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Приложение к ОПОП-ППССЗ
специальности 08.02.10
Строительство железных дорог,
путь и путевое хозяйство

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
ОГСЭ. 03.«Иностранный язык»

Год начала подготовки 2021

Базовая подготовка

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1. Паспорт фонда-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО :

08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

- ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.
- ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.
- ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.
- ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.
- ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
- ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.
- ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.
- ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.
- ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.
- ПК 1.2. Обрабатывать материалы геодезических съемок.
- ПК 2.1. Участвовать в проектировании и строительстве железных дорог, зданий и сооружений.
- ПК 2.3. Контролировать качество текущего содержания пути, ремонтных и строительных работ, организовывать их приемку.
- ПК 3.1. Обеспечивать выполнение требований к основным элементам и конструкции земляного полотна, переездов, путевых и сигнальных знаков, верхнего строения пути.

Уметь: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-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.	ОК 1 – ОК 9
Знать: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных тестов профессиональной направленности.	

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания) / Компетенции	Основные показатели оценки результатов	Номера разделов (тем) по рабочей программе	Объём времени, отведённых на изучение(максимальная нагрузка)	Вид и № задания для оперативного. рубежного и итогового контроля	
часы			%		
<p><i>Уметь:</i> У. 1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные темы; У 4 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p><i>Знать:</i> З. 1 Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p>	<p>- Составляет высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика). - Ведет комбинированный диалог (сочетание разных типов диалогов) на основе тематики учебного общения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального повседневного общения - Заполняет различные виды анкет в форме, принятой в</p>	Т 1.1 – Т 2. 12	98	33%	П.3: 1.1 – П.3: 2.12

<p><i>Компетенции:</i> ОК 2, ОК 4</p>	<p>стране/странах изучаемого языка. - Владеет необходимым лексическим материалом в рамках определенной тематики - Умеет распознавать, переводить и употреблять в речи изученный грамматический материал - Умеет извлекать необходимую информацию из словарей, справочников, интернет ресурсов</p>				
<p><i>Уметь:</i> У. 2 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные темы; У 4 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и</p>	<p>- Составляет высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика). - Ведет комбинированный</p>	<p>Т 2.13 – Т 3. 7</p>	<p>161</p>	<p>67%</p>	<p>ПЗ: 2.13.1; 2.13.3; 2.14.1; 2.14.3; 3.1.1; 3.1.3; 3.2.1, 3.2.3 3.3.1, 3.3.3, 3.4.1, 3.4.3, 3.5.1, 3.5.3, 3.6.1. 3.6.3.</p>

<p>письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. <i>Знать:</i> З. 1 Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <i>Компетенции:</i> ПК 1.2, ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3, ПК 3.1</p>	<p>диалог (сочетание разных типов диалогов) на основе тематики учебного общения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального повседневного общения - Заполняет различные виды анкет в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка. - Владеет необходимым лексическим материалом в рамках определенной тематики - Умеет распознавать, переводить и употреблять в речи изученный грамматический</p>				
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	материал - Умеет извлекать необходимую информацию из словарей, справочников, интернет ресурсов				
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<p><i>Уметь:</i> У 3 Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; У 4 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p><i>Знать:</i> З 1 Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум,</p>	<p>- Умеет переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - Умеет извлекать необходимую информацию из словарей, справочников, интернет ресурсов</p>	Т 2.13 – Т 3. 7	161	67%	ПЗ: 2.14.2 3.1.2 3.2.2 3.3.2 3.4.2 3.5.2 3.6.2
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необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <i>Компетенции:</i> ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7.					
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2. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

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

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>Формы контроля обучения:</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>Методы оценки результатов</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -накопительная система баллов, на 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -проверочные работы -контрольные работы 	дифференцированный зачёт
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> основе которой выставляется итоговая отметка. -традиционная система отметок в баллах за каждую выполненную работу, на основе которых выставляется итоговая отметка; -мониторинг роста творческой самостоятельности и навыков получения 	-тесты	

	нового знания каждым обучающимся.		
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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 основным и произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь учащегося	Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки	В достаточной степени владеет

		основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и	заметно влияют на восприятие речи	техникой чтения и основным и произносительными и интонационными навыками устной
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	Речь неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок.

			употреблении нужных времен.	Наблюдают ся многочисле нные ошибки на правила чтения.
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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	

4.Критерии оценивания по результатам текущего, рубежного и итогового контроля

Показатели и критерии для оценки освоения общих компетенций

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

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 неоправданно паузирована.	Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и некоторые затруднения при подборе слов.	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи. Однако 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	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.

		пределах предложенной темы.		
«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.

5. Контрольно-оценочные материалы по учебной дисциплине

Задания для дифференцированного зачета (итоговая аттестация)

Variant 1

1. Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. to do one's best | a) | простить |
| 2. to fail | a) | яд |
| 3. failure | b) | делать все возможное |
| 4. to forgive | c) | сумма |
| 5. poison | d) | проваливать |
| 6. sum | e) | послужить причиной |
| 7. to cause | f) | неудача, провал |

2. Choose the most suitable words and translate the sentences.

1. The rich man (thought, considered, supposed) him a reliable partner and an excellent man. 2. He didn't want anybody to hear their (talk, dialogue, conversation). 3. I've always (wanted, preferred, tried) not to let you be a success in business. 4. I (did, made, tried) my best to fail it. 5. The real (aim, purpose, reason) was quite different. 6. I had (sold, traded, retailed) your secret to another (firm, company, corporation) for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7. I was not so (consistent, dependable, reliable) as you thought I was.

3. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

Friends in Business

A rich businessman was dying. He asked all his family to leave him alone with his partner who had been in the same business with him for years. The rich man considered him a reliable partner and an excellent man. The dying man wanted to tell him something important and didn't want anybody to hear their conversation. "George," the man said when they were left alone. "I'm dying... I must tell you. Listen, please. I've always been bad to you. When you were away on business two years ago, I took a big sum of money from the safe and never put it back. I've always tried not to let you be a success in business. I've greatly disliked you all my life. You, certainly, remember that plan of yours. I did my best to fail it. You thought that the changes in business had caused its failure, but it wasn't so. The real reason was quite

different. I had sold your secret to another company for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Oh, George, forgive me, please. “Don’t worry, Jim,” said George, “That’s all right. I’ve also got to tell you something. I was not as reliable as you thought I was. It was I who put poison into your soup at dinner yesterday.

Variant 2

1. Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----|--------------------|
| 1. | coach | a) | пошлина |
| 2. | fare | b) | разбойник |
| 3. | toll | c) | ворота |
| 4. | highwayman | d) | драгоценный камень |
| 5. | jewel | e) | владелец |
| 6. | gate | f) | плата за проезд |
| 7. | ownerg) | | карета, дилижанс |

2. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

Travelling in England before Railways

I. There were no railways in England before 1825, and if people wanted to travel, they had to go by road, either on foot, on horseback, or in a coach. In the days before the railways, however, people did not travel much as they do now. The roads were few, and most of them were bad, especially when it rained.

II. A journey by coach took a long time. Two hundred years ago passengers travelling from Edinburgh to London were two weeks on the road – if the weather was good. A hundred years later, however, the journey was often done in about two days. And today the “Flying Scotsman” can take you from London to the capital of Scotland in about eight hours. Today many people prefer to go to Edinburgh by air.

III. People could not travel much in the past as the fares were high. A coach could not take many people, and the fares were high, because the coach-owners had to pay for the use of the houses that were kept at the inns (hotels) all along the road. Travelling in the mail coaches cost still more, because they carried the mail and did not travel so slow.

IV. Even walking cost money in those days. On every highway (main road) and also on many of the side roads, there were gates called toll-gates. When a traveller came to one, he had to pay a toll. This money was used to make the roads better.

V. But the greatest danger on the road two hundred years ago were the highwaymen. A highwayman was a man who took money and jewels from travellers on the roads. Highwaymen stopped coaches and cried: "Your money or your life!" and the passengers had to give them all they had. Sometimes a highwayman had friends at the inns. If some rich people stayed a night at an inn, the highwayman was soon told and he then stopped their carriage the next day.

VI. That's way travelling in the days of the coaches was dangerous and not very comfortable.

3. Choose the correct word from the box and translate the sentences.

money and jewels dangerous coach "Flying Scotsman" the capital of Scotland

the journey Highwaymen at the inns comfortable toll-gates

1. A journey by _____ took a long time.
2. A hundred years later _____ was often done in about two days.
3. And today the "_____" can take you from London _____ in about eight hours.
4. On every highway there were gates called _____.
5. A highwayman was a man who took _____ from travellers on the roads.
6. _____ stopped coaches and cried: "Your money or your life!" and the passengers had to give them all they had.
7. Sometimes a highwayman had friends _____.
8. That's way travelling in the days of the coaches was _____ and not very _____.

Variant 3

1. Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1. living things a) морские водоросли
2. layers b) не возобновляемые ресурсы
3. algae c) чем когда-либо раньше
4. nonrenewable resources d) пласты
5. than ever before e) парниковый эффект
6. supply f) живые существа
7. to release g) природные энергоресурсы (топливо)
8. to react with moisture h) запасы
9. the greenhouse effect i) взаимодействовать с влагой
10. fossil fuels j) высвободить

2. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

Fossil Fuel

I. All the machines of modern life require energy to make them run. About 90 percent of that energy comes from burning fossil fuels. Fossil fuels include petroleum (oil), coal, and natural gas. These materials are called fossil fuels because, like fossils, they are the remains of organisms that lived long ago. Organisms are plants, animals, and other living things.

II. Fossil fuels formed in the ground hundreds of millions of years ago. Dead organisms sank into mud and rock. Over time many layers of rock built up. The remains of the organisms slowly changed in form to become different kinds of fossil fuels. Coal came from plants. Petroleum and natural gas came mainly from microscopic organisms such as algae.

III. Fossil fuels and their products have many uses. Power plants use fossil fuels to produce electricity. People heat their homes and other buildings by burning fossil fuels. Gasoline, a product made from petroleum, fuels cars and other kinds of motorized equipment. Many countries produce fossil fuels. The greatest producer of petroleum is Saudi Arabia. Russia has the largest reserves of natural gas. Major coal-producing countries include the United States and China. The United States uses more fossil fuels than any other country.

IV. Since the late 1700s people have been using fossil fuels at a faster rate than ever before. But the planet's supply of fossil fuels is limited. Fossil fuels are called nonrenewable resources. Once they are used up, they will be gone forever. The use of fossil fuels harms the environment as well. When petroleum and coal burn, they release harmful gases. These gases react with moisture to create acid rain, a dangerous form of pollution. Burning fossil fuels also increases the temperature of Earth's atmosphere. This warming, called the greenhouse effect, may be harmful to living things. For these reasons scientists and engineers have developed new ways to generate power without using fossil fuels. For example, some cars are now powered by electricity instead of gasoline. Homes can be heated by sunlight.

3. Choose the correct word or phrase from the box and translate the sentences.

layers of rock include the ground fossil fuels mainly harmful
nonrenewable resources instead of heated increases

1. Fossil fuels formed in ___ hundreds of millions of years ago. 2. Over time many ___ built up. 3. Petroleum and natural gas came ___ from microscopic

organisms such as algae. 4. Power plants use ___ to produce electricity. 5. Major coal-producing countries ___ the United States and China. 6. Fossil fuels are called ___. 7. This warming, called the greenhouse effect, may be ___ to living things. ___. 8. Burning fossil fuels also ___ the temperature of Earth's atmosphere. 9. Homes can be ___ by sunlight. 10. Some cars are now powered by electricity ___ gasoline.

Variant 4

1. Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1. fuel source | a) | сырая нефть |
| 2. gasoline | b) | рак легких |
| 3. crude oil | c) | наводнение |
| 4. lung cancer | d) | транспортное средство |
| 5. supergreen cars | e) | работать на |
| 6. drought | f) | источник топлива |
| 7. flood | g) | парниковые газы |
| 8. vehicle | h) | бензин |
| 9. greenhouse gases | i) | экологически чистые машины |
| 10. to run on | j) | засуха |

2. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

Supergreen Cars and the Environment

I. The Aptera is a "supergreen" car. Supergreen cars are designed to run on a fuel source other than gasoline. What's wrong with gasoline? First, it comes from crude oil. There is only so much crude oil left inside Earth. When we run out, there will be no more gasoline to power cars.

II. But that is not the only problem with gasoline. Cars that run on gasoline damage the environment. Each year the average gasoline-powered car sends nearly 6 tons (5.4 metric tons) of greenhouse gases into the air. Greenhouse gases are not friendly to humans or animals. They pollute the air. Air pollution can make people sick with lung cancer, asthma, and other diseases.

III. Greenhouse gases are not friendly to Earth either. These gases trap the sun's heat, much like the glass roof on a greenhouse. They cause Earth's temperature to rise. This global warming is melting ice at the North Pole and the South Pole. The more the ice melts, the less ice there will be to cool Earth. Experts predict that melting

ice will also cause sea levels to rise. Rising seas could flood islands and coastal regions around the world. And that's not all. Scientists agree that global warming could lead to more extreme weather, such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods.

IV. Supergreen cars are a wonder of transportation because they present an Earth-friendly alternative to gasoline-powered vehicles, polluted air, and global warming. Some supergreen cars run on vegetable oil, solar (sun) energy, and other nonpolluting fuels. These cars are still in the experimental stage. You are not likely to see them on the road anytime soon.

3. Choose the correct word or phrase from the box and translate the sentences.

forecast

run on considered

illnesses hurricanes

nonpolluting floods

1. Supergreen cars are ___ to run on a fuel source other than gasoline.
2. Experts ___ that melting ice will also cause sea levels to rise.
3. Air pollution can make people sick with lung cancer, asthma, and other ___.
4. Some supergreen cars use vegetable oil, solar (sun) energy, and other ___ fuels.
5. Global warming could lead to more extreme weather, such as, droughts, and

Variant 5

1. Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1. to diverse | a) | мякоть плода |
| 2. to exploit | b) | молотые зерна |
| 3. to invent | c) | измельчать |
| 4. ground beans | d) | использовать, эксплуатировать |
| 5. to roast | e) | бродить, ферментировать |
| 6. pulping machine | f) | ароматный запах |
| 7. to ferment | g) | жарить |
| 8. to grind | h) | разработать |
| 9. the pulp | i) | изобретать |
| 10. fragrant scent | j) | давальная машина |

2. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

A Favorite Breakfast Drink

I. Powdered instant coffee was devised by Satori Kato but his idea was exploited by others. The practice of drinking coffee was invented earlier in Arabia where it was reported by ar-Razi, an Arab doctor in the 10th century. Coffee is produced in many countries. The coffee bush was found originally in Arabia and Ethiopia, but it is now grown in Brazil, Colombia, the Ivory Coast, Uganda, Angola, Kenya and Central America. The beans are ground and coffee is used in most countries as a breakfast drink. The first coffee house was opened in Paris in 1643 and was followed by others in Oxford (1650) and London (1652).

II. Coffee bushes produce berries which contain one or two beans. The berries are picked by hand and put through a pulping machine. The beans which come out are placed in large tanks where the pulp ferments. The beans are then washed and spread out to dry in the hot sun. After two weeks the beans are put through a machine which removes the last of the skin. It is not until the coffee beans have been roasted that they get their fragrant scent. After roasting the beans are ground between steel rollers. The best coffee is made from freshly roasted and ground beans.

3. Agree (True) or disagree (False) with the following statements.

1. The practice of drinking coffee was invented earlier in Arabia.
2. Powdered instant coffee was devised by ar-Razi.
3. The coffee bush was found originally in Ethiopia and Arabia.
4. The first coffee house was opened in Paris in 1642.
5. It was followed by others in Oxford (1650) and London (1652).
6. Coffee berries usually contain only two beans.
7. The beans are usually placed in large containers.
8. After two weeks the beans are put through a machine which removes the first skin.
9. After roasting the beans are ground between steel rollers.
10. The best coffee is made from freshly roasted and ground beans.

Variant 6

1. . Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1. pollena) клетка крови
2. exact copies b) пинцет

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 3. | a blood cell | c) | пыльца |
| 4. | inject | d) | хирургия |
| 5. | tweeze | e) | точные копии |
| 6. | scalpel | f) | вводить |
| 7. | surgery | g) | живые существа |
| 8. | the bloodstream | h) | дезоксирибонуклеиновая кислота |
| 9. | living things | i) | скальпель |
| 10. | deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) | j) | кровоток |

2. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

Microscience and Medicine

I. Tiny nanomachines might be able to clean rivers and the air by gathering pollutants, the way bees collect pollen. They might even be able to re-create themselves. Each nanomachine could make hundreds of thousands of exact copies of itself.

II. Doctors especially are very excited about micromachines and nanomachines. These machines would be far smaller than a blood cell. They could be injected into the human body. Cruising through the body, these machines could perform all sorts of tasks to keep a person healthy.

III. Sniegowski's micro steam engine could be connected to tiny tweezers or scalpels. It could operate on individual cells within a human body. It would be like a tiny robot doctor. "Eye surgery, neurosurgery [operating on nerve cells], certain areas of brain surgery come to mind," says Paul McWhorter, an engineer who helped develop the steam engine. "Right now we're looking for neurosurgeons and eye surgeons to tell us what they really need." Perhaps, someday doctors could inject thousands or even millions of these tiny machines into the bloodstream. There they will cruise like miniature submarines, looking for damaged or unhealthy cells and repairing them. They could cure people before they even knew they were sick.

IV. Other nanomachines might be able to build molecules of any medicine, atom by atom. The machines may even be able to build other tiny machines exactly like themselves, reproducing like the cells in the human body.

V. In early 2009, scientists from the United States and China created a twoarmed nanomachine. The machine is only 150 by 50 by 8 nanometers. It will be able to build molecules of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) one atom at a time. The DNA molecule is the genetic building block of living things. The nanomachine might serve as a factory for assembling new types of materials and medicines

3. Choose the correct word from the box below and translate the sentences.

1. These machines would be far smaller than ____.
 2. These machines ____ all sorts of tasks to keep a person healthy.
 3. It would be like ____ doctor.
 4. Perhaps, someday doctors could ____ thousands or even millions of these tiny machines into the bloodstream.
 5. There they will cruise like ____, looking for damaged or unhealthy cells and repairing them.
 6. Other nanomachines might be able ____ of any medicine, atom by atom.
 7. It will be able to build molecules of ____ (DNA) one atom at a time.
- could perform inject a blood cell a tiny robot
miniature submarines deoxyribonucleic acid to build molecules

Variant 7

1. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct equivalent on the right.
 1. a hobby horse a) not for women
 2. a boneshaker b) a device which causes movement between parts of a machine
 3. unladylike c) to sit or stand with your legs on either side of a frame
 4. the rear wheel d) a stick with a head of a horse
 5. crank e) a back wheel of a vehicle
 6. straddle the frame f) the old-fashioned roads made of the rounded stones
 7. cobblestone streets g) a very old, uncomfortable vehicle
2. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

Bicycles

I. Bicycles take the wheel and connect it directly to human muscle power. The first bicycle appeared in 1817 in Paris, France. People called it the hobby horse. At first glance, the hobby horse looked a lot like a modern bicycle. It had two metal wheels connected by a wooden or metal frame. At second glance, the differences stand out. The hobby horse had no pedals, crank, or chain. Riders did not sit on it. Instead, they straddled the frame and pushed the machine along with their feet.

II. A new kind of bicycle appeared in the 1860s. People called it a boneshaker. The name was painfully on target. The bicycle's metal wheels and iron tires made for a bone-shaking ride. This bike had wooden pedals attached directly to the front wheel. It had no chain to move the back wheel. This front-wheel drive made

for a hard, slow ride over the cobblestone streets of the day. In 1870 the high-wheeler arrived on the scene. Its front wheel was 53 inches (135centimeters) wide. With its huge front wheel and tiny back one, the high-wheeler was a fascinating sight. It had solid rubber tires—a big improvement over metal. The modern-style bicycle finally arrived in 1885 in Great Britain. Called the Rover Safety Bicycle, this bike had pedals set between the wheels and a chain attached to the rear wheel. The bicycle had grown up.

III. Bike riding has always been fun. But at first, it wasn't for everyone. Before the 1890s, men did all the riding. Many people thought that sports and exercise were unladylike. This men-only attitude started to change in the 1890s. That's when women began riding bicycles. This new activity required new, more comfortable clothing. The bicycle helped make women freer and more independent. Susan B. Anthony was a pioneer for women's rights. In 1896 she stated that the bicycle had done more for women's freedom than anything else in the world. Young people wanted to enjoy the fun and freedom of bicycles too. But for a long time, bikes were made only in adult sizes. That changed in the late 1910s. Bike makers started to make kid-size bicycles. It wasn't long before young people everywhere were zooming along on bicycles built especially for them.

3. Insert the prepositions (along, to, on, by, for, in) and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. They pushed the machine ___ with their feet. 2. This bike had pedals set between the wheels and a chain attached ___ the rear wheel. 3. It had two metal wheels connected ___ a wooden or metal frame. 4. Riders did not sit ___ the bike. 5. But ___ a long time, bikes were made only ___ adult sizes. 6. The first bicycle appeared ___ 1817 ___ Paris, France. 7. She was a pioneer ___ women's rights. 8. This front-wheel drive made ___ a hard, slow ride over the cobblestone streets of the day. 9. So she stated that the bicycle had done more ___ women's freedom than anything else ___ the world. 10. It wasn't long before young people everywhere were zooming ___ bicycles built especially ___ them.

Variant 8

1. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

The Tube

I. The world's first subway system was built about 150 years ago in London. In the mid-1800s, London suffered badly from overcrowding. Cars had not yet been invented. But tens of thousands of wagons and carriages pulled by tens of thousands of

horses filled the streets. To handle this growing problem, workers built an aboveground, steam-powered train system around central London. Six railway stations ringed the city. But the problem wasn't solved. So the British government announced a bold new proposal. It would build an underground railway tunnel beneath the inner city. This system would connect all six aboveground stations. Each passenger could exit the train at the station closest to his or her downtown destination. This radical plan made some people nervous. The idea of huge machines rumbling along beneath their feet led to dark thoughts.

II. Despite these doubts and fears, construction on the London Underground began in 1860. Workers used a method called cut and cover. Construction crews cut down through surface streets. They dug trenches 15 feet (4.6 meters) deep for the train tunnels and rails. They walled up the sides of the trenches with bricks and roofed them over with brick and iron supports. Finally, workers rebuilt the streets above. It was not an easy job. London's thousands of subway workers had only picks and shovels to dig with. They did most of the work by hand.

III. On opening day, January 10, 1863, nearly forty thousand eager passengers took a ride on the London Underground Circle Line. A few months later, the Underground was carrying more than twenty-six thousand passengers every day.

IV. Not all passengers enjoyed the ride. The steam locomotives were noisy. The air in the train cars filled with choking coal dust and sulfur. Electricity eventually solved the noise and pollution problems. In 1882 in New York City, U.S. inventor Thomas Edison switched on the world's first electrical power system. By 1905 the London Underground was ready to go electric too. Quiet electric train cars replaced the roaring locomotives. All that coal dust and sulfur vanished too. The London Underground became the first subway line to operate electric trains.

V. Through the twentieth century, the Underground kept right on growing. New routes ran beneath the central city and out to suburbs to the north, south, east, and west. Workers used a new, improved method to construct them. Now they dug a wide entrance hole deep into the ground. From there, they hollowed out tunnels beneath the surface. Gasoline-powered machines burrowed through dirt and rock. The project left surface streets fully intact. The method was called deep-level tube tunneling. That's why Londoners refer to the Underground as the Tube.

VI. In the twenty-first century, the London Underground has 253 miles (407 km) of track connecting 268 stations. It is the longest public transportation system in the world. Each year more than one billion passengers ride the Tube's more than four thousand subway cars. Without this wonder of transportation, London would not be London.

2. Make up sentences paying attention to the word order and translate them into

b) by the time d) whenever

20. Nowadays there are many good reasons for using bicycles ... cars to travel in city centers.

a) instead of c) except for
b) but d) such as

Variant 3

1. An Englishman very seldom ... on the Underground. He prefers to read newspapers.

a) talk c) is talking
b) talks d) has talked

2. If you ... with the traffic regulations, you will get into trouble with the police.

a) aren't complied c) don't comply
b) won't comply d) wouldn't comply

3.1 ... whether you are telling the truth or not and if you are telling a lie, I will never believe you again.

a) shall know c) should know
b) know d) knew

4. Whose horse you ... when I saw you yesterday?

a) were riding c) was riding
b) did ride d) rode

5. Do you know the time? It ... to me it's about two o'clock.

a) seem c) seemed
b) seems d) will seem

6. Tom met me at lunch time and said, "I ... you at the bus stop this morning".

a) haven't seen c) didn't see
b) not seen d) hadn't seen

7. Since my first visit to this city many new houses ... here and it has become very noisy.

a) are built c) had been built
b) were built d) have been built

8. My doctor says, "A week in the country ... you feel better". I want to follow his advice.

a) made c) will make
b) has made d) is making

9.1 don't like that she always ... with you.

a) arguing c) had argued
b) argue d) is arguing

10.1 noticed that it ... all night and everything was wet.

- a) was raining c) rained
b) had been raining d) has been raining

11. She ... him your message as soon as she sees him.

- a) give c) will give
b) gives d) gave

12. Yesterday I was going home on foot and all the time I had an impression that I

- a) am followed c) followed
b) was followed d) was being followed

13. ... you remember what you were doing at this time yesterday?

- a) can c) must
b) may d) should

14. We moved last week and now we have a much ... flat.

- a) good c) best
b) better d) the best

15. The Mediterranean is not as ... as the Pacific Ocean.

- a) larger c) largest
b) large d) the largest

16. I didn't expect to see him there. He was ... last person I wanted to see.

- a) the c) a
b) - d) one

17. I didn't know ... answer to that question, so I left it out.

- a) the c) an
b) - d) no

18. I don't go swimming very ... nowadays.

- a) many c) few
b) much d) a little

19. Excuse me, there is ... I'd like to ask you.

- a) anything c) something
b) everything d) none

20. A combination of the use of bicycles ... cheap public transport solves the problem of traffic jams in large cities.

- a) with c) of
b) by d) in

Variant 4

1. There ... several groups of people in Britain that try to protect the environment.

- a) is c) was
b) are d) were

6. They said they would not work after 6 p.m. if you ... them overtime.
- a) won't pay c) didn't pay
b) don't pay d) not pay
7. When I ... her, I waved her, but she didn't noticed me.
- a) had seen c) see
b) saw d) have seen
8. Where were you at about three yesterday afternoon? -Oh, I ... my car at that time.
- a) was repairing c) had been repairing
b) repaired d) had repaired
9. My sister will not finish medical training until she ... twenty-tree.
- a) will be c) have been
b) is d) are
10. Do you know what you ... in your life by the year 2020?
- a) will achieve c) will have achieved
b) achieve d) will be achieved
11. What a surprise! There ... a fall in the cost of living lately-
- a) has been c) will be
b) had been d) was
12. I decided to have some English lessons so that I ... practise when I come to the US.
- a) can c) may
b) must d) should
13. If you telephone early next week, the secretary ... give you your exam results.
- a) must c) may
b) can d) will be able to
14. The man said to me, "Just don't park your car ... my gate again. O.K.?"
- a) far c) behind
b) nearly d) in front of
15. ... young nowadays have a very cynical attitude to the police.
- a) the c) an
b) a d) -
16. ... old people sometimes feel lonely.
- a) - c) an
b) the d) this
17. The government is going to provide ... houses for homeless people.
- a) most c) few
b) much d) more

18. ... is wrong with the car, and it won't start.

- a) anything
- b) something
- c) nothing
- d) everything

19. Prices go up and up. Everything gets ... expensive.

- a) most
- b) least
- c) more
- d) less

20. I won't do the job ... being paid for it.

- a) with
- b) out
- c) without
- d) by

Variant 6

1. The passengers were tired because they ... all night.

- a) didn't sleep
- b) hadn't slept
- c) don't sleep
- d) won't sleep

2. Where is your umbrella? - Oh, it seems to me I ... it on the bus.

- a) left
- b) have left
- c) had left
- d) will leave

3. Bill said that he ... the tickets for the performance the day before.

- a) had bought
- b) bought
- c) was buying
- d) would buy

4. She said she didn't know where her friend

- a) is
- b) was
- c) has been
- d) will be

5. When we reached the theatre, there ... any tickets left.

- a) wasn't
- b) were not
- c) hadn't been
- d) aren't

6. When I finally found the house and knocked at the door, I ... no answer.

- a) heard
- b) have heard
- c) didn't hear
- d) won't hear

7. I don't know where Susan is. Maybe she ... in the garden reading a book.

- a) sits
- b) is sitting
- c) was sitting
- d) will be sitting

8. My brother ... when I use his computer without asking.

- a) doesn't like
- b) didn't like
- c) don't like
- d) like

9. You can have the book on Monday. I ... it by that time.

- a) read
- b) will read
- c) will be reading
- d) will have read

10. Unless we leave now, the film will have started when we ... there.

- a) get
- c) would get

The inspector suspects that the thief ... a special key for opening this safe.

- a) will use
- b) has used
- c) had used
- d) use

3. When are you going to finish this translation? - I... it by tomorrow.

- a) will finish
- b) will be finishing
- c) will have finished
- d) would finish

4. Have you heard the news? I ... my last exam yesterday.

- a) passed
- b) have passed
- c) had passed
- d) was passing

5. He says that he doesn't know where he ... after graduating from university.

- a) work
- b) will work
- c) had worked
- d) would work

6. When you ... older, you will understand everything.

- a) grow
- b) grows
- c) will grow
- d) have grown

7. As a rule the most important news ... broadcast on this channel.

- a) are
- b) were
- c) is
- d) had been

8. There ... hardly any furniture in his room. He hasn't even a chair to sit on.

- a) is
- b) are
- c) were
- d) have been

9. The rich collection of Hermitage regularly ... millions of people.

- a) attract
- b) attracts
- c) have attracted
- d) would attract

10. When my mother returns home she ... at once that we have redecorated our flat.

- a) will see
- b) sees
- c) has seen
- d) saw

11. He ... the car for many hours before he came to the crossroads.

- a) drives
- b) was driving
- c) had been driving
- d) has driven

12. We ... along the forest road when it started raining.

- a) were walking
- b) had been walking
- c) walked
- d) had walked

13. Sorry, I ... stay any longer, but I really must go home.

- a) mustn't
- b) couldn't
- c) cannot
- d) may not

14. This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.

- a) difficult
- c) most difficult

- b) more difficult d) the most difficult
15. When ... "Titanic" was crossing the Atlantic she struck an iceberg.
a) - c) the
b) a d) an
16. The weather is fine today, but I don't like ... hot weather.
a) - c) a
b) the d) an
17. Some women tint their hair when ... goes grey.
a) they c) its
b) it d) them
18. Your news ... very important to us.
a) are c) aren't
b) is d) were
19. I think it's important ... young people to get a good education.
a) for c) about
b) by d) among
20. They left ... Moscow some years ago and live there now.
a) to c) for
b) in d) at

Variant 8

1. Before I came to the office the manager already ... the documents.
a) signed c) was signing
b) had signed d) will sign
2. Peter ... his TV-set when I came to see him yesterday.
a) repaired c) was repairing
b) had been repairing d) has repaired
3. I hoped that my article ... in this magazine soon.
a) will be published c) would have been published
b) would be published d) would publish
4. If you ... hard, you will enter the university.
a) work c) are working
b) will work d) have worked
5. I ... him for three years. I wonder where he is.
a) didn't see c) don't
b) haven't seen d) hadn't
6. My mother ... in this school for twenty-five years.
a) is teaching c) has been teaching

1. All my money ... on the way to the airport yesterday and I couldn't fly anywhere.

- a) were stolen
- b) have been stolen
- c) has been stolen
- d) was stolen

2. This company ... millions on computers but it doesn't seem to become more efficient.

- a) spent
- b) had spent
- c) will spent
- d) has spent

3. We had to wait until the light ... to green.

- a) change
- b) will change
- c) changes
- d) changed

4. I heard the news on the radio while I ... home yesterday evening.

- a) drive
- b) was driving
- c) had driven
- d) drove

5. Before I left the house it ... to rain and I had to take my umbrella.

- a) started
- b) would start
- c) had started
- d) start

6. I was surprised that you ... the football match on television.

- a) hadn't watched
- b) haven't watched
- c) don't watch
- d) aren't watching

7. When Columbus landed on San Salvador, he ... where he was.

- a) knew
- b) didn't know
- c) doesn't know
- d) hadn't known

8. At one time people believed that Columbus ... America.

- a) discovers
- b) discovered
- c) had been discovered
- d) had discovered

9. The talks ... in London next week to discuss some problems of terrorist activity.

- a) is held
- b) will be held
- c) would be held
- d) hold

10. Didn't you ... this horror film last night? - No, I hate such films.

- a) saw
- b) seen
- c) see
- d) seeing

11. Who ... this ice-cream? - Oh, it's mine. I'm just going to eat it.

- a) didn't eat
- b) don't eat
- c) doesn't eat
- d) hasn't eaten

12. The new building looks awful. - I agree. It ... very nice.

- a) didn't look
- b) doesn't look
- c) hasn't looked
- d) won't look

13. "You ... spend your free time on playing football", my mother used to say when I was a schoolboy.

- a) needn't
- b) mustn't
- c) couldn't
- d) can't

14. You needn't wear your best clothes. You ... what you like.

- a) can wear
- b) must wear
- c) might wear
- d) need wear

15. I think ... people look after their cars better than young people.

- a) elderly
- b) older
- c) elder
- d) oldest

16. What are you going to do after you finish ... college, Rachel? — I want to travel.

- a) -
- b)the
- c) a
- d) an

17. There's been a lot of talk about ... 'spaceship' seen over our town on Sunday night.

- a) -
- b)the
- c)a
- d) an

18. ... is a new one-way traffic system in the city center. It's very confusing.

- a) this
- b)that
- c) it
- d)there

19. ... of these magazines would you like? - This one, please.

- a) what
- b) how much
- c) why
- d) which

20. They will come ... the three o'clock train.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) with
- d) by

- b) the longest d) longest
17. A small sum of money ... from the cash some days ago and nobody knows who did it.
- a) steal c) is stolen
b) stole d) was stolen
18. Man ... first in East Africa.
- a) is discovered c) discover
b) discovered d) was discovered
19. Why are you so dirty? - I ... in the garden.
- a) dig c) was digging
b) dug d) have been digging
20. Next summer we ... here for 20 years.
- a) will live c) will be living
b) will have been living d) are living

Variant 3

1. What are you looking for? - I'm afraid I ... my key.
- a) lose c) losing
b) lost d) have lost
2. She took this decision after she ... to the manager.
- a) spoke c) had spoken
b) was speaking d) would speak
3. I ... nervous since morning, but this feeling vanished as soon as I saw her.
- a) was feeling c) feel
b) have been feeling d) had been feeling
4. The second prize ... to an unknown author from India at yesterday's celebration.
- a) awarded c) will be awarded
b) was awarded d) is awarded
5. I'm going to see ... of this city.
- a) the sight c) a sight
b) the sights d) sight
6. ... teachers have complained about his behaviour at school.
- a) much c) some
b) the most d) any
7. It would be difficult to imagine life without ... telephone.
- a) - c) an
b) a d) the

8. Nobody nowadays thinks that women ... just stay at home and look after the children.

- a) are to
- b) has to
- c) might
- d) should

9. When I was a teenager, I argued ... my brother and sister all the time.

- a) at
- b) with
- c) on
- d) by

10. I think that we are not making as ... profit as we should do.

- a) much
- b) many
- c) little
- d) few

11. "I ... a convincing explanation of your absence yet", the teacher said.

- a) not hear
- b) don't hear
- c) haven't heard
- d) hasn't heard

12. She thinks she ... more forgetful as she grows older.

- a) get
- b) gets
- c) would get
- d) is getting

13. This is the first time I ... late for my English lesson.

- a) am
- b) was
- c) has been
- d) have been

14. It seems that they already ... everything without consulting us.

- a) have decided
- b) had decided
- c) decided
- d) decide

15.1 don't think you ... to show your passport there.

- a) ask
- b) will ask
- c) will be asked
- d) asking

16. Happiness is not ... inevitable result of having money.

- a) -
- b)a
- c) the
- d) an

17.1 am afraid there are ... vacancies in the company at present.

- a) not
- b) none
- c) neither
- d) no

18.1 ... give you permission for going there, I'm afraid.

- a) doesn't have to
- b) can't
- c) might
- d) am not to

19. The tourists were not aware ... the danger of bandits in the hills.

- a) in
- b) of
- c) under
- d) during

20. She has ... smile I have ever seen. That's what attracts people to her.

- a) beautiful
- c) the most beautiful

- b) more beautiful d) less beautiful

Variant 4

1. He ... for several hours and needed a rest.
a) was driving c) had been driving
b) drove d) had driven
2. Somebody is at the door. - I ... to see who it is.
a) go c) will be going
b) will go d) will have gone
3. The boy is going to be a scientist when he ... up.
a) grow c) will grow
b) grows d) will have grown
4. By the time she qualifies, she ... law for 5 years.
a) will study c) will have been studying
b) will be studying d) study
5. This old house on the corner ... down in two weeks.
a) will knock c) will have been knocked
b) will be knocked d) knocked
6. It was a film about ... life of a polar explorer.
a) - c) an
b) a d) the
7. They met in May and it was then ... he fell in love with her.
a) that c) there
b) than d) this
8. I don't agree that the unemployed ... receive more help from the state.
a) can c) should
b) may d) has to
9. Being a nurse is not as ... as being a doctor.
a) more interesting c) less interesting
b) interesting d) most interesting
10. We arrived ... England at Gatwick Airport.
a) to c) in
b) for d) at
11. Don't worry, the sun ... our clothes by the time we get home.
a) will dry c) will be drying
b) will have dried d) dry
12. Traditional English afternoon tea ... rare nowadays, although the English are ready for a cup of tea at any time of the day.

4. I decided to change from central London to the suburbs because it ... so expensive to live there.

- a) become
- b) have become
- c) will become
- d) has become

5. The teacher asked her pupils where they ... to spend their holidays.

- a) are going
- b) were going
- c) will be going
- d) have been going

6. As you can see from the letter I ... my address and live in Oxford now.

- a) change
- b) changed
- c) have changed
- d) had changed

7. This time next week I ... on the beach in Spain.

- a) lie
- b) will lie
- c) will be lying
- d) will have been lying

8. Living in the country is ... than in a big city.

- a) less expensive
- b) most expensive
- c) the least expensive
- d) expensive

9. I would like to meet ... you and thank you for your help.

- a) with
- b) at
- c) by
- d) -

10. Every time I go to the supermarket I ask ... why I go shopping so often.

- a) my
- b) myself
- c) mine
- d) they

11. It rains every day. If you ... the television with you, you will have nothing to do there.

- a) not to take
- b) don't take
- c) won't take
- d) aren't taken

12. The British Queen is certainly one of ... women in the world.

- a) rich
- b) richer
- c) the richest
- d) not rich

13. In 1979 Margaret Thatcher became ... first woman Prime Minister, yet she never appointed a woman in her Cabinet.

- a) -
- b) the
- c) a
- d) an

14. A passer-by asked if it ... the right road for Hastings.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) has been
- d) will be

15. Excuse me, ... I borrow your newspaper, if you are not reading it?

- a) must
- b) can
- c) might
- d) should

16. Bill said that he ... for me outside when I got to the station.

- a) will be waiting c) is waiting
b) would be waiting d) waits

17. I need some time to think about ... offer you made me.

- a) - c) a
b) the d) an

18. We can't go by train. The train-drivers are ... strike.

- a) on c) for
b) in d) at

19. I think that he was lonely because he had few friends and ... of his neighbours ever spoke to him.

- a) neither c) none
b) either d) no

20. After oil ... under the sea near the Welsh Coast, Britain has become self-sufficient in this energy source.

- a) discovered c) will be discovered
b) was discovered d) is discovered

Variant 6

1. There is a problem when you forget where dreams end and ... real world begins.

- a) - c) the
b) a d) an

2. Do you often put ... until tomorrow what you could do today?

- a) of c) down
b) on d) off

3. Is it important to you to succeed ... your career?

- a) at c) for
b) in d) because of

4. My mother passed her driving test yesterday. She ... to drive for two years.

- a) learn c) has been learning
b) was learning d) had been learning

5. Pubs are often ... places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also try to serve tasty British food.

- a) well c) the best
b) better d) most

6. ... we recommend you our favourite places to eat in Minsk? - It's very kind of you.

- a) Must c) Ought

- b) had turned d) would turn
18. Agatha Christie ... at home. She didn't go to school.
 a) has educated c) had educated
 b) had been educated d) was educated
19. Agatha Christie is possibly the world's most famous ... writer.
 a) historical c) detective story
 b) short story d) criminal story
20. Pablo Picasso didn't like going to school unless he was allowed to take one of his ... pigeons with him.
 a) father's c) fathers
 b) fathers' d) father

Variant 7

1. What is the world's biggest office? - I think ... Pentagon is the largest office in the world.
 a) - c) a
 b) the d) an
2. They ... across a field when they were attacked by a bull.
 a) walked c) had been walking
 b) have been walking d) were walking
3. He ... for a job for months, but he could find nothing.
 a) looked c) had been looking
 b) was looking d) has been looking
4. John felt tired. He ... all day to prepare for the party.
 a) worked c) was working
 b) had been working d) has been working
5. ... of the guests have arrived yet.
 a) None c) Either
 b) Neither d) Somebody
6. ... people go to the cinema these days. They prefer to see films at home.
 a) Fewer c) Little
 b) Less d) The least
7. ... policeman in the country is looking for the killer.
 a) Each c) Everybody
 b) Every d) All
8. What I like about London is the fact ... it never sleeps.
 a) that c) then
 b) than d) because

15. He (*live*) in Spain when he was a child.
16. Alice (*not, go*) to work by bus, she lives near her office.
17. What you (*do*) when Ben phoned?
18. They (*move*) into their new flat yet?
19. Do you know what they (*discuss*) now?
20. The problem was (*serious*) than we expected.

Variant 9

1. My friend didn't make (*some, any*) mistakes in his test.
2. What (*a, the, -*) boring film! It's the most boring film I ever (see).
3. I'll be surprised if you (*pass*) your exams successfully.
4. Look! The bus (*be*) completely empty. There (*be*) nobody on it.
5. Nancy (*look*) like her father.
6. If you take the medicine, you (*feel*) better.
7. Linda (*wait*) for the bus when I saw her.
8. This car is expensive to run. It uses (*much, many*) petrol.
9. How long you (*know*) him?
10. Excuse me, I (*look*) for a phone box. Is there any around here?
11. When you (*return*) home, you will see a lot of changes.
12. What you (*do*) when your mother called you?
13. They (*speak*) only English in class.
14. There are (*many, a lot, few*) of tourists visiting our town in summer.
15. We need money for the bus. How (*many, much*) have we got?
16. A big car (*use*) a lot of petrol.
17. I was very surprised when I (*meet*) him there.
18. What time do you come (*to, at, in, -*) home from school?
19. I closed the door quietly because he (*try*) to sleep.
20. I thought the film (*be*) a big success

Variant 10

1. We've been invited (*for, from, to*) a wedding.
2. He often visits his parents on (*-, a, the*) Sundays.
3. Students often (*think*) that exams are a nuisance.
4. When the water (*boil*), turn off the gas, will you?
5. Ann (*not, recover*) yet. She is still in hospital.
6. When they (*get married*)? - Last year.
7. It still (*rain*).

8. - Who told you about it? - A friend of (*mine, my*).
9. She is (*good*) secretary that has ever worked here.
10. We (*arrive*) ten minutes ago.
11. You (*read*) any of Shakespeare's plays?
12. Somebody (*use*) my computer at the moment.
13. They (*ask*) me some questions at the yesterday's interview.
14. She told me that you (*be*) ill.
15. It costs (*many, much*) to repair a car.
16. I know (*nothing, anything*) about Economics.
17. As soon as I (*hear*) the results, I'll let you know.
18. Where is Stella? - She (*play*) tennis in the park.
19. Cats (*not, like*) water.
20. I didn't understand what she (*mean*) at first.

V семестр
Variant 1

1. Translate the words given in the box into English:

работодатель, прибыль, существовать, акционер, ответственный, признавать, соперничать, предоставлять работу, одобрение, позволять, реагировать.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word and translate the sentences.

1. We were waiting for ... for our project. 2. He sold his house at a 3. You should talk to the ..., if you want to get a job. 4. Jim ... with the world's best runners in the Games, and did well to come third. 5. He ... that he was not qualified for the post. 6. According to statistics, young drivers are ... for about two-thirds of all accidents. 7. The doctor will not ... Mother up until her leg is better. 8. She ... to the news by bursting into tears. 9. We cannot ... without oxygen. 10. A person who owns stock in a company and is eligible to share in profits and losses is a 11. She ... as a teacher.

2. Match the word combinations on the left with their translation on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. to issue (bonds, stock) | a) получить поддержку от кого-либо |
| 2. to make up losses | b) принимать закон |
| 3. to operate for profit | c) устанавливать стандарт |
| 4. to pass a law | d) выпускать (облигации, акции) |
| 5. to perform a function | e) предписывать установление стандарта (о законе) |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 6. | to prescribe a standard | f) | работать с целью извлечения прибыли |
| 7. | to produce services | g) | сталкиваться с трудностями |
| 8. | to receive support (from) | h) | компенсировать потери |
| 9. | to run into difficulties | i) | оказывать услуги |
| 10. | to set a standard | j) | выполнять функцию |

3. From the adjectives listed below form the nouns with the suffix **-(i)ty** and translate them into Russian.

able, reliable, safe, commune, active, compatible, difficult, major, secure (2), stable, visible, profitable, possible, integral, responsible.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate noun and translate the sentences. The first one is done for you.

1. Each man will be paid according to his ability. 2. All planes were landed because of poor 3. Supplying necessary equipment for the test was the ... of laboratory assistants. 4. The main problem is the project's low economic 5. Before installing this equipment you had to do a ... test. 6. He has enough ... to cope with the job. 7. Railway track must be regularly maintained to provide ... and ... of train movement. 8. Police, fire and emergency medical services are using modern communications to provide public ... in the 9. Business ... was paralyzed because of blackout. 10. ... rule is a political principle providing that a ... of an organized group shall have the power to make decisions obligatory for the whole group. 11. The true function of the root is to give ... to the tree. 12. There's a strong ... that the concert will be canceled. 13. He is in serious 14. Nowadays information ... is problem number one for many businesses. 15. Computer ... specialists help protect the ... of the huge information banks being developed by businesses and the government.

Variant 2

1. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the underlined adverbs.

1. Bulk cargo generally consists of goods that are of low value in proportion to their weight. 2. Bulk goods can be conveniently taken on and off by means of gravity, suction, conveyor belts, pipes, etc. 3. Dry bulk goods are often moved in specially designed containers. 4. In autumn the grain from the fields is handled more efficiently by trucks, therefore highway trucking organization become very important. 5. General cargo usually consists of goods that have a high value in proportion to its weight. 6. General cargo transporting is less easily mechanized. 7. Commonly dry goods are not packaged in bags or bales. 8. Sugar is increasingly being transported in bulk. 9. A truck can be driven directly to a destination area. 10. Earlier there were more than 20,000 daily intercity passenger trains in the United States.

2. Read the text replacing the Russian words with their English equivalents.

Metroliner was a (скорый поезд) operated by the major national train company in the USA, known as Amtrak. The line was opened for (движение) in 1969. It (действовать) between New-York and Washington and (обслуживать) many cities, towns and rural areas up to 2006. The train consisted of six (моторвагоны) and was capable to (развивать) the speed of 265kmh. (Маршрут) passed through Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia. A (поездка) between New York's Pennsylvania Station and Washington, D.C.'s Union Station took approximately 3 hours.

3. The verb to handle can be used with different nouns, hence a variety of its meanings. Try to guess the meanings of this verb and translate the sentences.

1. Finland has been handling rail transportation to Russia for over 50 years. 2. Finnish rail transportation and forwarding companies have decades of experience in handling business between East and West. 3. Modern load handling equipment ensures the rapid transit of cargo from port to train. 4. This mainline handles more than 30 million gross tones a year and 20 passenger trains a day. 5. This kind of cargo can be handled by truck. 6. Sugar formerly handled only in bags. 7. I don't know if I can handle the job. 8. Don't you see the warning on the box with china – "Handle with care!" 9. She handles the horse very easily. 10. The lawyer handles all my affairs. 11. The chief information officer (CIO) of a company is responsible for handling information security problems of an entire corporation. 12. 5. The finance department handles all the accounts. 13. A special licence is required for the manufacture or handling of any dangerous chemical. 14. The President has been much criticized for his handling of the crisis. 15. A dispatcher handles the flow of information, people, and equipment from a centralized headquarters.

Variant 3

1. The suffix -able/-ible is used to form adjectives from nouns and verbs: comfortable, suitable, flexible. Quite often, -able/-ible is equal to can be done. For example: stackable, reliable, washable.

A. Add the suffix -able/-ible to the verbs given in the box. Consult a dictionary if necessary. Translate the adjectives into Russian.

suit vary charge avail manœuvre predict value demount convert
interchange access

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjectives. Translate the sentences.

1. The snow had a ... effect on traffic.
2. Computers should be made readily ... to teachers and pupils.

3. This knowledge may be ... from studying similar types of operation that are undertaken by other companies.

4. This is the ... box van or body, which is used in a similar way to a standard container.

5. Advice will be given as a ... service.

6. All ... loads represent some sort of security risk.

7. When there is a mixed load of light and heavy goods, it can be much worse because of the ... spread of the load within the vehicle.

8. If a vehicle is ..., it can be moved or turned easily.

9. This camera has ... lenses.

10. An object that is ... can be arranged in a different way so that it can be used as something else.

11. Some transport modes are more ... to certain types of operational requirements than are others.

2. There are some rules of saying fractions and decimals in English, for example:

$\frac{1}{3}$ – one third

$\frac{2}{3}$ – two thirds

$3\frac{7}{8}$ – three and seven eighths 1.1 – one point one

0.002 – zero point two zeros two

3.576 – three point five seven six

A. Read fractions and decimals.

| $\frac{2}{5}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $7\frac{2}{7}$ | $9\frac{5}{7}$ | 158/9

| 0.23 | 0.009 | 10.01 | 205.35 | 79.31 |

0.0003

B. Match the numbers with the way they are read.

A B

1. 240 a) two hundred and sixty-five thousand

2. 2,750 b) two thousand seven hundred and fifty

3. 265,000 c) two billion

4. 2,500,000 d) two hundred and forty

5. 2,000,000,000 e) two million, five hundred thousand

C. Match the numbers with the way they are read. Practice reading these numbers.

- | A | B |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 50% | a) four point six percent |
| 2. $2\frac{1}{2}$ | b) one point two three |
| 3. 2.5 | c) two point five |
| 4.6% | d) two thirds |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | e) two and a half |
| 1.23 | f) three quarters |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ | g) a quarter |
| 4. $\frac{2}{3}$ | h) fifty percent |

3. Use Past Participle of the italicized verbs to form word combinations.

Model: ... politicians (to shock) → shocked politicians → политики в состоянии шока

1. watches (to repair)
2. containers (to seal)
3. designs (to patent)
4. steel (to corrugate)
5. boxcars (to close)
6. service (to limit)
7. container boxes (to design) for movement
8. vehicles (to load) on flatcars
9. iron boxes (to stack) on transport ships
10. units (to construct) from thick steel
11. companies (to carry) railroad boxcars
12. load (to transfer) to trucks

Variant 4

1. You don't find it difficult to translate noun phrases like railway transport or freight car. But how about logistics management or sales department?

Here is a model to help you:

lay-out diagram: ключевое слово diagram (схема), определение lay-out (расположение)

→ lay-out diagram – схема расположения;

wage rise: ключевое слово rise (повышение), определение wage (зарплата)

→ wage rise – повышение зарплаты;

A. Translate the following noun phrases into Russian:

transit responsibility; joint venture; sea vessel; transport legislation; shipping documents; destination country; key objective; logistics management; handling vehicle; container transport; distribution company; freight service; freight traffic; height and width dimensions; standard dimensions; standard length; road wheels; road vehicle;.

B. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to noun phrases.

1. These are specific elements that may influence the choice of transport mode.
2. There are some important characteristics that need to be considered when determining modal choice concerns the other logistics components.
3. Many freight trains have to fit their schedules around passenger trains, which take priority.
4. Railway companies need to develop intermodal systems to offer flexibility and cost advantages comparable to road freight transport and container services.
5. The ability to move freight swiftly and safely aids the logistics process.
6. The roll-on roll-off ferry is a sea vessel designed to carry road vehicles.
7. Various distances are cited by railway economists for the point at which movements by rail become profitable.
8. The motor vehicle is a mechanically propelled vehicle intended for use on roads.
9. If a vehicle is driven by petrol or diesel, by gas turbine, by electric battery or by steam generation, it is classified as a motor vehicle.
10. There are two major vehicle classifications used for UK transport legislation.
11. Goods vehicles are required to undertake a wide variety of jobs.
12. With the new levels of vehicle technology, it is becoming increasingly difficult for own maintenance facilities to justify the investment in the necessary equipment needed to maintain these modern vehicles.

2. Match the words and phrases in column A with their definitions in column B.

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. bimodal semi-trailer | a) a non-road going vehicle for use in port terminals and intermodal yards used for stacking and moving ISO standard containers |
| 2. a bogie | b) a standard freight container for road and rail transport |
| 3. high-cube container | c) a specialized type of container designed to carry bulk liquids or gases |
| 4. kingpin | d) a type of railroad car specially designed to carry intermodal containers |
| 5. overhead straddle crane | e) a road semi-trailer that can be converted into a rail wagon by the addition of rail bogies |

6. semi-trailer f) the nipple at the front of a semi-trailer to connect to a fifth wheel coupling

7. spine rail wagon g) an undercarriage with four or six wheels pivoted beneath the end of a railroad car

8. tanktainer h) a trailer having wheels at the back but supported at the front by a towing vehicle

9. swap-body i) a container of standard ISO length and width but with a height of 9'6" (2.9 m)

10. a well car j) a rail wagon with a central chassis designed to carry a semi-trailer

3. Mind the difference between prepositions before – раньше, до; after – после, за, спустя and conjunctions before – прежде чем, до того как; after – после того как. Fill in the blanks with either before or after and translate the sentences.

1. What are you going to do ♦ you graduate from the University? 2. Make sure you check the oil and tyres ♦ setting out on a long journey. 3. ♦ half an hour we got tired of waiting and went home. 4. She's never been up in a plane ♦ and she's feeling very nervous. 5. ♦ the cars are checked and the brakes tested, the train departs. 6. ♦ the law was passed the railroads have got more freedom to compete with other types of transportation. 7. ♦ 1980s, the use of classification yards was widely applied all over the USA. 8. Get out of here ♦ I call the police.

Variant 5

1. Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings.

1. Trains arriving at the terminal are called incoming trains; trains leaving the station are called ... a) and then reassembled (rebuilt) into outbound trains.

2. Incoming trains are uncoupled and then ... b) are assembled in the departure yard.

3. Trains first enter the arrival yard and ... c) outbound trains.

4. At marshaling yards incoming trains are broken up ... d) destination.

5. Many trains that carry bulk cargo travel directly from origin to ... e) they are assembled into new trains.

Have a look at the sentences and pick out 6 pairs of antonyms and 3 pairs of synonyms. Translate these words and memorize their meanings

2. Mind the difference between conjunction because – потому что and preposition because of – из-за. Transform the following sentences using because of. Be careful about Grammar!

Model: He couldn't play because he had an injured shoulder. →

He couldn't play because of his injured shoulder.

I couldn't speak with my boyfriend in private because he was late for the party.

→ I couldn't speak with my boyfriend in private because of his being late for the party.

1. Mary failed to get the job because she was late for the interview. 2. The weather was terrible, so we couldn't eat outside. 3. She had to stay at home because she had a broken ankle. 4. The light was very bad, so the referee had to stop the game. 5. The flowers died because it was dry. 6. Some people find English difficult because it is not easy to pronounce the words. 7. The traffic was very heavy. I couldn't reach the destination in time. 8. We have lost a lot of business because you are incompetent. 9. General cargo transporting is less easily mechanized because it has a great variety of shapes, sizes, and weights. 10. The pressure of competition from other forms of transportation was high, so classification yards began to lose their importance. 11. The development of supersonic aircraft has been prevented because it creates a lot of noise while in flight.

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to -ing forms.

1. Russian trains run on 76 direct international lines linking Moscow with Paris, Berne, Rome, Berlin and so on. 2. In fact Moscow monorail is the slowest and the most expensive project so it is being used exclusively for tours. 3. Railway transport is one of the cheapest ways of hauling freight over long distances. 4. They have been examining goods before loading. 5. British Rail offers different discounts to certain groups of travelers, enabling them to travel at half-price. 6. The main advantages of electric locos are high speed of running and clean operation. 7. While making the experiments in the laboratory of Cambridge University Newton discovered the law of inertia. 8. Indian Railways has designed and built a prototype double-deck car having seats for 148 passengers. 9. While laying down railway track builders use many machines making man's labor easier. 10. Toronto plans to spend \$C1.66 billion for expanding the metro and buying new cars. 11. On many US railroads handling freight traffic trains become longer and less frequent. 12. The leading role of the railway transport in Russia is explained by specific territorial, climatic and geographical conditions. 13. The trains operating on underground lines are provided with low voltage direct current. 14. When constructing the railway, it is cheaper to use local materials. 15. Freight trains consisting of more than 80 cars are hauled by two

locomotives. 16. The experience of introducing the monorail in other countries proved that it works mostly as a fast connection for some specific routes, but is not a feasible way of transporting a million passengers daily. 17. One of the very fast railways in the USA was 3 miles in length and used horses for pulling wagons.

Variant 6

1. Choose the right word and translate the sentences into Russian.
 1. Copper / gold conducts electricity well.
 2. I couldn't use my computer because we were without electricity / gas yesterday.
 3. The driver lost control on a curve and the vehicle / wheel hit a tree.
 4. After the 1973 coal / oil crisis and the rise in fuel / tram costs, gas turbine locomotives became uneconomic to operate.
 5. Cars can be coupled together into a train and hauled / pushed by one or more locomotives.
 6. A street car / helicopter is a railway vehicle of lighter weight than a train designed for the transport of goods / passengers.
 7. Freight steam locomotives usually had diesel tractions / driving wheels between 1,000 and 1,500 mm in diameter; passenger locomotives - between 1,800 and 2,500 mm.
 8. The engines are driven by steam / source.
 9. The materials used to create renewable energy sources may generate / transmit pollution.
 10. He tried to convert / push the heavy door open.
 11. Static / dynamic electricity is electricity that collects on the surface of an object and gives you a small electric / electronic shock.
 12. This vehicle is licensed / listened to carry 4 persons.
2. Replace Russian words with their English equivalents and translate the sentences.
 1. I've paid my электричество, gas and telephone bills.
 2. One day nuclear energy may replace нефть as the main топливо.
 3. In Britain the difference between petrol and diesel топливо prices has always been small.
 4. To вырабатывать the energy for making new products more fuels should be burned.
 5. Who invented the пар engine?
 6. Подвижной состав is the term that describes all the транспортные средства that move on a railway.

7. In the 1980s the world's largest трамвай system was in Leningrad, the USSR; it was included in Guinness World Records.

8. Тяговое усилие is the type of power needed to make a транспортное средство move, or to тянуть a heavy load.

9. The first trains were hauled by steam ЛОКОМОТИВЫ.

10. Rolling stock comprises all the vehicles that двигаться on a railway. It usually includes locomotives, railroad cars, пассажирские вагоны and freight cars.

3. Match the English terms in column A with their Russian equivalents in column B.

A B

1. freight carrier a) энергосберегающий

2. crew costs b) будка (кабина) машиниста

3. braking system c) отцепить локомотив

4. ease of maintenance d) соединительное устройство, сцепка

5. replacement of motive power e) работать надежно

6. steep grade f) система торможения

7. energy efficient g) грузоперевозчик

8. to uncouple the locomotive h) затраты на содержание

ЛОКОМОТИВНОЙ бригады

9. cab i) простота в эксплуатации

10. to operate safely j) крутой уклон (подъем)

11. coupler k) замена локомотива

Variant 7

1. Choose the right alternative to complete the sentences.

1. Diesel locos are not as polluting as steam locomotives; they are healthier for the ____.

a) crew b) coupler c) weather

2. The device meets ____ standards.

a) failure b) safety c) grade

3. Grade is usually expressed as a ____.

a) percentage b) mile c) liter

4. ____ enables the engineering system to react to changing environment.

a) reliability b) security c) flexibility

5. Most cars and locomotives have automatic ____.

a) countries b) couplers c) colors

6. A ____ is a company that moves goods from one place to another.

a) crew b) multiple engine c) freight carrier

7. The cause of the crash was engine ____.
a) file b) fall c) failure
8. Action must be taken to ____ further accidents.
a) produce b) prevent c) invent
9. The house costs a fortune (= a large amount of money) to ____.
a) maintain b) operate c) climb
10. Conversion to electrification is more costly when you already use locomotive-____ units.
a) headed b) hauled c) handed

2. Replace Russian words with their English equivalents and translate the sentences.

1. Battery-powered (аккумуляторный) locomotives are used in mines where diesel smoke is dangerous for локомотивные бригады.
2. This railway operates both поезда на локомотивной тяге and моторвагонные поезда in commuter traffic (пригородное сообщение).
3. The steeper а уклон the more power a machine requires climbing it.
4. Эксплуатационная гибкость is the ability to produce a product in different ways.
5. An anti-lock тормозная система offers improved vehicle control and may decrease stopping distances on dry and especially slippery roads; but it can increase braking distance on snow and gravel.
6. New methods must be carefully examined according to the criteria of cost and простота в эксплуатации.
7. The поврежденный locomotive is to be replaced with another one.
8. Over 30 people died when two trains collided because of a brake отказ.
9. In Great Britain самый крутой подъем allowed by law on a railway is 1 foot in 70 feet.

3. Mark the following statements as 'True' or 'False'.

1. Trains having self-propelled vehicles are called multiple unit trains.
2. Multiple unit trains are used both for passenger and freight traffic.
3. Since the invention of the locomotive the motive power has been isolated in one unit.
4. Locomotives are more economical than multiple unit trains because they are more suitable for steep grades.
5. Locomotives are safer because the train's power system is located away from passengers.

6. Multiple unit trains are easier to maintain; therefore major railroads prefer using locomotives.

7. It is easy to replace the failed locomotive with another one. For this reason there is no need to take the entire train out of service.

8. Locomotives are flexible which means that larger locomotives should be used on steep grades.

Variant 8

1. Match the beginning of the sentence on the left with the phrase on the right.

A B

1. Multiple unit trains are more energy efficient than ... a) driving wheels.

2. Locomotive-hauled trains are more suitable for ... b) steep grades.

3. In a multiple unit train much more of the train's weight is placed on ... c) turnaround times.

4. Many multiple units have cabs at ... d) reliable brakes.

5. There is no need to reverse the multiple unit train. It gives quicker ... e) locomotive-hauled trains.

6. If one engine on the multiple unit train fails there is no need to take the entire train out of service because multiple unit trains have ... f) braking systems.

7. The failure of the brakes on one car of the multiple unit train may not be dangerous because these trains have independent ... on all cars. g) operate safely.

8. Independent braking systems on all cars enable multiple unit trains to ... h) both ends.

2. Choose the right alternative and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The chemical energy is stored / stroked in the fuel.

2. Please remain / draw seated until all the lights are on.

3. Huge qualities / quantities of oil were spilling into the sea.

4. There are people who prefer / burn to work alone even when they have to work in a group.

5. An energy / engine is a machine that makes energy / engine more usable.

6. The first diesel-electric locomotives were used as turning / switching locomotives.

7. The car's combustion / performance on mountain roads was impressive.

8. The petrol tank suddenly ignited / injected.

9. A fuel-injection / oil-injection engine often produces more power than an equivalent carbureted engine.

10. Revolutions per minute (rpm) is a unit / output of frequency of rotation: the number of full rotations completed in one minute around a fixed axis.

11. The rated output / input is a maximum that is typically achieved by the turbine.

12. Diesel exhaust / power is composed of a mixture of many different toxic chemicals.

13. There were 120 students whose ages remained / ranged from ten to eighteen.

3. Are you good at prepositions? Insert either AT, ON or IN. Translate the sentences into Russian. Put as many questions as you can.

1. The price of electricity is going up ___ October.

2. Mozart was born ___ Salzburg ___ 1756.

3. The telephone and doorbell rang ___ the same time.

4. I last saw Kate ___ Tuesday.

5. There are usually a lot of parties ___ New Year's Eve.

6. The course begins ___ 7 January and ends sometime ___ April.

7. It was quite a short book and easy to read. I read it ___ a day.

8. I don't like travelling ___ night.

9. ___ Saturday night I went to bed ___ 11 o'clock.

10. Jenny's brother is an engineer but he's out of work ___ the moment.

VI семестр

Variant 1

1. Read the sentences, replacing Russian words with their English equivalents.

1. George Westinghouse (изобрел) a system of (воздушные тормоза) that made travel (на) train (гораздо безопаснее).

2. In the U.S., a federal law (требующий) the installation of (автосцепка) on all (подвижной состав) was passed in 1897.

3. (Самые тяжеловесные) trains (перевозят навалочные грузы такие как) iron ore and coal. Loads (могут быть) 130 tons per car and tens of thousands of tons per train.

4. Modern North American (четырёхосные вагоны для угля) typically have 100–110 tons' (грузоподъемность) In Europe, where (рельсовый путь) is not designed for (осевая нагрузка) as high as those accepted in North America, the (грузоподъемность) of (подобный) four-axle cars is between 60 and 65 tons.

5. Wooden freight cars (были заменены) by (цельнометаллический) designs, which were much (прочнее) and capable of hauling (более тяжеловесные) loads.

6. Although the Cork Run tunnel on the Pittsburgh Railroad can handle most freight trains (идущих в противоположных направлениях) on the (двухпутная линия), many large freight cars can not pass side-by-side.

7. (Пропускная способность ж.д. линии) is the maximum (количество) of trains that can operate (безопасно) and (надежно) over a given (участок пути) during a given period of time. For example, the Betuwe line (the Netherlands) has (пропускная способность) for ten (тяжеловесный) freight trains per hour in each (направление), with a transit time for the line of 90 min.

8. In 1998, German Railways (эксплуатировать) about 16,000 (четырёхосные полувагоны). Since the 1990s, this type of cars has been increasingly (снимать с эксплуатации) and they are now rarely seen.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list. (Tip: there are two extra words.)

1. Freight cars weighing 70 to 80 tons have two four-wheel ____.
 2. Additional carriages can be ____ to the train as needed.
 3. If the paint is too thick, it will not spread ____.
 4. Boxcars can be divided into two types: ____ and cars built for a ____ commodity or service.
 5. Russia has a considerable ____ of freight cars having 4 two-axle trucks.
 6. A modern 36- or 45-ton boxcar ____ differs from the freight cars of the early 20th century, when the usual ____ was 9 or 14 tons.
 7. A train ____ is a signaling device on a locomotive used to warn that the train is approaching and to communicate with rail workers.
 8. Cars in a train are ____ by couplers located at both ends of each car.
 9. ____ is commodity that is transported unpackaged in large quantities.
 10. Prior to the ____ of air brakes, stopping a train was a difficult task.
 11. There are about 100 ____ of special-purpose cars.
 12. In 1955, British railways began to ____ steam trains with diesel and electric ones. The last steam locomotive was ____ in 1968.
 13. ____ is the maximum weight allowed on a single axle.
 14. The payload capacity of freight cars has been considerably increased by ____ in truck design.
 15. A four-axle vehicle weighing 60 tons has an axle load of approximately 15 tons depending on how the weight was ____.
- a) advances
b) amount
c) attached

- d) axle load
- e) bulk cargo
- f) considerably
- g) coupled
- h) distributed
- i) evenly
- j) frame
- k) general service
- l) introduction
- m) loading capacity
- n) replace
- o) retired
- p) specific
- q) stability
- r) trucks
- s) varieties
- t) whistle

3. Match the English phrases with their Russian equivalents.

A B

- 1. to attach rigidly
 - 2. brakeman
 - 3. car of better design
 - 4. compressed air
 - 5. locomotive engineer
 - 6. over great distances
 - 7. over the course of time
 - 8. private company
 - 9. quarries and coal mines
 - 10. to remain in use
 - 11. the very first freight cars
 - 12. to turn brake wheel
 - 13. two-truck car
 - 14. a wide variety of cars
- a) на большие расстояния
 б) вагон усовершенствованной конструкции
 в) машинист
 г) самые первые грузовые вагоны
 д) каменоломни и угольные шахты

- f) частная компания
- g) сжатый воздух
- h) закручивать колесо ручного тормоза
- i) двухтележечный вагон
- j) большое количество разнообразных вагонов
- k) со временем
- l) прикреплять жестко (неподвижно)
- m) оставаться в эксплуатации
- n) тормозильщик

Variant 2

1. Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

1. Interchanging cars between railroads required... a) an integral part of all freight trains.
2. Early train brakes were hand brakes... b) only to work on passenger trains.
3. Efforts to standardize brakes were... c) if cars became separated.
4. In that year, George Westinghouse... d) after testing on the Chicago & Burlington in Burlington, Iowa.
5. In 1871, he designed an air brake that would immediately engage... e) developed his first air brake.
6. Westinghouse's air brakes were designed ... f) the standardization of brakes.
7. Air brakes for freight trains were adopted in 1887... g) unsuccessful until 1869.
8. These air brakes, with improvements, have remained... h) operated by brakemen in each car.

2. Degrees of comparison. Use the adjectives from the box in the superlative form and fill in the gaps with them.

big busy common early/economical expensive
 good heavy large new noticeable
 safe

1. Rail shipping is possibly ___ and ___ mode of transportation. Rail shipping is ___ for shipping bulky and heavy goods over long distances.

2. According to Guinness World Records, ___ freight train on record weighed 220 million pounds and was more than 4 1/2 miles long.

3. ___ mining railroad cars were pulled by men or horses, and it was until 1804 when the first steam locomotive appeared in Wales.

4. Daqin Railway is ___ freight line in the world; it transports more than 1 million tons of coal to the east sea shore of China every day.

5. Although the railroad is considered one of ___ forms of transport, there are many possibilities for accidents to take place.

6. ___ high-speed lines allow speeds of up to 320 km/h in normal operation.

7. CNR Corp. (China) will deliver 260 40-ton-axle-load gondola cars to FMG, Australia's third-largest iron ore miner. These gondolas are ___ railway freight cars in terms of loading capacity.

8. Through the years, ___ change in tank cars was in size. The 100 barrel tank was ___ size during the 1880s. Some of ___ tank cars seen on the tracks now can carry over 600 barrels.

3. Degrees of comparison. Use the adjectives in brackets in the comparative form.

1. The new siding will allow (slow) freight trains to move off the main track and let (fast) passenger trains pass.

2. As freight cars continue to advance, (good) designs will appear, making them of (high) quality and able to haul (heavy) loads.

3. The problem of stopping long trains (quick), (smooth) and (safe) was solved in 1869 when air brake was invented by George Westinghouse.

4. (Strong) and (reliable) than wooden cars, steel boxcars quickly became popular on railroads.

5. Introducing steel cars made railways (efficient) as (powerful) locomotives pulled (long) trains at (high) speed.

6. The new steel for railcars is lightweight and 50% (resistant) to corrosion compared with existing variants.

7. Aluminum cars are (light), (durable), (expensive) than cars with steel bodies. They are used in specific services such as hauling coal where the (high) loading capacity of aluminum cars justifies the car's extra cost.

8. Most rail networks in the world operate on a 1,435 mm gauge track known as standard gauge but some countries such as Russia, Finland and Spain use (broad) gauges while many other countries in Africa and South America use (narrow) gauges on their networks.

Variant 3

1. Equivalents of modal verbs. Choose the correct form.

1. Loads that (are able to / are to) be protected from weather are hauled in boxcars.
2. To apply the brakes on a boxcar, the brakeman (is to / had to) climb to the roof of the moving train.
3. A 48-ft coal car weighing 27 tons (is able to / are allowed to) carry 77 tons of coal, but 50-ft cars of similar construction weighting 34 tons (is to / are able to) carry 109 tons of coal.
4. In the US, rules prevent train crews from running longer than twelve hours. When the twelve hours run out, the crew (is able to / has to) be replaced.
5. According to the traffic requirements, the railways (have to / was able to) change their schedules two times a year.
6. The earliest reefers were ice-cooled and trains (were to / were allowed to) make stops every 400 miles to load cars with ice.
7. On March 1, 1873, several cars of the Pittsburgh Express derailed inside the Cork Run tunnel. Passengers (had to / was to) leave the train and walk through the tunnel by foot.
8. The damaged train (will have to / are able to) be shunted onto a side track.
9. On the pioneer railways of the US, accidents happened very often as the trains (weren't able to / didn't have to) stop quickly due to the limited brake power.
10. Freight cars (has to / are allowed to) remain in service for 50 years after their manufacture.

2. Read the sentences, replacing the italicized words with their English equivalents.

1. (Хотя) railroads (раньше) dominated (как) freight (так и) passenger traffic in the USA, increased competition from trucking reduced their role in transportation.
2. Standard boxcars are (больше не) used for carrying livestock and automobiles.
3. In Germany and some other European countries, two-axle (а не) four-axle boxcars have been (в основном) used (до недавнего времени) (так как) the comparatively light freight doesn't require the use of truck cars.
4. Boxcars comprised about 40% of the German railways wagon fleet (до) the 1960s.
5. Railroads (до сих пор) play a key role in hauling (таких) goods (как) coal, iron ore and grain.

6. The Janney coupler patented in 1873 became the standard coupler for the railroad car used (даже) today.

7. Steel cars replaced wooden variety (благодаря) their strength and durability.

8. In the early days of the railway, goods trains ran at top speeds of about 32 km/h. (Однако) the introduction of through brakes from the 1920s allowed higher speeds to be achieved.

9. The use of aluminum (вместо) steel for carbody greatly reduces the car's tare weight.

3. Choose the appropriate word or words.

1. A boxcar is a freight car with (slat / sliding / high) sides and a (leaking / fixed / broad) roof.

2. Boxcars may be equipped with movable (frames / ends / bulkheads) to load large items.

3. Forklifts and other mechanical tools are used to (deliver / load / repair) boxcars (slower / stronger / faster).

4. Manufactured goods, which need protection from the (pilferage / weather / damage), are carried in covered cars.

5. Standard boxcars are (lower / longer / wider) than hi-cube cars.

6. Boxcars can't be used for carrying (bulk / general / perishable) goods that require the precise temperature control.

7. 89-foot high-cube boxcars appeared in the early 1960s to (accommodate / carry / deliver) large auto parts.

Variant 4

1. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Крытый вагон – тип грузового вагона, закрытый со всех сторон.

2. Крытый вагон предназначен для обеспечения защиты перевозимого груза от атмосферного воздействия, кражи и механических повреждений.

3. Основными техническими характеристиками (technical specifications) грузового вагона являются: масса тары, грузоподъемность, объем кузова, площадь пола и линейные размеры (linear dimensions).

4. В России распространены цельнометаллические универсальные крытые вагоны грузоподъемностью 68 тонн.

5. Кузов крытых вагонов имеет раму с полом, боковые и торцевые стены, крышу, а также боковые двери и люки для загрузки и выгрузки грузов.

6. Для перевозки в крытом вагоне груз должен быть упакован.

7. Основными преимуществами перевозки в крытых вагонах являются сохранность грузов и возможность автоматизации погрузки-выгрузки.

2. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the required words.

Notes: freighthopping – нелегальное передвижение на грузовых поездах

to stow away – незаметно проникать на транспортное средство

Freighthopping

Freight trains are sometimes illegally boarded by people who don't want or ___1 to travel by passenger trains. ___2 practice is called freighthopping or train hopping.

In the U.S., this became a ___3 means of train ride after the American Civil War, especially among migrant workers known as "hobos". Today, freighthopping ___4 by law in all states in the U.S., though it is still practiced. Freighthopping is mainly used ___5 the homeless population and thrill-seekers. Most hoppers sneak into ___6 and stow away in freight cars. Bolder hoppers catch a train "on the fly", i.e. as it ___7. Hopping a freight train can be ___8 and sometimes leads to fatalities. Many railroads take strict measures against hoppers. They employ railroad police, also known as "bulls", in an attempt to ___9 the practice.

Hoppers have often used boxcars or ___10 in their journeys since they are enclosed and therefore they cannot be seen by security men, ___11 being insulated from cold weather to some degree. However, on many freight trains, the traditional boxcar has given way to more secure ___12 cars or intermodals. It made freight trains far ___13 accessible than in the past. ___14 (called "suicide cars" by freighthoppers) are not often used for riding.

1. A) don't like B) are afraid C) don't have the money
2. A) this B) these C) that is
3. A) convenient B) common C) inexpensive
4. A) is forbidden B) have been forbidden C) forbids
5. A) with B) for C) by
6. A) loading platforms B) freight yards C) forklifts
7. A) moved B) move C) is moving
8. A) dangerous B) exciting C) versatile
9. A) promote B) replace C) prevent
10. A) reefers B) tank cars C) autoracks
11. A) as well as B) no longer C) rather than
12. A) slat side B) plug door C) floor space
13. A) more B) less C) more or less

14. A) flatcars B) boxcars C) dining cars

3. . Read the sentences, replacing Russian words with their English equivalents.

(Существуют различные) types of gondola cars such as:

GA – an open top car having (жестко закрепленные боковые и торцевые стены) and (откидное днище) consisting of doors hinged crosswise of car (для выгрузки груза в междурельсовое пространство);

GB – an open top car having (жестко закрепленные боковые стенки), (жестко закрепленные или откидные торцевые стенки) and (глухое днище);

GD – an open top car having (жестко закрепленные или откидные торцевые стены), (глухое днище) and (боковые стены, оборудованные дверями для выгрузки);

GH – an open top car having (жестко закрепленные боковые стены) (откидные торцевые стены) and (откидное днище) consisting of doors hinged at center sills (для выгрузки груза на сторону от ж.д. пути);

GS – an open top car having (жестко закрепленные боковые и торцевые стены) and (откидное днище) consisting of doors hinged at center sills or side sills (для выгрузки груза в междурельсовое пространство и/или на сторону от ж.д. пути).

GT – an open top car having (высокие жестко закрепленные боковые стены) and (жестко закрепленные или откидные торцевые стены) and (глухое днище) used for unloading (на роторных вагоноопрокидывателях) only;

GW – a (глуходонный полувагон) (с жестко закрепленными боковыми и торцевыми стенами) having one or more openings or depressions in the bottom, allowing the lading to be lowered to obtain overhead clearance.

Variant 5

1.Fill in the gaps with the words from the list. (Tip: there are two extra words.)

1. The introduction of high-speed trains ___ considerable reductions in journey time.

2. Gondolas are unloaded, using a ___ or overhead crane and are ideal for ___.

3. Signal operators install, ___ and repair the signals on tracks and in ___.

4. A tank car mixer is used to blend ___ of a tank car directly in the car quickly and efficiently.

5. Railroads have a large ___ of specialized machines to maintain the track in a proper condition.

6. Hatches on the ___ of the cars allow for easy dumping the load.

7. For efficient loading of shipped items that are too heavy to move ____, carriers use special equipment.

8. There are three main varieties of gondolas ____ by the height of the sides rather than length.

9. High-sided open cars can be built with ____ (either metal or tarpaulin) to haul cargoes needing protection in transit.

10. ____ are perhaps the busiest freight car carrying everything from minerals to lumber and steel.

11. Poorly maintained rotary dumpers can considerably reduce the ____ of a gondola car.

12. Rail freight has traditionally been associated with the ____ of heavy loads.

- a) bottom
- b) bulk products
- c) contents
- d) distinguishable
- e) drop-end gondolas
- f) dump
- g) fleet
- h) haulage
- i) maintain
- j) manually
- k) piece freight
- l) rail yards
- m) removable covers
- n) results in
- o) rotary dumper
- p) serviceable life

2. Match the English phrases with their Russian equivalents.

- | A | B |
|----|--------------------------|
| 1. | covered gondola car |
| 2. | finished steel products |
| 3. | heavy machinery |
| 4. | in transit |
| 5. | laborious task |
| 6. | rowing boat |
| 7. | scrap metal and timber |
| 8. | shovels and wheelbarrows |

9. track ballast a) ГОТОВЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ ИЗ СТАЛИ
 b) тяжелая работа
 c) металлолом и лесоматериалы
 d) гребная лодка
 e) тяжелое машинное оборудование
 f) путевой балласт
 g) крытый полувагон
 h) лопаты и тачки
 i) при транспортировке, в пути следования

3. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

1. covered gondola a) a car with end doors, which can be dropped down when the car is used for shipping long items extending over more than one car;
 2. drop bottom gondola b) a car with sides and ends over 36 inches high;
 3. drop end gondola c) a car equipped with a removable cover, which can be placed over the goods to protect it from the weather in transit;
 4. general service gondola d) a car with sides and ends 36 inches high or less;
 5. high side gondola e) a mechanism used for unloading certain railroad cars such as hopper cars or gondolas;
 6. low side gondola f) a car not designed for a specific commodity or shipper, without special equipment;
 7. rotary car dumper g) a single consist for a single customer carrying a single commodity from origin to destination;
 8. unit train h) a car with a flat floor equipped with a number of doors for dumping freight

Variant 6

1. Infinitive. Pay attention to the translation of infinitives after the adverbs: enough – достаточно, too – слишком.

A.

1. The three largest mines in the USA produce enough coal to load 25 trains per day, each with more than 100 cars.
 2. The railroad operator has enough financial resources to modernize the infrastructure of track facilities.

3. Breakdown rail cranes are powerful enough to lift derailed rolling stock back onto the track, although two or more cranes may be required to recover a locomotive. In the early days of the railways, locomotives and rolling stock were small enough to be re-railed manually, using tackles.

4. Indian Railways has enough land beside its tracks to grow sufficient plants to enable all its trains to run on 10% biodiesel blend.

5. Many double-track rail lines are too narrow to handle two large freight trains passing in opposite directions.

6. Railroads use special equipment to load items that are too heavy to move manually.

7. The locomotive engineer applied the brake too late to prevent collision at the crossing.

8. Some loads are too tall to pass safely under bridges if they are carried on standard flatcars.

B.

1. Стальная рама вагона достаточно прочная, чтобы выдержать нагрузку до (up to) 200 тонн.

2. Мост недостаточно высокий, чтобы пропустить двухъярусный контейнерный поезд.

3. У нас достаточно времени, чтобы успеть на поезд. Железнодорожная станция расположена достаточно близко, чтобы дойти туда пешком.

4. Состав слишком длинный, чтобы его тянул один локомотив.

5. Этот транспортер слишком короткий, чтобы вместить 53-футовый контейнер.

6. Оборудование слишком громоздкое, чтобы поместиться (to fit) в крытый вагон.

7. Цистерна была слишком повреждена, чтобы подлежать восстановлению (to restore).

8. Большегрузные вагоны-платформы предназначены для грузов, которые слишком тяжеловесные или громоздкие для перевозки в стандартных крытых вагонах.

2. Participle. Choose the correct form of Participle I or Participle II.

1) One rail line in the U.S. has recently putting / put into operation a fleet of gondolas with all-white interiors as an aid to loaders working / worked at night.

2) Crane operators, loading / loaded steel pipes for example, have always had trouble in estimating how far their loads were from the bottom of the gondolas.

As black interiors against the night darkness offered no contrast, operations were slowing / slowed down and loads were frequently damaging / damaged when they were slamming / slammed down too hard.

Now, with interiors painting / painted white with a special light-reflecting / reflected paint, loadings at night are faster and gentler on the freight.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list. (Tip: there are two extra words.)

1. A ___ was draped over the boxes to keep them dry if it rains.
2. Centerbeams have bulkhead ends and a raised center ____. These cars must be loaded and unloaded from both sides or the car will ___.
3. ___ is a mechanism used for connecting the upper and lower containers of each stack.
4. To ___ the pipes from rolling off the car en route, they are strapped to each other and to the ___.
5. Today, approximately 90% of non-bulk cargo worldwide moves by containers ___ on ships or well cars.
6. According to the Federal Railroad Administration, about 3,000 train accidents ___ in the U.S. each year, leading to about 1,000 deaths.
7. ___ along the flatcar's sides help to secure loads and keep them from shifting.
8. The use of high strength steels have lowered the tare weight of modern freight cars and enabled them to carry more ___.
9. The universal ___ eliminated the need for complex tie-downs, allowing trains to be loaded faster.
10. In rail yards, some cars are sent to unload their cargo on special tracks, while others are moved to different tracks to await assembly into new trains ___ on their destinations.
11. Cast iron rails weren't strong enough to ___ the weight of ever-heavier locomotives and rolling stock.
12. A net is often ___ on top of the open-top gondola to prevent the wind from blowing the woodchips or coal away. a) deck
b) depending
c) inter-box connector
d) occur
e) payload
f) prevent
g) secured
h) shell

- i) sill
- j) stacked
- k) stakes
- l) tarp
- m) tie down
- n) tip over
- o) trailer hitches
- p) withstand

Variant 7

1. Insert the prepositions from the box into the sentences.

among from in of on to towards with without

1. Some double-stacks have been fitted *** hitches, which allow them to carry semi-trailers as well as containers.

2. Double-stack cars come in a number of sizes, depending *** the standard sizes *** the containers they are designed to carry.

3. The need to prevent sideways shifting of loads resulted *** the development *** the centerbeam flatcars.

4. To keep the centerbeam balanced, the loads must be evenly distributed *** both sides.

5. Finished lumber can be exposed *** weather *** transit or wrapped in plastic sheeting.

6. *** the many specialized flatcars *** the wagon fleet, there are cars equipped *** end bulkheads and stakes on the sides. These help prevent long loads *** shifting in any direction.

7. Some bulkhead flatcars have the floor sloping *** the center of the car, allowing two stacks *** the small logs to be placed down the length *** the car.

8. Roadtrailers first appeared *** American railroads *** the 1950s. Roadtrailers are specialized truck trailers fitted *** wheel bogies and couplers. They can be coupled *** freight (or passenger) trains *** using flatcars or spine cars.

2. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

1. bulkhead flatcar

- a) the mass of clean, empty equipment, i.e. the car containing no goods or packing and debris resulting from the goods;
2. centerbeam flatcar b) a type of freight car specially designed to carry shipping containers used in intermodal freight transport;
3. depressed center flatcar c) a fastener for a trailer carried on the flatcar;
4. general service flatcar d) a type of freight car with end walls but without any sides used to carry long loads;
5. well car e) a type of freight car, which can be a flat-bottomed car with no sides on which freight can be stacked;
6. spine car f) the height or width of a tunnel or bridge; the distance between a car and the walls or roof of the passage;
7. hitch g) rope, cord, straps or chains used to attach or secure an item;
8. clearance h) a type of freight car with end walls and an additional wall dividing one side of the flatcar from the other but without any sides;
9. tare weight i) a heavy waterproof fabric used as a protective covering against moisture;
10. tarpaulin j) a type of freight car with lowered center deck for goods that would exceed permissible heights if loaded on standard flatcars;
11. tie-down k) a type of freight car for carrying highway truck trailers and/or containers.

3. Match the English phrases with their Russian equivalents.

- | A | B |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. aircraft components | |
| 2. coiled steel | |
| 3. end bulkhead | |
| 4. exposed to weather | |
| 5. military machinery | |
| 6. infrastructure of track facilities | |
| 7. to invest heavily in | |
| 8. load limit | |
| 9. long freight | |
| 10. lumber | |
| 11. to meet specific needs | |
| 12. pipes, steel slabs, utility poles | |
| 13. portion of floor | |
| 14. power line | |

15. rescue operation
16. semi-trailer
17. shape and design of the flatcar
18. shipping company
19. stake pocket
20. tie-down point
21. tall load a) военная техника
- b) максимально допускаемая нагрузка
- c) часть пола
- d) спасательная операция
- e) гнездо или скоба для стоек
- f) отвечать определенным требованиям
- g) транспортная компания
- h) груз большой высоты
- i) форма и конструкция вагона-платформы
- j) элементы конструкции самолета
- k) линия электропередачи
- l) длинномерный груз
- m) полуприцеп
- n) крепежная скоба
- o) торцевая перегородка
- p) инвестировать значительные средства в
- q) рулонная сталь
- r) не защищенный от атмосферных воздействий
- s) лесоматериалы
- t) инфраструктура путевого хозяйства
- u) трубы, стальные листы, столбы для линий связи и электропередач

Variant 8

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form to translate the sentences.

1. Several companies, including Martec and International of South Plainfield, (to manufacture – Present Simple Active) semiautomatic inter-box connectors.

2. The containers (to reload – Past Continuous Passive) from the ship to the well cars by heavy-duty cranes.

3. The rail line can handle double-stacks if it (to build – Present Perfect Passive) with sufficient vertical clearance.

4. Idler flatcars (to use – Present Simple Passive) in oversize freight service, as loads such as pipe often (to overhang – Present Simple Active) the ends of most standard-sized flatcars. Empty flatcars (to place – Future Simple Passive) on both ends of the loaded car. This (to protect – Present Simple Active) the cargo ends from damage and (to ensure – Present Simple Active) that the loaded cars (not / to damage – Present Simple Active) the ends of adjacent cars.

5. The plastic shell over top of the flatcar (to make – Present Simple Active) it impossible to tell what it (to haul – Present Continuous Active).

6. On October 16, 1999, Amtrak's passenger train, en route from Chicago to Los Angeles, (to derail – Past Simple Passive) at a section of track that (to damage – Past Perfect Passive) by the 7-magnitude earthquake, which (to occur – Past Perfect Active) 24 minutes prior to the accident.

7. Since 2011, a direct container train (to carry – Present Perfect Active) auto parts from Germany to China via Siberia in 23 days.

8. Most businesses, if they (to ship – Present Continuous Active) long distance, often (to prefer – Present Simple Active) railroads to motor transport because it (to be – Present Simple Active) cheaper to ship in large quantities by rail than by truck.

9. Workers (to apply / recently – Present Perfect Active) reflective stripes to the car sides. These stripes (to design – Present Simple Passive) to make the train more visible to motorists approaching crossings at night.

10. Double-stack rail transport, where containers (to stack – Present Simple Passive) on railway cars, (to introduce – Past Simple Passive) in 1984, with the first use in the U.S.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

1. Railroad tank cars come in various sizes, with a variety of safety ____, heating or ____, ____, hatches and ____ devices.

2. Non-pressure tanks cars have tank test pressure that doesn't ____ 100 psi.

3. The ____ of the tank may be lined with a material such as glass or rubber to isolate the tank contents from the tank ____.

4. There is a ____ on the top of the tank used for filling and for access inside to allow cleaning and repairs.

5. Standard tank cars are mostly used for petroleum products, which don't require ____.

6. Tank cars have a variety of safety devices and ____ needed to ensure the safe transportation of each commodity.

7. Signs on the tank car warn of the ____ material being transported.

8. Milk tank cars were first made of glass-lined steel and later of ____.

9. Some tank cars are divided into 2 or 3 ____, each of which can carry a different product.

10. By the 1940s, that practice of using ____ was mostly discontinued, the standard tank car carrying only one product at a time.

- a) compartments
- b) compartment-tank cars
- c) cooling units
- d) discharge
- e) exceed
- f) hatch
- g) hazardous
- h) heating
- i) interior
- j) linings
- k) loading
- l) shell
- m) stainless steel
- n) valves

3. Match the English phrases with their Russian equivalents.

A B

- 1. cylindrical tank
 - 2. foam insulation
 - 3. food service tank car
 - 4. heating system
 - 5. highly viscous products
 - 6. to keep at a certain temperature
 - 7. to operate at a reduced level
 - 8. powdered freight
 - 9. refrigeration system
 - 10. rubber
 - 11. semi-liquid
 - 12. specialized coating
 - 13. standard discharge device
 - 14. thorough cleaning
- a) цистерна для перевозки пищевых грузов
 - b) система обогрева
 - c) полужидкий
 - d) порошкообразные грузы

- e) тщательная очистка или промывка
- f) типовой сливной прибор
- g) резина
- h) система охлаждения
- i) котел цилиндрической формы
- j) специальное покрытие
- k) хранить при определенной температуре
- l) работать не на полную мощность
- m) высоковязкие грузы
- n) пеноизоляция

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