

Одобрено кафедрой
«Иностранные языки»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Задания и методические указания на выполнение контрольных работ
№№ 1 – 4 и сводных контрольных работ № 1 и № 2,
внеаудиторные тексты для студентов-заочников I – II курсов
железнодорожных специальностей и направлений подготовки

Задания и методические рекомендации разработаны в соответствии с Федеральными государственными образовательными стандартами высшего профессионального образования 3-го поколения.

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Методические указания и задания на контрольные работы №№ 1-4, сводные контрольные работы №№ 1, 2, внеаудиторные тексты предназначены для студентов-заочников I-II курсов всех специальностей и направлений подготовки, изучающих английский язык.

Цели: подготовка к чтению и переводу литературы по избранной специальности; контроль знаний студентов, полученных в процессе обучения.

В каждой контрольной работе предлагаемые задания охватывают наиболее важные разделы грамматики. Текстовый материал заданий соответствует широкому профилю железнодорожных специальностей. Внеаудиторные тексты составлены на основе оригинальной английской литературы (с сокращениями и комментариями). Также приведён краткий англо-русский словарь железнодорожных терминов.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Уважаемый студент!

1. Количество контрольных работ, выполняемых Вами на каждом курсе, устанавливается учебным планом университета. Задания на контрольные работы также можно использовать как учебный материал для собеседования, для дополнительного чтения и для подготовки к зачёту, тесту КСР и экзамену.
2. Каждое контрольное задание в данном пособии предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 - № 2; на 5 или 6 - № 3; на 7 или 8 - № 4; на 9 или 0 - № 5.
3. Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, шифр, номер контрольной работы.

Образец

Контрольная работа № 1 по английскому языку студента I курса РОАТ МИИТ (_____ филиала РОАТ МИИТ) _____ ФИО (полностью) шифр _____

Контрольные работы должны быть написаны ручкой, аккуратно, чётким почерком (если тетрадь в клетку, то через строку). При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента. На первой странице напишите только вариант контрольного задания, а саму контрольную работу начинайте выполнять со второй страницы тетради, располагая материал следующим образом:

<u>Левая страница</u>		<u>Правая страница</u>	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

4. Контрольные работы должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящем пособии.
5. Студенты специалитета и бакалавриата (**2011 год приёма**) выполняют две или три контрольные работы на I и II курсах. Распределение контрольных работ по курсам и специальностям см. в Таблице 1.

Условные обозначения: КР1 – контрольная работа № 1
 КР2 – контрольная работа № 2
 КРсв1 – сводная контрольная работа № 1
 КР3 – контрольная работа № 3
 КР4 – контрольная работа № 4
 КРсв2 – сводная контрольная работа № 2

Таблица 1

№№ п./п.	БАКАЛАВРИАТ Направления подготовки		1 курс	2 курс
1	Теплоэнергетика и теплотехника (ЭНб)		КРсв1	КР3, КР4
2	Наземные транспортно-технологические комплексы (НКб)		КРсв1	КР3, КР4
3	Технология транспортных процессов (ТПб)	полный цикл обучения	КРсв1	КР3, КР4
		сокращённая программа обучения	КРсв1, КРсв2	-
4	Инфокоммуникационные технологии и системы связи (ИТб)	полный цикл обучения	КРсв1	КР3, КР4
		сокращённая программа обучения	КРсв1, КРсв2	-
5	Управление в технических системах (УТб)		КРсв1	КР3, КР4
6	Информационные системы и технологии (ИСб)		КРсв1	КР3, КР4
7	Прикладная информатика (ПИб)		КРсв1	КР3, КР4
8	Строительство (СТб)	полный цикл обучения	КРсв1	КР3 КР4
		сокращённая программа обучения	КР1, КР2, КРсв 2	-
9	Техносферная безопасность (ТБб)		КРсв1	КР3, КР4
	СПЕЦИАЛИТЕТ Специальности			
1	Наземные транспортно-технологические средства (НСс)		КР1, КР2	КРсв2
2	Подвижной состав железных дорог (ПСс)		КР1, КР2	КРсв2

3	Эксплуатация железных дорог (ЭЖс)	КР1, КР2	КРсв2
4	Системы обеспечения движения поездов (СДс)	КР1, КР2	КРсв2
5	Строительство железных дорог, мостов и транспортных тоннелей (СЖс)	КР1, КР2	КРсв2

6. Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в университет в установленные сроки.
7. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

ИСПРАВЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ НА ОСНОВЕ РЕЦЕНЗИИ

1. При получении от рецензента проверенной контрольной работы внимательно прочитайте рецензию, ознакомьтесь с замечаниями рецензента и проанализируйте в работе ошибки.
2. Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, проработайте ещё раз учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности перевода, перепишите в исправленном виде в конце данной контрольной работы.
3. Только после того, как будут выполнены все указания рецензента и исправлены все ошибки, можно приступить к изучению материала и выполнению очередного контрольного задания.
4. Отрецензированные контрольные работы являются учебными документами, которые необходимо сохранять.

Помните о том, что в тест контроля самостоятельной работы (КСР) входит весь грамматический материал контрольных работ, и во время зачёта или экзамена также производится проверка усвоения этого материала.

КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Следует сообщить своему рецензенту обо всех затруднениях, возникших у вас при самостоятельном изучении английского языка, а именно:

1. какие предложения в тексте, упражнения вызывают затруднения при переводе;
2. какой раздел грамматики вам непонятен;
3. какие правила, пояснения, формулировки неясны.

При этом укажите название учебника или учебного пособия, по которому вы занимаетесь, издательство, год издания, страницу учебника, номер упражнения.

ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

На I и II курсе Вы должны также сдать нормы чтения и перевод иностранной литературы. В качестве материала для внеаудиторного чтения используются тексты, помещённые в конце данного пособия. Внеаудиторные тексты - профессионально-ориентированные тексты с пояснениями для внеаудиторной самостоятельной проработки. При подготовке Вам следует прочитать текст, перевести его, выписать из него незнакомые слова (профессиональной направленности) в свой индивидуальный словарь.

Работа над текстом

Рекомендуется работать над текстом в определённой последовательности.

1. чтение про себя всего текста с целью ознакомления с содержанием текста;
2. работа над каждым абзацем, отыскивание в словаре ключевых слов, определение значений слов по словообразовательным элементам, выписывание слов по специальности в свой словарь, анализ грамматической структуры предложений;
3. просмотр всего текста еще раз и осмысление имеющейся в нем информации.
4. чтение понятого текста вслух.

Работа над переводом

Перевод должен правильно и точно отражать содержание, быть грамотно оформлен с точки зрения русского языка. Это не всегда легко сделать, так как способы выражения одних и тех же понятий, грамматические и стилистические конструкции, значения слов различны в разных языках. При переводе необходимо учитывать многозначность слов и выбирать в словаре подходящее по значению русское слово только исходя из контекста. Обратите внимание, что в данное пособие входит краткий англо-русский словарь железнодорожных терминов.

Контроль внеаудиторного чтения

Контроль осуществляется в аудитории (на консультациях) и сопровождается подробным лексико-грамматическим анализом текста (уметь изложить основные положения текста на русском и/или английском языке, ответить на вопросы преподавателя по тексту). При ответе можно пользоваться своим словариком.

Также задания по внеаудиторным текстам включены в тест контроля самостоятельной работы (КСР), который выполняется в системе дистанционного обучения «Космос» на II курсе.

ПОДГОТОВКА К ЗАЧЁТУ, ТЕСТУ КСР И ЭКЗАМЕНУ

Зачёт и экзамен по английскому языку проводятся в соответствии с учебным планом университета.

К зачёту допускаются студенты:

- выполнившие и получившие зачёт по контрольным работам № 1, 2 или сводной контрольной работы № 1 (см. Таблицу 1);
- сдавшие нормы внеаудиторного чтения за I курс.

На зачёте Вы должны:

- 1) уметь прочитать и перевести со словарём текст;
- 2) уметь прочитать и понять без словаря текст (на темы, изученные в течение года), передать содержание прочитанного на русском языке.

К экзамену допускаются студенты:

- выполнившие и получившие зачёт по контрольным работам № 3, 4 или сводной контрольной работе № 2 (см. Таблицу 1);
- успешно выполнившие тест контроля самостоятельной работы КСР, состоящий из заданий по грамматическому материалу всех контрольных работ, внеаудиторным текстам и лексике по специальности (железнодорожные термины);
- сдавшие нормы внеаудиторного чтения за II курс.

На экзамене Вы должны:

- 1) уметь прочитать и перевести с помощью словаря текст по специальности широкого профиля;
- 2) уметь прочитать и понять без словаря научно-популярный текст, передать смысл прочитанного на русском языке.

В процессе подготовки к зачёту, тесту КСР и экзамену рекомендуется:

1. просмотреть материал отрецензированных контрольных работ;
2. проделать отдельные упражнения из учебника для самопроверки;
3. проработать лексику по специальности (железнодорожные термины);
4. повторно прочитать и перевести наиболее трудные аудиторные и внеаудиторные тексты;
5. повторить материал упражнений для развития монологической и диалогической речи.

Надеемся, что выполнение рекомендаций поможет Вам в Вашей самостоятельной работе над изучением английского языка.

Желаем успехов!

Часть I

ЗАДАНИЯ НА КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание на контрольную работу №1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по любому учебнику:

1. Времена глагола – Indefinite, Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге.
2. Функции глаголов to be и to have в предложении.
3. Словообразование.

ВАРИАНТ 1

- I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время. Предложения переведите.
 1. The manager entered the office, sat down at his desk, and began to look through the morning mail.
 2. The postman brings us the newspaper in the morning.
 3. Some visitors were waiting for the manager.
 4. He will be meeting us at the station.
 5. The manager will sign the letter in an hour, and I'll post it at once.
- II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to be и to have:
 1. The task of our representative was to ship the goods immediately.
 2. He is having a talk with his father in the garden.
 3. We shall soon have a new radio set.
 4. They have to get up early on Mondays.
 5. I had my watch repaired yesterday.
- III. Образуйте существительные от глаголов: to agree, to collect. Образуйте существительное от прилагательного: free. Слова переведите.
- IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

ENGLISH WEATHER

When the two English people meet, their first words will be: «How do you do?» or «How are you?». And after the reply: «Very well, thank you; how are you?» the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. «It's a lovely morning, isn't it?» Or «Isn't it hot today?» and the other person will reply: «Yes, it's wonderful weather we are having. I hope it will keep fine; it seems almost too good to last».

Or perhaps the day is dull; it is raining a little, the sky is grey, and every one is wearing a raincoat or carrying an umbrella. As the cars and buses go along the street, they splash the water and mud on the passers-by.

Gradually, it gets darker; a thick fog is spreading over London. As one friend meets another, he says: «Isn't it a beastly day?» «Yes», replies the other, «You can hardly see a yard in front of you».

A long time ago when people lived mostly out-of-doors, they were close to nature. They noticed that when plants, insects, and birds sensed the coming storm they looked for shelter. When ancient people saw animals seeking for shelter, they did it, too. Of course, plants and animals do not actually forecast the weather, but they are good weather indicators.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время. Предложения переведите.

1. When I arrived at the railway station, I went to the booking-office and bought a ticket.
2. Electric computers work according to a programme.
3. I shall be preparing for my examination all day tomorrow.
4. We haven't heard anything about him since he left Moscow.
5. He was late for the lecture yesterday.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to be и to have:

1. How many students are there in your group? – There are eight students in our group.
2. I was to meet him at 8 o'clock in the evening.
3. You know that he was ill yesterday.
4. The secretary has forgotten to inform the director of it.
5. I shall have to do this work tonight.

III. Образуйте существительные от глаголов: to pay, to settle; прилагательное от существительного: fog. Слова переведите.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

LEARNING BY HEART

Some people have good memories, and can easily learn quite long poems by heart. But they often forget them almost as quickly as they learn them. There are other people who can only remember things after they repeated them many times but when they know them they don't forget them.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his own language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child, and some children – like boys and girls who live abroad with their parents – learn two languages almost as easily as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a second language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects as well.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время. Предложения переведите.

1. He speaks French well.
2. The negotiations ended last week.
3. We shall be tired after the work.
4. I shall be writing to him tomorrow.
5. Don't make any noise, she is sleeping.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to be и to have:

1. Once a beautiful piece of white marble was brought to Florence.
2. There will be a lot of people at the lecture today.
3. You'll have to hurry.
4. We're going to have our examination at the end of June.
5. I haven't had any letters from her yet, but I hope to hear about her soon.

III. Образуйте прилагательные от существительных: form, centre; прилагательные от глагола: to talk. Слова переведите.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

DO YOU LIKE MUSIC?

Everybody likes music: some people enjoy classical music, others are fond of light music. But are all of them good listeners? One of the most important things is to learn to be a good listener. Then one can learn to understand music. You may say: «It is very easy. We hear a lot of sounds around us». But hearing is not listening. Are we really listening to music on the radio while working, before leaving for the institute or after coming home?

I think not, because our ears take in many other sounds besides music, such as the noise from outside, some conversation and a baby's crying.

To be a good listener means to listen to music without doing anything else. And that is not very easy. It is necessary to practice it for a long time: to sit still and to concentrate on listening.

Then it becomes a habit.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время. Предложения переведите.

1. It was raining the whole evening.
2. I worked in the library from three till five.
3. We have known him for three years.
4. They carefully examined the samples which they had sent us.
5. Now this railroad is the best means of transportation.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to be и to have:

1. These shoes are too small for you. I am afraid they will hurt you when you walk.
2. We've been discussing this matter for two hours already.
3. I am translating an article now.
4. I got up early, as the lecture was to begin at 9 o'clock.
5. We had to stay at home yesterday.

III. Образуйте существительные от глаголов: to invent, to sell; существительное от прилагательного: insistent. Слова переведите.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

FROM THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Ireland was England's first colony, but even now there are problems connected with religion. The Irish people can be divided into two religious groups:

Catholics and Protestants. The fighting between these groups is connected with the colonist past. In the 16th century Henry VIII of England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the Anglican Church, which was a Protestant church. He tried to force Irish Catholics to become Anglicans. This policy was continued by his daughter Elizabeth. The «Irish question» remained in the centre of British politics till 1921. After a long and bitter struggle the southern part of Ireland became a Free State. The northern part of Ireland where the Protestants were in majority remained part of the UK. After all the years of confrontation the people of Northern Ireland understand that only through peace talks and respect for the rights of both Catholics and Protestants peace can be achieved.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время. Предложения переведите.

1. We were having our English at 10 in the morning.
2. They'll be discussing this question tomorrow morning.
3. I often have a lot of work to do.
4. This engineer works at our office.
5. They discussed a lot of articles from these French magazines last week-end.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to be и to have:

1. We are to meet at seven o'clock.
2. He will have to go there.
3. His uncle is an engineer.
4. I shall have translated the article by ten o'clock.
5. If you come after eleven o'clock, I shall be sleeping.

III. Образуйте существительные от глаголов: to connect, to submit.
Существительное от существительного: friend. Слова переведите.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

TIME FOR TEA

The British and tea are inseparable. 8 out of 10 people in Britain drink tea every day and Britain imports about 20% of all the world's tea. Tea makes up about half of all that a British person drinks. Tea has even played a part in British literature and history.

Tea didn't come to Europe until 1610 and was introduced to Britain in 1657 by Catherine of Braganza, King Charles II's wife. But by the 1800s, the exotic drink became so popular that special ships were designed to bring it quickly from China.

Most people in Britain drink tea with black leaves although now herbal teas, which do not contain caffeine, are becoming more popular.

The taste of teas can be very different even if they are from the same farm and expert tea-tasters have to blend them to ensure that packets of tea, which have the same label, taste the same when you buy them in a shop.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание на контрольную работу № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по любому учебнику:

1. Времена глагола – Indefinite, Continuous и Perfect в страдательном залоге. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.
2. Модальные глаголы:
 - а) выражающие возможность: can (could), его эквивалент to be able to, may (might), его эквивалент to be allowed to
 - б) выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to, to be to
3. Простые неличные формы глагола: Present Participle и Past Participle в функциях определения и обстоятельства.

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. «Poltava» was written by Pushkin in 1828.
2. The Sun attracts the planets.
3. The plan has been discussed for two hours.
4. I shall have translated the article by six o'clock.
5. He gives him English magazines.

II. Определите функцию причастий. Переведите предложения.

1. We visited one of the largest plants producing tractors in our country.
2. He sat at the table thinking.
3. Standing on the bank of the river, he watched the dockers at work.
4. A broken chair lay on the floor.

5. This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles produced by our plants.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. I can speak English.
2. He was able to swim very well when he was young.
3. She said that she might know their address.
4. You'll have to consult a doctor.
5. They may go to the station now.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH

Millions of people are learning English. One billion people speak English. That's 20% of the world's population. 400 mln people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 mln it's either a second language or a foreign language.

In other countries it is used as a second language: it is a way in which people who have different languages communicate with each other. This is especially true in many parts of Africa and India. In these countries and former British colonies like Malta and Hong Kong, as well as some countries like the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, English is an official language.

Why? Because it's the most important international language in the world. But how did it become so important?

Did you know that English is a member of a language family that includes ancient languages like Ancient Greek and Latin, language such as Urdu and Persian, Slavonic language such as Russian and Polish as well as most European languages including French, Spanish, Swedish and German?

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The planets are attracted by the Sun.
2. They will build the bridge next year.
3. This question is being discussed at the meeting.
4. We were discussing this question when I entered the room.
5. The worker has just done the work.

II. Определите функцию причастий. Переведите предложения.

1. The questions discussed at a number of meetings last month have now been decided.
2. Receiving the telegram, he rang up the director.
3. The customs officer stood on deck counting the cases.
4. The answer received from the sellers greatly surprised us.
5. Asked whether he intended to return soon, he replied that he would be away for about three month.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. She can stay with us over the week-end.
2. Are you able to walk 50 kilometers?
3. He may have forgotten about it.
4. They will be allowed to go to the new laboratory.
5. You must do it at once.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

MICHAEL FARADAY

Could you imagine your life without television, radio, telephones, without electricity? «Of course not!» – this is the answer. The discovery of how electricity could be generated was one of the great scientific events of history. It was made by Michael Faraday.

Michael Faraday was born in 1791 in London in a poor family. His father, a blacksmith, couldn't find work for a long time, and so when Michael was 14 years old he was sent to work. He found work in a bookshop. There he learnt how to bind books and read as much as he could. He was especially fond of books about science. Once a customer at the bookshop gave him a ticket to a lecture by Humphrey Davy, England's greatest scientist of that time.

After some time Michael got a job of an assistant in a laboratory of Davy. He got interested in the strange new power, electricity, which had been discovered by that time Michael Faraday spent long weeks and months studying this strange force. At last he tried to move a magnet between coils of wires. He discovered that electricity passed from the magnet to the wires, and could become a strong electric current. This is the method which is used in every electric generator throughout the world. This was the beginning of all great machines that make our electricity today.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The goods will have been examined by five o'clock.
2. My brother showed me a new dictionary.
3. He was offered some interesting work.
4. Our scientists are making wonderful discoveries.
5. This plant had fulfilled the yearly plan by the 1st of September.

II. Определите функцию причастий. Переведите предложения.

1. The boy throwing stones into the pond is my brother.
2. Throwing the letter into the fire, he left the room.
3. I'll show you the article written by my brother.
4. While crossing the bridge, we saw Olga talking with an old man.
5. A large branch, broken by the wind, lay across the road.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите:

1. He could speak English when he was a boy.
2. They were able to translate the article without a dictionary.
3. The cases must have been damaged during the unloading of the vessel.
4. I was to send him a letter, but I forgot.
5. We'll have to go there tomorrow.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The First World War (1914-1918) left the Tower largely untouched; the only bomb to fall on the fortress landed in the Moat. However, the war brought the Tower of London back into use as a prison for the first time since the early 19th century and between 1914-1916 eleven spies were held and subsequently executed in the Tower.

The last execution in the Tower took place in 1941 during the Second World War (1939-1945). Bomb damage to the Tower during the Second World War was much greater: a number of buildings were severely damaged or destroyed including the mid- 19th century North Bastion, which received a direct hit on 5 October 1940, and the Hospital Block which was partly destroyed during an air raid in the same year.

Today the Tower of London is one of the world's major tourist attractions and 2.5 million visitors a year come to discover its long and eventful history, its buildings, ceremonies and traditions.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The student read the text aloud.
2. My watch is made of steel.
3. I lost my watch, my pen and some other things.
4. The teacher has not come yet.
5. I often write to him, but he seldom answers my letters.

II. Определите функцию причастий. Переведите предложения.

1. She is looking at the woman sitting at the window.
2. When going home I met my brother.
3. The ship chartered by the buyers will arrive at Odessa next week.
4. Squeezed by ice the steamer could not continue her way.
5. The stone thrown by the man reached the opposite bank.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите:

1. I must speak to him.
2. He can finish his work next week.
3. You may not smoke here.
4. I had to go there.
5. They will be allowed to do this work.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

SCIENCE

The word «science» comes from the latin word «scientia», which means «knowledge». Scientists make observations and collect facts in field they work in. Then they arrange facts orderly and try to express the connection between the facts and try to work out theories. Then they have to prove the facts or theory correct and make sufficient and sound evidence. So scientific knowledge is always growing and improving.

Science has great influence on our life. It provides with base of modern technology, materials, sources of power and so on. Modern science and technology have changed our life in many different ways. During the present century our life changed greatly. Thanks to radio and television we can do a great number of jobs; it was radio and TV that made it possible to photograph the dark side of the moon and to talk with the first cosmonaut while he was orbiting the Earth.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. He is offered the goods at a low price.
2. At 2 o'clock tomorrow I'll have an English lesson.
3. They have been given detailed instructions and have been told to fulfil them at once.
4. We cannot change the terms of payment which were agreed upon during the negotiations.
5. She is typing the letter.

II. Определите функцию причастий. Переведите предложения.

1. Stones thrown into the water go to the bottom.
2. A thermometer is an instrument used for measuring temperature.
3. Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam.
4. Petrov left the room saying that he was in a hurry.
5. Thinking that he was busy, I decided to call on him later.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите:

1. I cannot understand how he managed to persuade his friend.
2. He will never be able to hear the serenade without a strange mixture of laughter and pain.
3. We think you must improve the situation.
4. She had to suffer a lot during the war.
5. You are to make a great effort of will to give up smoking.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

ROBERT BURNS

Robert Burns is the national poet of Scotland. Burns's poetry is loved and enjoyed by all his countrymen. His father was a small farmer. He was a hard-working man and wanted to give his children the education he could. Thanks to his father Robert got a good knowledge of English, he made a rapid progress in reading and writing; he read and tried to understand Shakespeare, Milton and other writers of the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. Robert's father also taught his children arithmetic and other subjects. And at the same time young Robert worked hard on his family farm. When he was 14 he composed his first poem. He traveled much across his native country which he so dearly loved. All this influenced his literary work and resulted in many fine poems. People loved Burns for the generosity and kindness of his nature, for his patriotism and truthfulness. He died at the age of 37.

СВОДНАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание на сводную контрольную работу № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по любому учебнику:

1. Времена глагола – Indefinite, Continuous и Perfect в действительном и страдательном залоге.
2. Функции глаголов to be и to have в предложении.
3. Модальные глаголы:
 - а) выражающие возможность: can (could), его эквивалент to be able to, may (might), его эквивалент to be allowed to
 - б) выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to, to be to

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The contract has just been signed.
2. A new railway is being built in this region.
3. Everything will have been done when you come back.
4. The meeting will be attended by many people.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to have и to be:

1. By that time the University had already trained many young specialists.

2. It is the work which we have to do.
3. This town has a new railway station.
4. I am to become a good engineer.
5. Our students are translating this text now.
6. Colleges in England are places where the students live, study and have meals together.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. Electronic computers can carry out thousands of arithmetic operations in a second.
2. I shall be able to do this work tomorrow.
3. The samples are to be analysed at our laboratory.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

THE RAILWAY TRACK

The railway track differs from other kinds of roads. It has a raised track for its cars and locomotives. Some railways have two or several tracks. On each track all trains usually move in one direction. In order to make trains pass from one track to another there is a switch. It is a necessary part of the track. The distance between the rails is called the «gauge» of the railroad. Railway rails differ in size and weight. We use the heaviest rail on trunk lines. These lines carry the largest volume of freight and passenger traffic.

Ballast is also a very important element in track construction. For many years engineers thought of concrete as the material for sleepers.

trunk line - магистральная линия
concrete - бетон

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The track is being repaired now.
2. The electric lamp has been invented in Russia.
3. The work had been finished when we came.
4. The letter was answered a week ago.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимания на различные функции глаголов to have и to be:

1. The scientists have the most effective instruments for their scientific work.
2. His task is to translate this text.
3. We are to finish our work in a month.
4. The builders have to work hard in order to finish the construction of the new school by the end of August.
5. A few students of our Institute have taken part in the International Conference in London this week.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. He will have to do this works tomorrow.
2. Electronic computer could free man's brain from the labour of measurement and computation.
3. Modern railways will be able to carry a great volume of freight.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

LENGTH OF RAILS

The length of rails varies considerably in various countries. The rail joint is the weakest part of the track structure and railways have to use as long rails as possible. A limiting factor is the transportation of rails. Rails have to of such length that they may be carried in the longest standard wagons. Very long rails cannot be handled by manual labour, and special handling devices, such as cranes, are necessary. Longer rails increase the comfort of passengers.

Now the rails are welded together after laying. Eight welded rails can be laid per day. Many countries are carrying out investigations of welding processes. Long welded rails are now widely used in every country of the world.

to handle – грузить

handling device – погрузочно-разгрузочное устройство

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложение переведите.

1. This question is being discussed now.

2. The Periodic Table was published by Mendeleev in 1869.
 3. He has been much spoken about lately.
 4. Much work had been done by Lodygin before he invented the electric lamp.
- II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to have и to be:

1. The freight cars will have maximum speed up to 100 km/h in the nearest few years.
2. The student had to be more careful with a new device.
3. My friend will be a railway engineer in some years.
4. Some new tracks were built on this railroad.
5. The train is to arrive at 3 o'clock.
6. We have never tried to solve this problem.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. Computers can combine many problems and solve them in any order.
2. Reading the article I had to use a dictionary.
3. I shall be allowed to do this work.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

CAST IRON RAILS

Cast iron rails were first suggested by A.S. Yartsev, manager of the Alexander Gun works in Petrozavodsk. The first railway with cast iron rails was constructed in 1788. It was 173,5 m. Long and was to meet the needs the works. Another line with cast iron rails was constructed in the Altai Mountains by engineer R.K. Frolov in 1809. Its length was 1,867 m. Its technical equipment was much superior of all the equipment of all the railways built in the Urals at that time.

The rails Frolov used were elliptical instead of being angular. It was on that railway that the graphic method of timing train movements was first applied and it was Frolov who did it.

cast iron – чугу́н

to meet the needs – удовлетворять потребности

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложение переведите.

1. They are being given detailed instructions now.
2. Many questions will have been discussed before they sign the contract.
3. Much information has been received with their help.
4. Radio was invented by Popov.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to have и to be:

1. Our University has no hostel.
2. Students have to attend lectures and seminars.
3. Our teachers are to go to Moscow for a conference next week.
4. They are discussing an interesting problem now.
5. She has never been to London.
6. They will be specialists in some years.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. I had to do this work.
2. Electronic machines can be used for controlling production.
3. Translating the article you will be allowed to use a dictionary.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA

The beginning of railway construction in Russia may be traced as far back as the second half of the 18th century. The century was awakening from the long slumber of the Middle Ages. Road building became closely connected with the development of the mining industry.

Among the numerous works built in the Urals the most important and the best equipped ones were the Kalivan-Voskresensk Works. It was at those works that the first tram-ways in Russia were laid down to link the mines and the works. K.D. Frolov, a highly trained foreman, was engaged in the construction of the tracks, and great ability and zeal were displayed by him in that work.

Middle ages – средние века
tram-ways – вагонеточные пути

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The instructions are being typed now.
2. The plan of the work was discussed yesterday.
3. The tests have been already carried out.
4. The expedition had been given detailed instructions before it left for the North.

II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов to have и to be:

1. Newton was an outstanding scientist of the 17-th century.
2. We are thinking of new methods of construction and transportation.
3. Extra-mural students will have to take the exam in physics in the first year.
4. The workers had laid the new line by the end of the year.
5. They have no lectures today.
6. The designers are to discuss the new project of a bridge at two o'clock today.

III. Подчеркните модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты. Предложения переведите.

1. Computers can add, subtract, multiply and divide.
2. I am to do this work.
3. The students were allowed to use new computers in their work..

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

VARIOUS TYPES OF SLEEPERS

Sleepers which were first introduced in 1855 are now employed universally. They are made of wood, steel, cast iron or concrete. The required number of sleepers is enormous, and timber is becoming scarce. That's why sleepers of other materials are widely used in many countries. Metal sleepers find a wider application in Britain; wooden sleepers last about 20 years in the main tracks, and then they give further service in sidings. Cast iron sleepers are little used because metal is very expensive everywhere. In our country concrete sleepers are being used increasingly, especially in Metro construction. Concrete sleepers have the advantage of material which withstands corrosion and rotting.

concrete - бетон

cast iron – чугун

siding – запасной путь

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

Для выполнения задания на контрольную работу № 3 необходимо изучить следующие разделы грамматики английского языка:

1. Времена глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге.
2. Согласование времён.
3. Союзное и бессоюзное подчинение.

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. He was glad when he was sent to this expedition.
2. She has just been examined and got an excellent mark.
3. Some colonial countries were fighting for their independence for many years.
4. Why did they decide to stop their experiment?
5. Next month the expedition will leave for the Far East.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. He thought that his watch showed the right time.
2. I didn't know what had happened to him.
3. He said that he would be back in ten minutes.
4. They said that the new high-speed computers had a number of advantages over the old ones.
5. He asked me whether the new instrument was of great efficiency.

III. Укажите связь главных и придаточных предложений (союзная или бессоюзная). Предложения переведите.

1. The secondary school I finished many years ago now is called «college».
2. He said our teacher knew some foreign languages.
3. She thought that she would go to the Metro station by bus.
4. The question was what theme he would choose for his report.
5. The spaceship engineers stressed they used polymers capable to withstand high temperature.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

MARKETING

Marketing includes all the business activities connected with the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. Sometimes it is called distribution. On the one hand, marketing is made up of such activities as transporting, sorting and selling goods, and, on the other hand, a series of decisions you make during the process of moving goods from producer to user. Marketing operations include product planning, buying, storage, pricing, promotion, selling, credit, traffic and marketing research.

Marketing operations are very expensive. They take up more than a half of the consumer's dollar. The trend in the USA has been to high mass consumption. The construction of good shopping centers has made goods available to consumers. It provided a wide range of merchandise and plenty of parking facilities.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. To our great astonishment he has done the work to the end.
2. All the students present at the meeting welcomed the international delegation.
3. This article was translated by our student without any mistake.
4. She was asked to explain this new theory.
5. For years to come scientists will continue to explore the Antarctic.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. He couldn't understand what time it was.
2. My friend said that the same kind of things had happened to him two years ago.
3. She said that she would come on Sunday if she has time.
4. The geologists said that they were sure to find new deposits of minerals in Siberia.
5. The students were told that new computers had been installed in the laboratory.

III. Укажите связь главных и придаточных предложений (союзная или бессоюзная). Предложения переведите.

1. He said he had passed his examination in physics successfully.
2. The house she lived in will be reconstructed.
3. It was in winter when this happened.
4. The students are told that they will undergo their practice in May.
5. Automation of production processes will be impossible if there is no automatic control.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM, SAS

Scandinavian Airlines System, SAS, was founded in 1946, based on the idea that the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden were too small independently to develop a major international airline but if they joined forces they would be able to challenge international competition.

Over the years SAS has had the ambition to be one of the pioneers in aviation. In the fifties, SAS developed a navigation system enabling safe flying over the polar region. Thus, the flying time between Scandinavia and western USA and Japan was substantially shortened. In the sixties, SAS was among the first airlines to introduce jet services and in the eighties, SAS was famous for developing the service management concept.

Today SAS is operating in a regulated environment in full competition with national and international airlines.

jet – реактивный самолет

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог; предложения переведите.

1. I recognized him at once though I had not seen him about two years.
2. Our country renders economic help to many countries.
3. He is asked on higher mathematics every day.
4. The work has already been done with good results.
5. The wide network of distance education will enable the young people to master different subjects.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён:

1. They said that they had posted all letters by air mail.
2. He wrote us that he would stay at the “Russia” hotel.
3. She asked me where I had studied and for how long.
4. The head of our laboratory said that automation was considered to be the highest stage of technology.
5. My friend told me what this article contained very interesting facts.

III. Укажите связь главных и придаточных предложений (союзная или бессоюзная). Предложения переведите.

1. He said she was a quiet person by nature.
2. I visited the school I had studied for five years.
3. He told us he liked skating in winter.
4. They said they were preferred to go there by plane.
5. The teacher said that the study of theory would be followed by practical training.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

WHERE AND HOW TO HIRE AN EMPLOYEE?

An employer has several options to consider when he wants to hire an employee. First of all, he may look within his own company. But if he can't find anybody suitable for the position he will have to look outside the company. If there is a personnel office in the company, he can ask them to help him to find a qualified applicant. The employer can also use other valuable sources, for example, employment agencies, consulting firms, placement offices and professional societies. He can also advertise in a newspaper or in a magazine and request candidates to send in resumes.

The employer has two sets of qualifications to consider if he wants to choose from among the applicants. He must consider both professional qualifications and personal characteristics. A candidate's education experience and skills are included in his professional qualifications. These can be listed on a resume.

personnel office – отдел кадров

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. He told us that this work had been published five years ago.
2. She will be informed about this expedition in time and will leave the town.
3. All the tickets to this concert were sold yesterday.
4. He was being looked for during three days.
5. Our University provides students from distant parts of the country with the hostel.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён:

1. I was afraid I should be late.
2. They were in fear that we should miss our train.

3. He realized that he was trying to ring me up having a wrong number.
4. The chief engineer believed that the expedition would return in September.
5. We knew that the conveyer line had been repaired last month.

III. Укажите связь главных и придаточных предложений (союзная или бессоюзная). Предложения переведите.

1. If the weather is fine, we can go to the country.
2. We didn't know when the new Metro station would be opened.
3. They were sure they had repeated all necessary material.
4. He said he would work at his diploma work next year.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

London in the middle of the seventeenth century was a city of narrow dirty streets. Indeed the streets were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at the window at one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbor in the house across the street. There was little light and air in London's streets. So that it is not strange that the great epidemic of the plague began in 1665.

It was a sad time for London. There were no people in the streets, shops were closed and there were few boats on the Thames. Every house in which there were sick people was shut up and nobody was allowed to go in or out. The doors of such houses were marked with red marks.

The following year the Great Fire took place. It began late on Saturday night in a street not far from London Bridge. The summer of that year was dry, a hot wind was blowing and the fire spread very quickly. The Fire was going on for 5 days and destroyed the greater part of the city.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The future trains will be ecologically clean.
2. Air and road transport burn three-fourths of all produced fuel.
3. This car building plant has just developed a new passenger car.
4. It is easy for me to do this exercise as the rule has been very well explained by our teacher.
5. He studies at a technical school which trains railwaymen.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён:

1. She told me that she had not finished her scientific work.
2. He said that he would come to the railway station to see me off.
3. They said that they bought these magazines regularly.
4. The engineer asked us whether the new instrument was of great efficiency.
5. The designer said that this equipment was protected from any radioactive influence.

III. Укажите связь главных и придаточных предложений (союзная или бессоюзная). Предложения переведите.

1. We bought new text-books that were recommended by our teacher.
2. He said he would be glad to see his school friends.
3. She said she would like to go abroad with her parents.
4. The questions the committee considered to be important were discussed at the conference.
5. Our library contains books that are directly accessible to the readers.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

GREENWICH MEAN TIME

How did the name of a pleasant part of London situated by the River Thames become synonymous with international time keeping? The reasons go back into history. Thousands of years ago people had no reason to divide their lives into hours and minutes. Their time was the movement of the sun, which created day and night, and the rhythm of the seasons. Gradually, a 24-hour cycle was introduced based on the point when the sun was in the middle of the sky which became midday.

But because the Earth rotates, midday in one town may be twenty minutes after midday in another town a hundred miles away. So each area of the world kept its own time. The obvious solution – a national standard time, so that every town could set their watches and clocks by it. So, in 1852, the first electric signal went out from the astronomers of Britain's Royal Observatory which was then situated at Greenwich.

Greenwich mean time — время по Гринвичу

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

Для выполнения задания на контрольную работу № 4 необходимо изучить следующие разделы грамматики английского языка:

1. Времена глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге;
2. Сложные формы причастий и их функции в предложении (определение или обстоятельство);
3. Независимый причастный оборот.

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. Nobody knew inhabitants of this house.
2. It was a powerful explosion and the building was destroyed.
3. He was a man of determined character.
4. His guilt was clear to all the people assembled in the hall.
5. I don't see the equipment that will be useful for our experiment.

II. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Having said this he took his things and went away.
2. The work finished yesterday took much time.
3. While translating the article she used a dictionary.
4. Having light weight plastic materials find wide application in industry.
5. When obtained the data showed the accuracy of our measurement.

III. Подчеркните независимый причастный оборот. Предложения переведите.

1. The novel having been read, we passed it to our friend.
2. The project was absolutely new, the discussion being accompanied with experiments.
3. Money having been paid, we left the bank.
4. Air and road transport burn three-fourths of all produced fuel, the combustion process affecting the ecology.
5. The new equipment having been installed, the plant could raise its output.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря:

COMPUTERS FOR RAILWAYS

In recent years, computers have been employed to plan train work, control traffic, mechanize ticket-office and various accounting operations. They also draft schedules, marshal trains, calculate traction, distribute freight along various routes and do many other things involving the processing of numerous data. For this purpose, a special computation centre has been set up in Moscow and in other cities. Electronic computers are used at the Research Institute of Railway Transport. Besides being used for research, these computers are also made to tackle current problems of the railway stations and junctions.

Radio communication systems have become common in controlling the work of railways from top to bottom.

processing – обработка

tackle – заниматься чем-либо

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. He begged the teacher to let him go but he refused to do it.
2. I was wandering about the town one evening when I met an old friend of mine.
3. Why did he rush out of the room so suddenly?
4. We heard that he had returned from his business trip.
5. Our faculty will organize lectures for extra-mural students.

II. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Being asked what he thinks of his plan, the student said that he approved it.
2. A new railway will soon built joining the plant with the railway station.
3. The article translated by the student is very interesting.
4. We use many products, obtained from oil.
5. The geologists working in Siberia found extensive reserves of natural minerals.

III. Подчеркните независимый причастный оборот. Предложения переведите.

1. Technical and scientific problems having been solved, the first space flight could be realized.
2. It being late, we had to return home.

3. There is always vapour in the air, the amount of it depending upon various conditions.
4. Powerful telescopes being designed in our country, we began to penetrate into space.
5. Knowledge being the wealth of our time, the information theory became of great importance.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

AUTOMATIC BLOCKING

Much has been done to introduce automatic and semi-automatic blocking and centralized traffic control. Tens of thousands of station switches have been equipped with electric interlocking mechanisms.

These appliances double and triple track capacity, permit higher train speeds, considerably reduce operating personnel and insure safety of traffic. On many railway lines with centralized traffic control all switches and signals both at the stations and crossings along routes of up to 125 miles are controlled by a single operator, enabling switchmen and assistant station masters at stations to be shifted to other jobs.

Besides greatly increasing the capacity of hump yards and the track and decreasing the idle time of locomotives and rolling stock, mechanization and automation increase the efficiency of station workers and reduce operating costs.

hump yard – подгорочный парк

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. He was a lawful owner of this house.
2. Conclusion of her speech was quite unexpected.
3. After the professor finishes his lectures, he allows to ask him questions.
4. He will be appointed a director of that plant next month.
5. These students will live in our hostel which is not far from our University.

II. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. While translating the article she used a dictionary.
2. He speaks like a man having his own opinion of everything.

3. At the conference they discussed new methods used in bridge-building.
4. The research being carried out is of great importance.
5. Being devoted to problems of nuclear physics the conference was attended by many scientists.

III. Подчеркните независимый причастный оборот. Предложения переведите.

1. The experiment having been done, we checked it.
2. The new methods having been introduced, the productivity of labour at the plant went up.
3. It was very dark, there being no stars in the sky.
4. The new locomotive was tested in production conditions, the results being excellent.
5. The new alloy was invented and tested, now we can use it for different purposes.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES

Passenger service at stations has greatly improved in recent years. Both reconstructed and newly built stations have large waiting rooms, automated luggage checkrooms, ticket-printing machines, electrically operated information devices, cleaning machines, etc.

The railways are closely connected with the network of spur tracks belonging to various enterprises. Approximately 80 per cent of all railway freight is handled by this network. Millions of tons of freight mainly small shipments involving operations of a laborious nature – are handled at the regular railway stations, yards and warehouses. The railways have millions of square meters of warehouses and platforms and also container (roofed) grounds equipped with cranes. Much advance has been made in freight handling. Now about 80 per cent of freight operations are performed by mechanisms.

luggage checkroom – камера хранения

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. All such crimes are punished by law.
2. Come here immediately as it is getting dark.
3. At last we found a place where we could have a rest.

4. To our surprise his plan succeeded.
5. Automation will help us to develop various branches of industry.

II. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Having read this article I decided to translate it into Russian.
2. The composition written by the student was awarded with a prize.
3. Being tired we decided to have a rest.
4. Being used for construction the materials should have no defects.
5. Modern computers solving problems so quickly are electronic machines.

III. Подчеркните независимый причастный оборот. Предложения переведите.

1. The film being very popular, it was difficult to get tickets.
2. He went to the door and opened it, there being no one in the corridor.
3. All the preparations having been finished, the expedition went to the North.
4. The new houses being carefully planned, it will be pleasant to live in them.
5. The new bridge was constructed, the connection between city regions being impressed.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

RAILWAY FACILITIES

Much has been done in Russia to develop trackage and enable it to handle more traffic at greater speeds. Two-thirds of the main tracks have heavy-type rails and 50 per cent of the main tracks have been placed on strong crushed-rock ballast. Continuous (jointless) track with ferroconcrete ties permitting higher train speeds are becoming more prevalent.

Reconstruction of railway track, overhands and maintenance-of-way are mechanized to a great extent. Currently employed mobile service stations are fitted out with high-efficiency hoisting equipment which dismantles the old track and lays new 25-metre sections preassembled at special shops. Track work is done with the help of powerful ballasters, which completely mechanize the placing of tracks on the ballast bed.

ferroconcrete - железобетон

crushed rock – щебень

maintenance-of-way – содержание пути

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. We saw our dean here twice a week when he came to deliver his lectures.
2. Everybody gathered in the hall to congratulate him upon this important event in his life.
3. What a good article I have found in this magazine!
4. They will be obliged to do this work immediately.
5. Lasers are now used for many scientific, medical and industrial purposes.

II. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Having crossed the bridge, we went in the direction of the town.
2. Giving that explanation the teacher pointed to the diagram.
3. Not understanding what they wanted he repeated his question.
4. Being a young science logistics penetrates into various fields of transportation.
5. Having good characteristics this equipment was demonstrated at the exhibition.

III. Подчеркните независимый причастный оборот. Предложения переведите.

1. The meeting being over, the concert began.
2. Examinations having been finished examinations, he went to his native town.
3. New houses appeared in our town, the used materials being glass and concrete.
4. The student being unable to solve this problem, we must help him.
5. New technological processes having been improved by our engineers, we could use them in our shop.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

MONEY FOR BUSINESS

One of the primary considerations when going into business is money. Without sufficient funds a company cannot begin operations. The money needed to start and operating a business is known as capital. A new business needs capital not only for ongoing expenses but also for purchasing necessary assets. These assets – inventories, equipment, buildings, and property – represent an investment of capital in the new business.

How this new company obtains and uses money will, in large measure, determine its success. The process of managing this acquired capital is known as

financial management. In general, finance is securing and utilizing capital to start up, operate, and expand a company.

To start up or begin business, a company needs funds to purchase essential assets, support research and development, and buy materials for production. Capital is also needed for salaries, credit extension to customers, advertising, insurance, and many other day-to-day operations.

assets – имущество

СВОДНАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для выполнения задания на сводную контрольную работу № 2 необходимо изучить следующие разделы грамматики английского языка:

1. Времена глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге.
2. Согласование времён.
3. Сложные формы причастий и их функции в предложении (определение или обстоятельство).

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. This engine will have been installed in our workshop by the end of the month.
2. Our specialists have made great progress in different fields of science.
3. Electronics and television had found a wider application on railways by 2000.
4. The devices were fixed by the laboratory assistant.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. They said that he would be carrying out the experiment on Monday.
2. It was reported that Metro builders had used some new methods of construction.
3. We know that he was making a great progress in English.

III. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. The equipment used in our shop is very expensive.
2. While mechanizing the process of production we increase the productivity of labour.
3. Having lost the plan of the district, she could not find the street.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

THE OPERATION OF TRAINS

The work at a freight yard is very difficult and requires much time. We must use technical aids to facilitate this work.

The telephone system is only one aspect of telecommunication. Another one is the loudspeaker system for giving information at stations, which plays an important part in passenger traffic. Radio is also essential in the modern freight yard. It helps car inspectors to save their time. If a car inspector finds a car requires repair, he can ask other inspectors for help by radio. Television is finding application on railways too. It helps to check the cars which appear on a television screen.

So we see that radio, telephone and television make the job of the railroad workers easier and more efficient.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. This passenger car will have been repaired by the end of the week.
2. The railway men have installed a new signaling system on this railway.
3. This railway had equipped the trains with comfortable passenger cars by the end of the last year.
4. The electric and diesel locomotives replaced the steam locomotives.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. Our professor asked if the students had used the new apparatus for recording temperature.
2. The mechanic said that the work would be finished in time.
3. My friend told me that our teacher knew four foreign languages.

III. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Having decided to bore the tunnel through hard rock, the tunnel builders thought of the shortest line possible.
2. Student taking exams next week should come to the dean's office.
3. Making these experiments we can compare the weight of elements.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

The first underground railways for city transport appeared in the second part of the nineteenth century. At that time the traffic was operated by steam locomotives. The use of electric power had its beginning in 1887, and the construction of rapid underground lines began in such cities as London, New York and Moscow. For the first time an underground railway for Moscow was discussed in the beginning of the century.

But only in the thirties the construction of the underground system was initiated. Our engineers made a study of existing undergrounds and worked out their own project. Work on the first line from Sokolniki to the Central Park began in 1932 and was completed in 1938. Now the Moscow underground system is one of the most highly developed in the world. The beautiful architecture and cleanliness of its stations are well known.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. The builders will have constructed a new experimental building by the end of the year.
2. Diesel locomotives had been introduced on a wide scale by 1990 on this line.
3. The locomotive of a new design was constructed at the Kolomna plant.
4. They are testing new motors now.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. We were sure that our technology would be very effective.
2. The teacher asked the students if they prepared their home task.
3. The engineer watched how the workers were installing the new device.

III. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Automatic control system used in electric locomotives is of high quality.
2. Having been told to join the expedition we started to the north.
3. The apparatus was broken while being carried from place to place.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BUILDINGS

Many thousand years ago there were no houses such as people live in today. Clay was of ten used in hot countries because bricks the ancient. Egyptians discovered how to cut stone for buildings. The Greeks also knew the art of building with cut stone, and their buildings were beautiful and useful.

During the last hundreds of years many new methods of building were developed. One of the most recent developments is the use of steel as a building material. Today the frame of buildings is first built of steel and then it is completed in concrete. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone much stronger. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone much cheaper than bricks or natural stones and much stronger. Construction of high buildings is possible only with the use of steel and concrete.

concrete - бетон

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. Our scientists are solving many complex problems now.
2. Space research has been paid much attention to.
3. Our students will have translated these texts by six o'clock.
4. The new metro stations are being built in residential areas.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. They told us that they were ready to discuss the draft contract.
2. The secretary explained that the chief engineer had left the office.
3. It was reported that the airplane would land at 5 o'clock.

III. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. We saw our engineer testing new machines.
2. The research work being done in our laboratory is of great importance for the national economy.
3. Having built up heavy industry our country began to accelerate the economic development.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

GAS TURBINE

In many respects gas turbines are quite similar to the modern steam turbines. The development of gas turbine installations has been rapid in the past decades. They have a number of advantages over steam turbines. They take up less space, do not require a special water supply, may use natural gas and are easily and quickly operated by automatic control. The greatest gas turbine capacity is about 30.000 kw.

Many important ideas have appeared recently which indicate that ways will be found for the direct conversion of atomic, chemical and solar energy into electrical power. A new method of generating electrical power has been developed by our engineers. The new installation produces several times more electric power.

ВАРИАНТ 5

I. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время и залог. Предложения переведите.

1. Our specialists have solved an important problem of new ways of manufacturing rails.
2. The new device had been tested in action by the end of the last month.
3. Rails were produced at a special electric welding shop.
4. This experimental work will have been completed by the beginning of the year.

II. Переведите предложения, учитывая правило согласования времён.

1. He said that new agreements would be signed in the nearest future.
2. He said that he had passed his exams perfectly well.
3. All of us knew that she studied English.

III. Подчеркните причастия, определите их форму и функцию (определение или обстоятельство). Предложения переведите.

1. Being tested the new machine showed good results.
2. Working at our chemical laboratory the students learned many interesting thing.
3. Having discovered the properties of the electron scientists put it to the service of mankind.

IV. Переведите текст с помощью словаря.

LONDON UNDERGROUND

The first electric underground railway in London was a great success and attracted many passengers, but more frequent service was provided only when the system of signaling was improved.

In the course of the five years of the Second World War London underground served as a shelter for thousands of Londoners. Life for the people at all stations was made as comfortable as possible. There were sleeping accommodations, clinic and sanitary arrangements at these stations. Special trains delivered food supplies to many canteens throughout the system. In the worst day of the war the underground railway was carrying its normal load and was used as a shelter for 177.000 people every night.

shelter - убежище

Часть II

ВНЕАУДИТОРНЫЕ ТЕКСТЫ

1. FUTURE OF RAILWAYS

Until recently many people were of the opinion that the railways had reached the limit of their improvement. Yet the Japanese and French railways were the first to prove that they were wrong. In these countries trains are normally run at speeds of 240-270 km/hr, while in the FRG the Experimental High Speed train ICE reached a record speed of 406 km/hr. All this caused a dramatic change in favour of the railways. It was for the first time that passengers are preferring the train to the plane. This experience is now made use of in many countries.

The drive for effective ways of developing railways is going on in an ever growing number of countries. Many railway lines in Russia handle 100 and even more trains a day. In Russia on an average the annual tonnage of lines of the network is 26 million gross tons per kilometer of tracks. The through-put capacity of modern large classification yards in Canada, the FRG and in a number of other countries is as high as 8000-10000 wagons per day. In the USA running 20000 ton trains has become normal practice. The railway networks of Asia and African countries are expanding. Automating and mechanizing of basic operations have become standard practice on most of the railways.

In the eighties and nineties of the last century many countries of Europe and America celebrated the 150th anniversary of their railways. Among railway experts the historical aspects of railways have aroused great interest. The railways have passed through the period of accelerated expansion of the railway networks, that was a period when 20000 km of lines were built every year. Over the last 30 years the mileage of railway networks even shrank. Super steam locomotives rated at 5000 h.p. and developing a pressure of 15 to 16 bars were replaced by electric and diesel electric locomotives.

The carrying capacity of wagons increased constantly and the mass of rails went up steadily as well. Automatic brakes and the automatic coupling have become an indispensable part of rolling stock designs. Modern passenger coaches have become more comfortable and spacious.

What will come next? What are the railways in the XXIst century?

Forecasts are always of a relative nature. Yet, it will not run any risk of committing a mistake when saying that the railways still have a long life to live. What is needed is to keep pace with time, that is the railways have to make use of all most modern scientific and technical achievements.

forwarding — перевозка грузов

commuter traffic — пригородное движение

throughput capacity — пропускная способность

bar — бар (единица давления)

carrying capacity — провозная способность

automatic coupling — автосцепка

to keep pace with — идти наравне с, не отставать от

2. THE WORLD'S LONGEST RAILROAD (100th ANNIVERSARY)

The world's first transcontinental railroad was completed in North America in 1869, when the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific were joined. But Russia's Trans-Siberian Railroad, whose construction started 20 years later, was a much more ambitious project in incomparably more difficult natural conditions.

Siberia covers nearly a quarter of Asia. It is a land of mighty rivers, endless swamps and high mountains. The idea of building a railroad through this wilderness emerged in the mid-19th century. The first relatively small railroad line was built in Siberia in 1885.

It was not until the 1890s that the question of building the Trans-Siberian acquired a practical ring. This period was a time when the state was increasing its influence in the area of railroads. From the outset the Trans-Siberian was a government undertaking financed from the state budget. The whole project was supervised by the Siberian Railway Committee set up for the purpose. An important part in its initiation was played by the prominent Russian statesman Sergei Witte.

The railroad was built in stages. May 1, 1891, is regarded as the official start of the construction project.

The first section, Chelyabinsk-Ob, was relatively easy, requiring little excavation work. Construction proceeded at record-breaking rates. To overcome the shortage of manpower, the committee bought steam shovels abroad. The West Siberian part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad was completed in 1895, having taken just over three years to build. Meanwhile work on the central part had started in 1893 in two places, the Ob and the Yenisei, and construction moved east from both sites. This part proved to be far more difficult with huge trees, swamps and mountains. For the first time engineers encountered permafrost, which they did not yet know how to deal with. Embankments and bridge collapsed. There was also a shortage of lumber for sleepers, since the taiga forest could not be used to produce quality sleepers. Delivery of rails, sleepers and other things needed for the construction was largely carried out through the Arctic Ocean and up Siberian rivers. One of the first vessels to make the difficult trip flew a Russian flag but was commanded by British polar explorer Joseph Wiggins. Eventually 27 vessels delivered materials for the Trans-Siberian.

The number of workers employed in the project ranged from 10000 at the start to 100000 at the peak of the work. Many of the workers were convicts sent to Siberia for various crimes. Among the engineers was the prominent writer Garin-Mikhailovsky, who, incidentally, was attacked by the press for bypassing the city of Tomsk. He successfully defended himself by referring to the fact to have Tomsk on the line the length of the Trans-Siberian would have had to be extended for a distance that was greater than the branch linking the main line to the city. Indeed, the main consideration in plotting the route was to make it as

short as possible. As a result, even the capital of Siberia, Tobolsk, was not on the Trans-Siberian. The decisions made in routing the line had a decisive impact on the further development of cities. Thus, both Omsk and Krasnoyarsk flourished following the construction of the railroad.

Work on the line from Lake Baikal to Sretensk (which stood on a navigable river eventually falling into the Amur) was started in 1895, this time from both sides. But in the summer of 1897 the natural elements came into play. An unprecedented flood swept away settlements that had existed for hundreds of years, and a good deal of the railroad already constructed was destroyed. Grain harvests perished as a result of an ensuing drought, and there was famine. Nevertheless, the Baikal-Sretensk line was completed in 1900.

In view of Russia's increasingly close relations with China, it was decided to extend the Trans-Siberian line via Manchuria instead of Khabarovsk. Negotiations started in 1895 and a concession was agreed upon. But the Russo-Chinese conflict of 1900 stopped construction, and much of the completed line was destroyed. After the end of the conflict, the railroad was restored and finally put into operation.

Although October 1901 is often regarded as the date of the completion of the Trans-Siberian, work on the railroad continued. There were several more lines that had to be completed for the railroad to function effectively. One of the most difficult projects was to lay a line around Lake Baikal. Previously the trains were ferried across the lake on two icebreakers that had been disassembled and brought to the lake by rail. In winter, when the ice was firm, freight and passengers were taken over the ice in horse-drawn wagons.

The line around Lake Baikal was one of the most difficult railroads to be built in the world at the time. It had 39 tunnels along the shore of the lake, much of which was vertical rock.

There was another hard nut to crack. The Amur Railroad was probably the most difficult to build after the line around Lake Baikal. There were just too many swamps, taiga, permafrost and tunnels. In fact it was only the intervention of another important Russian statesman, Stolypin, that saved the Amur Railroad from being abandoned. Some authors regard 1915 as the date the Trans-Siberian was completed.

from the outset — вначале
permafrost — вечная мерзлота
embankment — насыпь
bridge support — мостовая опора
impact — влияние
navigable — судоходной
flood — наводнение
in view of— ввиду
ferry — переправляться (на пароме)
icebreaker — ледокол

3. TRANS-SIBERIAN TRUNK-LINE OFFERS NEW SERVICE FOR CARGO OWNERS

New speedy trains «Moscow-Vladivostok» and «Vladivostok-Moscow» are on rails with container and cargo carriages as a part of them. In case of using the trains cargo owners could enjoy a full service of delivery including a "door from door" one. The launching of these trains became one more step of the Center of Transport service to attract additional cargo volumes, to reduce expenses and terms of delivery, and to improve the quality of service at Trans-Siberian route. The next step of the Center is to launch the regular cargo speedy trains between Moscow and Beijing with the same level of service for cargo owners. It should be pointed out that improving of service on this route is of great importance in attracting here additional volumes of cargo. To reduce the terms of delivery and to ensure regularity of trains are the first requirements of the potential clients who consider Trans-Siberian route as the way of cargo transit from Asian and Pacific region to West Europe. Because transit cargo carrying by railways of Russia (today the main cargo volumes go by sea skirting thus Russian territories) is a very important opportunity for Russian economy.

In fact the volumes of import and export transportation just reflect the situation on domestic Russian economy and could not be changed without its stabilization. Additional transit cargo (the logistical schemes of their transportation appear and disappear as well outside Russia) is a real possibility to increase the profit of railway companies and of the state budget in the whole without referring to the situation in the economy. That is the reason why a struggle between many states for transit freight traffic is the most cruel kind of competition.

The main obstacle for Trans-Siberian route to become popular enough is a political situation in Russia that is so rich of unpleasant surprises. So it is easy to understand the hesitations of cargo owners who are not in hurry to change their logistical schemes towards territories of unpeaceful Russia, even if it has a number of considerable advantages.

For the last period those who have any connections with railways seem to have realized the importance of the struggle for transit transportation through Russia. Ministry of Railways of Russia has already done a step to raise competitiveness of Trans-Siberian route. The measures are being taken to increase the speed of the container train «Nakhodka-Vostochnay Buslovskaya» (part of containers could be brought to Brest). The train has the same technological aspects as the passenger trains do.

At the session of Coordination Council of Trans-Siberian transportation that will take place in Helsinki the participants will have an opportunity to promote the new projects of railways of Russia, and especially those concerning Trans-Siberian line to the potential clients. The results of negotiation in Helsinki could be of great importance in the near future for it can influence the struggle for transit cargo delivery from Asian and Pacific region countries to West Europe between sea transport and land one using Transsib.

trunk-line — магистраль
cargo — груз
skirt — окружать
competitive — конкурентоспособный

4. A TUNNEL UNDER THE TATAR STRAIT

The Russian Ministry of Railways is thinking of building a tunnel under the Tatar Strait and it might launch the construction to link the Island of Sakhalin with Eurasia. If another tunnel were laid subsequently to link Sakhalin and the Japanese island of Hokkaido, then the contemplated intercontinental Amsterdam-Tokyo railroad would become reality. The longest segment of this route will be Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway.

Why do we need a tunnel under the Tatar Strait? To begin with, the tunnel will make the Amsterdam-Tokyo railroad the shortest, quickest, and most reliable route linking Eurasia and the Far East. Currently, goods shipped from Europe to Far Eastern destinations have to be carried round the Asian continent via the Indian Ocean — a sea route that takes at least a month to cover, to say nothing of the piracy of the southern seas.

Second, reliable service between the Russian Far East and Sakhalin and further on can draw freight operations from the sea routes, sharply increasing the turnover of the Trans-Siberian Railway. This means extra revenues for the Railways Ministry and the state budget.

The Tatar Strait tunnel is to be built at the strait's narrowest section — the eight-kilometer long Gulf of Nevelsk. The idea originally emerged decades ago, in the 1950s, but then it was assumed that a ferry service between mainland Russia and Sakhalin would be more economical. And now the ferries that have been in service for over 20 years have become obsolete and cannot cope with today's massive cargo flows.

Indeed, to build a tunnel in an area prone to quakes and in the unstable, "floating" bed of the Tatar Strait is an extremely laborious job. Construction will cost an estimated \$10 billion to \$15 billion, and will last four to five years. Besides, simultaneously with the construction of the tunnel, it will be necessary to build a highway and a railroad from Komsomolsk-on-Amur to the Gulf of Nevelsky. New transport facilities will also have to be put up on Sakhalin. As soon as the Russians start the construction work, the Japanese will begin to lay an 18-km tunnel between Hokkaido and Sakhalin.

The project's designers have taken into account the experience of building the English Channel tunnel, which has been in service for a number of years. The Tatar Strait tunnel will accommodate trains as well as motor vehicles. Moreover, it will also have room for oil and gas pipelines. The existing pipelines from Sakhalin to Komsomolsk-on-Amur have been in use for 40 years. The tunnel's designers say there will be a safe distance between the tunnel for oil and gas lines and that for transport vehicles.

Before starting work on the tunnel, it must be conclusively established whether it will still be in demand in 15 to 20 years' time, when the chief commodity will be information. It must also be determined what types of cargo can go through the tunnel, and whether the existing maritime routes are not best for transporting certain types of cargo. And finally, we have to see whether it is expedient to have Japan as the terminus of the intercontinental highway, for there are other Asian countries, after all, which might be interested in the project.

via — через

to say nothing — не говоря о

piracy — пиратство

turnover — грузооборот

revenue — доход

cope with — справляться

prone — подверженный

floating — плавающий

to take into account — принимать во внимание

English Channel — Ла-Манш (пролив)

commodity — продукт

maritime — морской

expedient — целесообразный

5. RAIL SHUTTLE TO LINK SHEREMETYEVO AND CITY CENTER

Moscow Authorities, Railway Ministry and Aeroflot General Director signed an agreement to build a unique high-speed rail track that will link together Sheremetyevo Airport and the city center.

The Railway Ministry has long been working on that project and calculating its cost, which it has finally put at \$57 million. According to the ministry's studies, Russia's first high-speed railroad track will be highly lucrative and is expected to pay back in seven years. The project is to be funded by creditors.

The first stage of construction will start with the laying of a rail track that will link Sheremetyevo Terminal 3 (currently being built) to Leningradsky railway station. The link will ultimately consist of two 30-km lines. For passengers, the rail link will be the most convenient, reliable, and cheap way of travelling to and from the airport, as trains will conveniently arrive and depart according to a timetable. Besides, the train journey will cost several times less than taking a hard-to-catch taxi. The shuttle service will have six specially designed, high-comfort trains that will speed at 70 km per hour on average, taking air passengers from downtown Moscow to the airport within 25 to 30 minutes. Another good thing about the rail link is that it will take some of the burden off the congested highway, to the relief of motorists driving to and from their dachas.

The project's second stage will see the laying of a track to the Moscow City business center, and further on to Vnukovo and Domodedovo airports. In the span between Paveletsky railway station and Domodedovo, construction work will have been completed to make Pavaletsky railway station and Domodedovo airport into a single engineering complex. As a result, air passengers will be able to register right at Paveletsky railway station regardless of the time of departure of their flights from Domodedovo airport. On the order of Moscow city authorities, routes to Vnykovo airport and to the town of Zelenograd near Moscow have already been mapped out.

shuttle — челнок

lucrative — выгодный

to pay back — окупаться

hard-to-catch — труднодоступный

congested — перегруженный

take off— уменьшать

regardless — независимо

map out — планировать

authorities — власти

6. MOSCOW-ST. PETERSBURG TRAIN SETS NEW RECORD

The Er-2000 express, departing from Moscow for St. Petersburg, arrived at its destination half an hour earlier than scheduled. By covering the distance between Russia's northern and southern capitals in 3 hours and 54 minutes, it set an absolute record for this route,

«There is no one to meet us», people in the driver's cabin noted with deep satisfaction. «No wonder: neither the passengers nor their friends in St. Petersburg who expected them to arrive 26 minutes later had an inkling that was a special train that had set out to break the four-hour barrier. Throughout the trip the drivers fought hard for every minute, every second even. And though a power black out near the city of Tver set us back a whole six minutes, and we had to work like mad to make up for lost time, the barrier was broken».

The result that has been achieved thus far is not going to affect train schedules noticeably, although we will work to cut the travel time. We have done this just to see what we can do. Making this kind of speed a standard, however, will take a good deal of improvement, above all in the quality of railroad tracks.

As a matter of fact, to make this speed journey possible, the Oktyabrskaya main line that links Moscow and St. Petersburg had to undergo large scale modernization. Even so, the ER-2000 cannot go at 200 kph throughout the route. Its average speed is just 140 kph.

Still, passengers got a chance to choose between travelling by plane or by train. Railroad operators are making no secret of their intention to compete with airlines. Counting the time it takes to go to and from the airport, travel time is now the same. Meanwhile, Russia has joined the ranks of countries with a high-

speed railway network, of which, until recently, there have been just three: France, Germany, and Japan. True, the Moscow-St. Petersburg route is just the first element of ours. Designed for the 2000-2015 period, a federal high-speed railway transport development program envisages a speed of 160 kph to 200 kph not only for trips to Europe (Helsinki or Berlin) but also to Nizhny Novgorod and Rostov-on-Don.

neither...nor... —ни...ни...

black-out — отключение

make up — наверстывать

as a matter of fact — на самом деле

large-scale — широкомасштабный

compete — конкурировать

envisage — рассматривать

7. ACROSS THE KERCH STRAIT BRIDGE BUILDING

The press service of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, Ukraine, has confirmed that during the celebrations of Russian Navy Day in Simferopol, Crimea, the Moscow city government and the autonomy's leaders signed a protocol on the construction of a bridge across the Kerch Strait.

The bridge will be seven kilometers long, including the length of the access roads. Its construction will cost around \$1 billion. All the present blueprints of the bridge show it as three-tier, with a four-lane motor road, a railway bed, and pipelines.

The parties to the protocol have agreed to build the project in two stages. The first stage will see the establishment of the Kerch Strait public joint-stock company with a charter capital of 550000 rubles. 74 percent of the company's shares will belong to Moscow, and 26% will go to the Crimea's State Property Fund. 23 percent of Moscow's stake will be offered to South Russia's Krasnodar Territory, on whose soil the Russia end of the bridge will stand. This will leave Moscow with no more than 51%.

The Moscow Mayor's Office told that it would allocate the money on a repayable basis in proportion with the shareholders' stakes in the company's capital. Moscow City always finances such projects from its off-budget funds. «Moscow wouldn't have undertaken the project if it weren't gainful to the city», the Mayor's Office said.

access road — подъездная железная дорога

blueprint — проект

stake — доля капитала

three-tier — трехъярусный

pipeline — трубопровод

four-lane — четырехрядный

joint-stock — акционерный

charter capital — уставной капитал
shareholder — вкладчик, акционер
allocate — размещать
off-budget — внебюджетный
gainful — выгодный

8. METRO BUILDERS IN SIBERIA

More than a hundred Muscovites helped to build Siberia's first underground rail line (nine kilometres and five stations) in Novosibirsk. Muscovites took part in designing and putting together the tunnel shields and the building of the tunnels and the stations. The weather is freezing here, and since the granite and marble finishing slabs for the stations were frozen, we've got to warm them before they can be used. Before our work crew came to Siberia, we had worked at Metro projects all over the country, and nowhere else did we meet so many difficulties as we met here. The average annual temperature in Novosibirsk is below the freezing point, but we didn't realize how many problems that would pose. For example before starting the finishing work for the stations' surface entrances we had to build heated shelters for them. Generally speaking, much of the work we did here during the winter is usually done in summer at other Metro projects. The summer here is very short and if we followed the usual practice, we would have dragged out the construction for another five years.

Builders from different place also worked on the project, since it is usual for Metro builders to pool efforts when a city undertakes such a major project. When we're through with our work here we'll go back to Moscow. And we'll return to Siberia because there are blueprints for the construction of Metros also in Omsk, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk.

shield — проходческий щит
finishing — отделочный
pose — поставить вопрос
drag out — затягивать
pool efforts — объединять усилия
to be through with — закончить
blueprint — проект

9. RUSSIAN SPOKEN ON PARIS UNDERGROUND

Recently a familiar voice could be heard in Paris Metro announcing: «On the occasion of the centennial of Paris Metro, Line 13 plays host to Moscow Metro.» The anniversary was celebrated in 2000. The Metro appeared in Paris later than in London, New York, Chicago, Budapest, Glasgow, and Vienna, and it owes its name to the Paris Metropolitan Railroad Company.

As part of wide-ranging celebration program, including the modernization of nearly 200 of its 375 stations, the Paris Metro decided to invite its counterparts from four continents.

Four stations will reproduce the interior of Seoul Metro, representing the Asian continent; Cairo Metro, representing Africa; and Mexico Metro for the Americas. The honor to represent Europe at Les Invalides, the busiest station in downtown Paris, went to Moscow Metro. Using slides and photos sent in from Moscow, interior decorators reproduce faithfully elements of Moscow Metro. Fixtures were replaced by reproductions of stained-glass windows of Novoslobodskaya Station and mosaics of Kievskaya with columns, benches, and even inscriptions in Cyrillic while the attendant staff much to their delight put on Moscow Metro uniforms.

centennial — столетний
on the occasion — по случаю
play host — выполнять роль хозяина
counterpart — коллега
downtown — центр
fixture — арматура
stained glass — цветное стекло
attendant staff — служащие
Cyrillic — славянский

10. STRUCTURES FOR URBAN TRANSPORTATION

The Lucerne Congress (Switzerland) began with 30 papers and almost 100 papers were dedicated to the design and construction of structures for urban transportation. The majority of papers deals with rail and road bridges and demonstrates the need for durable structures, minimal construction times, and reduced environmental impact through noise control, judicious urban land use, and aesthetics. Although innovative technology can help, these needs can be met by careful design and planning using existing techniques, as illustrated by many papers presenting practical solutions to real problems. Tunnels are proposed as perhaps the most relevant solution to future transportation needs in urban areas, since they increase public acceptance by concealing transport corridors underground, thus saving the cultural heritage, avoiding the segregation of communities, and maintaining land for other use. Many papers emphasise the importance of creating integrated transportation systems with intermodal railway stations and airport structures that should be made passenger friendly through close cooperation between structural engineers and architects. Structures in and on water can provide innovative solutions to infrastructure needs in urban areas where available land space is limited; examples are presented of structures that are floating, submerged or founded in water. Pedestrian structures are an ideal field for innovation and new ideas in structural engineering, as illustrated by papers covering the design, analysis, construction and rehabilitation of structures employing both basic and high technology.

СЛОВАРЬ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ

automatic block signalling	автоблокировка
axle	ось
four-axled car	четырёхосный вагон
axle bearing	букса
ballast	балласт
barrier (gate)	шлагбаум
bogie	тележка
brake	тормоз
slipper brake	тормозной башмак
branch	ветка, филиал
car	вагон
car inspector	обходчик вагонов
covered car	крытый вагон
flat car	вагон-платформа
open car	полувагон
open special car	полувагон специального назначения
refrigerator car	вагон-рефрижератор
tank car	цистерна
carriage	вагон (пассажирский)
coach	вагон
collector bow (sliding bow)	токоприёмник (пантограф)
compartment	купе
container	контейнер
coupling	сцепка
crew	бригада
locomotive crew	локомотивная бригада
train crew	поездная бригада
crossing	переезд; разъезд
destination	пункт назначения
driver	машинист
driver assistant	помощник машиниста
driver's cab	кабина машиниста
driver's control desk	пульт управления машиниста
engine	двигатель, локомотив
engine driver	машинист тепловоза
switching engine	маневровый локомотив
equipment	оборудование
equipment locker	блокировочное устройство
extra-mural student	студент-заочник
foreman	мастер, бригадир
freight	груз
freight yard	грузовой парк

ground work	нижнее строение пути
guard	проводник
hopper	вагон-хоппер
hump	горка
interlocking	централизация
junction	узел, узловая станция
joint	стык, скрепление
jointless	бесстыковой
kinds of transport	виды транспорта
lag	отставание
locomotive	локомотив
diesel locomotive	тепловоз
single-engine diesel locomotive	односекционный тепловоз
electric locomotive	электровоз
steam locomotive	паровоз
main line	магистраль
maintenance	эксплуатация, содержание
maintenance-of-way	содержание пути
make up	состав (поезда)
marshal	сортировать вагоны
marshalling yard signal box	блокпост сортировочной станции
network of railways (Am.-trackage)	сеть железных дорог
operation of transportation processes	управление процессами перевозок
passenger	пассажир
platelayer	путевой рабочий
plough	снегоочиститель
point	стрелка
rail	рельс
rail head	головка рельса
rail web	шейка рельса
rail foot	подошва рельса
rail joint	рельсовый стык
rail gauge	рельсовая колея
railroad (Am.)	железная дорога
railway	железная дорога
railwayman	железнодорожник
railway section	участок, отделение ж.д.
railway transport means	транспортные средства
roadbed (ground bed)	земляное полотно
rolling stock	подвижной состав
route	маршрут
shed	депо, склад
schedule	расписание(график)движения

shop	цех
siding line	запасной путь
sleeper	шпала
steel sleeper	стальная шпала
concrete sleeper	бетонная шпала
speed	скорость
station	станция, вокзал
freight station	грузовая станция
marshalling station(yard)(Am.-classification yard)	сортировочная станция
passenger station	пассажирская станция
station master on duty	дежурный по станции
storage siding	запасной путь
subway (Am.)	метро
switch	стрелка
manually-operated switch	ручная siding linестрелка
terminal	конечная станция
tie (Am.)	шпала
time-table	расписание движения
time train movements	составлять расписание
	движения поездов
arrivals and departures board (timetable)	прибытие и отправление
	поездов (расписание)
track	путь
classification track (sorting siding)	сортировочный путь
spur track	подъездной путь
track inspection railcar	дрезина для осмотра пути
track structure	верхнее строение пути
traction	тяга
traction motor	тяговый двигатель
traffic	движение
train	поезд
freight train	грузовой поезд
high-speed train	скоростной поезд
local train	местный поезд
long distance train	поезд дальнего следования
passenger train	пассажирский поезд
suburban train	пригородный поезд
tunnel	тоннель
underground	метро
van	вагон (грузовой)
waiting room	зал ожидания
wheel	колесо
wheel and axle set	колёсная пара
works	завод, мастерская
yardmaster	составитель поездов

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