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Приложение
к ППССЗ по специальности
09.02.07 Информационные системы
и программирование

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
для специальности

09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

Базовый уровень подготовки
Год начала подготовки - 2022

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

На освоение программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ 03 Иностранный язык отведено максимальной учебной нагрузки на студента часов, в том числе:

- обязательной аудиторной учебной нагрузки студента 168 часов;
- самостоятельной работы студента 4 часа.

КОС включают в себя контрольные материалы для проведения оперативного (поурочного), рубежного (по разделам и укрупнённым темам) и итогового контроля по завершению изучения дисциплины.

КОС предусматривает следующие виды контроля:

- устный опрос;
- письменные работы;

КОС предполагают следующие формы контроля:

- собеседование,
- тестирование,
- контрольные работы,
- дифференцированные зачеты.

Итоговой формой контроля по завершению изучения дисциплины ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык, согласно учебного плана, является дифференцированный зачёт в 8-м семестре. Дифференцированный зачёт (далее ДЗ) проводится в форме итоговой контрольной работы.

КОС разработаны на основании:

- ФГОС СПО по специальности среднего профессионального образования)09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование ;
- рабочей программы по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык;

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся **должен уметь:**

-общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся **должен знать:**

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины студент должен сформировать следующие компетенции:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

2. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины.

2.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Формы контроля и оценивания учебной дисциплины

УД, элемент модуля	Форма контроля и оценивания		
	Текущий контроль Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения	Рубежный контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Иностранный язык (английский)	<p><u>Формы контроля обучения:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -домашние задания проблемного характера; -практические задания по работе с информацией, документами, литературой; -защита индивидуальных и групповых заданий проектного характера. -устный и письменный контроль освоения пройденных тем -оценка выполнения заданий для самостоятельной работы. - практические задания - тесты <p><u>Методы оценки результатов</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -накопительная система баллов, на 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - проверочные работы - контрольные работы 	<p>дифференцированный зачёт</p>

	<p>основе которой выставляется итоговая отметка.</p> <p>-традиционная система отметок в баллах за каждую выполненную работу, на основе которых выставляется итоговая отметка;</p> <p>-мониторинг роста творческой самостоятельности и навыков получения нового знания каждым обучающимся.</p>	- тесты	
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Показатели и критерии для оценки освоения общих компетенций

ОК	Основные показатели оценки результата	Критерии
Умение читать	Грамотное чтение, выделение главной и второстепенной информации.	За правильный ответ на вопросы или верное решение задачи выставляется положительная оценка – 1 балл.
Умение писать	Грамотное написание текста и отдельных слов.	За неправильный ответ на вопросы или неверное решение задачи выставляется отрицательная оценка – 0 баллов.
Знание грамматики	Правильное применение в речи грамматических конструкций и структур.	Соответствие подготовленного материала требуемым критериям
Знание лексики и фразеологии	Правильное применение лексических и фразеологических единиц	

Критерии оценки письменных ответов

Оценки	Критерии оценки
«5»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи
«4»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.
«3»	Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.

Критерии оценки устных развёрнутых ответов

Оценки	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексический запас	Грамматическая правильность речи	Фонетическое оформление речи
«5»	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме. Речь беглая. Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям.	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Владеет основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь учащегося	Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи	В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи. Однако

	неоправданно паузирована.	некоторые затруднения при подборе слов.	учащегося.	допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи.
«3»	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в пределах предложенной темы.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.	В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.	Бедный лексический запас, отсутствует какая-либо вариативность в его использовании.	Допускает большое количество грамматических ошибок. Отмечается трудность при выборе правильных глагольных форм и употреблении нужных времен.	Речь неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки на правила чтения.

Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	Отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	Хорошо
70 ÷ 79	3	Удовлетворительно

менее 70	2	Неудовлетворительн
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2.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

2.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

Тема 1.1

Задание 1.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

Height	Build	Age	Face	Eyes	Hair	Character
tall	slim	young	round	big round	bald,	careful,
tallish	thin	elderly,	oval	blue eyes,	straight,	hard-working,
short	plump	middle-aged	square	large	curly,	cheerful,
shortish	fat	teenager	with	small	spiky,	broadminded,
medium	well-built	in 20s, 30s,	scars	bright	wavy	active,
height		40s	wrinkles	narrow		curious,
			freckles			aggressive,
			pale			dull,
						boring,
						imaginative,
						ambitious,
						crafty,
						sensitive,

Время на выполнение : 10 минут Задание 1.1.2

Глагол to be \ to have

Вставьте глагол to be или to have в правильной форме.

1. have 2. are 3. is 4. am 5. has

- You ... welcome.
- This station ... far from here.
- It ... 5 o'clock now.
- She ... a nice flat.
- We ... a little child.
- They ... a big car. It ... red.
- How ... you?
- How old ... Mary?
- What country ... she from?
- We ... well.
- They ... a small cottage. It ... far away.
- She ... at home.
- He ... bad habits.
- She ... 2 mistakes.
- Her mistakes ... bad.
- The cat ... in the box.

17. Do you ... a cousin?
18. I ... a student.
19. Mr. Brown ... a daughter.
20. Those cars ... red.
21. She ... a large family.
22. Nick ... my good friend.
23. ... she from England?
24. He ... a large family.
25. He ... two pets at home.
26. They ... a very nice flat in Pskov.
27. Peter ... many friends here.
28. You ... many books at home.
29. Does she ... any brothers?
30. My mother ... three children.
31. I ... two cousins.
32. She ... two brothers and a sister.

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 1.1.3 Заполните анкету (как для регистрации на сайте, так и в других целях):

FIRST NAME: _____

LAST NAME: _____

City: _____

Country / Region или Location _____

State / Province / Region _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

ZIP / Postal code _____

Date of birth _____

Your Age _____

Sex или Gender _____

Phone _____

Create your password _____

Re-enter your password _____

Create your user ID _____

Email address _____

Confirm Email или Verify Email _____

Select your secret question _____

Provide your secret answer _____

Тема 1.2

Задание 1.2.1.

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. to agree with / on / to something
2. to ask somebody something
3. to rely on
4. to have an argument (with somebody)
5. to take care of somebody
6. to have the courage to do
7. to do somebody a favour
8. in a good / bad mood
9. to feel pity for somebody
10. to stick by
11. to be bossy
12. to get together
13. to get along
14. to have fun
15. to be good at smth.
16. to support

Задание 1.2.2

Оборот there + be

1. There _____ a cat under my bed.	a) wasn't b) weren't
2. There _____ many people in the room.	a) is b) are
3. There _____ no good news for you today, I'm afraid.	a) is b) are
4. There _____ lots of problems recently.	a) has been b) have been
5. There will _____ some interesting reports at the conference.	a) is b) are c) be d) to be
6. There is no _____ on the table.	a) a CD b) CD
7. There _____ soup in my plate.	a) is many b) are much

	<p>c) is much</p> <p>d) are many</p>
8. _____ there _____ money left?	<p>a) Was ... some</p> <p>b) Were ... any</p> <p>c) Were ... some</p> <p>d) Was ... any</p>
9. How many flowers _____ in the vase?	<p>a) is there</p> <p>b) are there</p> <p>c) there is</p> <p>d) there are</p>
10. _____ there _____ children at school today?	<p>a) Were ... many</p> <p>b) Was ... much</p> <p>c) Were ... Much</p> <p>d) Was ... many</p>
11. There _____ food in the fridge.	<p>a) isn` t some</p> <p>b) aren` t any</p> <p>c) isn` t any</p> <p>d) aren` t some</p>
12. There _____ in the corridor.	<p>a) isn` t nobody</p> <p>b) is nobody</p> <p>c) aren` t nobody</p> <p>d) are nobody</p>
13. How _____ mice are there in your house?	<p>a) many</p> <p>b) much</p>
14. There is _____ I want to talk to you about.	<p>a) anything</p> <p>b) something</p> <p>c) everything</p>
15. _____ is a nice film on TV this evening. _____ is an American thriller.	<p>a) there ... it</p> <p>b) it ... there</p> <p>c) it ... it</p>

16. I'm sure, there _____ misunderstanding.	a) have been any b) has been some c) has been any d) have been any
17. Who _____ there? - Your friends.	a) is b) are
18. There is _____ I can do for you. I'm sorry.	a) something b) anything c) nothing
19. There _____ a book, two pencils and a notebook in my bag.	a) is b) are

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Задание 1.2. 3. Как хорошо ты знаешь своего друга? Заполни анкету.

My best friend's

name is _____

nickname is _____

age is _____

birthday is _____

birthplace is _____

My best friend's favourite

food is _____

hobby or interest is _____

sport or game is _____

type of book is _____

kind of music is _____

movie is _____

subject at school is _____

television program is _____

My best friend

likes to _____

is afraid of _____

gets mad when _____

worries about _____

is happy when _____

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Тема 2.1

Задание 2.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

To get up, to make the bed, to do morning exercises, to clean one's teeth, to wash one's face and hands with cold water, to dry oneself, to have a bath, to take a shower, to do one's hair, to leave home for the Technical School, to have lessons, to have a lunch break, to come back home from school, to cook, to prepare (have) breakfast (dinner, supper), to do homework, to wash up, to wash the dishes, to lay the table, to do the room, to dust, clean the things, to do the housework, to help about the house, to water the flowers, to buy food, to look after the small sister (brother), to read books, to go for a walk, to watch TV, to play, to meet friends, to go to bed, to sleep well.

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.1.2.

Выберите правильный вариант для подстановки

1. Our two ... are crying all the time.	a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news ... good news.	a) is b) are
3. ... usually fly not very high.	a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five ...	a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on ...	a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these ... for?	a) boxes b) boxs
7. My new Swiss watch ... 3 minutes slow.	a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our ...	a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. ... usually leave trees in autumn.	a) leaf b) leave c) leaves
10. Big ... don't cry.	a) boys b) boyes
11. I prefer natural ... when I want to change my hair style.	a) dies b) dyes c) dys
12. It is rather dangerous to walk on ... after the rain.	a) roof b) roofes c) rooves
13. Dentists recommend using ... twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.	a) tooth`s paste b) toothpaste c) teeth`s past d) teethpaste
14. ... are flowers of life.	a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens
15. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten ... at passers-by.	a) tomatos b) tomatoes
16. 50 ... of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.	a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns
17. There is no piano in the ...	a) bushes b) bushs
18. ... in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.	a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees
19. My little son is afraid of grey ... (волчков) that come at night.	a) wolfys b) wolvies c) wolves d) wolvys

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.1.3.

Прочитай текст. Расспроси своего друга о его рабочем дне.

My working day.

I usually start my day with getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: washing, having breakfast, etc. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools: pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the college. Fortunately, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to the doors of our university building.

And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 4 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying in the college more than in the school because in college it is mostly allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is.

After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. Very often I go to my friend's places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground or on the beach. I also like visiting different sports events. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do.

On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed. Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

Время на выполнение : 30 минут

Тема 2.2

Задание 2.2.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. to spend free time with pleasure
2. to meet friends and different people
3. to get on friendly terms with other people
4. to become a great famous sportsman
5. to be healthy
6. to keep fit
7. to improve my health
8. to stay in good health
9. to lead healthy way of living
10. to make my character
11. to become strong

12. to develop physically
13. to make me more organized and better disciplined
14. workout
15. fitness club
16. rookie

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.2.2

Present Simple.

- 1 My parents ___ in a detached house.
A lives B live C are lived
- 2 The sun ___ in the East.
A rise B rises C rising
- 3 A red traffic lights ___ "Stop".
A means B mean C is mean
- 4 He ___ to any parties.
A isn't belong B don't belong C doesn't belong
- 5 Do you ___ where the post office is?
A know B knowing C knows
- 6 My mother ___ lots of money on clothes.
A don't spend B spends C spend
- 7 Martin never ___ me text messages.
A sends B doesn't send C send
- 8 ___ lunch at work?
A Are you usually have B Do you usually have C Does you usually have
- 9 I ___ too much coffee.
A drinking B drinks C drink
- 10 The bank always ___ on time.
A opens B is open C open
- 11 I ___ I'll show you the city.
A am promise B promise C promises
- 12 All the companies ___ their goods on TV.
A advertises B advertise C are advertised
- 13 Where ___ your books?
A does you keep B you keep C do you keep
- 14 They ___ volleyball on weekends.
A don't play B aren't play C doesn't play
- 15 My grandparents ___ going to the theatre.
A loves B loving C love
- 16 ___ her dog every morning?
A Is Mary walk B Does Mary walk C Do Mary walk
- 17 Ted often ___ in a restaurant.
A is dines B dine C dines
- 18 A surgeon is a person who ___ operations.
A makes B is make C make
- 19 Tina ___ very happy.

- 20 All sport competitions ___ at our stadium.
 A don't look B doesn't looks C doesn't look
 A takes place B take place C are take
- 21 ___ many houses?
 A Does he owns B Does he own C Do he owns
- 22 This train ___ at 10.30 every day.
 A leaves B does leave C leave
- 23 ___ to you regularly?
 A Does your relatives write B Do your relatives writes C Do your relatives write
- 24 We ___ for the delay.
 A appologise B appologises C appologising
- 25 You never ___ what may happen.
 A knows B know C don't know

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Задание 2.2.3.

Расскажи какую роль спорт играет в твоей жизни. Используй вопросы как план.

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do Russian sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games?
3. Do they often win medals?
4. Is there a gym or a sports ground in your school?
5. Do you take part in competitions?
6. Are there any keep-fit centres in your neighbourhood? Do you go there?
7. Do you go in for sports or do you prefer to watch other people playing?
8. What team are you a fan of?
9. What is your favourite kind of sport?
10. How long have you been playing it?
11. Do you take part in competitions?
12. What games are popular in Russia?

Тема 2.3

Задание 2.3.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

aerobics bird-watching camping cooking cycling dancing dressmaking fishing gardening jogging	Have spare / free / leisure time Have a good / nice time doing Spend time doing something Like Love doing / to do Be fond of Be interested in Be mad about / on Be crazy about Be keen on Concentrate on something / doing
---	---

knitting photography playing cards playing chess playing the piano pottery reading stamp collecting watching TV hiking rock climbing hunting	Be involved in Be popular with Go in for Give up Join clubs / join in / participate / take part in Do one's best Take pleasure in something / doing
---	--

Задание 2.3.2

Past Simple

- 1 My uncle ___ a yacht last week.
A did buy **B** Bought **C** buyed
- 2 She ___ French when she was at school.
A Study **B** did study **C** studied
- 3 I ___ the bills last month.
A didn't pay **B** didn't paid **C** payed
- 4 ___ a new TV program yesterday?
A Watched you **B** Did you watch **C** Did you watched
- 5 It was my brother's birthday on Sunday, so I ___ him a postcard.
A Sent **B** send **C** sended
- 6 We ___ last night due to the nasty weather.
A didn't went out **B** did go out **C** didn't go out
- 7 Who ___ the first airplane?
A did invented **B** did invent **C** invented
- 8 My grandfather ___ violin very well when he was young.
A can play **B** could play **C** could played
- 9 We ___ a lot last year.
A did travel **B** travelled **C** did travelled
- 10 When ___ Maria?
A did you last see **B** did you last saw **C** you last saw
- 11 We ___ to sell our old house and buy a new one.
A did decide **B** did decided **C** decided
- 12 I ___ when I was getting off the bus.
A Slipped **B** sliped **C** did slip
- 13 How much time ___ in Germany last month?
A did you spend **B** did you spent **C** did you spended
- 14 John was so thirsty that he ___ two glasses of water.
A Drink **B** drank **C** drinked
- 15 It was hot, so I ___ the window.
A did open **B** open **C** opened
- 16 Sandra ___ her English exam successfully yesterday.
A Passed **B** pased **C** did pass
- 17 When ___ your new garage?
A did you built **B** did you build **C** you built
- 18 The film was boring. I ___ it.
A Enjoy **B** didn't enjoyed **C** didn't enjoy
- 19 Nobody ___ while we were having dinner.
A didn't phone **B** phoned **C** did phone
- 20 We ___ a nice time at seaside last summer.
A Had **B** did have **C** haved
- 21 My dad ___ when he was little.
A didn't smoked **B** not smoked **C** didn't smoke
- 22 ___ any museums when you were in England?
A Visited you **B** Did you visited **C** Did you visit
- 23 Rosa was sleeping when somebody ___ on the door.
A did knock **B** knocked **C** did knocked
- 24 My mother was very tired, so she ___ to bed early last night.
A Went **B** go **C** did go
- 25 He never ___ long distances when he was a child.
A Runned **B** ran **C** didn't run

Время на выполнение :15 минут

Задание 2.3.3

Соотнеси вопросы и ответы. Составь свой диалог.

- What do you like doing on Sunday?	- My friends don't like swimming. That's why I usually go alone
- Do you go alone or with your friends?	- On the weekend I like to sleep in because during the week I always get up early. I also like going to the fitness club. On Saturday I meet my friends and we go to the club (discotheque)
- What do you do in your free time?	- In my free time I like going to the swimming pool. I like swimming a lot. It's good for your health
- And what do you like doing on weekends?	- On Sunday I like to rest. I like watching television or reading a book. I also love theatre and cinema a lot. Sunday is a perfect day for going to the cinema.

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Тема 2.4

Задание 2.4.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

<u>Newspapers:</u> Daily / weekly / monthly To come out / be published Tabloids / broadsheets / the popular press / the quality press Circulation Home news Foreign / international news Business news Sports news Features Radio and TV programmes Weather forecast Review Editor / reporter / journalists / critics / freelance To report To inform To provide with To intrude on To print	<u>Television:</u> Soap opera Quiz show Chat show / talk show Documentary A series Current affairs The news To take part in performances Channels / stations / cable TV On the screen What's on TV? What time's the film on?
--	--

To react to To have an interview with To give an interview to To draw one's attention To happen To tell about	
--	--

Время на выполнение 10 минут

Задание 2.4.2

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

(Все предложения относятся к будущему).

1. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
2. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
3. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
4. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home.
5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.
6. She (to walk) home if it (not to be) too cold.
7. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St.Petersburg.
8. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
9. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village half-way to Moscow and (to have) a short rest and a meal there
10. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
11. She (to make) all the arrangements about it before she (to fly) there.
12. Before he (to start) for London, he (to spend) a day or two at a rest-home not far from here.
13. Don't go away until mother (to come) back
14. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.4.2

Прочитай текст и найди необходимую информацию, чтобы закончить предложения.

Reading Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers and magazines play a very important in our life. There is no family that doesn't receive or buy one or two newspapers or magazines. All newspapers and magazines inform the public about events, analyse them, express public opinions. Of course, they have changed greatly during the recent years. I'd like to say a few words about the changes that have taken place in Russian press. In the 80s there were several central newspapers which expressed the official viewpoint on everything.

All newspapers published the same views. The censorship was very strict. In the middle of the 80s the era of glasnost began. It influenced the press greatly. They started publishing problematic materials. The headlines were changed. The editors-in-chief were elected. There appeared a great number of new newspapers and magazines.

Nowadays there are many daily, weekly, monthly editions. We can subscribe to some newspapers, others we can only buy. There are also newspapers which are distributed free in streets by metro-stations or put into mail-boxes. Newspapers are issued by different companies, independent editorial boards and even individuals. A lot of people stop subscribing to newspapers. Some of them can't do it, because newspapers very expensive, some of them are afraid of getting the stress reading newspapers and some people prefer watching TV and listening to radio. That is the cause of great competition among the newspapers. They organise all kinds of lotteries, prizes, tours and so on. A special question is that of financed support of the press. The newspapers are not supported by the state any more, so they have to look for sponsors and publish a lot of advertisements. If we take a usual newspaper we'll find an editorial on the front page which covers the most important events of the day. Then we can find news items, current events, different reports and interviews, some articles and reviews on culture. The last page is usually dedicated to sports events and TV programmes.

- 1) Newspapers and magazines inform people about.....
- 2) In the 80s there were some newspapers which expressed.....
- 3) In the 80s the censorship was.....
- 4) The era of glasnost began in.....
- 5) In the 90s many newspapers began publishing.....
- 6) Nowadays we have..... different newspapers than we had in the 80s.
- 7) There are also newspapers which are distributed free.....
- 8) Some people stopped subscribing to newspapers because.....
- 9) Some newspapers have to look for sponsors , that's why they publish.....
- 10) If we take a newspaper, we'll find.....

Время на выполнение : 20 минут

Тема 2.5

Задание 2.5.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

Environment and environmental problems:

Environment (the air, water, and land around us)

Pollution (= dirty air, land and water)

Harmful / damaging / dangerous effects

Damage

Cause

Destroy the environment

Exist

The ozone layer / the destruction of the ozone layer

Harmful radiation from the sun

Research

Global warming / the green house effect

Deforestation

Conservation (the protection of natural things)

Carbon dioxide

Acid rain (rain that contains dangerous chemicals)
Smoke from factories
Exhaust fumes
Dumping (throw away) industrial waste (unwanted material) / waste disposal
Aerosol can (spray)
Cut down tropical rainforests / destruction of the rainforests
Recycle
Natural resources / human resources
Overfishing
Overpopulation

Задание 2.5.2.1

Pronouns

- 1 Ben and Ann are good friends of ____.
A me B I C mine
- 2 Are these Peter's shoes? Yes, they are ____.
A his B him C he
- 3 The cake is so delicious. Can I have the rest of ____?
A its B it C his
- 4 What are ____ plans for the coming weekend?
A you B yours C your
- 5 The children asked if ____ could go skateboarding.
A their B they C he
- 6 Dad is not home, but I can give you ____ phone number.
A his B her C him
- 7 Margaret works in a big company. ____ is a secretary.
A She B Her C He
- 8 I would like to have a room of ____ own.
A mine B my C me
- 9 This house belongs to my sister and her child. It's ____.
A their B them C theirs

- 10 Nick is in hospital. Let's visit ____.
- A his B he C him
- 11 My brother and ____ are actors at the local theatre.
- A mine B I C my
- 12 Lisa enjoys playing the piano. It's ____ hobby.
- A her B hers C him
- 13 Follow ____, I'll show you the way.
- A mine B me C I
- 14 May I offer ____ something to drink?
- A your B yours C you
- 15 My parents are busy. I don't want to disturb ____.
- A them B theirs C their
- 16 We got lost. We need someone to help ____.
- A our B us C them
- 17 We bought this car a day ago, so it's ____.
- A ours B we C our
- 18 This building is very old. ____ history dates back to the 11th century.
- A It B His C Its
- 19 Jim and Ted are so noisy. ____ behavior is awful.
- A Them B They C Their
- 20 The thief came into the house but nobody noticed ____.
- A him B his C he
- 21 ____ all can be aggressive at times.
- A Our B We C Us
- 22 I haven't got a textbook. Don't worry, you can use ____.

- A my B mine C me
- 23 Let ___ give you a piece of advice.
- A I B me C my
- 24 Kate has got just the same bike as you do. Is this one ___?
- A hers B her C she
- 25 ___ relatives live abroad.
- A We B Ours C Our

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Задание 2.5.2.2
Present Simple/Present Progressive

1. It (often/rain) in this part of the world.
A is often raining B often rains
2. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.
A rains B is raining
3. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) an apple-cake.
A is making B makes
4. My wife (often/make) apple-cakes.
A is often making B often makes
5. Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane (have a bath).
A is having a bath B has a bath
6. Run downstairs. Your sister (wait) for you.
A is waiting B waits
7. I don't know French, but I (learn) it now.
A am learning B learn
8. John (still/work) in the garden.
A is still working B still works
9. Dad (usually/work) on Saturdays.
A is usually working B usually works
10. We (sometimes/go) to the cinema.
A are sometimes going B sometimes go
11. What she (do)? – She is a doctor.

- A is she doing B does she do
12. Harry (watch) television every day.
A watches B is watching
13. What they (do) in the room now?
A do they do B are they doing
14. Ann (not/speak) English at all.
A isn't speaking B doesn't speak
15. Mr. Brown (speak) German to Ann at the moment.
A speaks B is speaking
16. I'm busy now. I (listen) to the radio.
A am listening B listen
17. They (go) to the seaside every summer.
A go B are going
18. Where you (think) he is from?
A are you thinking B do you think
19. What language she (speak) at the moment?
A does she speak B is she speaking
20. Why you (sit) here alone? Where are your friends?
A are you sitting B do you sit
21. Our teacher (not/like) when we come late.
A doesn't like B isn't liking
22. How many newspapers you (buy) every week?
A do you buy B are you buying
23. Vegetarians are people who (not/eat) meat.
A don't eat B are not eating
24. Look! She (wear) the same shoes as me.
A wears B is wearing
25. Some people still think the sun (go) round the earth.
A is going B goes
26. Now I (understand) what she wants.
A am understanding B understand
27. I (play) tennis every weekend.
A play B am playing

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Задание 2.5.3

Прочитай и ответь на вопросы.

1. Walk, don't drive. Vehicles are among the worst sources of air pollution. Walk short distances, ride a bicycle, or use public transport if it is available. Failing that, try to share a car.
2. Turn down the heating. Just by lowering the temperature in your house by 2C you can save a lot of energy. Switch off light bulbs when you are not in the room, and computers, TVs and stereos when you leave them overnight.
3. Use less water. Water the garden at night so most of your spray does not evaporate in the sun. Don't leave the tap running when you brush your teeth. Take showers, not baths. Wash the dishes by hand. Dry your clothes on a line, not in a machine that burns fuel.
4. Shop smart. Avoid products that are dangerous to the ozone layer. Look for ozone-friendly sprays and keep away from genetically modified foods. Buy from businesses that take an effort to protect the climate; boycott ones that don't, and let them know about it.
5. Recycle waste. Buy recycled paper. Recycle newspapers, cardboard, aluminium cans, glass jars and plastics.
6. Avoid packaging. There is a market in Switzerland where you can buy toothpaste not in a tube. You may not want to go this far, but it's not difficult to avoid products with unnecessary packaging. Take your own shopping bag to the supermarket, rather than using up countless flimsy plastic ones, or use boxes.
7. Initiate a climate-friendly workplace. Up to 80 per cent of all our waste is generated in the workplace. Set up a "green group" to monitor your company's approach to waste and recycling.
8. Vote for change. Use your vote to encourage green policies. Write to your elected representatives and ask them what they are doing to support the environment. Pressure for change can start in your street. Urge local politicians to clean up their act and make recycling centers more accessible.
9. Plant a tree. Trees are a great source of oxygen. Plant a tree in your garden. Failing that, avoid products made from new teak or mahogany. Carefully check the suppliers of garden furniture, and if you are not sure where they come from, don't buy anything.
10. Join the movement. Sign up with your favourite environmental group and send money or, even better, volunteer to help to clear up beaches and wasteland. Above all, do something.
 - Were your suggestions the same?
 - What won't work in our country?
 - What does already work?
 - What is the most useful tip?
 - Which of these tips do you already follow?
 - Are you going to follow them? Why? Why not?

Время на выполнение : 20 минут

Тема 2.7

Задание 2.7.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

Виды населенных пунктов area — capital — city — country — district — region — state — town — village —	Географические точки cape — cliff — glacier — hill — mountain — mountain range / mountain chain — pass — peak — plain — plateau — summit — valley — volcano —
Виды местности desert — equator — forest — highlands — jungle — lowlands — oasis — swamp — tropics — tundra —	Водоемы canal — lake — ocean — ocean current — pool / pond — river — sea — spring — stream —
Побережье, берега bay — beach — coast — continent — estuary — gulf — island — peninsula —	Прочее atlas — climate — hemisphere — latitude — longitude — map — temperature —

Время на выполнение 10 минут

Задание 2.7.2

Infinitive

1. I want _____ the house where Pushkin was born.
a) see b) to see

2. I would like you ____ his invitation.
a) accept b) to accept
3. Teachers make me ____ homework well.
a) do b) to do
4. The child was made ____ to bed at 9 p.m.
a) go b) to go
5. Please, let me ____ the news and then we'll go out.
a) watch b) to watch
6. I used ____ a lot when I was younger.
a) smoke b) to smoke
7. You mustn't ____ to me like that.
a) talk b) to talk
8. I think, we'd better ____ of here.
a) get b) to get
9. So, why not ____ there right away?
a) go b) to go
10. This bag is too heavy for her ____ .
a) carry b) to carry
11. May I ____ in? – Yes, please.
a) come b) to come
12. Will you help me ____ this box?
a) move b) to move
13. It is better ____ sure than sorry.
a) be b) to be
14. It is up to you ____ all these rules
a) learn b) to learn
15. We decided ____ extra risks.
a) to not take b) not to take c) not take
16. We got the girls ____ dinner.
a) make b) to make

17. The students ____ this project by the end of May.
 a) to finish b) are finish c) are to finish
18. I am sorry ____ you, but your marks are not very good.
 a) disappoint b) to disappoint
19. We could ____ tomorrow.
 a) go fishing b) to go fishing
20. Our class need ____ the test.
 a) rewrite b) to rewrite

Время на выполнение 15 минут

Задание 2.7.3

Расскажите о географическом положении России, Великобритании, США, Австралии Канаде, Новой Зеландии используя вопросы как план.

1. Where is the country situated?
2. What seas or (and) oceans is it washed by?
3. What is it's total area?
4. What countries does it border on?
5. What can you say about it's surface?
6. What is the highest mountain?
7. What are the main rivers?
8. What can you say about the climate of the country?
9. What natural resources is the country rich in?
10. What do you know about the industry of the country?

Время на выполнение : 20 минут

Тема 2.8

Задание 2.8.1

Vocabulary. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово.

- 1) _____ (*назначать*) the Prime Minister
 a) to pass b) to appoint c) to vote
- 2) _____ (*рассматривать*) the programme, the bill,
 a) to examine b) to revise c) to pass
- 3) _____ (*управлять*) the country
 a) to make b) to declare c) to rule
- 4) _____ (*обсуждать*) the bill, the programme
 a) to involve b) to discuss c) to revise
- 5) _____ - *вовлекать*

- a) to involve in b) to represent c) to draft
- 6) _____ - (избираемый)
a) elected b) represented c) involved
- 7) _____ - (ответственный перед)
a) responsible for b) responsible to c) responsible after
- I. Choose the right word.
- 1) _____ (принимать) a new law
a) to pass b) to appoint c) to vote
- 2) _____ (пересматривать) the bill, the programme
a) to examine b) to revise c) to pass
- 3) _____ (составлять) laws
a) to make b) to declare c) to rule
- 4) _____ (управлять) the country
b) to rule b) to discuss c) to revise
- 5) _____ - представлять
b) to involve in b) to represent c) to draft
- 6) _____ - (избираемый)
a) elected b) represented c) involved
- 7) _____ - (ответственный за)
a) responsible for b) responsible to c) responsible after
- 8) Canada is the member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the _____ of State in Canada is the King or the Queen of England represented by the Governor General.
a) chapter b) head c) government
- 9) The Senate and the House of Commons make up the federal _____.
a) government b) monarchy c) power
- 10) Governor General _____ the members of the Senate.
a) responsible to b) elects c) appoints
- 11) The members of the House of Commons are _____ for a period of five years.
a) appointed b) voted c) elected
- 12) Canada's government is headed by the _____ who is the leader of the political party in power.
a) Prime Minister b) Senator c) Parliament
- 13) Senators are _____ by the Governor General.
a) appointed b) approved c) elected
- 14) The House of Commons is elected by _____ for a period of 5 years.
a) the monarch b) the people c) the Governor General

Время на выполнение 10 минут

Задание 2.8.2

1. We expected in ballroom dancing championships.
a) them to take part b) they to take part c) them take part
2. This remark of yours will make in his grave.
a) him turn b) that he turns c) he turns
3. I would like outside the office.
a) my car to be parked b) my car to have been parked c) my car to park
4. Let whatever they want; I don't care.
a) them think b) they think c) them to think
5. Tim heard and saw a woman appear in the doorway.
a) the floor boards to creak b) the floor boards creak c) the floor boards creaking
6. Mrs. Folder usually at home when he feels sick.
a) let her son stay b) lets her son stay c) lets her son to stay
7. Would you have these over to your place?
a) people to come b) people come c) people to be coming
8. The room was very crowded, so nobody noticed the room.
a) Jimmy leaving b) Jimmy to leave c) Jimmy leave
9. Sally felt to tremble.
a) her hands begin b) her hands to begin c) her hands to have begun
10. John suspected that he was seriously ill, but the doctor advised worrying.
a) he to stop b) him to stop c) him to have stopped
11. Did you watch over that wall?
a) the boys to climb b) the boys climb c) the boys to be climbing
12. Jill liked poems at their family gatherings.
a) her little son to be reciting b) her little son to recite c) her little son recite
13. Why didn't you let her own way?
a) her have b) she have c) her had
14. Jeremy didn't want his daughter an actress.

a) become b) to become c) to have become

15. Your husband's passport is not valid. Why can't you get his passport?

a) him to have renewed b) him renew c) him to renew

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.8.3.1

Соотнеси информацию и страны.

	UK	USA	Russia	Australia
Parliament represents the legislative branch of power				
The people elect Congress				
The head of the state is the President				
An independent country within the Commonwealth				
Those who abstain from voting are fined.				
Formally the monarch is the head of state				
It is involved in the system of checks and balances				
The Federal Assembly consists of the Federation Council and the Duma				
The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power				
Secretaries head the most important departments in the Administration				
The House of Lords can delay bills for one year				
The President appoints the Chairman of the Government				
Lord chancellor seats on the woolsack.				
The Constitutional Court can declare the actions of the President unconstitutional				

The President guarantees the basic rights of people.				
The citizens of this state are proud of the fact that secret ballot was first introduced here.				

Время на выполнение : 20 минут

Задание 2.8.3.2

Заполни таблицу и сравни политические системы стран.

	The UK	The USA	Russia
Political system			
Head of state			
Legislative power			
Executive power			
Head of executive power			
Guaranteed basic rights			

Тема 2.9.

Задание 2.9.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

Where is...? the British Museum

How can I get to the?

What's the quickest way to..?

Does this bus go to..?

Where is the nearest...stop?

Where is the nearest underground station?

Where is the crossing?

Is this the right way to get to the theatre Covent Garden?

What direction should I go in?

This way?

I (don't) know the way

Is it too far to go on foot?

Can I get there by?

What is the fare by..?

underground / subway
nearby
far away
around the corner
to the left (on the left)
to the right (on the right)
on the corner
straight ahead

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.9.2

Passive Voice

- 1 What's the matter? My car ____.
A was just stolen B has just been stolen C is just stolen
- 2 One of the theatres in our city ____ now.
A is being reconstructed B was being reconstructed C will be reconstructed
- 3 That house ____ a long time ago.
A has been sold B was sold C is sold
- 4 Jin said the room ____.
A will have already been cleaned B will be cleaned C had already been cleaned
- 5 All the banks ____ on Sundays.
A are closed B had been closed C are been closed
- 6 The documents ____ by 5 p.m.
A will be signed B are signed C will have been signed
- 7 We ____ on our way home yesterday.
A were being followed B are being followed C have been followed
- 8 My sister ____ to hospital tomorrow.
A is being taken B will be taken C was taken
- 9 The cake smells so nice. It ____.
A will just be baked B has just been baked C is just baked
- 10 The conference room ____ at the moment.
A was being used B had been used C is being used
- 11 When we arrived at the airport, we found that the flight ____.
A had been cancelled B is being cancelled C has been cancelled
- 12 The flowers in the flowerbeds ____ by this evening.
A are being watered B were watered C will have been watered
- 13 America ____ several centuries ago.
A had been discovered B was discovered C will be discovered
- 14 The floors in the office ____ every day.
A are swept B will have been swept C were being swept
- 15 An old woman ____ while she was living with her children.
A is being looked after B was being looked after C will be looked after
- 16 I think the money ____ back in the nearest future.
A had been paid B were paid C will be paid

- 17 My car ___ at the moment.
 A was being repaired B has been repaired C is being repaired
- 18 The exams ___ by 3 in the afternoon.
 A will have been finished B were being finished C are being finished
- 19 Olympic Games ___ every four years.
 A are held B had been held C will have been held
- 20 When we returned home, the walls _____.
 A has been painted B had been painted C will be painted
- 21 Two people ___ in a car accident yesterday.
 A were killed B are killed C were being killed
- 22 I ___ before.
 A will never be mugged B have never been mugged C am never mugged
- 23 Jill ___ if I don't come to her birthday party.
 A were offended B will be offended C are being offended
- 24 I didn't realize our conversation ___ to.
 A will be listened B is listened C was being listened
- 25 Jack said the letter ___ the next day.
 A would be sent B will be sent C is being sent

Время на выполнение : 20 минут

Задание 2.9.3.1

Расскажи о Москве, используя вопросы как план.

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. Is Moscow a modern city?
3. When was it founded?
4. How old is Moscow?
5. What is the population of Moscow?
6. What is its total area?
7. Is Moscow a political centre?
8. Is Moscow a cultural centre?
9. What is Moscow known for?
10. Are all peoples of Russia proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital?

Задание 2.9.3.2

Подбери к каждому рассказу заголовок.

- A. The London Aquarium
- B. The British Museum
- C. St. Paul's Cathedral

- D. The Museum of Natural History
- E. The British Airways' London Eye
- F. The Tower of London
- G. Westminster Abbey
- H. The Science Museum
- I. Cabinet War Rooms

1 _____

Home to a vast collection of classical antiquities, artwork and archaeological finds, from all corners of the British Empire. The collection ranges from Egyptian mummies to the Elgin Marbles.

2 _____

You are starring in the movie "Sharks". You are nose to nose with various sea monsters. You can feed the piranhas and visit the imaginative coral reef and rainforest zones.

3 _____

A very interesting and clever museum for those who are fond of natural science. There are moving dinosaurs, and dodo birds.

4 _____

World-class museum of scientific discoveries, from penicillin to space travel via time, medicine and everything in between.

5 _____

This massive observation wheel is an immensely popular and curiously graceful addition to London's skyline. Offers panoramic views over the city during the slow, 30-minute ride, rising to 450 feet above the River Thames and towering over Westminster opposite.

6 _____

First consecrated in 1065, with additions by Henry III in the 13th Century, Henry VII in 1503 and Hawksmoor in 1745, it has hosted coronations, weddings and burials of Royalty since 1066. The interior of the church is filled with monuments to poets, statesmen and other worthies.

7 _____

Christopher Wren's masterpiece completed in 1770 and the fifth cathedral to be built on this site (the last one was destroyed during the Great Fire.) The cathedral somehow survived the Blitz and is a towering symbol for Londoners. Try out the Whispering Gallery or climb the 627 steps to the Dome for unparalleled views.

(the Blitz – бомбежка Лондона в 1940–41)

8 _____

The underground headquarters used by Winston Churchill and the British Government during World War II. A labyrinth of spartan rooms, which have been kept virtually untouched since their glory days in the 1940s.

Время на выполнение : 20 минут

Тема 2.10.

Задание 2.10.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

railway station	waiting-room
Platform	journey
to take a train	booking-office
to change trains	to buy a ticket
long distance train	to book a ticket
Express	dining-car
local train	fast train
train (for) to	non-smoker
Bookstall	to waste time
Porter	fare
to carry luggage	compartment
Suitcase	to put things on the rack
luggage van	to be crowded
to be due out	to pack things
to get on the train	to stop at a junction
to get off the train	to make sure
to get a light refreshment	to be off
hand luggage	to travel light
to hurry	to see smb off
Passenger	reserved seat
to queue up	lower berth
to register the luggage	upper berth
late-comer	to be fond of travelling
single ticket	driver
return ticket	timetable
Carriage	track
Attendant	information office
to be due to arrive	announcement
What time does your train start?	station master
Arrival	come to a stop
to phone for a taxi	to blow smb a kiss
indicator board	to produce tickets
I wonder	to miss the train
I wonder where we can get a snack.	to catch a train
Don't worry	siding

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.10.2

Закончите предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение.

E.g. "Bring me a book," said my brother to me.

My brother **wanted me to bring** him a book.

1. The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule." — The teacher wanted ... 2. "Be careful, or else you will spill the milk," said my mother to me. — My mother did not want ... 3. "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the woman. — The woman wanted ... 4. The man said: "My son will study mathematics." — The man wanted ... 5. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy. — The little boy wanted ... 6. "Wait for me after school," said Ann to me. — Ann wanted ... 7. "Fix the shelf in the kitchen," my father said to me. — My father wanted ... 8. "It will be very good if you study English," said my brother to me. — My brother wanted ... 9. "Fetch me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother. — Our grandmother wanted ... 10. "Come to my birthday party," said Kate to her classmates. — Kate wanted ... 11. The biology teacher said to us: "Collect some insects in summer." — The biology teacher wanted ... 12. "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our aunt to us. Our aunt did not want ... 13. "Come and live in St Petersburg with me," said my mother to me. My mother wanted...

Тема 2.11.

Задание 2.11.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. comprehensive school / general secondary school
2. boarding school
3. public school (в Великобритании) ; private
1. nursery , nursery school / kindergarten
2. junior / primary /, high
3. college(s) / gymnasium- gymnasia / lyceum(s)
4. General Certificate of Education (GCE)
5. time-table
6. break- перемена (a fifteen-minute break)
7. curriculum (what subjects are taught)
8. National Curriculum
9. Unified National Exam = Russian National Exam
10. extra-curricular activities / out-of-school activities / after-school activities
11. to take/ do an exam ; to pass/ do well in an exam ; do badly in/ fail an exam ; to resit (for) an exam = to take it again
12. to skip / miss classes (lectures)
13. to receive grants / scholarship
14. elementary / pre-intermediate / intermediate / upper-intermediate / advanced level
15. Head Master/ Head Mistress / Principal / Head Teacher
16. Deputy Head Teacher / senior master / senior mistress
17. Adviser / Class-Mistress / Form teacher
18. Tutor

Время на выполнение : 15 минут

Задание 2.11.2 (по выбору)

2.11.2.1 Расскажите о системе образования в России, используя вопросы как план.

1. Why is education a very important part of national politics?
2. What guarantees the right to receive education in Russia?
3. What kinds of education are there in Russia?

4. What education is compulsory in Russia?
5. What can children learn in kindergartens?
6. What subjects are there at schools?
7. What is necessary to enter a university in Russia?
8. What are the main objectives in the educational reform?

2.11.2.2 Расскажите о системе образования в Великобритании, используя вопросы как план.

1. What are the three stages of schooling in Great Britain?
2. When does an average child begin his compulsory education?
3. Is compulsory education fee-paying or free of charge in Great Britain?
4. What secondary schools provide secondary education in Great Britain?
5. Which of secondary schools take pupils without reference to their abilities?
6. What two groups are all subjects divided into?
7. When do British pupils take their GCSE exams? How many exams do they usually pass?
8. What grades are considered to be 'good' grades?
9. How many terms is British school year divided into?
10. When do British pupils have their holidays?

2.11.2.3 Расскажите о системе образования в США, используя вопросы как план.

1. When does the school year begin?
2. Are elementary schools big or small?
3. Do one-room country school houses still exist?
4. What does the curriculum in high school include?
5. Are there any admission exams required by universities?
6. Is higher education free of charge or fee-paying?
7. What academic degrees exist in the USA?

Тема 2.12.

Задание 2.12.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to achieve achievement 2) according to smth. 3) as well as 4) both ... and 5) branch 6) to develop development 7) to divide (into) 8) to equip with smth. equipment 9) to include 10) to increase increase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11) to last last 12) network 13) number a number of 14) to operate operation to put into operation 15) to pay attention to smth. 16) to provide with smth. 17) to require requirement to meet requirements 18) such as 19) term 20) to train
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Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.12.2

2.12.1. Расскажи о Самарском Университете Путей Сообщения.

Is the Samara State Railway University one of the youngest state higher schools in the Samara Region?

When was it founded?

How many faculties were there in 1973, 1975?

How many students get higher education at day-time and extra-mural departments at present?

Is training provided on 14 specializations?

How can you enter the University?

How long does the complete course of studies at the higher school last?

Is the academic year divided into 2 terms?

Are tests and exams taken at the end of each term?

When do students receive grants?

What subjects do the first- and second-year students study?

When do students begin to study specialized subjects?

What occupies an exceptionally important place in the course of training?

What does every student receive after the graduation from the University?

Тема 2.13.

Задание 2.13.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1.rail ; railway (англ.); railroad (амер)	17.power, powerful
2. means, by means of	18.tractive power, traction
3. travel, traveler – пассажир	19. difficult
4. freight, to carry freight	20. possible
5. important	21. suitable
6. play a part	22. service , put into service, serve
7.develop , development	23. appear
8.depend (on, upon)	24. wide
9.fast , fast train, slow train	25. works
10.safe	26. follow
11.(the) very	27. thanks
12. operate , put into operation	28. place , take place
13.call	29. change
14.success, be a success, successful	30. introduce , introduction
15.light	31. use
16.construct	

Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 2.13.2

Прочитай и выполни задание к тексту

History of Railroad Formation. George Stephenson

George Stephenson was born in Wylam, 9,3(15 km) miles west of Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1781. His parents were so poor that they could afford only one room in a cottage. One of his earliest tasks was to keep I his younger brothers and sisters out of the way of the coal wagons which were dragged by horses along the wooden tramway in front of the cottage door.

After various jobs at collieries learning all he could about Newcomen's pumping engine, he became engine-wright at Killingworth Colliery in 1812. Among other things like cobbling shoes and dressmaking (to earn extra money), Stephenson learned to write, to read and do arithmetic. He learnt all in the evenings when he had finished his long day's work at the pit. He studied his engine carefully and gradually made improvements on it. His employers allowed him to alter the engine and even gave him money to build a new one and allowed other workmen at the colliery to help him. So he gradually learnt the way steam could work and he built his engines aided by his son Robert.

False or true? Correct the mistakes

1. George Stephenson was born in the seventeenth century.
2. His parents were rich enough to live in cottage.
3. To earn extra money Stephenson could cobble shoes and make dress.
4. He learned to read, write and do arithmetic at a local school.
5. George Stephenson made improvements on engine. His son didn't find George's work interesting

Время на выполнение : 20минут

Задание 2.13.3

Расскажи об истории создания железнодорожного транспорта, используя вопросы как план.

1. Are railways used to carry people?
2. Is the railway a means of transport?
3. Do railways play an important part in the development of a country?
4. Does the development of a country depend on transport?
5. Were the very first railway built to carry people?
6. Who made one of the first attempts to use the steam engine to draw a train?
7. Did the first steam railway appear in England in the 20th century?
8. Did people believe that it was possible to make locomotives suitable for service?
9. Was the Cherepanov's invention of great importance to our country?
10. What greater changes will take place in the future?

Тема 3.1.

Задание 3.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. total	16. branch, branch line
2. length, long, short	17. railway engineering, engine
3. over	18. attention, pay attention (to), attract attention (
4. traffic, carry the traffic, volume of traffic	19. run the service
5. network	20. equip, equipment
6. reach	21. include

7. however	22. car
8. produce, production	23. efficient
9. provide , provide for	24. necessary
10. step , take steps	25. carry out
11. connect	26. hard
12. work out	27. condition
13. plant , power plant	28. besides
14. suburban	29. take part
15. main, main line	30. effort

Время выполнения 10 минут.

Задание 3.1.2 Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем

TURKISH RAILWAYS

Turkish State Railways (TCDD) is a corporation, which plays an important role in the development of the Turkish economy.

The history of the railways in Turkey began on 23 September 1856 when, by a decree of the Ottoman Sultan, a British company was awarded the privilege of constructing and operating a 130 km line between Izmir and Aydin. The corporation "National Railways" was established in 1923, when the country became a republic. Today the length of the railway network is 10,361 km, including 8,430 km of main lines and 1,931 km of secondary lines.

In almost 150 years of their history, Turkish Railways have undergone a number of changes. The new strategy includes plans for upgrading the existing lines and stations, modernizing rolling stock. Much is done to create a positive image among the public and attract customers to the railways. As a part of a new strategy, TCDD has purchased and put into operation new, more comfortable passenger carriages such as:

- Fatih Expressi, new Pullman coaches of high comfort level, with aircraft-type seats, air-conditioning and a modern lighting system. Lunch is offered during the journey;
- new coaches designed for modern business travelers. They consist of three double-rooms, a sitting room, a toilet, a bath and an American bar, with the atmosphere of a first class hotel on wheels. Some facilities such as telephone, fax and data modem terminals are also available to passengers;
- special sleeping cars provide the passengers with a high level of comfort and everything to make him feel at home;
- restaurant cars with improved quality Turkish food uphold the railway tradition of hospitality.

INDIA'S RAILWAY PROJECT

The first plans for constructing a railway line along the west coast of India were proposed in 1880s but they were not carried out because there were many problems with the technology of the day. A feeble attempt to extend the line from Bombay to Mangalore was made much later but between 1964 and 1986 only 100 km of track were laid down. In 1990 the Konkan Railway Corporation was formed to build the remaining 760 km within 5 years. The new railway linking Bombay with Mangalore was inaugurated in 1996. It is 1127 km shorter than the old route.

The reduction in distance enabled the Konkan Railway to cut down the journey time. Even if trains run at a maximum of only 100 km per hour, the journey time between Bombay and Mangalore will come down from 41 hours to 15 hours. Train speeds of 130 km per hour or 160 km per hour will

provide timesavings that are even more spectacular. Besides it had been estimated that fuel saving of more than Rs2 billion was achieved.

About 11% of line is in tunnels. These tunnels are equipped with sensors to monitor air pollution, temperature and visibility. The ventilation system is activated automatically via the data obtained from the sensors. The exact position of a train within the tunnel is indicated on a panel in the traffic control room* at the tunnel entrance. The Konkan Railway has the longest railway tunnel in India (its length is 6.5 km), the tallest viaduct in Asia (the 64 m – high). There are 2,134 bridges on the line.

Время выполнения 20 минут.

Задание 3.1.3 Расскажи о системе Российских железных дорог, используя вопросы как план.

1. Why is our country often called a great rail power?
2. Could railways in the early twenties carry heavy traffic?
3. Why could old Russia be proud of its railway engineers?
4. What was provided for in the GOELRO Plan for the further development of rail transport?
5. Was a main or a suburban line first electrified?
6. Where and when was the first main-line diesel locomotive constructed?
7. What makes railways an efficient means of transport in our country?
8. What problem does Russian Railways pay special attention to nowadays?
9. What speeds are now practical for the express trains?
10. Why was the construction of the BAM Railway important in our country?
11. What factors made the construction of the BAM Railway extremely difficult?

Тема 3.2.

Задание 3.2.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1) to accommodate	13) length
2) capacity, carrying capacity	14) to install, installation
3) to carry out	15) to introduce, introduction
4) to control, control	16) to maintain, maintenance
5) to cost, cost, costs	17) to protect, protection
6) current, alternative current (a. c.), direct current (d. c.)	18) to reduce, reduction
7) to damage, damage	19) safe, safety
8) empty	20) surface
9) to ensure	21) total
10) fleet	22) therefore
11) to follow	23) volume
12) to heat, heating	

Время выполнения 10 минут.

Задание 3.2.2 Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES IN MOSCOW IN THE 1920's AND 1930's

(1) In the 1920's the transport situation in Moscow was difficult. Indeed, very few buses were in operation in Moscow. Not many people had their own cars. There were no city railways. However,

every year 150,000 suburban passengers used railway stations, and they needed an efficient system of city transport.

(2) In 1930, the trams handled 90 per cent of the passenger traffic in the capital, and they were overcrowded (переполненный). Besides, the system was often fully paralysed in winter because of heavy snowfalls.

(3) In order to perfect the city transport a project of building Metro in Moscow was proposed. According to this project the construction of the underground railways was to be initiated in 1932.

(4) Initially, the construction of the metro system went on slowly. The metro builders encountered many difficulties because they had no experience in building underground railways. But during the second year the work progressed more rapidly thanks to mechanical equipment which was used on a large scale. Most of this equipment was developed and produced in the USSR. Besides, the workers themselves became more experienced.

(5) Nowadays the advantages of the Moscow Metro are well known to everybody. Our Underground is the most beautiful and efficient transportation system compared with other subways abroad.

Время на выполнение : 30 минут

Задание 3.2.3

Расскажи о метро как виде городского транспорта, используя вопросы как план.

- 1) What is the quickest means of city's transport?
- 2) Why is it necessary to construct Underground railways in large cities?
- 3) Why is the construction of underground railway system a very expensive and complicated engineering process?
- 4) What is the difference between the permanent way of underground railroads and ground-based railway tracks?
- 5) Why is there no ballast on the underground railways?
- 6) Are Metro trains powered by steam or electricity?
- 7) Where is the current obtained from?
- 8) What does the Underground carrying capacity depend on?
- 9) How many cities of the world have already built the Underground railways?
- 10) Where was the first underground railway line laid down?
- 11) What city has the largest subway system in the world?
- 12) What is the length of the metro line in Istanbul?

Тема 3.3.

Задание 3.3.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. to determine	16. to govern
2. to repair	17. to push, push a button
3. a great (good) deal (of)	18. delay
4. available	19. indeed
5. consideration, give consideration (to)	20. sometimes
6. brake	21. entire, entirely
7. attach importance (to)	22. key
8. satisfactory	23. size
9. to adopt	24. colour
10. to approach	25. to indicate
11. ahead	26. whenever

12. lest 13. to fix , fixed 14. to admit, admission 15. to occupy	27. to act 28. to assure 29. thereby 30. to utilize
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Время на выполнение : 10 минут

Задание 3.3.2

Расскажи о безопасности и высоких скоростях на железной дороге.

1. What factors determine the safety on railways?
2. What types of railway equipment help the railwaymen keep the track in a good operating condition?
3. Who devised the method of stopping trains by compressed air?
4. Why did the early brakes give way to the Westinghouse brakes?
5. What made railways invent different methods of signaling?
6. What were the main steps in the in the evolution of signaling?
7. What is CTC and how are train movements governed under CTC?
8. What may cause accidents on high speed and super high-speed railways?
9. How is the problem of safe train operation solved nowadays?
10. What is meant by semi-automatic driving of trains?
11. How do cab signals and automatic train stop devices help the drivers avoid accidents?

Тема 3.4.

Задание 3.4.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

1. device 2. perform 3. complicated 4. control 5. transmit 6. employ 7. sound 8. fault 9. occur	10. (the) only 10. require - 11. able 12. data 13. various 14. emergency 15. supply (with) 16. in case of 17. intend 18. reliable
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Время на выполнение : 10 мину

Задание 3.4.2

Переведи текст со словарем.

FROM THE HISTORY OF RAILWAY SEMAPHORE

The railway semaphore was first seen in 1841 on the London and Groy-don Railway. The first semaphore was conceived and constructed by Charles Hutton Gregory. This very interesting device opened a new page in the development of railway signalling. Semaphore gradually replaced all types of signals of that time.

It was generally a three-aspect signal. When the arm was horizontal it meant «stop», when it was at an angle of 45° it meant «caution» and when the line was clear the arm was dropped down so that it could not be seen by the driver.

This type of semaphore signal was in general use on practically every railway of the world. The present day semaphore signals are of two types. Both give only two indications: «stop» signals and «distant» signals. The semaphore type signal belongs to the fixed signals in common use.

Время выполнения 20 минут.

Задание 3.4.3

Расскажи по вопросам об автоматизации и компьютеризации железной дороги.

1. What operations are performed by computers?
2. What function do the electronic computers fulfill in the trains with the automatic locomotive driver?
3. What are the functions of the autodispatcher?
4. How many human dispatchers are required under this system?
5. Are the computers able to do traffic control on railways?
6. What problem has been greatly facilitated by means of electronic technique?
7. Why is the system of simulation very important for the driver?
8. What do the automatic devices at railway substations do in case of an emergency?
9. What is the advantage of introducing the Express system?
10. What may turn our railways into a more reliable and efficient means of communication?

Тема 3.5.

Задание 3.5.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

1. automatic train operation (ATO)	12. a single control center
2. automatic route setting (ARS)	13. a track diagram
3. centralized traffic control (CTC)	14. a switch
4. a color light signal, a traffic light	15. a push-button switch
5. a point	16. a delay
6. a circuit	17. to delay –
7. short-circuit	18. an approach
8. a track-circuit	19. to approach
9. to track-circuit	20. to avoid
10. a trunk line, a main line	21. entire
11. a control console	22. conventional

Время выполнения 10 минут.

Задание 3.5.2

Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF RAILWAY SIGNALING

No department of railways has been more developed by modern technology than signaling and telecommunications. Color light signals, electrical operation of signals and points, track-circuiting,

route-setting panel control, automatic train operation, computer-based centralized traffic control (CTC) – these are the basic elements of up-to-date signaling.

The method of operating long railway lines by CTC began in the USA in 1927. The principle is that at the central point the operator has a diagram showing him where every train is and he can control the whole section of the line – possibly of two or three hundred miles – from his control console. The operator can see and control the overall track circuit. On modern railways the main line and station approaches are controlled from a single control center to provide regular traffic and avoid delays.

To control a whole trunk line from one place a single control centre was first introduced in Japan, on the New Tokaido Line. The entire line between Tokyo and Osaka is wholly controlled from the general control center located in Tokyo. It's well-known that conventional CTC uses conventional relays. Practical railway experience shows that it takes much time to transmit information therefore the Japanese National Railways have developed a new system using transistors and diodes. This system proves to be more reliable; besides that it is more economical because it helps to save time: it takes about one second to scan indications for all tracks.

At present up-to-date electronic equipment including a digital computer is widely used to automate train operation and to improve the quality of railway service.

Время выполнения 20 минут.

Задание 3.5.3

Расскажи по вопросам о современной сигнализации на железной дороге.

1. Do railway signaling and communications have the most advanced technologies and equipment?
2. What are the basic elements of up-to-date signaling? Which of them is the latest one? What's your opinion on the subject?
3. What does the abbreviation CTC mean?
4. What country was the first to use CTC on its railways?
5. What kind of a diagram does the operator have on his (her) control console?
6. How long may be the section of the main line controlled from the single control centre?
7. What approaches are controlled from a single control centre?
8. Why is CTC so important for railways?
9. What railways began to control a whole trunk line by means of CTC?
10. What devices had been used to transmit information before the Japanese National Railways developed a new system using transistors and diodes?

Тема 3.6.

Задание 3.6.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

to energize operation of points and signals a stop signal to complete a circuit voltage low voltage current to run current to set a signal (to danger/caution) rear a rail joint insulated fishplate a running rail continuous welded rail resistance	to remain as soon as to join to interfere interference to detect caution to adopt to remain as soon as to join to interfere interference to detect caution
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Время выполнения 10 минут.

Задание 3.6.2

Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем

TRACK CIRCUIT

The first important step in the development of modern signaling techniques was the replacement of mechanical operation of points and signals by electrical control.

One of the basic uses of electricity in modern signaling is track circuiting, first adopted to automate signaling at the beginning of the 20th century. But the principle of track circuit operation of automatic signals remains the same. The purpose of track circuiting is to detect the presence of a train on the section of the line.

Therefore the length of each track circuit depends on the length of the section at which the trains are to run. Thus a track circuit usually extends from one stop signal to another one.

Note: 1) wire bond – проволочное соединение.

Время выполнения 20 минут.

Задание 3.6.3

Расскажи о рельсовой цепи на железной дороге.

Ключи

Тема 1.1

Задание 1.1.1 Переведите слова на русский язык.

Height	Build	Age	Face	Eyes	Hair	Character
tall - высокий tallish short - низкий shortish medium height- среднего роста	Slim - стройный thin - худой plump - полный fat - толстый well-built – хорошо сложенный	Young - молодой elderly- пожилой middle-aged – среднего возраста teenage - подросток in 20s, 30s, 40s	Round - круглое oval – овальное square - квадратное pale – бледное	big round blue eyes, - большие круглые голубые глаза large - большой small – маленький bright narrow - узкий	Bald- лысый straight - прямой curly- кудрявый	Careful - внимательный hard-working - трудолюбивый active - активный curious- любопытный aggressive- агрессивный boring- скучный

Задание 1.1.2

1			17	1
2			18	4
3			19	5
4			20	2
5			21	5
6	1. 3		22	3
7	2		23	3
8	3		24	5
9	3		25	5
10	2		26	1
11	1. 3		27	5
12	3		28	1
13	5		29	1
14	5		30	5
15	2		31	1
16	3		32	5

Задание 1.1. Пример заполнения анкеты (как для регистрации на сайте, так и в других целях):

FIRST NAME: Ваше имя

LAST NAME: Ваша фамилия

City(Ваш город): Moscow

Country / Region или **Location(страна/регион):** Russian Federation

State / Province / Region(Штат / Область/ регион): XXXXXX

STREET ADDRESS(Адрес проживания улица/дом/квартира): Moscow Prospect street, building

110, apartment 34

STREET ADDRESS(сокращенная форма): Moscow Prospect st., bldg. 110, apt. 34

В чем разница между house и building?

Частая ошибка при заполнении анкеты, house - это если у Вас частный дом, building - здание, строение

ZIP / Postal code(почтовый индекс): XXXXXX

Date of birth(дата рождения): XX.XX.XXXX

Your Age(Ваш возраст): вводим число

Sex или **Gender**(Ваш пол): мужской - male, женский - female

Phone(Ваш номер телефона): +7920XXXXXXXX(Указан в международном формате)

Create your password(ваш пароль): XXXXXX

Re-enter your password(повторить пароль): подтверждаете введенный ранее пароль в Create your password

Create your user ID(идентификатор пользователя): может быть числовой, буквенный, может использоваться и в качестве ника(читаем описание к заполнению).

Email address(Ваш почтовый ящик), **Confirm Email** или **Verify Email**(подтвердить-повторить Ваш адрес почтового ящика)

Select your secret question(секретный вопрос): обычно используется при восстановлении доступа/пароля к аккаунту

Provide your secret answer(ответ на секретный вопрос): XXXXXX

Тема 1.2

Задание 1.2.1.

1. to agree with / on / to something - соглашаться
2. to ask somebody something - просить
3. to rely on - полагаться
4. to have an argument (with somebody) - спорить
5. to take care of somebody – заботится
6. to have the courage to do – иметь смелость что-либо делать
7. in a good / bad mood – в хорошем \ плохом настроении
8. to feel pity for somebody - сочувствовать
9. to stick by - находится рядом
10. to be bossy - командовать.
11. to get together - собираться вместе
12. to get along - ладить
13. to have fun - хорошо проводить время
15. to be good at smth. - преуспевать в чём-то
16. to support - поддерживать

Задание 1.2.2

1.	a)
2.	b)
3	a)
4	b)
5.	c)
6.	a)
7.	c)
8.	d)
9.	b)
10.	a)
11.	c)
12.	b)
13.	a)
14.	b)
15.	a)
16.	b)
17.	a)
18.	c)
19.	a)

Задание 1.2. 3.

My best friend's

name is *Sasha*

nickname is *Petrov*

age is *17*

birthday is *May, 17*

birthplace is *Saratov*

My best friend's favourite

food is *chips*

hobby or interest is *sport*

sport or game is *football*

type of book is *science fiction*

kind of music is *rock*

movie is *Alien*

subject at school is *maths*
 television program is *football matches*
My best friend
 likes to play *computer games*
 is afraid of *tests*
 gets mad when *somebody doesn't agree with him*
 worries about *his future*
 is happy when *everything is all all right*

Тема 2.1

Задание 2.1.1

To get up – вставать, to make the bed – заправлять кровать, to do morning exercises – делать зарядку, to clean one's teeth – чистить зубы, to wash one's face and hands with cold water – умываться холодной водой, to dry oneself - одеваться, to have a bath – принимать ванну, to take a shower – принимать душ, to do one's hair - причесываться, to leave home for the Technical School – уходить в техникум, to have lessons , to have a lunch break - обедать, to come back home from school – возвращаться домой, to cook - готовить, to prepare (have) breakfast (dinner, supper) – готовить завтрак, обед, ужин, to do homework – делать домашнюю работу, to wash up стирать, to wash the dishes – мыть посуду, to lay the table – накрывать на стол, to do the room – убирать комнату, to dust – вытирать пыль, to do the housework – делать работу по дому, to help about the house – помогать по дому, to water the flowers – поливать цветы, to buy food – покупать продукты, to look after the small sister (brother) – приглядывать за младшей сестрой, to read books – читать книги, to go for a walk - гулять, to watch TV – смотреть телевизор, to meet friends – встречаться с друзьями, to go to bed – ложиться спать.

Задание 2.1.2.

1.	a
2.	a
3.	c
4.	b
5.	a
6.	a
7.	a
8.	b
9.	c
10.	a
11.	a
12.	a
13.	b
14.	b
15.	c
16.	b

17.	a
18.	c
19.	c

Задание 2.1.3.

1. When do you usually get up?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. How do you go to the Technical School?
4. How long does it take you to get to the Technical School?
5. How many lessons do you have every day?
6. What do you do after lessons?
7. Do you help your mother?
8. What do you do in the evening?
9. When do you usually go to bed?

Тема 2.2

Задание 2.2.1

1. to spend free time with pleasure – проводить свободное время с пользой
2. to meet friends and different people – встречаться с друзьями и другими людьми
3. to get on friendly terms with other people – общаться с другими людьми
4. to become a great famous sportsman – стать великим известным спортсменом
5. to be healthy – быть здоровым
6. to keep fit – быть в форме
7. to improve my health – поддерживать свое здоровье
8. to stay in good health – быть здоровым
9. to lead healthy way of living – вести здоровый образ жизни
10. to make my character – формировать свой характер
11. to become strong – стать сильным
12. to develop physically – развиваться физически
13. to make me more organized and better disciplined – быть более организованным и дисциплинированным
14. workout - тренировка
15. cardiovascular system - сердечно-сосудистая система
16. joint - сустав
17. competitive - состязательный
18. fitness club - клуб здоровья
19. rookie - новичок

Задание 2.2.2

1	B
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	B
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	B
17	C
18	A
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	C
24	A
25	B

Задание 2.2.3.

1. Sport is so important in our life because it helps us to stay in good health
2. Russian sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games.
3. They often win medals.
4. There is a gym in our technical school.
5. As for me, I take part in competitions.
6. There are some keep-fit centres in my neighbourhood and I go there.
7. I go in for sports and sometimes prefer to watch other people playing.
8. My favourite sport is football.
9. I have been playing it for 4 years.

Тема 2.3

Задание 2.3.1

aerobics - аэробика bird-watching - держать птиц camping - туризм cooking - кулинария	Have spare / free / leisure time – иметь свободное время Have a good / nice time doing - хорошо проводить время делая что-либо
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cycling - велоспорт dancing - танцы dressmaking - моделирование одежды fishing - рыбалка gardening - садоводство jogging – бег трусцой knitting - вязание photography - фотография playing cards – игра в карты playing chess playing the piano reading - чтение stamp collecting - коллекционирование марок watching TV – просмотр телевизора hiking – пеший туризм rock climbing - альпинизм hunting -охота	Spend time doing something like Love doing / to do- любить что- либо делать Be fond of – увлекаться ч-л Be interested in - интересоваться ч-л Be mad about / on – быть помешанным на ч-л Be crazy about Be keen on Concentrate on something / doing Be involved in- быть вовлеченным во ч-л Be popular with – быть популярным Go in for- заниматься ч-л Give up Join clubs / join in / participate / take -part in - принимать участие Take pleasure in something / doing – получать удовольствие от ч-л
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Задание 2.3.3

- What do you like doing on Sunday?	- On Sunday I like to rest. I like watching television or reading a book. I also love theatre and cinema a lot. Sunday is a perfect day for going to the cinema
- Do you go alone or with your friends?	- My friends don't like swimming. That's why I usually go alone
- What do you do in your free time?	- In my free time I like going to the swimming pool. I like swimming a lot. It's good for your health
- And what do you like doing on weekends?	- On the weekend I like to sleep in because during the week I always get up early. I also like going to the fitness club. On Saturday I meet my friends and we go to the club (discotheque)

Тема 2.4

Задание 2.4.1

<u>Newspapers:</u> Daily / weekly / monthly –ежедневные\ еженедельные\ ежемесячные To come out / be published - выходить Tabloids / broadsheets / the popular press / the quality press - таблоиды	<u>Television:</u> Soap opera – мыльная опера Quiz show - Chat show / talk show – ток шоу Documentary - документальный A series - сериал
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<p>Home news – местные новости Foreign / international news – зарубежные новости Business news – деловые новости Sports news – спортивные новости Radio and TV programmes - программа Weather forecast – прогноз погоды Editor / reporter / journalists / critics / freelance – статья редактора, репортера, журналиста To report - докладывать To inform - информировать To provide with - обеспечивать To print - печатать To react to - достигать To have an interview with – брать интервью To give an interview to – давать интервью To draw one’s attention – привлекать внимание To happen - случаться To tell about – рассказывать о</p>	<p>Current affairs The news - новости To take part in performances – принимать участие в представлении Channels / stations / cable TV - каналы On the screen – на экране What’s on TV? – Что по ТВ? What time’s the film on? – В котором часу фильм?</p>
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Задание 2.4.2

1. Will I see you before you start?
2. What will he do when he come home?
3. Where will they go if the weather is fine?
4. He will ring me up when he returns home.
5. If it rains, we shall stay at home.
6. She will walk home if it is not too cold.
7. I am sure he will come to say good-bye to us before he leaves St.Petersburg.
8. Please turn off the light when you leave the room.
9. If we are tired, we shall stop at a small village half-way to Moscow and shall have a short rest and a meal there.
10. If you miss the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
11. She will make all the arrangements about it before she flies there.
12. Before he starts for London, he will spend a day or two at a rest-home not far from here.
13. Don't go away until mother comes back
14. I shall speak to Mary if I see her today

Задание 2.4.2

- 1) Newspapers and magazines inform people about events, analyse them, express public opinions.
- 2) In the 80s there were some newspapers which expressed the official viewpoint on everything.
- 3) In the 80s the censorship was very strict.
- 4) The era of glasnost began in the middle of the 80s
- 5) In the 90s many newspapers began publishing.
- 6) Nowadays we have different newspapers than we had in the 80s.
- 7) There are also newspapers which are distributed free in streets by metro-stations or put into mail-boxes.
- 8) Some people stopped subscribing to newspapers because newspapers very expensive, some of them are afraid of getting the stress reading newspapers and some people prefer watching TV and listening to radio.
- 9) Some newspapers have to look for sponsors, that's why they publish a lot of advertisements.
- 10) If we take a newspaper, we'll find an editorial on the front page which covers the most important events of the day.

Тема 2.5

Задание 2.5.1

Environment (the air, water, and land around us) – окружающая среда

Pollution (= dirty air, land and water) - загрязнение

Harmful / damaging / dangerous effects – опасное влияние

Damage - разрушать

Cause - причинять

Destroy the environment – разрушать окружающую среду

Exist -существовать

The ozone layer / the destruction of the ozone layer – озоновый слой

Harmful radiation from the sun – солнечная радиация

Research - исследования

Global warming / the green house effect – глобальное потепление

Deforestation – вырубка леса

Conservation (the protection of natural things) -сохранение

Acid rain (rain that contains dangerous chemicals) – кислотные дожди

Smoke from factories - заводские загрязнения

Dumping (throw away) industrial waste (unwanted material) / waste disposal – выброс отходов

Aerosol can (spray) - аэрозоль

Cut down tropical rainforests / destruction of the rainforests –вырубать тропические леса

Recycle - переработка

Natural resources / human resources – природные \ человеческие ресурсы

Overpopulation - перенаселение

Задание 2.5.2.1

1	C
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	A
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	C
11	B
12	A
13	B
14	C
15	A
16	B
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	A
21	B
22	B
23	B
24	A
25	C

Задание 2.5.2.2

1	B		14	B
2	B		15	B
3	A		16	A
4	B		17	A
5	A		18	B
6	A		19	B
7	B		20	A
8	A		21	A

9	B		22	A
10	B		23	A
11	B		24	B
12	A		25	B
13	B		26	B

Задание 2.5.3

- My suggestions were the same
- I think all can work in our country.
- Use less water, plant a tree already work.
- Avoid packaging is the most useful tip
- I try to plant a tree, recycle waste, use less water.

Тема 2.7

Задание 2.7.1

Виды населенных пунктов

area — район, область

capital — столица

city — город

country — страна

district — район

region — край, область

state — государство /

штат

town — небольшой город

village — деревня

Географические точки

cape — мыс

cliff — отвесная скала, утес

glacier — ледник

hill — холм

mountain — гора

mountain range / mountain chain — горная

цепь

pass — ущелье

peak — пик

plain — равнина

plateau — плато, плоскогорье

summit — вершина
valley — долина
volcano — вулкан

Виды местности

desert — пустыня
equator — экватор
forest — лес
highlands — горная
местность
jungle — джунгли
lowlands — низменность
oasis — оазис
swamp — болото, топь
tropics — тропики
tundra — тундра

Водоемы

canal — канал
lake — озеро
ocean — океан
ocean current — океаническое
течение
pool / pond — пруд, заводь, водоем
river — река
sea — море
spring — источник, родник, ключ
stream — ручей

Побережье, берега

bay — бухта, залив
beach — пляж
coast — побережье, морской
берег
continent — континент
estuary — дельта, устье реки
gulf — морской залив
island — остров
peninsula — полуостров

Прочее

atlas — атлас
climate — климат
hemisphere — полушарие
latitude — широта
longitude — долгота
map — карта
temperature —

температура

Задание 2.7.2

1	B		11	A
2	B		12	B
3	A		13	B
4	A		14	B
5	A		15	B
6	B		16	B
7	A		17	C
8	B		18	B
9	B		19	A
10	b		20	A

Задание 2.7.3

Расскажите о географическом положении России, Великобритании, США, Австралии Канаде, Новой Зеландии используя вопросы как план.

1. The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area.
2. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and in Asia.
3. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.
4. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland.
5. The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains
6. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai.
7. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, and the Lena in Asia.
8. There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country.
9. Russia has abundant natural resources which besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils, and a great water supply, include large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore, and etc.

Тема 2.8

Задание 2.8.1

1	B	11	D
2	A	12	B
3	C	13	A
4	B	14	A

5	A	15	B
6	A	16	C
7	B	17	B
8	A	18	C
9	B	19	B
10	A	20	C

Задание 2.8.3.1

	UK	USA	Russia	Australia
Parliament represents the legislative branch of power	+		+	+
The people elect Congress		+		
The head of the state is the President		+	+	
An independent country within the Commonwealth	+			+
Those who abstain from voting are fined.				
Formally the monarch is the head of state				+
It is involved in the system of checks and balances				
The Federal Assembly consists of the Federation Council and the Duma			+	
The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power	+	+	+	+
Secretaries head the most important departments in the Administration		+		
The House of Lords can delay bills for one year	+			
The President appoints the Chairman of the Government			+	

Lord chancellor seats on the woolsack.	+			
The Constitutional Court can declare the actions of the President unconstitutional			+	
The President guarantees the basic rights of people.				
The citizens of this state are proud of the fact that secret ballot was first introduced here.		+		

Задание 2.8.3.2

	The UK	The USA	Russia
Political system	Constitutional monarchy	Federal republic	Presidential republic
Head of state	Queen / king	president	president
Legislative power	parliament	congress	parliament
Executive power	government	government	government
Head of executive power	Prime minister	president	president
Guaranteed basic rights	Set of laws	constitution	constitution

Тема 2.9.

Задание 2.9.1

Где находится...?

Британский музей

Как пройти?

Как быстрее пройти (проехать) к...?

Этот автобус идет до..?

Где ближайшая остановка...?

Где ближайшая станция метро?

Где переход?

Я правильно иду (еду) к театру «Ковент-Гарден»

Where is...? the British Museum

How can I get to the?

What's the quickest way to..?

Does this bus go to..?

Where is the nearest...stop?

Where is the nearest underground station?

Where is the crossing?

Is this the right way to get to the theatre Covent Garden?

В каком направлении мне идти?
В эту сторону?
Я (не) знаю дорогу (-и)
Это далеко пешком?
Можно ли доехать на..?

Сколько стоит проезд в ..?
метро
близко
далеко
за углом
налево (слева)
направо (справа)
на углу
прямо

What direction should I go in?
This way?
I (don't) know the way
Is it too far to go on foot?
Can I get there by?

What is the fare by..?
underground / subway
nearby
far away
around the corner
to the left (on the left)
to the right (on the right)
on the corner
straight ahead

Задание 2.9.2

1	В	14	А
2	А	15	В
3	В	16	С
4	С	17	С
5	А	18	А
6	С	19	А
7	А	20	В
8	В	21	А
9	В	22	В
10	С	23	В
11	А	24	С
12	С	25	А
13	В		

Задание 2.9.3.1

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia.
2. Moscow is a modern city.
3. It was founded in 1147.
4. The population of Moscow is about 10 million people.
6. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometers.
7. Moscow is a political centre.
8. Moscow is a cultural centre.
9. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, etc.
10. All peoples of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital.

Задание 2.9.3.2

1	B
2	A
3	D
4	H
5	E
6	G
7	C
8	I

Тема 2.11.

Задание 2.11.1

railway station	Железнодорожная станция	waiting-room	Зал ожидания
Platform	платформа	journey	Путешествие
to take a train	Садиться на поезд	booking-office	Касса
to change trains	Делать пересадку	to buy a ticket	Покупать билеты
long distance train	Поезд дальнего следования	to book a ticket	Заказывать билеты
Express	экспресс	dining-car	Вагон ресторан
local train	Поезд местного значения	fast train	Скорый поезд
train (for) to	Поезд до...	non-smoker	Некурящий
Bookstall	касса	to waste time	Тратить время

Porter	носи́льщик	fare	Плата
to carry luggage	Нести багаж	compartment	Купе
Suitcase	чемодан	to put things on the rack	Класть вещи
luggage van		to be crowded	Быть переполненным
to be due out		to pack things	Упаковывать вещи
to get on the train	Садится на поезд	to stop at a junction	Останавливаться
to get off the train	Сходить с поезда	to make sure	Заверять
to get a light refreshment	Перекусить	to be off	
hand luggage	Ручная кладь	to travel light	Путешествовать налегке
to hurry	Торопиться	to see smb off	Провожать
Passenger	Пассажир	reserved seat	Место занято
to queue up		lower berth	Верхняя полка
to register the luggage	Зарегистрировать багаж	upper berth	Нижняя полка
late-comer	опоздавший	to be fond of travelling	Увлекаться путешествием
single ticket	Билет в одном направлении	driver	Машинист
return ticket	Билет обратно	timetable	Расписание
Carriage	вагон	track	Путь
Attendant	проводник	information office	Справочная
to be due to arrive	Должен прибыть	announcement	Объявление
What time does your train start?	В котором часу отправляется ваш поезд?	station master	Дежурный по станции
Arrival	Прибытие	come to a stop	Подезжать к станции
to phone for a taxi	Вызвать такси	to blow smb a kiss	Посылать воздушный поцелуй
indicator board	Табло	to produce tickets	
I wonder	Я интересуюсь	to miss the train	Опаздывать на поезд
I wonder where we can get a snack.	Где я могу перекусить?	to catch a train	Успевать на поезд
Don't worry	Не волнуйтесь		

Тема 2.12.

Задание 2.12.1

comprehensive school / general secondary school - общеобразовательная школа

boarding school- школа-интернат

public school- частная школа (в Великобритании) ; private (частная)

nursery (ясли), nursery school / kindergarten (детский сад);

junior / primary (начальная школа); /, high (старшие классы);

college(s) / gymnasium- gymnasia / lyceum(s)

General Certificate of Education (GCE) - свидетельство об образовании

me-table- расписание ; to draw up a timetable, to make a timetable, to put smth. on the timetable; the timetable changes

break- перемена (a fifteen-minute break)

curriculum- учебный план (what subjects are taught)

National Curriculum –Государственный Образовательный Стандарт

Unified National Exam = Russian National Exam –Единый Государственный Экзамен

extra-curricular activities / out-of-school activities / after-school activities- внеклассная работа

to take/ do an exam - держать экзамен; to give an exam – экзаменовать; to pass/ do well in an exam- выдержать экзамен; do badly in/ fail an exam провалиться на экзамене; to resit (for) an exam = to take it again

to skip / miss classes (lectures)- прогулять / пропустить уроки;

to receive grants / scholarship- получать стипендию

elementary / pre-intermediate / intermediate / upper-intermediate / advanced level

Head Master/ Head Mistress / Principal / Head Teacher – директор

Deputy Head Teacher / senior master / senior mistress – завуч

Adviser / Class-Mistress / Form teacher - классный руководитель

Tutor- куратор

Задание 2.12.2 (по выбору)

It is widely known that education helps to form a personality and prepares for life.

In Russia everyone has the right to receive education guaranteed by the Constitution. This right is realized by the broad system of compulsory secondary education, vocational, specialized secondary and higher education, part-time education, correspondence course and also by scholarships and grants.

In Russia there is a nine-year compulsory education, but to enter a university one must study two years more. At the age of six or seven Russian children begin to attend primary school. But most of them have already learned letters in kindergartens, which are a part of primary education now. Primary and secondary schools together comprise eleven years of study. Every school has a core curriculum of Russian, Mathematics, Science, Physical Training. There is also a variety of elective subjects, which are taught at lyceums and gymnasiums.

After finishing secondary school, lyceum or gymnasium one can go on to higher education. All applicants must take competitive examinations or total state examinations in two or three subjects.

Тема 2.13.

Задание 2.13.1

1) to achieve – достигать

achievement – достижение

2) according to smth. – согласно чему-либо, в соответствии с чем-либо

3) as well as – а также

4) both ... and – как ..., так и

5) branch – отрасль; филиал

6) to develop – развивать, разрабатывать

development – развитие , разработка

7) to divide (into) – делить (на)

- 8) to equip with smth. – оборудовать чем-либо
equipment – оборудование
- 9) to include – включать
- 10) to increase – увеличивать, возрастать
increase – увеличение, рост
- 11) to last – длиться, продолжаться
last – последний, прошлый
- 12) network – сеть
- 13) number – номер, количество
a number of – ряд чего-либо, несколько
- 14) to operate – действовать, работать, эксплуатировать; приводить в движение
operation – действие, работа, эксплуатация
to put into operation – пускать в эксплуатацию
- 15) to pay attention to smth. – уделять внимание чему-либо
- 16) to provide with smth. – обеспечивать, снабжать чем-либо; предоставлять, давать
- 17) to require – требовать
requirement – требование
to meet requirements – отвечать требованиям
- 18) such as – такой как
- 19) term – семестр; термин
- 20) to train – готовить, обучать

Задание 2.13.2

The Samara State Railway University is one of the youngest state higher schools in the Samara Region.

It was founded in 1973.

At that time there was only one faculty with 75 students. In 1975 it was divided into two faculties: Railway Construction and Railway Operation.

At present about 10,000 students get higher education at day-time and extra-mural departments. At present about 10,000 students get higher education at day-time and extra-mural departments.

Training is provided on 14 specializations.

Applicants are admitted on the basis of their results in the unified state examinations for the secondary school.

The complete course of studies at the higher school lasts 5 or 6 years for the day-time and extra-mural students respectively.

The academic year is divided into 2 terms.

Tests and exams are taken at the end of each term.

Тема 2.14.

Задание 2.14.

rail - рельс; railway (англ.)- железная дорога; syn. railroad (амер)

means - средство, способ; by means of - посредством, с помощью.

travel - поездка, движение; v. двигаться, ехать, путешествовать; traveler - пассажир

freight - груз(ы); to carry freight -перевозить грузы.

important - важный, значительный

play a part - играть роль

develop - развивать(ся); разрабатывать, создавать; development- развитие; достижение, разработка

depend (on, upon) - зависеть (от)

fast - скорый, быстрый; fast train скорый поезд; ant. slow; slow train поезд малой скорости

safe - безопасный, надежный

(the) very - самый

operate - управлять, приводить в действие, работать; put into operation - ввести в действие (в эксплуатации)
 call - звать, называть
 success - успех, удача; be a success -иметь успех, удаваться; successful a. успешный, удачный
 light - легкий
 construct - строить
 power - сила, мощность, энергия; powerful - мощный
 tractive power - тяговая сила; traction - тяга
 difficult - трудный
 possible - возможный
 suitable - подходящий, годный
 service - эксплуатация, перевозки, обслуживание; put into service - ввести в действие (в эксплуатацию); serve - служить, обслуживать
 appear - появляться
 wide - широкий
 works - завод(ы)
 follow - следовать за
 thanks - благодаря
 place - место, местоположение, помещать, размещать; take place происходить, иметь место
 change - изменение, перемена; v. изменять(ся)
 introduce - внедрять, вводить; introduction -внедрение, введение
 use - использовать, использование, польза.

Задание 2.14.2

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

Задание 2.14.3

1. Railways are used to carry people.
2. The railway is a means of transport.
3. Railways play an important part in the development of a country.
4. The development of a country depends on transport.
5. The very first railway were not built to carry people.
6. Richard Trevithick made one of the first attempts to use the steam engine to draw a train.
7. The first steam railway appeared in England in the 19th century.
8. People did not believe that it was possible to make locomotives suitable for service.
9. The Cherepanov's invention was of great importance to our country.

Тема 3.1.

Задание 3.1.1

1. total - весь, полный, общий
2. length - длинна, протяженность; long - длинный; ant. short
3. over -сверх, более, прер. над
4. traffic - движение, перевозки; carry the traffic осуществлять перевозки; volume of traffic - объем перевозок

5. network - сеть
6. reach - достигать
7. however - однако, тем не менее
8. produce - производить; production - производство
9. provide - обеспечивать; provide for предусматривать
10. step - шаг; take steps предпринимать шаги, меры
11. connect - соединять, связывать
12. work out - разрабатывать
13. plant - завод; power plant электростанция, силовая установка
14. suburban - пригородный
15. main - главный; main line магистральная линия, магистраль
16. branch - ветвь, отрасль; branch line железнодорожная ветка
17. railway engineering железнодорожная техника; engine - машина, двигатель, локомотив
18. attention - внимание; pay attention (to) обращать внимание (на); attract attention (to) привлекать внимание (к)
19. run the service - осуществлять перевозки
20. equip - оборудовать, оснащать; equipment оборудование, оснащение
21. include - включать (в себя)
22. car - вагон
23. efficient - эффективный
24. necessary - необходимый
25. carry out –осуществлять, проводить (опыт и т.д.)
26. hard - трудный, тяжелый; твердый
27. condition - условие; состояние
28. besides - кроме того; ргер. кроме
29. take part - принимать участие
30. effort - усилие; make efforts прилагать усилия

Задание 3.1.2 Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем

Турецкие государственные железные дороги –это корпорация, которая играет важную роль в развитии экономики турции.

История железных дорог Турции началась 23 сентября 1856, когда указом Оттомана Султана, Британской компании разрешили строительство и управление 130 км линией между Измиром и Аудином. Компания «Национальные железные дороги» была основана в 1923 году, когда страна стала республикой. Сегодня протяженность железнодорожной сети составляет 10 361 км, включая 8430 км магистралей и 1931 км второстепенных линий.

За 150 летнюю историю турецкие железные дороги претерпели значительные изменения. Планируется улучшить существующие линии станции, модернизировать подвижной состав. Много делается, чтобы создать позитивное отношение у народа и привлечь клиентов. Частью новой стратегии является введение в эксплуатацию более комфортабельных пассажирских вагонов таких как

- новых вагонов повышенной комфортности с сиденьями самолетного типа, кондиционированием и современной системой освещения. Во время поездки подается обед.
- новые вагоны бизнес класса. Они состоят из 3 спален, гостиной, ванной и туалетом, американским баром, с атмосферой первого класса отеля на колесах.

Задание 3.1.3

1. Our country is often spoken of as a great power because it has the largest railway system in the world.
2. The total length of Russian railways is over 87,500 km
3. The old Russia could be proud of its railway scientists and engineers who constructed good steam locomotives and the passenger cars produced in Russia were the best in Europe.
4. The GOELRO Plan worked out in 1920 provided for the construction numerous power plants and a whole network of electrified railways
5. In 1929, an electric train started its run on the suburban line between Moscow and Mytishchi.
6. It was in our country that the world first mainline diesel locomotive was built and put into service on November, 1924
7. Nowadays, Russian railways carry about 35% of the world's railway traffic.
8. Most traffic is carried by powerful diesel and electric locomotives.
9. Automation and computers introduced into many branches of railway engineering.
10. Particular attention is paid to high-speed running. Speeds of 120-150 kph are particular for the express trains

Тема 3.2.

Задание 3.2.1

- 1) to accommodate – вмещать
- 2) capacity – мощность, вместимость, грузоподъемность
carrying capacity – пропускная способность
- 3) to carry out – выполнять, осуществлять
- 4) to control – управлять
control – управление
- 5) to cost – стоить
cost – цена, стоимость
costs – расходы, издержки
- 6) current – ток
alternative current (a. c.) – переменный ток
direct current (d. c.) – постоянный ток
- 7) to damage – повреждать, причинять ущерб
damage – повреждение, ущерб
- 8) empty – пустой, порожний
- 9) to ensure – гарантировать; обеспечивать
- 10) fleet – парк (подвижного состава)
- 11) to follow – следовать, соблюдать (правила)
- 12) to heat – обогревать
heating – отопление
- 13) length – длина, протяженность
- 14) to install – устанавливать
installation – установка
- 15) to introduce – внедрять, вводить (в эксплуатацию)
introduction – внедрение, ввод
- 16) to maintain – эксплуатировать, содержать в технически исправном состоянии;
поддерживать
maintenance – содержание в технически исправном состоянии, эксплуатация
- 17) to protect – защищать
protection – защита
- 18) to reduce – сокращать
reduction – сокращение

- 19) safe – безопасный
safety – безопасность
- 20) surface – наземный; поверхность
- 21) total – полный, общий, целый
- 22) therefore – поэтому, следовательно
- 23) volume – объем

Задание 3.2.2

Транспортные трудности в Москве 1920 -30 годах.

В 1920-х транспортная ситуация в Москве была трудной. В Москве было мало автобусов. Немного людей имели личные машины. Не было городских железных дорог. Однако, ежегодно 150000 пассажиров пользовались пригородными железными дорогами и им нужна была эффективная система городского транспорта.

В 1930-х трамваи осуществляли перевозку 90 % пассажиров столицы, и они были переполнены. Кроме того часто система была парализована из-за сильных снегопадов.

Для того чтобы улучшить транспортную систему был предложен проект строительства метро в Москве. Согласно этому проекту строительство метро должно было начаться в 1932 году.

Вначале строительство метро проходило медленно. Метростроители столкнулись со многими трудностями потому что у них не было опыта в строительстве подземных железных дорог. Но на второй год строительства работа стала продвигаться быстрее, благодаря широкому использованию нового оборудования.

Сегодня преимущества Московского метро хорошо известно каждому. Наше метро самая красивая и эффективная транспортная система

Задание 3.2.3

- 1) The underground railway is the quickest, safest, most reliable and comfortable means of city transport.
- 2) Metro can solve the problems of carrying a great number of passengers within urban and suburban areas as well as the problems of traffic jams, air contamination and noise.
- 3) Subways are usually built under city streets, but in order to take shortcuts they often must pass under rivers.
- 4) . The sleepers are only 0.9m long. They are shorter than those of the railroad track which are 2.7m long. The sleepers of the normal track are laid upon ballast made of broken stone or other materials. The cross-ties of the underground railway are laid directly on concrete base.
5. If the ballast were made of slag, gravel, sand or even broken stone, the train would be followed by the dust clouds.
- 6) Metro trains are powered by steam or electricity
- 7) The current is obtained from the third rail.

8) The Underground carrying capacity depends on the number of coaches and the frequency of train running

9) Nowadays there are underground railways in 80 cities all over the world

Тема 3.3.

Задание 3.3.1

1. determine v. определять, решать
2. repair v. ремонтировать; n. ремонт
3. a great (good) deal (of) много; в значительной мере
4. available a. имеющийся в наличии (в распоряжении)
5. consideration n. рассмотрение, обсуждение; соображение; give consideration (to) рассматривать, обсуждать
6. brake n. тормоз
7. attach importance (to) придавать значение
8. satisfactory a. удовлетворительный
9. adopt v. принимать; применять
10. approach v. подходить (к), приближаться (к)
11. ahead adv. впереди; прер перед
12. lest cj. чтобы не
13. fix v. закреплять, устанавливать; fixed a. неподвижный, стационарный
14. admit v. допускать, впускать; admission n. доступ, впуск
15. occupy v. занимать (место и т.д.)
16. govern v. управлять, регулировать
17. push v. толкать; push a button нажимать кнопку
18. delay n. задержка, простой
19. indeed adv. действительно, на самом деле
20. sometimes adv. иногда
21. entire a. целый, весь; entirely adv. всецело, совершенно
22. key n. ключ, разгадка
23. size n. размер, величина
24. colour n. цвет
25. indicate v. указывать, показывать
26. whenever adv. когда бы ни; всякий раз когда
27. act v. действовать, вести себя
28. assure v. обеспечивать, гарантировать
29. thereby adv. таким образом, тем самым
30. utilize v. использовать

Задание 3.3.

1 Careful track maintenance, efficient brakes and reliable signaling determine the safety on railways.

2. Track-testing cars help the railwaymen keep the track in a good operating condition.

3. George Westinghouse devised the method of stopping trains by compressed air.

4. The early brakes were unsatisfactory. They were hand-operated so they give way to the Westinghouse brakes.

5. Increasing number of trains made railways invent different methods of signaling.

6. Under CTC all train movement are governed from a central point where there is a large illuminated panel with a diagram of all of all the tracks in the controlled section

7. No engine driver would be able to read block signals easily at a speed of, say, 200 kph. Weather conditions can also prevent the driver from reading the wayside signals. Sometimes the drivers themselves are not careful enough.

8. The key to solve the problem of train operation has been found in the so-called semi-automatic driving of trains moving at top speed.

Тема 3.4.

Задание 3.4.1

1. device - устройство, прибор
2. perform - выполнять, совершать
3. complicated - сложный
4. control - управлять, регулировать
5. transmit - передавать; transmission - передача
6. employ - использовать
7. sound - звук
8. fault - авария, повреждение; faulty - дефектный, неисправный
9. occur - происходить, случаться
10. (the) only - единственный
11. require - требовать
12. able - а способный; ability - способность
13. data - данные; process data - обрабатывать данные
14. various - различный, разнообразный; vary - изменяться
15. emergency - авария, крайняя необходимость
16. supply (with) - снабжать; поставлять; тех. питать
17. in case of - в случае
18. intend - предназначать, намереваться
19. reliable - надежный; rely (on, upon) полагаться (на)

Задание 3.4.2

Из истории железнодорожных семафоров.

Железнодорожный семафор впервые появился в 1841 году в Лондоне. Первый семафор был изобретен и сконструирован Чарльзом Хаттоном Грегори. Это очень интересное изобретение открыло новую страницу в развитии железнодорожной сигнализации. Семафоры заменили все существующие сигналы на железной дороге.

Это был трехаспектный сигнал. Когда сигнальное крыло было в горизонтальном положении это означало «стоп», когда оно было под углом в 45 градусов это означало «берегись» и когда линия была свободна сигнальное крыло было опущено так, что машинист не мог его видеть.

Такие семафоры широко использовались на всех железных дорогах мира. Современные семафорные сигналы двух типов. Оба типа показывают только два сигнала: «стоп» и «предупредительный сигнал».

Задание 3.4.3

1. . More and more hard and time-consuming operations performed by man some time ago are now transferred to machines.

2. The electronic computers installed in the trains start and stop the trains and control their speeds.
3. Driverless trains controlled by electronic computers are operating at the Tashtagol ore mine. Installed in the mine, the auto-dispatcher controls the movement of each vehicle and ensures the optimum efficiency of its operation.
4. Under this system only one human dispatcher is required to keep the traffic under control.
5. The computers are able to do traffic control on railways.
6. The problem of training locomotive drivers has being greatly facilitated by means of the electronic technique known as simulation.
7. The film simulates various operating conditions and the driver learns when he has to apply the brakes, increase or decrease the train speed, stop or restart the train.
8. The programme of the computer must provide for emergency situations in order to instruct the driver how to avoid accidents.

Тема 3.5.

Задание 3.5.1

1. automatic train operation (ATO) – автоведение поезда;
2. automatic route setting (ARS) – автоматическая установка маршрута;
3. centralized traffic control (CTC) – диспетчерская централизация (ДЦ);
4. a color light signal, a traffic light – светофор;
5. a point – стрелочный перевод;
6. a circuit – цепь,
7. short-circuit - короткое замыкание,
8. a track-circuit – рельсовая цепь,
9. to track-circuit – оборудовать рельсовыми цепями;
10. a trunk line, a main line – магистраль;
11. a control console – пульт управления;
12. a single control center – единый центр управления;
13. a track diagram – схема пути;
14. a switch – переключатель,
15. a push-button switch – кнопочный переключатель.
16. a delay – задержка,
17. to delay – задерживать;

18. an approach – подход,

19. to approach – приближаться, подходить;

20. to avoid – избегать;

21. entire – целый, весь;

22. conventional – стандартный, типовой; обычный, традиционный.

Задание 3.5.2

Основные принципы железнодорожной сигнализации.

Ни одна структура железной дороги не развита технически так как сигнализация и связь. Светофоры, электронное управление сигналами и стрелками, рельсовая цепь, автоматическая установка маршрута, диспетчерская централизация все это элементы современной сигнализации.

Диспетчерская сигнализация впервые появилась в США в 1927 году. Ее принцип заключается в том, что на центральном посту, оператор имеет диаграмму, показывающую ему месторасположение каждого поезда и он может контролировать весь участок линии длиной от 200 до 300 миль. Оператор может видеть и контролировать всю рельсовую цепь. На современных железных дорогах все магистрали и станции контролируются с единого контрольного центра, чтобы обеспечить регулярное движение и избежать задержки.

Чтобы контролировать магистраль из одного места, единый контрольный центр был впервые создан в Японии. Вся линия между Токио и Осака целиком контролируется с главного контрольного центра, расположенного в Токио. Практический железнодорожный опыт показывает, что много времени уходит на передачу информации, поэтому Японские национальные железные дороги разработали новую систему использования транзисторов и диодов.

Задание 3.5.3

1. No department of railways has been more developed by modern technology than signaling and telecommunications.

2. Color light signals, electrical operation of signals and points, track-circuiting, route-setting panel control, automatic train operation, computer-based centralized traffic control (CTC) – these are the basic elements of up-to-date signaling.

3. The method of operating long railway lines by CTC means that at the central point the operator has a diagram showing him where every train is and he can control the whole section of the line – possibly of two or three hundred miles – from his control console.

4. The method of operating long railway lines by CTC began in the USA in 1927.

5. On modern railways the main line and station approaches are controlled from a single control center to provide regular traffic and avoid delays.

Задание 3.6.1

to energize - пропускать ток;
operation of points and signals - управление стрелками и сигналами;
a stop signal – запрещающий (закрытый) сигнал;
to complete a circuit – замыкать цепь;
voltage – напряжение;
low voltage current – ток низкого напряжения;
to run current - пропускать ток;
to set a signal (to danger/caution) – устанавливать предупреждающий / запрещающий сигнал;
rear – хвост поезда;
a rail joint – рельсовый стык;
insulated fishplate – изолирующий стык;
a running rail - ходовой рельс;
continuous welded rail – бесстыковой рельс;
resistance – сопротивление.
to adopt – принимать;
to remain – оставаться;
as soon as – как только;
to join – присоединять(ся), примыкать;
to interfere – влиять,
interference – влияние, помеха;
to detect – замечать, обнаруживать;
caution - предостережение.
to adopt – принимать;
to remain – оставаться;
as soon as – как только;
to join – присоединять(ся), примыкать;
to interfere – влиять,
interference – влияние, помеха;
to detect – замечать, обнаруживать;
caution - предостережение.

Задание 3.6.2

Рельсовая цепь.

Первым важным шагом в развитии современного сигнального оборудования была замена механических стрелок и сигналов на электрические.

Рельсовая цепь является одним из основных использований электричества в современной сигнализации, впервые примененной в начале 20 века. Но принцип управления автоматическими сигналами остается тот же. Главной задачей рельсовой цепи является определить наличие поезда на линии. Поэтому, длина каждой рельсовой цепи зависит от длины участка. Таким образом, рельсовая цепь обычно располагается от одного стоп сигнала до другого.

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Итоговая аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

Условия:

а) Вид и форма дифференцированного зачёта: контрольная работа

б) Количество заданий для студента:

- грамматический тест состоящий из 20 вопросов

- профессионально ориентированный текст

- разговорные темы

в) Проверяемые результаты обучения и критерии оценок:

- умеет общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

- умеет переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- владеет знаниями и имеет практические навыки в образовании и употреблении: видо-временных форм английского глагола, множественного числа и притяжательного падежа существительного, местоимений, степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, артиклей, модальных глаголов, неличных форм глаголов, косвенной речи.

- владеет необходимым лексическим материалом, умеет распознавать, переводить и употреблять в речи изученный грамматический материал.

Задание 1.

Выбери правильный вариант ответа.

1. My name ___ Kathy.	a) is b) will
-----------------------	------------------

	c) am d) are
2. ___ you married to John?	a) am b) are c) is d) have
3. _____ eat salad and pizza.	a) he b) she c) they d) it
4. What's your _____ job?	a) mother b) mother's c) mothers d) mothers'
5. I like _____ TV.	a) watch b) look c) watching d) looking
6. What time _____ your dog?	a) you walk b) you walking c) does you walk d) do you walk
7. _____ a woman at the door	a) it is b) there are c) there is d) she is
8. _____ have a book?	a) am I b) I am c) I can d) can I
9. He never _____ his hair.	a) Washs b) wash c) washing d) washes
10. He drives ___ work ___ the mornings.	a) to, in b) at, in c) at, on d) to, on
11. _____ come to our party on Tuesday?	a) can you b) do you can c) you can d) can you to
12. They _____ basketball yesterday.	a) did played b) are played c) played

	d) play
13. Would you like _____ water?	a) an b) some c) any d) a
14. Life is getting _____ every day.	a) Best b) good c) gooder d) better
15. He _____ a lot of money.	a) have got b) is got c) does has d) has got
16. Is Father busy now? Yes, he _____ to the postman.	a) is talking b) talks c) talking d) talk
17. I _____ a webmaster when I grow up.	a) am going to be b) am going be c) am going to d) go to be
18. _____ sushi?	a) have you eaten ever b) have you ever eaten c) did you ever eat d) you have ever eaten
19. They _____ move to Manchester	a) have decided b) have decided to c) decided d) decided on to
20. Are you interested ___ gardening?	a) At b) in c) of d) on
21. Peter _____ when the phone rang.	a) Slept b) was sleeping c) was slept d) were sleeping
22. He is reading ___ newspaper.	a) A b) ___ c) the d) an
23. Why are you dressing up? I _____ to a party.	a) am going b) will go c) go d) am going to go
24. I _____ work late last Tuesday.	a) must to b) had to c) must

	d) could
25. When I _____ this book, I will give it to you.	a) will read b) read c) have read d) have readed
26. I _____ drive a Porsche, but now I ride a bicycle.	a) am used to b) was using to c) use to d) used to
27. This film _____ on Star TV last week.	a) Broadcast b) broadcasted c) was broadcast d) is broadcast
28. If I _____ a lot of money, I would buy a house in the country.	a) would have b) had c) have d) would had
29. When I arrived, the film _____.	a) had already started b) had started yet c) already had started d) started already
30. He said that he _____ at home at midnight, but he was late.	a) was b) would be c) be d) is
31. The ground is wet. It _____.	a) has been raining b) was raining c) rained d) has rained
32. He enjoys _____.	a) to diving b) dive c) to dive d) diving
33. He decided _____ the party.	a) Left b) leave c) to leave d) leaving
34. You _____ put it back before the boss comes back, won't you?	a) will have b) won't have c) will d) have
35. If the water had been warmer yesterday, I _____ gone swimming.	a) hadn't b) wouldn't c) would have d) won't have

36. This time tomorrow I _____ lunch.	a) will have b) am having c) have d) will be having
37. They haven't got _____ money.	a) some b) any c) none d) no
38. The children like doing things _____.	a) with themselves b) on themselves c) on their own d) at their own
39. _____ milk is good for _____ children.	a) the, the b) _____, the c) _____, _____ d) the, _____
40. Please write _____ me as soon as possible.	a) At b) to c) on d) of
41. This _____ a table.	a) Be b) is c) will d) are
42. Where _____ she from?	a) will b) have c) are d) is
43. _____ eats salad and pizza.	a) She b) it c) they d) we
44. _____ husband is a doctor.	a) Jane's b) Jane c) Janes' d) Janes
45. They like _____ football.	a) are playing b) play c) do d) playing
46. _____ he love her?	a) does b) is c) are d) do
47. _____ some paper on your desk.	a) there are b) there aren't c) there is d) there isn't
48. _____ a glass of sherry?	a) have I can b) can I c) I can have

	d) can I have
49. I _____ a shower every day.	a) am having usually b) usually have c) am usually having d) have usually
50. They like watching films _____ television.	a) At b) on c) in d) of
51. _____ drive?	a) can you to b) you can c) do you can d) can you
52. Where were you born? I _____ in Madrid.	a) was born b) were born c) was borne d) am born
53. There aren't _____ people in the street.	a) Any b) some c) the d) ____
54. A tree is _____ than a bush.	a) Higher b) more high c) more higher d) highest
55. She _____ a new computer. What luck!	a) have got b) does has c) has got d) got
56. What _____?	a) are you do b) you are do c) are you doing d) you are doing
57. She _____ a webmaster when I grow up.	a) go to be b) is going to be c) is going to d) is going be
58. They _____ five years ago.	a) did met b) met c) have meeted d) have met
59. It was nice _____ you.	a) to meeting b) at meeting c) on meeting d) to meet
60. Theatre is a novel ____ W. Somerset Maugham	a) with b) by c) at d) of

61. Peter _____ when the phone rang.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) was sleeping b) were sleeping c) slept d) was slept
62. What ___ pretty girl!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ___ b) a c) an d) the
63. A: There's someone at the door. B: I _____ it!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) got b) get c) am going to get d) 'll get
64. Why _____ change your mind?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) must you b) you had to c) had you to d) did you have to
65. If I _____ to the post office, I'll post this letter for you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Went b) go c) would go d) will go
66. I _____ get up at 6 o'clock in the morning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) wasn't used to b) amn't used to c) didn't used to d) didn't use to
67. Football _____ all over the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plays b) is plays c) played d) is played
68. If I _____ a lot of money, I _____ go on holiday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) had, would b) had, will c) have, would d) would have, would
69. When we _____ at the post office, it had been already closed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Arrive b) had arrived c) arrived d) have arrived
70. He asked me if I _____ going out with Paul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) were b) is c) was to d) was
71. The ground is covered with snow. It _____ all day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) was snowing b) snowed c) has snowed d) has been snowing
72. I deny _____ the money.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Taking b) to take

	c) take d) to taking
73. I wish _____ a speech.	a) to do b) to make c) doing d) making
74. You _____ drunk the coffee before the boss comes in, will you?	a) Will b) will have c) have d) won't have
75. If he _____ so ill, he would have come to work yesterday.	a) hadn't been b) didn't be c) wasn't d) hadn't
76. This time tomorrow I _____ lunch.	a) am having b) will have c) will be having d) have
77. I haven't got _____ money. Could you lend me _____?	a) any, any b) any, some c) some, some d) some, any
78. She can find the answer to the question _____.	a) on herself b) at her own c) with herself d) on her own
79. ___ Atlantic ocean is quite cold.	a) A b) ___ c) an d) the
80. One can't always rely ___ other people.	a) At b) on c) of d) in

Задание 2.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

RAILWAYS

We usually think of railways as a means of travel. It is true that railways are often used for travel, but their most important function is to carry freight.

Railways play a very important part in the national economy of a country because the economic and political development of a country depends on a wide network of transportation systems. Although

we have now faster and more modern means of communication and transport, railways are still the safest and the most popular means of transportations.

The early railways were not like the railways we have today. The very first railways used horses for drawing train. They were put into operation for transporting such products as coal, ore and timber. Later on, the horse railways were used for passenger transport in large cities. But these railways did not last long.

One of the first attempts to use the steam engine for hauling passenger and freight trains was made in 1808 by Richard Trevithick, an Englishman, who demonstrated his working model in London. For a shilling the public could travel in a carriage drawn by a steam engine. The speed of this locomotive was 12 mph. It was called "Catch-me who-can".

THE RAILROAD TRACK

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

The railroad track of today is quite different from that used in the early days of railways. The first tracks had no ballast, the rails were made of wood. Then the wooden rails were replaced by iron ones. The discovery how to make cheap steel was of great importance to the railways for, when placed in the same track, steel rails had a life 15 times as long as iron rails.

The distance between the rails is called the gauge. The standard gauge in most countries is 1,435 mm while in Russia the railroads have a gauge of 1,524 mm. That gauge was finally adopted when the first mainline Moscow-St. Petersburg railway was under construction (1842-1851). Thus, Russia was the world's first country where the uniform gauge was adopted for all railways. In America the gauge was unified in 1886.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

The underground railways as a kind of city transport appeared in the second half of the 19th century. The first underground system was proposed for London by Charles Pearson in 1843. But most people criticized the project. It was spoken of as, a fantasy. Indeed, when constructed, the Metropolitan line, as it was called, was not a success. It was a short distance railway, only a few miles in length, and Londoners went on traveling by surface transport as they feared to get deep under the ground. But this situation did not last long. Wishing to attract more passengers to underground railway Alfred Stanley, General Manager of the metropolitan line, filled the stations with flowers and wild animals in cages.

While traveling, however, public experienced many discomforts. The tunnels were made as small as possible in order to reduce construction costs. The coaches themselves were small and narrow. No wonder that people called this underground line a "sardine-box railway". The small windows in the trains were made in the roof so that passengers could see nothing. The oil and gas lamps used gave little light.

MONORAILS

One of the new ideas and inventions put forward in the last quarter of the 19th century was the idea of the monorail railroad. This idea was laughed at by many, but some people believed that it was promising. If monorails are built above the ground, they occupy very little space; so one of the monorail's advantages is the economy or saving of space. In designing a monorail the engineer must solve important problems – instability, noise, structural design, etc.

One of the first monorails appeared in 1882 when Brennan, an Irishman, built an experimental monorail car. The inventor designed his car as a military vehicle for the speed at which a single rail could be laid made it ideal for military purpose. According to Brennan, these cars were to be worked by steam, petrol, or electricity.

In 1897, the Russian technical society organized in Petersburg a demonstration of working models. One was the first suspended electric monorail designed by engineer Ippolit Romanov. The demonstration of a small car powered by a miniature motor was a success.

ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Устные темы для беседы.

1. Я и моя семья.
2. Рабочий день студента.
3. Спорт в моей жизни.
4. Средства массовой информации.
5. Россия. Географическое положение. Политическая система.
6. Великобритания. Географическое положение. Политическая система.
7. США. Географическое положение. Политическая система.
8. История развития железнодорожного транспорта.
9. Российские железные дороги.
10. Подземные железные дороги.
11. Автоматизация и компьютеризация железных дорог.

Ключи к заданиям:

ЗАДАНИЕ 1.

1	C	21	B	41	B	61	A
2	B	22	A	42	D	62	B
3	C	23	A	43	A	63	D

4	B	24	B	44	A	64	D
5	C	25	B	45	D	65	B
6	D	26	D	46	A	66	B
7	C	27	C	47	C	67	D
8	D	28	B	48	D	68	A
9	D	29	A	49	B	69	C
10	A	30	A	50	B	70	D
11	A	31	D	51	D	71	D
12	C	32	D	52	A	72	A
13	B	33	C	53	A	73	B
14	D	34	C	54	A	74	D
15	D	35	C	55	C	75	A
16	A	36	D	56	C	76	C
17	A	37	B	57	B	77	B
18	B	38	C	58	B	78	C
19	A	39	C	59	D	79	A
20	B	40	B	60	D	80	B

ЗАДАНИЕ 2.

Из истории железных дорог.

Мы обычно считаем железные дороги средством передвижения. Это правда, что железные дороги часто используются для передвижения, но их самая важная функция-перевозка грузов. Железные дороги играют очень важную роль в национальной экономике страны, т. к. экономическое и политическое развитие страны зависит от широкой сети транспортной системы. Хотя, у нас сейчас есть более быстрые и современные средства связи и передвижения, железные дороги все еще являются самым безопасным и популярным средством передвижения.

Первые железные дороги не были похожи на железные дороги, которые есть сейчас. Самые первые железные дороги использовали лошадей для того, чтобы тянуть поезда и были пущены в эксплуатацию для перевозки таких грузов, как уголь, руда, и лес. Позже использовались железные дороги на лошадиной тяге в качестве пассажирского транспорта в больших городах. Но эти железные дороги не прослужили долго.

Одна из первых попыток использовать паровой двигатель, чтобы тянуть пассажирские грузовые поезда была сделана в 1808 г. Ричардом Тревитиком, англичанином, который продемонстрировал свою рабочую модель в Лондоне. За шиллинг публика могла прокатиться в вагоне, который тянул паровой двигатель. Паровоз назвали «Догони меня, кто сможет»

Железнодорожный путь.

Путь-одна из основных составляющих железной дороги. Его также называют верхним строением пути. Дело в том, что в самом начале железнодорожного строительства рабочие с начала должны были прокладывать временные пути, чтобы перевозить материалы к месту строительства. И только после этого они прокладывали постоянные пути или железнодорожное полотно как оно было названо. Железнодорожное полотно состоит из рельсов, шпал, и балласта.

Современный железнодорожный путь совершенно отличается от того, который был в самом начале железнодорожного строительства. Первые пути не имели балласта, рельсы были сделаны из дерева и покоились на тяжелых гранитных блоках. Затем деревянные заменили на железные, а гранитные блоки были заменены деревянными шпалами. Такой путь, однако, не был достаточно прочным для тяжелых паровозов. Открытие производства дешевой стали было

очень важным для железных дорог, т.к., уложенные на одном и том же пути стальные рельсы служили в 15 раз дольше, чем железные.

Расстояние между рельсами называется колеей. Стандартная ширина колеи в большинстве стран 1435 мм, тогда как в нашей стране железные дороги имеют колею 1524 мм. Такая ширина колеи была окончательно принята, когда строилась железная дорога Москва-Санкт-Петербург (1842-1851). Таким образом, Россия была первой в мире страной, где была принята единая колея для всех железных дорог. В Америке единая колея была принята только в 1886 году.

Подземные железные дороги.

Подземные железные дороги как вид городского транспорта появились во второй половине 19 века. Первая подземная система была предложена для Лондона Чарльзом Пирсоном в 1843 году. Но большинство людей критиковало проект. О нем говорили как о фантастике. На самом деле, когда построили линию Метрополитена как ее назвали, она не пользовалась успехом. Это была железная дорога короткого расстояния, только несколько миль в длину и лондонцы продолжали ездить наземным транспортом, т.к, они боялись спускаться глубоко под землю. Но такая ситуация не продолжалась долго. Желая привлечь больше пассажиров к подземной железной дороге, Альфред Стенли, генеральный управляющий линии Метрополитена, наполнил станции цветами и дикими животными в клетках.

Во время передвижения, однако, народ испытывал много неудобств. Туннели были сделаны на столько маленькими на сколько это было возможно, чтобы сократить стоимость строительства. Сами вагоны были маленькими и узкими. Неудивительно, что люди называли эту подземную линию «банка с сардинами». Маленькие окошки в поездах были сделаны в крыше и поэтому пассажиры ничего не видели. Масляные и газовые лампы давали мало света. Таким образом, пассажиры, желающие почитать во время поездки, должны были брать с собой свечи. практиковаться.

Монорельсовые железные дороги.

Одна из новых идей и изобретений, выдвинутых в последней четверти 19 века была идея о монорельсовой железной дороге. Эта идея была осмеяна многими, но некоторые люди считали её перспективной.

Одна из первых монорельсовых железных дорог появилась в 1882 году, когда Л. Бренан, ирландец, построил экспериментальный монорельсовый вагон. Изобретатель спроектировал свой вагон как военное транспортное средство, т. к, скорость, с которой мог прокладываться одиночный рельс, делало его идеальным для военных целей. Согласно Бренану, эти вагоны должны были работать на паре, бензине или электричестве.

В 1897 году Русское техническое общество организовало в Петербурге показ рабочих моделей. Одна из них была первой электрической монорельсовой дорогой подвешенного типа, изобретенная Ипполитом Романовым. Показ маленького вагона, работающего на миниатюрном моторе, был успешным.

Критерии оценки:

Контрольная работа состоит из трех заданий. Выполнение каждого задания оценивается отдельно. Окончательно выставляется среднеарифметическая оценка.

Задание 1.

Критерии оценки знания лексического и грамматического материала.

<i>Оценка</i>		<i>Критерии: правильно выполненные задания</i>
5	«отлично»»»	от 85% до 100%
4	«хорошо»	от 75% до 85%
3	«удовлетворительно»	от 61% до 75%
2	«неудовлетворительно»	до 61%

Задание 2

Критерии оценки письменных переводов.

Баллы	Критерии оценки
«5»	Поставленная задача решена полностью, перевод лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют передачи основного содержания текста.
«4»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но были допущены незначительные лексические и грамматические погрешности при переводе.
«3»	Коммуникативная задача решена, но при переводе допущены грубые лексические и грамматические ошибки.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.

Задание 3

Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов.

Оценки	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Произношение	Лексико-грамматическая правильность речи
«5»	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, учащийся не делает	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические

	речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	грубых фонетических ошибок.	ошибки не мешают коммуникации.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь учащегося неоправданно паузирована	В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (например замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация в большой степени обусловлена влиянием родного языка.	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.
«3»	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.

2) Время выполнения каждого задания:

1.1 – тестирование – 1 минута – на 1 задание;

1.2 – работа с текстом – до 30 мин.

1.3 – беседа с преподавателем по теме – 5-7 минут

д) Литература для студента:

Основная литература:

1. Зайцева, С. Е. English for students of law [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / С. Е. Зайцева, Л. А. Тинигина. – М. : КноРус, 2017. – 346 с. – ISBN 978-5-406-05724-7. – <https://www.book.ru/book/920835>. – ЭБС «Book.ru».

2. Карпова, Т. А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение [Электронный ресурс] : тесты : практикум / Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская, М. В. Мельничук. – М. : КноРус, 2018. – 264 с. – ISBN 978-5-406-06280-7. – <https://www.book.ru/book/927088>. – ЭБС «Book.ru».

Дополнительная литература:

1. Карпова, Т. А. English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / Т. А. Карпова. – М. : КноРус, 2017. – 288 с. – ISBN 978-5-406-05722-3. – <https://www.book.ru/book/921677>. – ЭБС «Book.ru».

2. Шевелева, С. А. Грамматика английского языка [Электронный ресурс] : самоучитель / С. А. Шевелева. – М. : Проспект, 2016. – 96 с. – ISBN 978-5-392-20350-5. – Режим доступа: <https://www.book.ru/book/920953>. – ЭБС «Book.ru».