что Вы вернётесь так быстро.

II. а) Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите тип условного предложения.

1. If my father returns home early we will watch TV together.
2. If the weather had been fine yesterday I would have gone to the seaside.
3. If we were not so busy we would go to the concert.
4. If I had seen her I would have been very glad.
5. If you are free we will go to the theatre together.

б) Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение 3 раза, образуя условные предложения всех трех типов. Предложения переведите.

1. If I (to be) at the camp I (to have) a very good time.
2. If I (to see) your brother I (to ask) him to come to my place.
3. If I (to join) you in fishing I (to catch) a lot of fish.

III. а) Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами на русский язык:

1. Can I speak to Mr. Smith , please?
2. He may not smoke here.
3. You must not forget about your obligations!

б) Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя, где необходимо, вместо модальных глаголов их эквиваленты.

1. I can read and write in English.
2. We may use the dictionary at an English lesson.
3. I must prepare for my examination.

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. Я должен сегодня навестить свою бабушку.
2. Вы сможете закончить эту работу через час?
3. Мне нельзя есть мороженое. Я болею.

IV. Переведите письменно текст:

FERROUS METALS AND STEELS

1. Ferrous metals consist of iron combined with carbon, silicon and other elements. But carbon is the most important element in ferrous alloys.
2. Ferrous metals are used in industry in two forms: steel and cast iron, which differ in the quantity of carbon content.
3. Alloys consist of a simple metal combined with some other element. Steel is a ferrous material having some carbon content. There are two kinds of steel: carbon steel and alloy steels.
4. Carbon steel should contain only iron and carbon without any other alloying element.
5. Alloy steels are those in which in addition to carbon an alloying element is present. These alloying elements have an effect on the properties of steel. They increase its strength and hardness, for example, high percentage of chromium makes steel rust-resistant, and we call it "stainless steel".
6. Strength, ductility and machinability are the most important industrial and commercial properties of steel. Such properties as resistance to wear, electrical conductivity, and magnetic properties are important in special uses of metals.
7. According to their chemical and mechanical properties steels may be used in different branches of industry, for example, in machine building, rocket engineering, automobile industry, etc.

4. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

1. What elements do ferrous metals consist of?
2. What is carbon steel?
3. What are alloy steels?

4. What are the most important properties of steel?
5. In what branches of industry are steels used?

Ответы

- a. Steels in which in addition to carbon an alloying element is present.
- b. In machine building, automobile industry, etc.
- c. Of iron combined with carbon, silicon and other elements.
- d. It contains only iron and carbon.
- e. Strength, ductility and machinability.

5. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. *Alloys consist of....*

- a) steel and cast iron
- b) iron and stainless steel
- c) simple metal and some other element

2. *Carbon steel contains....*

3. *Alloy steels include....*

- a) steel and cast iron
- b) iron, carbon, an alloying element
- c) only iron and carbon

4. *The most important properties of steel are....*

- a) electrical conductivity, resistance to wear, magnetic properties
- b) strength, ductility, machinability

Вариант IV.

I. a) Переведите предложения с конструкцией Complex Object на русский язык:

1. He knows my mother to be a very kind woman.
2. She doesn't like me to argue with her.
3. Don't make me do it!

**b) Перепишите предложения, употребляя, где требуется, частицу to.
Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. I expect my friends ... come to my place tonight.
2. I hate her ... cry!
3. Don't let him ... laugh at you!

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Complex Object:

1. Бабушка любит, когда я играю на пианино.
2. Собака заставила кошку взобраться на дерево.
3. Я почувствовал, что она дрожит.

II. а) Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите тип условного предложения.

1. If I had this rare book I would gladly lend it to you.
2. The dish would have been much more tasty if she had been a better cook.
3. You will never finish your work if you waste your time like that!
4. If I had a telephone I would easily settle the matter with him.
5. If you do your morning exercises every day your health will be much better.

б) Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение 3 раза, образуя условные предложения всех трех типов. Предложения переведите.

1. If I (to go) to the library I (to get) this book.
2. If I (to have) more practice in chess I (to win) the game.
3. If I (to won) the championship I (to be sent) abroad.

III. а) Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами на русский язык:

4. Last year I couldn't skate and now I can.
5. Only a person who knows the language very well can answer this question.
6. You must work systematically if you want to pass your exams.

б) Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя, где необходимо, вместо модальных глаголов их эквиваленты.

1. I can translate this sentence.
2. You may borrow my car.
3. You must listen to the teacher very attentively.

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. Вы должны взять эту книгу в библиотеке.
2. Можно мне пропустить занятия?
3. Я могу помочь тебе сделать уроки.

IV. Переведите письменно текст:

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

1. Specialists in automobile industry deal with designing and manufacturing cars, so they should know that the production of the automobile comprises the following phases:

- 1) Designing,
- 2) Working out the technology of manufacturing processes,
- 3) Laboratory tests,
- 4) Road tests.
- 5) Mass production (manufacturing).

2. Why is it necessary to know all these facts?

It is important to know them as before the automobile (car or truck) is put into mass production, it should be properly designed and the automobile must meet up-to-date requirements.

3. What are these requirements?

The automobile must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and pleasant appearance.

In order to obtain all these qualities engineers should develop up-to-date methods of designing cars, using new types of resistant to corrosion light materials. Also it is important to know computer science because it is intended to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing. Computers offer quick and optimal solutions of problems.

4. But before the car is put into mass production all its units and mechanisms are subjected to tests, first in the plant's laboratory, then the car undergoes a rigid quality control in road tests. Only then the car is put into mass production. Why are these tests required? What qualities are required of the automobile? The modern automobile must be rapid in acceleration, must have smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system, as well as pleasant appearance. Also it must be comfortable and have all conveniences.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той

последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

1. What phases does the production of the automobile comprise?
2. What requirements must the automobile meet?
3. Why are cars subjected to road tests?
4. What qualities are required of the automobile?
5. Why is it important for the specialists in automobile industry to know computing methods?

Ответы

- a. It must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and pleasant appearance.
- b. They should be able to develop up-to-date methods of designing cars and shorten the time between designing and manufacturing.
- c. Because they must meet up-to-date requirements.
- d. Designing, working out technological processes, laboratory and road tests, mass production.
- e. It must be rapid in acceleration, must have smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. The cars are subjected to road tests in order....

- a) to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing
- b) to meet up-to-date requirements
- c) to work out new technological processes

2. The car must have the following units....

3. The car must have the following qualities....

- a) high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance;
- b) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox dependable brakes and steering system.

Вариант V.

I. а) Переведите предложения с конструкцией Complex Object на русский язык:

1. We expect this book to be printed in May.
2. She didn't let him walk a dog.
3. Mike doesn't want Helen to explain anything.

б) Перепишите предложения, употребляя, где требуется, частицу *to*.

Переведите предложения.

1. We expect him ... sign the contract on Monday.
2. He wants the doctor ... be sent for.
3. She made him ... promise to stay with her.

с) Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Complex Object.

1. Я знаю, что он хороший ученик.
2. Мы не ожидали, что он приедет так рано.
3. Не заставляй его есть суп!

II. а) Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите тип условного предложения.

1. If I live in the South I shall bathe every day.
2. If I were a scientist I should invent a time-machine.
3. If I were in the country I should go to the wood very often.
4. If I come home late I shall go to bed at once.
5. If I had met your brother yesterday I should have asked him to come to our place.

б) Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение 3 раза, образуя условные предложения всех трех типов. Предложения переведите.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
2. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
3. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the theatre.

III. а) Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами на русский язык.

1. I can give you my book for a couple of days.
2. He asked if he might bring his sister to the party.
3. I am very tired. I feel I must go to bed at once or I shall fall asleep where I am standing.

в)Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя, где необходимо, вместо модальных глаголов их эквиваленты.

1. I must go to the shop now.
2. Something is wrong with the car: I can't start it.
3. I may use father's tape-recorder.

с)Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты:

1. Ты можешь дойти до почты пешком: это совсем близко.
2. Если сестра не купит кофе, мне придется идти в магазин самой.
3. Вы сможете перевести этот текст без словаря?

IV. Переведите письменно текст:

COMPONENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

1. Basically, the automobile consists of three parts: the power plant, or the engine, the chassis and the body. To these may be added the accessories: the heater, lights, radio, speedometer and other devices.
2. The power plant or engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car move. It includes electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.
3. The chassis consists of a power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs. The chassis includes brakes and steering system.
4. The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels and contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, differential and the final drive.
5. The clutch is a friction device connecting (or disconnecting) the engine crankshaft to the gears in the gearbox. It is used for freeing the gearbox from the engine and is controlled by the clutch pedal.
6. Brakes are important mechanisms of the car. They are used to slow or stop the car. Most braking systems in use today are hydraulic. They are operated by the brake pedal. When the driver pushes down on the brake pedal, they are applied and the car stops.

4.Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 1,3,5 и 6.

5.Подберите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы.

Вопросы

1. What are the main basic parts of the automobile?
2. What does the chassis consist of?
3. What units does the power train contain?
4. What is the function of the clutch?

5. Why are brakes needed?

Ответы

- a. The clutch, gearbox, cardan shaft and the final drive.
- b. Freeing the engine from the gearbox.
- c. The power plant, the chassis and the body.
- d. A power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs.
- e. To slow or stop the car.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. The mechanism used for stopping the car is....

2. The mechanism used for changing the speed is....

- a) clutch
- b) gearbox
- c) brakes

3. The mechanism used for connecting (or disconnecting) the engine from the gearbox is

- a) brakes
- b) clutch
- c) steering system

4. The unit carrying the power from the engine to the car wheels is....

- a) power plant
- b) power train
- c) chassis

5. The instrument measuring the speed of the car is...

- a) heater
- b) lights
- c) speedometer

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ.

ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ ГОД ОБУЧЕНИЯ.

Text 1.

1. Запишите новые слова и составьте с ними свои предложения.

shape - форма

casting - отливка

rolling - прокат

welding - сварка

piercing - прохождение

trimming - обрезка (заделка отверстия краев)

spinning - выдавливание (на токарно-давальном станке)

drawing - черчение; зд. вытягивание
chuck - зажим; патрон, держатель
carriage - каретка
milling - фрезерование
surface - поверхность
grinding - дробление (измельчение), шлифовка
convenient - удобный
to equip - снаряжать, оборудовать
shaping - придание формы
thread - резьба; нарезка
bending – сгибание
headstock - передняя бабка
tailstock - задняя бабка
lathe - токарный станок
drilling – сверление
cutting – резание
high-speed – скоростной
efficient – эффективный
forging – ковка
boring - бурение, сверление
steel - сталь

2. Прочтите тексты

MACHINE-TOOLS

Metal undergoes a number of processes before it is formed into the required shape: casting, rolling, welding, piercing, trimming, spinning, bending, drawing, etc.

The machines which perform all these kinds of works are called machine-tools. The most common machine-tool found in almost any workshop is the lathe. The main parts of it are: the headstock, the chuck, the tailstock, the carriage.

The automatic lathe is a perfection of the ordinary lathe. Its tools are changed automatically. A worker skilled in the use of a lathe is called a turner.

There are many other machine-tools that work on plane surfaces, for example, milling machines, planing and shaping machines. Circular holes are drilled by a drilling machine or bored by a boring machine or a boring mill. Thread milling machines are used in the production of different machine elements. Gear cutting machines include gear milling machines. All these machines use cutting tools made of high-speed steel.

LATHES

There are three types of lathes produced by our machine-tool manufacturing works: heavy, medium and light types. The type of a lathe depends upon the size of diameter of work pieces.

A most convenient and efficient machine is the model combination lathe for turning, milling, drilling, grinding, slotting, and tool-sharpening jobs. It can be used both in stationary and mobile repair shops, on ships, etc.

DRILLING MACHINES

The most drilling machines are equipped with mechanisms, permitting not only drilling, countersinking and reaming, but also cutting female threads with the help of taps. Both universal and special-purpose type radial "drills are built.

3. Ответьте письменно на вопросы

- What processes does metal undergo before it is formed into the required shape?
- How are the machines which perform this work called?
- What is the most common machine-tool in any workshop?
- What are the main parts of a lathe?
- What is the automatic lathe?
- How do we call a worker, skilled in the use of a lathe?
- What machine-tools that works on plane surfaces, do you know?
- What do the drilling machines drill?
- Where are the threads milling machines used?
- What are the main types of lathes?
- What is the most convenient and efficient machine?
- What are the most drilling machines equipped with

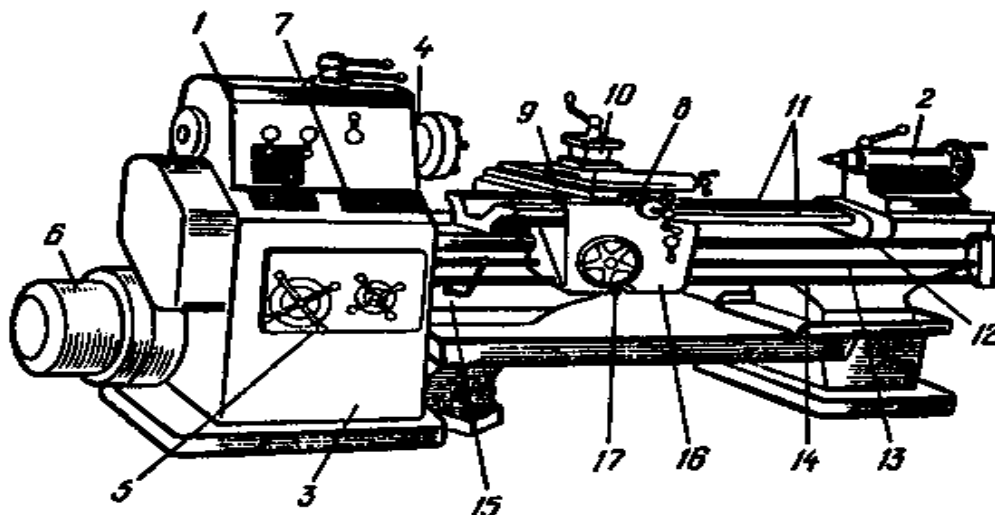
Text 2.

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. engine lathe | a. задняя бабка |
| 2. turning | b. фартук (суппорта) |
| 3. drilling | c. каретка |
| 4. screw cutting | d. передняя бабка |
| 5. headstock | e. сверление |
| 6. tailstock | f. токарно-винторезный станок |
| 7. saddle | g. нарезание винтов |
| 8. lever | h. рычаг |
| 9. apron | i. рукоятка |
| 10. carriage | j. суппорт |
| 11. guide ways | k. обточка |
| 12. handle | l. направляющие (станка) |

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:
metal, operation, principal, spindle, function, centre, control, base, special, bolt.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:



1. gearbox and headstock; 2. tailstock; 3. frame; 4. spindle; 5. feed gearbox;
6. electric motor; 7. control panel; 8. cross slide; 9. carriage; 10. tool block; 11. ways;
12. lead screw; 13. feed rod; 14. operating lever shaft; 15. operating and reverse handle;
16. apron; 17. hand feed wheel

ENGINE LATHE

1. The engine lathe is the most commonly used machine-tool. It is used I for great variety o f metal operations, such as turning, drilling, screw cutting and many others.
2. The principal units of the lathe are the bed, the headstock, the tailstock and the carriage with the apron.
3. The bed is the base of any machine-tool and it is made of grey iron casting on which the saddle and the tailstock slide along special guide ways. The headstock is also located and bolted on the bed.
4. The headstock contains the spindle and the speed gearbox. The spindle is the part of the machine to which power is applied to rotate the work. The changing of the spindle speed is effected by levers.
5. The tailstock consists of a casting fitted to the bed. The function of the tailstock is to support one end of the work turned between centers and to mount the tools.
6. The carriage of the lathe, which carries the tool, is made up of two principal parts: the saddle and the apron. The saddle travels along the guide ways of the bed. The apron represents the front wall of the carriage. On the front of the apron are mounted the handles and levers by which the actions of the tool are controlled.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 3,4 и 5.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

1. What operations are the engine lathe used for?
2. What are the principal units of the lathe?
3. What units are located on the bed?
4. What is the function of the tailstock?

5. Where are the handles and levers mounted?

Ответы

- a. To support one end of the work turned between centers.
- b. On the front of the apron.
- c. For turning, drilling, screw cutting and others.
- d. The headstock, the saddle and the tailstock.
- e. The bed, the headstock, the tailstock and the carriage with the apron.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. *The unit that contains the spindle and the gearbox is called....*

2. *The unit that supports one end of the work turned between centers is called ...*

3. *The unit which carries the tool is called....*

- a) the carriage
- b) the headstock
- c) the tailstock

4. *The units, by which the actions of the tool are controlled, are called....*

- a) guide ways
- b) the saddle and the apron
- c) levers and handles

Text 3.

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.internal combustion engine | a. поршень |
| 2.combustion chamber | b. верхняя мертвая точка |
| 3.stroke | c. четырехтактный двигатель |
| 4.piston | d. коленчатый вал |
| 5.top dead centre | e. отверстие клапана |
| 6.bottom dead centre | f. двигатель внутреннего сгорания |
| 7.four-stroke cycle engine | g. нижняя мертвая точка |
| 8.two-cycle engine | h. топливная система |
| 9.crankshaft | i. такт впрыска (<i>топлива</i>) |
| 10.intake stroke | j. двухтактный двигатель |
| 11.valve opening | k. камера сгорания |
| 12.fuel system | l. ход, такт (<i>поршня</i>) |
| 13.power stroke | m. выхлоп |
| 14.exhaust | n. рабочий ход поршня |

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

cylinder, automobile, limit, centre, cycle, compression, gas.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:

THE ENGINE

1. The engine is the source of power that makes the car move. It is usually called an internal combustion engine because gasoline is burned within its cylinders or combustion chambers. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.

The operating cycle of the four-stroke engine that takes place in the engine cylinder can be divided into four strokes. The upper limit of the piston movement is called the top dead centre. The lower limit of piston movement is called the bottom dead centre. A stroke is the piston movement from the top dead centre to the bottom dead centre or from bottom dead centre to the top dead centre. In other words, the piston completes a stroke each time it changes the direction of its motion.

3. Where the entire cycle of events in the cylinder requires four strokes (two crankshaft revolutions), the engine is called a four-stroke cycle engine. The four strokes are: intake, compression, power and exhaust.

4. Two-cycle engines have also been made, and in such engines the entire cycle of events is completed in two strokes or one revolution of the crankshaft.

5. On the intake stroke the intake valve is opened. The mixture of air and vaporized gasoline is delivered into the cylinder through the inlet valve. On the compression stroke the inlet valve is closed so that the mixture can be compressed. On the power stroke both valves (inlet and exhaust) are closed in order to raise pressure during the mixture combustion. On the exhaust stroke the exhaust valve is opened to exhaust the residual gas.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 2 и 5.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

1. What is the top dead centre?
2. What is the bottom dead centre?
3. When the engine is called a four-stroke cycle engine?
4. When the engine is called a two-cycle engine?
5. What kind of strokes can the events in the engine cylinder be divided into?

Ответы

- a. When the entire cycle of events is completed in two strokes.
- b. The lower limit of the piston movement.
- c. The upper limit of the piston movement.
- d. When the entire cycle of events in the cylinder is completed in four strokes.
- e. Intake, compression, power and exhaust strokes.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. An internal combustion engine is called so because gasoline is burned....

- a) inside the combustion chamber
- b) outside the combustion chamber

2. The upper limit of the piston movement is called...

3. The lower limit of the piston movement is called....

- a) the bottom dead centre
- b) the top dead centre

4. *The four-cycle engine requires....*

- a) two strokes of piston movement
- b) four strokes of piston movement

5. *The mixture of air and gasoline is delivered into the cylinder....*

- a) on the power stroke
- b) on the exhaust stroke
- c) on the intake stroke
- d) on the compression stroke

1. Read the article.

2. Make a list of words to be remembered.

3. Render the contest of the article.

4. Use the pattern:

1. The article given under the headline "..."	studies... discusses... is devoted to... is about...
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2 . First	the article	is devoted to ...
Next	the author	deals with ,...
Then		considers ...
Further		draws attention to ...
Finally		emphasises ...
		studies ...
		discusses ...

3. The figure ...	shows	the number of ...
	illustrates	the amount of ...

	depicts gives represents	the quantity of ... the price of ... the value of ...
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4. The legislators (scientists, lawyers, officials)	consider	this problem this question this law this amendment	to be	of great importance. of great use. of great interest. of great value. promising. original.
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5. To my mind	this problem this question this law this amendment ,	is	of great importance. of great use. of great interest. of great value. promising. original.
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Список слов и выражений по специальности

«Техническая эксплуатация подъемно-транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям)»:

А

adjust - регулировать

apron - фартук (суппорта)

acceleration - разгон

accessories - вспомогательные устройства

axle – ось

В

bed - станина

body - кузов

bottom dead centre - нижняя мертвая точка
bracket - кронштейн
brake pedal - тормозная педаль
brakes are applied - тормоза срабатывают

C

carriage - суппорт
car - легковой автомобиль
car wheels - колеса автомобиля
casting - отливка
chassis - шасси
clamp - зажимать
clutch pedal - педаль сцепления
column - колонна
combustion chamber - камера сгорания
complete - завершать
compression - сжатие
comprise - включать (в себя)
conveniences - удобства
cooling and lubricating systems - системы охлаждения и смазки
control - управлять
crankshaft - коленчатый вал
cross-rail - поперечина (траверса)
cylinder - цилиндр (двигателя)

D

deal (with) - иметь дело (с)
dead stock - передняя бабка
deliver - доставлять
demand - требовать
demands - требования
dependable brakes - надежные тормоза
design - проектирование
designing - проектирование
develop - разрабатывать, совершенствовать
device - устройство
direction - направление
drilling - сверление
drive the motor - приводить (в движение) мотор
driving safety - безопасность вождения(движения)
disconnect - отсоединять

E

engine lathe - токарно-винторезный станок
each time - каждый раз
ease of maintenance - легкость техобслуживания

engine - двигатель
engine crankshaft - коленчатый вал двигателя
entire cycle - полный цикл
exhaust - выпуск отработанных газов
exhaust valve - выпускной клапан

F

face - торец
facing - торцевое точение
feed - подача
final drive - главная передача
finishing operation - чистовая обточка
four-stroke engine - четырехтактный двигатель
frame - рама
to free - отсоединять
friction device - фрикционное устройство
fuel – топливо
fuel system - топливная система

G

grey iron - серый чугун
grinder - шлифовальный станок
grinding - шлифование
guide ways - направляющие
gearbox - коробка передач
gears - шестерни

H

handle - рукоятка
hole - отверстие
hydraulic unit - гидравлический агрегат
heater - отопитель
high efficiency - высокий к.п.д.

I

in other words - другими словами, иначе говоря
include - включать (в себя)
inlet valve - впускной клапан
intake stroke - такт впрыска топлива
intake valve - впускной клапан
intend - предназначать
internal combustion engine - двигатель внутреннего сгорания

L

length - длина
lever - рычаг

laboratory tests - стендовые испытания
lights - фары
long service life - долгий срок службы
longitudinal direction - продольное направление
lower limit - нижний предел

М

machine-tool - станок
manufacture - производить
manufacturing - производство
manufacturing processes - производственные процессы
mass production (manufacturing) - массовое производство
mount - устанавливать (монтировать)
motion - движение
move - двигаться
multidisk friction clutch - многодисковая фрикционная муфта
mixture - смесь
mixture combustion - горение смеси

О

obtain - получать, добиться
offer - предлагать
optimal solutions - оптимальные решения

Р

push down on the pedal - нажимать на педаль
piston movement - движение поршня
pleasant appearance - приятный внешний
power plant - силовая установка
power stroke - рабочий ход
power train - силовая передача (трансмиссия)
produce - производить
production - производство, продукция
propeller shaft - карданный вал
properly - должным образом
put into mass production - запустить в массовое производство

Q

quality (-ies) - качество (-а)

R

rapid - быстрый
require - требовать
rotate - вращать(ся)
roughing operation - черновая обточка
requirements - требования

residual gas - остаточный газ
resistant to corrosion - коррозионно-устойчивый
rigid quality control - жесткий контроль
raise pressure - поднять давление
road tests - дорожные испытания

S

saddle - салазки
screw cutting - нарезание винтов
set-up - налаживать (станок)
shorten - сокращать
side head - боковой суппорт
single lever - единственный рычаг
sizes - размеры
slide - скользить
silent gearbox - бесшумная коробка передач
smooth acting clutch - плавное сцепление
source of power - источник питания
speed - скорость
speed gearbox - коробка переключения передач
spindle - шпиндель
springs - рессоры
starting - запуск
steering system - система рулевого управления
stopping - остановка
subject to tests - подвергать испытаниям
suit - соответствовать, подходить
support - поддерживать
surface of the table - поверхность рабочего стола

T

tailstock - задняя бабка
technology - технология
test - испытывать; испытание
tool - инструмент
top dead centre - верхняя мертвая точка
travel - передвигаться, перемещаться
turning - обточка
turning mill - токарный станок
turret head - револьверная головка
truck - грузовой автомобиль

U

units and mechanisms - агрегаты (узлы) и механизмы
upper limit - верхний предел

V

vaporized gasoline - парообразный бензин

V-belt - клинообразный приводной ремень

vertical turning mill - вертикальный токарный станок

W

wheel head - шлифовальный круг

wheel slide - шлифовальный суппорт

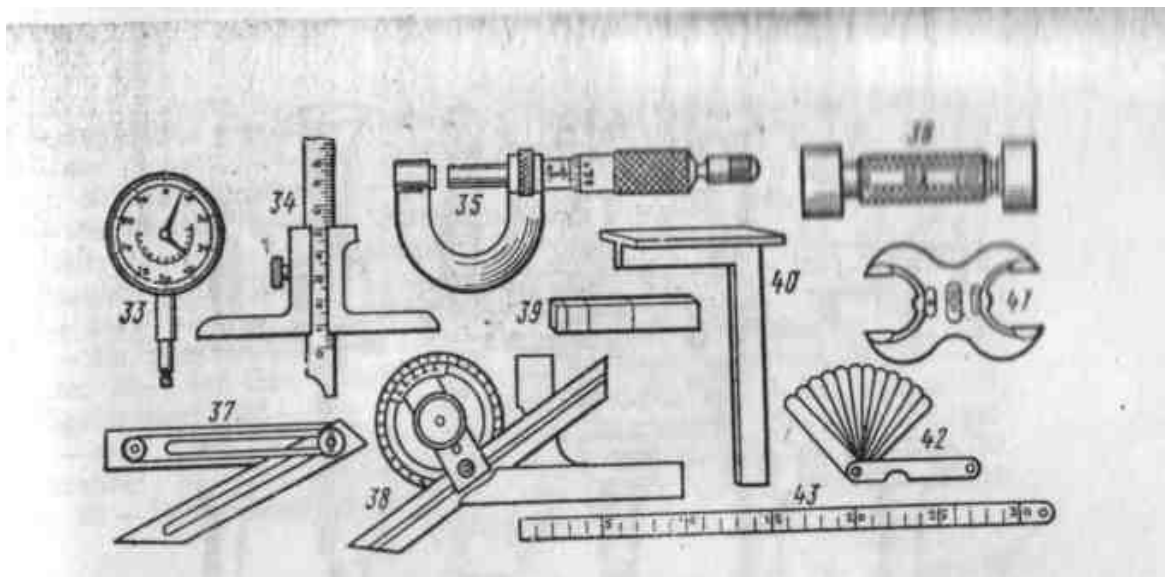
wheel spindle - шпиндель шлифовального круга

work (work piece) - заготовка (деталь)

work out - разрабатывать

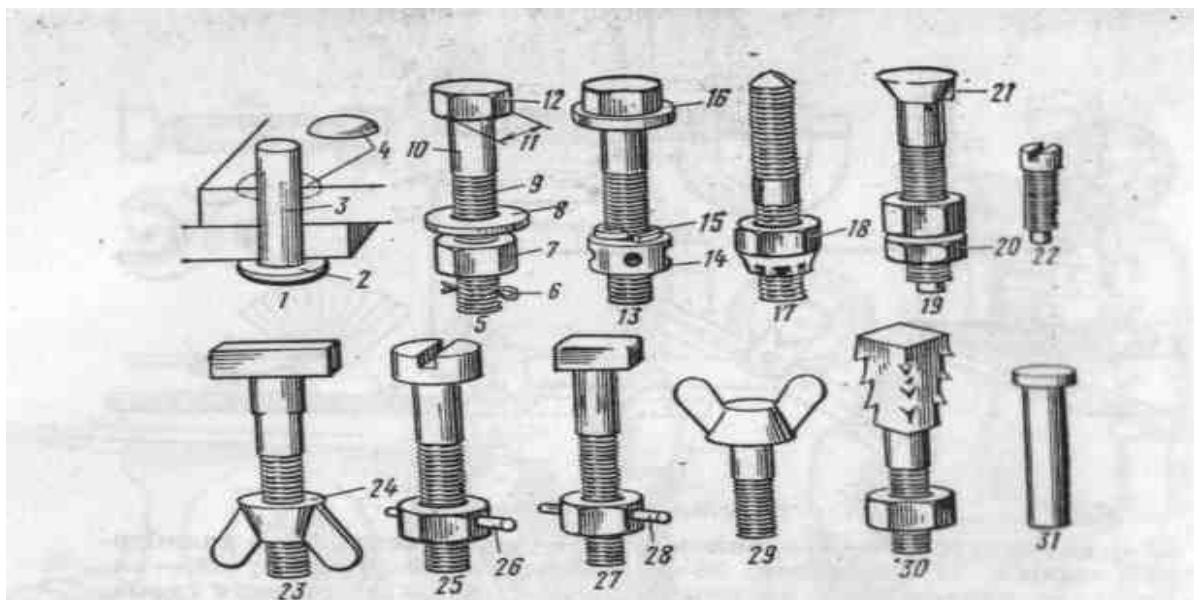
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Измерительные инструменты



33 - индикатор; 34 - глубиномер; 35 - микрометр; 36 - калиберная пробка; 37 - угломер; 38 - универсальный угломер; 39 - калиберная плитка; 40 - упорный угольник; 41 - предельная скоба; 42 - щуп; 43 - стальная метрическая линейка

33 - indicator; 34 - depthometer; 35 - micrometer; 36 - plug gauge; 37 - protractor; 38 - universal level protractor; 39 - gauge block; 40 - thrust angle gauge; 41 - limit snap gauge; 42 - feeler; 43 - steel meter rule



1 - заклепка; 2 - закладная головка; 3 - стержень; 4 - замыкающая головка, обсадная головка; 5, 13, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30 - винты; 5 - винт (болт) с шестигранной головкой; 6 - шплинт; 7 - гайка; 8 - прокладочное кольцо, шайба; 9 - резьба, винтовая нарезка; 10 - стержень; 11 - размер под ключ; 12 - головка; 13 - шестигранный болт с бортом; 14 - гайка с отверстиями; 15 - пружинное кольцо; 16 - борт, буртик; 17 - шпилька; 18 - корончатая гайка; 19 - винт с потайной головкой; 20 – контргайка; 21 - носик, выступ; 22 - шпилька; 23 - винт с тавровой головкой; 24 - гайка-барашек, крыльчатая гайка; 25 - болт с круглой головкой; 26 - конический штифт; 27 - винт (болт) с четырехгранной головкой; 28 - штифт с насечкой; 29 - барашковый винт; 30 - анкерный, фундаментный болт; 31 - болт; 6, 15, 18, 20, 26, 28 - предохранители от отвинчивания, гаечные замки; 5, 13, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30 - винты с головкой.

1 - rivet; 2 - die head; 3 - pivot; 4 - closing head; 5, 13, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30 - screws; 5 - hexagon head screw; 6 - split pin; 7 - nut; 8 - joint ring (washer); 9 - screw thread; 10 - pivot; 11 - gauge; 12 - head; 13 - hexagon bolt; 14 - drilled nut; 15 - spring ring; 16 - bead; 17 - stud (brad); 18 - castellated nut; 19 - sunk screw; 20 - locknut; 21 - lug; 22 - stud (brad); 23 - T-head screw; 24 - thumb nut; 25 - screw bolt; 26 - taper pin; 27 - square head screw (bolt); 28 - cut pin; 29 - winged screw; 30 - anchor bolt; 31 - bolt; 6, 15, 18, 20, 26, 28 - nut locks; 5, 13, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30 - head screws

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