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**Приложение 2 к ППСЗ
по специальности 23.02.01**

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

***СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
основной профессиональной образовательной программы
по специальности***

***23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам)
(Базовая подготовка среднего профессионального образования)***

Содержание

1 Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств.	4
2 Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке	5
3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:	8
3.1 Формы и методы оценивания.	
3.2 Кодификатор оценочных средств.	
3.3 Практические задания (ПЗ)	
4 Задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины. Пакет преподавателя	80

1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств (далее ФОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (английский язык).

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

ФОС предусматривают следующие виды контроля:

- устный опрос;
- письменные работы;

ФОС предполагают следующие формы контроля:

- собеседование,
- тестирование,
- контрольные работы,
- дифференцированный зачет.

Итоговой формой промежуточной аттестации в 1, 2, 3, семестрах является лексико-грамматическая контрольная работа, в 4-м семестре - дифференцированный зачёт (далее ДЗ) в форме лексико-грамматической контрольной работы.

ФОС разработаны с учетом:

- ФГОС СПО по специальности среднего профессионального образования 23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам);
- учебного плана 23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам);
- рабочей программы по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (английский язык);
- положения о текущей и промежуточной аттестации студентов.

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

У1 - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2 - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3 - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

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

З1 - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины студент должен сформировать следующие компетенции:

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ПК 3.1. Планировать и организовывать работу по транспортно-логистическому обслуживанию в сфере грузовых перевозок.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания) / компетенции	Основные показатели оценки результатов	Номера разделов (тем) по рабочей программе	Объём времени, отведённого на изучение (максимальная нагрузка)		Вид и № задания для оперативного, рубежного и итогового контроля
			часы	%	
<i>Уметь:</i> У1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные темы; У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. <i>Знать:</i> З1 Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <i>Компетенции:</i> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1	- Составляет высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика). - Ведет комбинированный диалог (сочетание разных типов диалогов) на основе тематики учебного общения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального повседневного общения - Заполняет различные виды анкет в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка. - Владеет необходимым лексическим материалом в рамках определенной тематики - Умеет распознавать, переводить и употреблять в речи изученный грамматический материал - Умеет извлекать необходимую информацию из словарей, справочников, интернет-ресурсов	Т 1.1 – Т 2.12	88	48%	ПЗ: 1.1 – ПЗ: 2.12

<i>Уметь:</i> У2 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные темы; У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. <i>Знать:</i> З1 Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <i>Компетенции:</i> ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1	- Составляет высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика). - Ведет комбинированный диалог (сочетание разных типов диалогов) на основе тематики учебного общения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального повседневного общения - Заполняет различные виды анкет в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка. - Владеет необходимым лексическим материалом в рамках определенной тематики - Умеет распознавать, переводить и употреблять в речи изученный грамматический материал - Умеет извлекать необходимую информацию из словарей, справочников, интернет-ресурсов	Т 2.10 – Т 2.12, 2.15 – 2.20	96	52%	ПЗ: 2.10 – 2.12, 2.15 – 2.20
<i>Уметь:</i> У2 Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь,	- Умеет переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - Умеет извлекать необходимую информацию из словарей,	Т 2.15 – Т 2.20	96	52%	ПЗ: 2.15 – 2.20

пополнять словарный запас. Знать: 31 Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; Компетенции: ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1	справочников, интернет-ресурсов				
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3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1 Формы и методы контроля.

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

3.2 Кодификатор оценочных средств

Функциональный признак оценочного средства (тип контрольного задания)	Код оценочного средства
Устный опрос	УО
Контрольная работа № n	КР №n
Проверочная работа	ПР
практические задания	ПЗ
Тестирование	Т
Задания для самостоятельной работы	СР
Дифференцированный зачёт	ДЗ

Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Элемент УД	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Формы контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, У, З	Формы контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, У, З, ЛР	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, У, З
<u>Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс</u>	<i>Т</i>	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09			<i>ДЗ</i>	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09
Тема 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)	<i>УО, СР 1</i>	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	<i>КР № 1</i>	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09		
Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе	<i>УО, СР 2, ПР</i>	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
<u>Раздел 2. Развивающий курс</u>					<i>ДЗ</i>	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09 ПК 3.1
Тема 2.1. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный	<i>УО, СР 3, ПР</i>	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				

день, выходной день						
Тема 2.2. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни	УО, СР 4, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	КР № 2	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09		
Тема 2.3. Город, деревня, инфраструктура	УО, СР 5, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.4. Досуг	УО, СР 6, Т	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.5. Новости, средства массовой информации	УО, СР 7, Т	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.6. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)	УО, СР 8, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.7. Образование в России и зарубежом, среднее профессиональное образование	УО, СР 9, ПР	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.8. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение,	УО, СР 10, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	КР № 3	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09		

обычаи и праздники						
Тема 2.9. Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)	УО, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.10. Научно-технический прогресс	УО	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.11. Профессии, карьера	УО, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1				
Тема 2.12. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм	УО, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09	КР № 4	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09		
Тема 2.13. Искусство и развлечения	УО, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.14. Государственное устройство, правовые институты	УО	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				
Тема 2.15. Документы (письма,	УО	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09				

контракты)		ПК 3.1				
Тема 2.16. Транспорт	УО, ПР	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1				
Тема 2.17. Промышленность	УО, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1				
Тема 2.18. Детали, механизмы	УО, ПР	У1, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1				
Тема 2.19. Оборудование, работа	УО, ПР	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1				
Тема 2.20. Инструкции, руководства	УО, ПР	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1			ДЗ КР № 5	У1, У2, У3, 31, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09 ПК 3.1

3.3 Практические задания

3.3.1 Текст заданий:

Тема 1.1

Задание 1.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 1.1.2

Глагол to be / to have

Вставьте глагол to be или to have в правильной форме.

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

1. You ... welcome.
2. This station ... far from here.
3. It ... 5 o'clock now.
4. She ... a nice flat.
5. We ... a little child.
6. They ... a big car. It ... red.
7. How ... you?
8. How old ... Mary?
9. What country ... she from?
10. We ... well.
11. They ... a small cottage. It ... far away.
12. She ... at home.
13. He ... bad habits.
14. She ... 2 mistakes.
15. Her mistakes ... bad.
16. The cat ... in the box.
17. Do you ... a cousin?
18. I ... a student.
19. Mr. Brown ... a daughter.
20. Those cars ... red.
21. She ... a large family.
22. Nick ... my good friend.
23. ... she from England?

24. He ... a large family.
25. He ... two pets at home.
26. They ... a very nice flat in Pskov.
27. Peter ... many friends here.
28. You ... many books at home.
29. Does she ... any brothers?
30. My mother ... three children.
31. I ... two cousins.
32. She ... two brothers and a sister.

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Тема 1.2

Задание 1.2.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 1.2.2

Оборот there + be

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

8. _____ there _____ money left?	a) Was ... some b) Were ... any c) Were ... some d) Was ... any
9. How many flowers _____ in the vase?	a) is there b) are there c) there is d) there are
10. _____ there _____ children at school today?	a) Were ... many b) Was ... much c) Were ... Much d) Was ... many
11. There _____ food in the fridge.	a) isn't some b) aren't any c) isn't any d) aren't some
12. There _____ in the corridor.	a) isn't nobody b) is nobody c) aren't nobody d) are nobody
13. How _____ mice are there in your house?	a) many b) much
14. There is _____ I want to talk to you about.	a) anything b) something c) everything
15. _____ is a nice film on TV this evening. _____ is an American thriller.	a) there ... it b) it ... there c) it ... it
16. I'm sure, there _____ misunderstanding.	a) have been any b) has been some c) has been any d) have been any
17. Who _____ there? - Your friends.	a) is b) are
18. There is _____ I can do for you. I'm sorry.	a) something b) anything c) nothing
19. There _____ a book, two pencils and a notebook in my bag.	a) is b) are

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Задание 1.2.3

Как хорошо ты знаешь своего друга? Заполни анкету.

My best friend's

name is _____

nickname is _____

age is _____

birthday is _____

birthplace is _____

My best friend's favourite

food is _____

hobby or interest is _____

sport or game is _____
 type of book is _____
 kind of music is _____
 movie is _____
 subject at school is _____
 television program is _____

My best friend

likes to _____
 is afraid of _____
 gets mad when _____
 worries about _____
 is happy when _____

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Тема 2.1

Задание 2.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.1.2.

Выберите правильный вариант для подстановки

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.1.3

Прочитай текст. Расспроси своего друга о его рабочем дне.

MY WORKING DAY

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

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

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

On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the dullest part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed.

Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

Время на выполнение: 30 минут

Тема 2.2

Задание 2.2.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. to spend free time with pleasure
2. to meet friends and different people
3. to get on friendly terms with other people
4. to become a great famous sportsman
5. to be healthy
6. to keep fit
7. to improve my health
8. to stay in good health
9. to lead healthy way of living
10. to make my character
11. to become strong
12. to develop physically
13. to make me more organized and better disciplined
14. workout
15. fitness club
16. rookie

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.2.2

Present Simple

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | My parents ____ in a detached house. | | | |
| | A lives | B live | C are lived | |
| 2 | The sun ____ in the East. | | | |
| | A rise | B rises | C rising | |
| 3 | A red traffic lights ____ "Stop". | | | |

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | A means | B mean | C is mean |
| 4 | He ____ to any parties. | | |
| | A isn't belong | B don't belong | C doesn't belong |
| 5 | Do you ____ where the post office is? | | |
| | A know | B knowing | C knows |
| 6 | My mother ____ lots of money on clothes. | | |
| | A don't spend | B spends | C spend |
| 7 | Martin never ____ me text messages. | | |
| | A sends | B doesn't send | C send |
| 8 | ____ lunch at work? | | |
| | A Are you usually have | B Do you usually have | C Does you usually have |
| 9 | I ____ too much coffee. | | |
| | A drinking | B drinks | C drink |
| 10 | The bank always ____ on time. | | |
| | A opens | B is open | C open |
| 11 | I ____ I'll show you the city. | | |
| | A am promise | B promise | C promises |
| 12 | All the companies ____ their goods on TV. | | |
| | A advertises | B advertise | C are advertised |
| 13 | Where ____ your books? | | |
| | A does you keep | B you keep | C do you keep |
| 14 | They ____ volleyball on weekends. | | |
| | A don't play | B aren't play | C doesn't play |
| 15 | My grandparents ____ going to the theatre. | | |
| | A loves | B loving | C love |
| 16 | ____ her dog every morning? | | |
| | A Is Mary walk | B Does Mary walk | C Do Mary walk |
| 17 | Ted often ____ in a restaurant. | | |
| | A is dines | B dine | C dines |
| 18 | A surgeon is a person who ____ operations. | | |
| | A makes | B is make | C make |
| 19 | Tina ____ very happy. | | |
| | A don't look | B doesn't looks | C doesn't look |
| 20 | All sport competitions ____ at our stadium. | | |
| | A takes place | B take place | C are take |
| 21 | ____ many houses? | | |
| | A Does he owns | B Does he own | C Do he owns |
| 22 | This train ____ at 10.30 every day. | | |
| | A leaves | B does leave | C leave |
| 23 | ____ to you regularly? | | |
| | A Does your relatives write | B Do your relatives writes | C Do your relatives write |
| 24 | We ____ for the delay. | | |
| | A appologise | B appologises | C appologising |
| 25 | You never ____ what may happen. | | |
| | A knows | B know | C don't know |

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Задание 2.2.3.

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

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

Тема 2.3

Задание 2.3.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

facility
plumbing
environment
to pollute
criminal
noise
vehicle
to live in harmony
community
rush
to keep up with
to face
to supply

Задание 2.3.1.2

Переведите текст:

THE COUNTRYSIDE OR THE BIG CITY?

Sometimes you may think that city life is better than village life. However there are many advantages and disadvantages of living either in a city or in a village.

There are a lot of facilities for people in the city and they have more opportunities |,ɒpə'tju:nɪtɪz| for making money. Children can get a good education. Living in a big city with a large population, you get used to making contacts and in this way you become more socialized |'səʃjəlaɪzd|. There are large shops, banks, offices, cinemas, hotels, clubs, hospitals in and around a city. People have better transport facilities. There are the facilities of electricity, highways, communication, telecommunication and plumbing. So people can lead a comfortable and enjoyable life.

But there are some disadvantages too. The cost of living is very high in the city. Most goods and food products are expensive. There is no fresh air and pure water. The pace (темп) of life is high.

The environment is polluted with dust, smoke, garbage |'gɑ:bɪdʒ|(мусор) and dioxide |daɪ'ɒksaɪd| (двуокись) gases from factories. The streets are dusty and unclean. So it is hard to lead a healthy life. Many criminal activities (преступлений) often take place in the city. The city is always busy and noisy. There are a lot of vehicles |'vi:ɪklz| (vehicle - автомобиль, транспортное средство, транспортировать) and people on the roads.

There are also many advantages in village life. Generally, people there live in harmony|'hɑ:mənɪ| and peace. They have more friends in the community since it is small. The village people always try to protect their traditional habits |'hæbɪts| (обычай) and culture. The village has clean air, less noise,

pollution and rush (спешка), and the environment is very beautiful. The village has few (мало) vehicles, so roads are less dangerous for driving or cycling (*езда на велосипеде*). People can easily get fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and milk.

Village life also has its bad points. Some people are not well-educated. Villagers' children go to the village school. They have difficulty in keeping up with new developments in their field or profession. They have (зд.: должны, им приходится) **to face** (сталкиваться) many difficulties in their everyday lives, like travelling problems, entertainment [entə'teɪnm(ə)nt] (развлечения) and culture. They have to go to the city to supply some of their needs.

Задание 2.3.1.3

Заполните таблицу «Living in a City or a Village: Advantages and Disadvantages»:

LIVING IN A CITY OR A VILLAGE: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Living in a City		
Living in a Village		

Задание 2.3.1.4

Используя таблицу «Living in a City or a Village: Advantages and Disadvantages», расскажите о преимуществах и недостатках жизни в городе и деревне. При составлении рассказа, используйте ответы на вопросы из упражнения и фразы, данные ниже:

1. How do you think life is different in cities and away from them?
2. What are the advantages of living in a big city?
3. What can you enjoy living in the countryside?
4. What are the facilities of a big city?
5. Is it difficult to find a job in the countryside?
6. Where do you usually spend your holidays, in the city or in the countryside? Why?
7. What do you think are the disadvantages of living in a big city?

I live in ...

Living in ... (a big city, a small town, a village) has both advantages and disadvantages.

The advantages are ...

The disadvantages are ...

I prefer living in ... because ...

Living in a City is ... (сравнительная степень прилагательного) than in a Village.

Living in a Village is ... (сравнительная степень прилагательного) than in a City.

Задание 2.3.1.5

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

Верны или неверны данные высказывания? Исправьте неверные высказывания (письменно)

(A - True – правда,

B - False – неправда,

C - Not stated – не указано)

1. Fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and milk are not available in the city.
2. Plumbing facilities in the city provide people with pure water.
3. Roads in the village are safer for driving and cycling.
4. City life is better than village life.
5. Village life has its bad points.
6. Living in a small community makes you more sociable.

7. The village has few vehicles, so people have better transport facilities.
8. The village has a quieter environment.
9. Village people have many difficulties, so it is hard to lead a healthy life.
10. Village people always try to protect their culture, so they have no cultural problems.

Задание 2.3.1.6

Соедините слова в словосочетания из текста (письменно):

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. transport | A gases |
| 2. food | B habits |
| 3. pure | C educations |
| 4. good | D products |
| 5. fresh | E lives |
| 6. large | F populations |
| 7. traditional | G air |
| 8. criminal | H water |
| 9. every day | I activities |
| 10. dioxide | J facilities |

Тема 2.4

Задание 2.4.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

aerobics	Have spare / free / leisure time
bird-watching	Have a good / nice time doing
camping	Spend time doing something Like
cooking	Love doing / to do
cycling	Be fond of
dancing	Be interested in
dressmaking	Be mad about / on
fishing	Be crazy about
gardening	Be keen on
jogging	Concentrate on something / doing
knitting	Be involved in
photography	Be popular with
playing cards	Go in for
playing chess	Give up
playing the piano	Join clubs / join in / participate / take part in
pottery	
reading	Do one's best
stamp collecting	Take pleasure in something / doing
watching TV	
hiking	
rock climbing	
hunting	

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.4.2

Past Simple

- 1 My uncle ____ a yacht last week.

A did buy	B Bought	C buyed
------------------	-----------------	----------------
- 2 She ____ French when she was at school.

A study	B did study	C studied
----------------	--------------------	------------------
- 3 I ____ the bills last month.

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

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Задание 2.4.3

Соотнеси вопросы и ответы. Составь свой диалог.

- What do you like doing on Sunday?	- My friends don't like swimming. That's why I usually go alone
- Do you go alone or with your friends?	- On the weekend I like to sleep in because

	during the week I always get up early. I also like going to the fitness club. On Saturday I meet my friends and we go to the club (discotheque)
- What do you do in your free time?	- In my free time I like going to the swimming pool. I like swimming a lot. It's good for your health
- And what do you like doing on weekends?	- On Sunday I like to rest. I like watching television or reading a book. I also love theatre and cinema a lot. Sunday is a perfect day for going to the cinema.

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Задание 2.4.4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple (все предложения относятся к будущему).

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Тема 2.5

Задание 2.5.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

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

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.5.2

Прочитай текст и найди необходимую информацию, чтобы закончить предложения.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Newspapers and magazines play a very important in our life. There is no family that doesn't receive or buy one or two newspapers or magazines. All newspapers and magazines inform the public about events, analyse them, express public opinions. Of course, they have changed greatly during the recent years. I'd like to say a few words about the changes that have taken place in Russian press. In the 80s there were several central newspapers which expressed the official viewpoint on everything. All newspapers published the same views. The censorship was very strict. In the middle of the 80s the era of glasnost began. It influenced the press greatly. They started publishing problematic materials. The headlines were changed. The editors-in-chief were elected. There appeared a great number of new newspapers and magazines.

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

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

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Задание 2.5.3

Present Simple/Present Progressive

1. It (often/rain) in this part of the world.

A is often raining B often rains

2. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.
A rains B is raining
3. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) an apple-cake.
A is making B makes
4. My wife (often/make) apple-cakes.
A is often making B often makes
5. Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane (have a bath).
A is having a bath B has a bath
6. Run downstairs. Your sister (wait) for you.
A is waiting B waits
7. I don't know French, but I (learn) it now.
A am learning B learn
8. John (still/work) in the garden.
A is still working B still works
9. Dad (usually/work) on Saturdays.
A is usually working B usually works
10. We (sometimes/go) to the cinema.
A are sometimes going B sometimes go
11. What she (do)? – She is a doctor.
A is she doing B does she do
12. Harry (watch) television every day.
A watches B is watching
13. What they (do) in the room now?
A do they do B are they doing
14. Ann (not/speak) English at all.
A isn't speaking B doesn't speak
15. Mr. Brown (speak) German to Ann at the moment.
A speaks B is speaking
16. I'm busy now. I (listen) to the radio.
A am listening B listen
17. They (go) to the seaside every summer.
A go B are going
18. Where you (think) he is from?
A are you thinking B do you think
19. What language she (speak) at the moment?
A does she speak B is she speaking
20. Why you (sit) here alone? Where are your friends?
A are you sitting B do you sit
21. Our teacher (not/like) when we come late.
A doesn't like B isn't liking
22. How many newspapers you (buy) every week?
A do you buy B are you buying
23. Vegetarians are people who (not/eat) meat.
A don't eat B are not eating
24. Look! She (wear) the same shoes as me.
A wears B is wearing
25. Some people still think the sun (go) round the earth.
A is going B goes
26. Now I (understand) what she wants.
A am understanding B understand
27. I (play) tennis every weekend.
A play B am playing

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Тема 2.6

Задание 2.6.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

Environment and environmental problems:

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

Pollution (= dirty air, land and water)

Harmful / damaging / dangerous effects

Damage

Cause

Destroy the environment

Exist

The ozone layer / the destruction of the ozone layer

Harmful radiation from the sun

Research

Global warming / the green house effect

Deforestation

Conservation (the protection of natural things)

Carbon dioxide

Acid rain (rain that contains dangerous chemicals)

Smoke from factories

Exhaust fumes

Dumping (throw away) industrial waste (unwanted material) / waste disposal

Aerosol can (spray)

Cut down tropical rainforests / destruction of the rainforests

Recycle

Natural resources / human resources

Overfishing

Overpopulation

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.6.2

Pronouns

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

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|------|---|--------|---|-------|
| 10 | Nick is in hospital. Let's visit ____. | A | his | B | he | C | him |
| 11 | My brother and ____ are actors at the local theatre. | A | mine | B | I | C | my |
| 12 | Lisa enjoys playing the piano. It's ____ hobby. | A | her | B | hers | C | him |
| 13 | Follow ____, I'll show you the way. | A | mine | B | me | C | I |
| 14 | May I offer ____ something to drink? | A | your | B | yours | C | you |
| 15 | My parents are busy. I don't want to disturb ____. | A | them | B | theirs | C | their |
| 16 | We got lost. We need someone to help ____. | A | our | B | us | C | them |
| 17 | We bought this car a day ago, so it's ____. | A | ours | B | we | C | our |
| 18 | This building is very old. ____ history dates back to the 11 th century. | A | It | B | His | C | Its |
| 19 | Jim and Ted are so noisy. ____ behavior is awful. | A | Them | B | They | C | Their |
| 20 | The thief came into the house but nobody noticed ____. | A | him | B | his | C | he |
| 21 | ____ all can be aggressive at times. | A | Our | B | We | C | Us |
| 22 | I haven't got a textbook. Don't worry, you can use ____. | A | my | B | mine | C | me |
| 23 | Let ____ give you a piece of advice. | A | I | B | me | C | my |
| 24 | Kate has got just the same bike as you do. Is this one ____? | A | hers | B | her | C | she |
| 25 | ____ relatives live abroad. | A | We | B | Ours | C | Our |

Время на выполнение: 15 минут

Задание 2.6.3

Прочитай и ответь на вопросы.

1. Walk, don't drive. Vehicles are among the worst sources of air pollution. Walk short distances, ride a bicycle, or use public transport if it is available. Failing that, try to share a car.

2. Turn down the heating. Just by lowering the temperature in your house by 2C you can save a lot of energy. Switch off light bulbs when you are not in the room, and computers, TVs and stereos when you leave them overnight.

3. Use less water. Water the garden at night so most of your spray does not evaporate in the sun. Don't leave the tap running when you brush your teeth. Take showers, not baths. Wash the dishes by hand. Dry your clothes on a line, not in a machine that burns fuel.

4. Shop smart. Avoid products that are dangerous to the ozone layer. Look for ozone-friendly sprays and keep away from genetically modified foods. Buy from businesses that take an effort to protect the climate; boycott ones that don't, and let them know about it.

5. Recycle waste. Buy recycled paper. Recycle newspapers, cardboard, aluminium cans, glass jars and plastics.

6. Avoid packaging. There is a market in Switzerland where you can buy toothpaste not in a tube. You may not want to go this far, but it's not difficult to avoid products with unnecessary

packaging. Take your own shopping bag to the supermarket, rather than using up countless flimsy plastic ones, or use boxes.

7. Initiate a climate-friendly workplace. Up to 80 per cent of all our waste is generated in the workplace. Set up a “green group” to monitor your company’s approach to waste and recycling.

8. Vote for change. Use your vote to encourage green policies. Write to your elected representatives and ask them what they are doing to support the environment. Pressure for change can start in your street. Urge local politicians to clean up their act and make recycling centers more accessible.

9. Plant a tree. Trees are a great source of oxygen. Plant a tree in your garden. Failing that, avoid products made from new teak or mahogany. Carefully check the suppliers of garden furniture, and if you are not sure where they come from, don’t buy anything.

10. Join the movement. Sign up with your favourite environmental group and send money or, even better, volunteer to help to clear up beaches and wasteland. Above all, do something.

- Were your suggestions the same?
- What won’t work in our country?
- What does already work?
- What is the most useful tip?
- Which of these tips do you already follow?
- Are you going to follow them? Why? Why not?

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Тема 2.7

Задание 2.7.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

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

Задание 2.7.2 (по выбору)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Тема 2.8.

Задание 2.8.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

Where is...?

the British Museum

How can I get to the?

What's the quickest way to...?

Does this bus go to...?

Where is the nearest...stop?

Where is the nearest underground station?

Where is the crossing?

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

What direction should I go in?

This way?

I (don't) know the way

Is it too far to go on foot?

Can I get there by?

What is the fare by...?

underground / subway

nearby

far away

around the corner

to the left (on the left)

to the right (on the right)

on the corner
straight ahead

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.8.2

Расскажи о Москве как культурном центре, используя вопросы как план.

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

Задание 2.8.3

Подберите к каждому рассказу заголовок.

- A. The London Aquarium
- B. The British Museum
- C. St. Paul's Cathedral
- D. The Museum of Natural History
- E. The British Airways' London Eye
- F. The Tower of London
- G. Westminster Abbey
- H. The Science Museum
- I. Cabinet War Rooms

1. _____

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

2. _____

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

3. _____

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

4. _____

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

5. _____

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

6. _____

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

7. _____

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

(the Blitz – бомбежка Лондона в 1940–41)

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

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Задание 2.8.4

Закончите предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение:

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

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

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

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Тема 2.9.

Задание 2.9.1

Passive Voice

- | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | What's the matter? My car ____. | | | |
| | A was just stolen | B has just been stolen | C is just stolen | |
| 2 | One of the theatres in our city ____ now. | | | |
| | A is being reconstructed | B was being reconstructed | C will be reconstructed | |
| 3 | That house ____ a long time ago. | | | |
| | A has been sold | B was sold | C is sold | |
| 4 | Jin said the room ____. | | | |
| | A will have already been cleaned | B will be cleaned | C had already been cleaned | |
| 5 | All the banks ____ on Sundays. | | | |
| | A are closed | B had been closed | C are been closed | |
| 6 | The documents ____ by 5 p.m. | | | |
| | A will be signed | B are signed | C will have been signed | |
| 7 | We ____ on our way home yesterday. | | | |
| | A were being followed | B are being followed | C have been followed | |
| 8 | My sister ____ to hospital tomorrow. | | | |
| | A is being taken | B will be taken | C was taken | |
| 9 | The cake smells so nice. It ____. | | | |
| | A will just be baked | B has just been baked | C is just baked | |
| 10 | The conference room ____ at the moment. | | | |
| | A was being used | B had been used | C is being used | |
| 11 | When we arrived at the airport, we found that the flight ____. | | | |
| | A had been cancelled | B is being cancelled | C has been cancelled | |

- 12 The flowers in the flowerbeds ____ by this evening.
 A are being watered B were watered C will have been watered
- 13 America ____ several centuries ago.
 A had been discovered B was discovered C will be discovered
- 14 The floors in the office ____ every day.
 A are swept B will have been swept C were being swept
- 15 An old woman ____ while she was living with her children.
 A is being looked after B was being looked after C will be looked after

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Тема 2.10

Задание 2.10.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

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

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.10.2

Прочитай и выполни задание к тексту

HISTORY OF RAILROAD FORMATION. GEORGE STEPHENSON

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

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

False or true? Correct the mistakes

1. George Stephenson was born in the seventeenth century.
2. His parents were rich enough to live in cottage.
3. To earn extra money Stephenson could cobble shoes and make dress.
4. He learned to read, write and do arithmetic at a local school.

5. George Stephenson made improvements on engine. His son didn't find George's work interesting

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Задание 2.10.3

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

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

Тема 2.11.

Задание 2.11.1.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык:

Choosing a career

to choose		выбирать
a choice		выбор
to make a right / wrong choice		сделать правильный / неправильный выбор
long ago		давно
to decide		решить
decision		решение
to make a decision		принять решение
to become		стать, становиться
a profession		профессия
an occupation		род деятельности
sudden		внезапный
to be just cut out for		быть просто созданным для
It's my cup of tea. = It's my calling.		Это моё призвание.
to take over business from smb.		перенять дело от кого-либо
to follow smb's steps		пойти по чьим-либо стопам
to continue a family tradition		продолжить семейную традицию
to worry		волноваться, переживать, беспокоиться
a matter of an occasion		дело случая
to be thankful to smb for smth		быть благодарным кому-либо за что-либо
a fate		судьба
with pleasure		с удовольствием
without pleasure		без удовольствия
to give advice		давать совет
to ask smb for advice		просить совета

to suggest = to offer		предлагать
a life-time dream		заветная мечта
to come true		исполняться, сбываться
to make smb do smth		заставить кого-либо делать что-либо
to be good at		хорошо разбираться в
to have a talent for		иметь талант к
exact sciences		точные науки
natural sciences		естественные науки
humanities		гуманитарные науки
noble		благородный
useful to people		полезный людям
well-paid		хорошо оплачиваемый

Задание 2.11.1.2

Прочитайте и переведите рассказы людей о том, как они делали свой выбор:

HOW I MADE MY CHOICE

Jane: Hello! I want to become a teacher of Literature. I made my choice long ago. And my choice was not sudden. When I was a child, I liked to play with dolls. I sat them in a row and gave lessons to them. A blackboard and a chalk were my favorite toys. Then I went to school. I studied well and I was especially good at Humanities. Literature was my favorite subject and my teacher said I had a talent for it. Besides I like children very much. I think I am just cut out for a teacher. It's my cup of tea.

Mike: Hi! Choosing a career is no problem for me. I decided to take over business from my parents and to follow their steps. My mother and father are doctors. My grandmother is a hospital nurse. My uncle is a dentist. It is our family tradition and I want to continue it. This profession is noble, interesting and useful to people. I want to bring happiness to people. Certainly, it is not well-paid today. But I care about job, not the money.

Nick: Well, I have never worried about my future and career. My parents tried to help me to make my choice. But I never knew exactly, what I needed. So, I finished school and entered The Technical University, not because I wanted it, but because my friend decided to go there too. When I was a student, I needed money. One day I went to the Job Agency and they suggested me a job of a driver. I agreed. Soon I understood it was my cup of tea. I have been working as a driver for two years already. I like my job and I am not going to give it up. As far as you can see, my choice is a matter of an occasion. I am thankful to the fate for this occasion.

George: How did I make my choice? At school I studied not bad and I especially liked History and studied it with pleasure. Also my friends often said that I had a very bad character. You see, I liked to argue very much, even if I knew I was not right. One day my friends gave me advice. They suggested me to become a lawyer. I thought it over and said: "Why not?" Now I am thankful to my friends. It is really my cup of tea.

Ann: Hi! I've got a dream. I want to become a shop-assistant. But I'm afraid my dream will never come true. You see my mother is against it. She wants me to become a manager, a lawyer, an accountant or something like that. So, she made me enter the University. Now I study at the Faculty of Management, but without any pleasure. I think, my mother is wrong. Parents should not decide for their children, what occupation to choose. Every person must make his own choice.

Задание 2.11.1.3

Выполните следующие задания по текстам:

1. Согласитесь или опровергните:

Jane made her choice long ago.
She wanted to become a doctor.
Her choice was not sudden.
When she was a child, she liked to play with dolls.
Then at school Mathematics was her favorite subject.
Jane doesn't like children.
They say, Jane is just cut out for a teacher.
Medicine is her cup of tea.

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова:

Choosing a ... is no ... for Mike.
He decided to take over ... from ... and to follow their
It is their family
Mike wants to ... it.
This occupation is ..., ... and ... to people.
Today this occupation is...
But he cares about his ..., not the

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

Has Nick worried about his future and career?
Did his parents try to help him in choosing his career?
Did he know, what he needed?
Is driving his cup of tea?
Is Nick's choice a matter of an occasion?
Whom is he thankful to for this occasion?

4. Согласитесь или опровергните:

At school George studied Mathematics with pleasure.
George liked to argue very much.
His mother gave him a piece of advice.
His friends suggested him to become a lawyer.
Now he is thankful to his friends.
To be a lawyer is his cup of tea.
George is just cut out for a lawyer.

5. Выберите правильный вариант:

A) Ann's life-time dream was

1. to become a teacher.
2. to become a doctor.
3. to become a shop-assistant.

B) Her dream

1. came true.
2. will never come true.
3. will come true soon.

C) Her mother

1. wants Ann to become a shop-assistant.
2. wants Ann to become a teacher.

3. wants Ann to become a manager, a lawyer or an accountant

D) Her mother

1. made her enter the University.
2. suggested her to enter the University.
3. advised her to enter the University.

E) Ann studies at the Faculty of Management

1. with pleasure.
2. without pleasure.

F) Ann thinks, that

1. parents should decide for their children, what occupation to choose.
2. every person must make his own choice.

Задание 2.11.1.4

Расскажите о своем выборе профессии.

Задание 2.11.2.1

Vocabulary. Запишите и выучите новые слова и словосочетания:

сигналист *a signal tender*

приемосдатчик грузов и багажа *a luggage and freight acceptance-master*

составитель поездов *a train maker-up*

оператор поста централизации *a centralization's post operator*

дежурный по станции *an assistant station-master*

начальник станции *a station-master*

организация движения поездов *train traffic organization*

организация перевозок грузов *freight traffic organization*

безопасность движения *traffic safety*

оформлять документацию *to do paper work*

маневрирование *maneuvering*

ревизор *an inspector*

диспетчер *a dispatcher; a controller, a traffic superintendent*

инженер по технике безопасности *a safety technique engineer*

инженер по охране труда *a labour protection engineer*

отправление поездов *train dispatch*

перевозка грузов *freight, transportation of goods*

техника безопасности *safety measures*

техника эксплуатации *exploitation techniques (engineering)*

опасные грузы *dangerous loads*

железнодорожные станции и узлы *railway stations and junctions*

технические средства *hardware, devices*

охрана труда *protection of labour*

Задание 2.11.2.2

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык:

1) to achieve achievement	11) to last last
2) according to smth.	12) network
3) as well as	13) number a number of
4) both ... and	14) to operate
5) branch	

6) to develop development	operation to put into operation
7) to divide (into)	15) to pay attention to smth.
8) to equip with smth. equipment	16) to provide with smth.
9) to include	17) to require requirement
10) to increase increase	to meet requirements
	18) such as
	19) term
	20) to train

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.11.2.3

Расскажите о своей будущей профессии, используя шаблон:

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

- I want to be a railwayman, because ..., that's why I have entered this technical school.
 - my parents (relatives) are railwaymen too and I want to continue this family tradition
 - It was always my dream (since the childhood)
 - after graduating I am guaranteed the work
- After my graduating I'm supposed to be ...
- We shall be in charge for...
- We must also...
- According to our official responsibilities we must ...
- If I work at my qualification, I can become ...
- At this technical school we have to study a lot of general and special subjects. Especially important for me are: ...

Задание 2.11.3

2.12.1. Расскажи о Приволжском государственном университете путей сообщения, ответив на вопросы:

- Is the Volga State Railway University one of the youngest state higher schools in the Samara Region?
- When was it founded?
- How many faculties were there in 1973, 1975?
- How many students get higher education at day-time and extra-mural departments at present?
- Is training provided on 14 specializations?
- How can you enter the University?
- How long does the complete course of studies at the higher school last?
- Is the academic year divided into 2 terms?
- Are tests and exams taken at the end of each term?
- When do students receive grants?
- What subjects do the first- and second-year students study?
- When do students begin to study specialized subjects?
- What occupies an exceptionally important place in the course of training?
- What does every student receive after the graduation from the University?

Тема 2.12

Задание 2.12.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

railway station	waiting-room
Platform	journey
to take a train	booking-office

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

Тема 2.13.

Задание 2.13.1

Passive Voice

- I think the money ____ back in the nearest future.
A had been paid **B** were paid **C** will be paid
- My car ____ at the moment.
A was being repaired **B** has been repaired **C** is being repaired
- The exams ____ by 3 in the afternoon.
A will have been finished **B** were being finished **C** are being finished
- Olympic Games ____ every four years.
A are held **B** had been held **C** will have been held
- When we returned home, the walls ____.
A has been painted **B** had been painted **C** will be painted
- Two people ____ in a car accident yesterday.
A were killed **B** are killed **C** were being killed
- I ____ before.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | A will never be mugged | B have never been mugged | C am never mugged |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
8. Jill ____ if I don't come to her birthday party.
- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A were offended | B will be offended | C are being offended |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
9. I didn't realize our conversation ____ to.
- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A will be listened | B is listened | C was being listened |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
10. Jack said the letter ____ the next day.
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A would be sent | B will be sent | C is being sent |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Тема 2.14

Задание 2.14.1

Vocabulary. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово.

- 1) _____ (назначать) the Prime Minister
a) to pass b) to appoint c) to vote
- 2) _____ (рассматривать) the programme, the bill,
a) to examine b) to revise c) to pass
- 3) _____ (управлять) the country
a) to make b) to declare c) to rule
- 4) _____ (обсуждать) the bill, the programme
a) to involve b) to discuss c) to revise
- 5) _____ - вовлекать
a) to involve in b) to represent c) to draft
- 6) _____ - (избираемый)
a) elected b) represented c) involved
- 7) _____ - (ответственный перед)
a) responsible for b) responsible to c) responsible after
- 8) _____ (принимать) a new law
a) to pass b) to appoint c) to vote
- 9) _____ (пересматривать) the bill, the programme
a) to examine b) to revise c) to pass
- 10) _____ (составлять) laws
a) to make b) to declare c) to rule
- 11) _____ (управлять) the country
a) to rule b) to discuss c) to revise
- 12) _____ - представлять
a) to involve in b) to represent c) to draft
- 13) _____ - (избираемый)
a) elected b) represented c) involved

- 14) _____ - (ответственный за)
a) responsible for b) responsible to c) responsible after
- 15) Canada is the member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the _____ of State in Canada is the King or the Queen of England represented by the Governor General.
a) chapter b) head c) government
- 16) The Senate and the House of Commons make up the federal _____.
a) government b) monarchy c) power
- 17) Governor General _____ the members of the Senate.
a) responsible to b) elects c) appoints
- 18) The members of the House of Commons are _____ for a period of five years.
a) appointed b) voted c) elected
- 19) Canada's government is headed by the _____ who is the leader of the political party in power.
a) Prime Minister b) Senator c) Parliament
- 20) Senators are _____ by the Governor General.
a) appointed b) approved c) elected

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.14.2

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

15. Your husband's passport is not valid. Why can't you get his passport?
 a) him to have renewed b) him renew c) him to renew

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.14.3.1

Соотнеси информацию и страны.

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

Задание 2.14.3.2

Заполни таблицу и сравни политические системы стран.

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

Тема 2.15

Задание 2.15.1

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

FIRST NAME: _____

LAST NAME: _____
City: _____
Country / Region или Location _____
State / Province / Region _____
STREET ADDRESS _____
STREET ADDRESS _____
ZIP / Postal code _____
Date of birth _____
Your Age _____
Sex или Gender _____
Phone _____
Create your password _____
Re-enter your password _____
Create your user ID _____
Email address _____
Confirm Email или Verify Email _____
Select your secret question _____
Provide your secret answer _____

Задание 2.15.2.1

Translate the information about reference and recommendation letters:

A *reference letter* is usually written to testify to a person's skills, character and/or achievements. Sometimes a reference letter is known as a *recommendation letter*. It is a formal document, and should be typed and written in a serious and business-like style. Reference letters are used in a wide variety of situations.

Reference letters from teachers are a crucial part of the college application packet. Each letter must be unique and describe the student's work ethic, grades, activities and awards. It is also helpful if the letter starts or ends with a quote that relates to the career the student will pursue. Crafting a strong reference letter is a task that will help the student immensely.

Задание 2.15.2.2

Read and translate the information about some specific features of reference letters:

The exact structure of a reference letter will differ slightly depending on the type of reference it is, but this is a good basic outline:

1. Start using the formal letter format: put the recipient's name and address, if known, and address them as "Dear [name]". If the recipient is unknown (this would be on an academic application, for instance), then use "Dear Sir/Madam" or "To whom it may concern".

2. It is often helpful to introduce yourself in the first couple of lines of your letter. The recipient will not need your life history: just give a brief sentence or two explaining your position and your relationship to the candidate.

3. Your next paragraph should confirm any facts which you know the candidate will be supplying along with your letter. For example, if you are writing a reference for a job applicant, some or all of these details may be appropriate:

- the person's job title, and role within the company;

- the person's leaving salary when he/she was last employed by you (or your organisation).
- the dates which the person was employed from and until.

If you are writing a reference letter for an academic course, you will need to confirm the person's academic grades.

4. In your third paragraph, you should provide your judgement upon the candidate's skills and qualities. It is often appropriate to state that you would gladly re-employ them, or that their contributions to your college class were highly valued. Single out any exceptional qualities that the candidate has – perhaps their drive and enthusiasm, their attention to detail, or their ability to lead.

5. Close your letter on a positive note, and if you are willing to receive further correspondence about the candidate's application, make this clear. Include your contact details too.

6. You should end appropriately: "Yours sincerely" when you are writing to a named recipient, and "Yours faithfully" when you do not know who will be receiving the letter.

Задание 2.15.2.3

Read and translate these sample reference letters:

a)

15th October, 2015
Dear Madam/Sir (or To Whom It May Concern),
I am writing in support of Edward Miller for a study abroad programme. I have known Edward since September, 2013. He was a student of a mechanical engineering class that I taught in 2008 – 2009. Edward was an active and conscientious member of the class. He challenged the rest of the class to consider issues from new perspectives and often asked very penetrating and important questions. He chose to take on difficult topics and handled them well. His assignments were well-written, well-supported, organized, neat, and timely. It was evident that Edward really desired to learn more and challenge himself. Edward also has interest outside of academics. He has been an active member of the college singing group and the campus tennis club. Edward's personality is wonderful. He is outgoing and friendly, but not dominating. He has an obvious and sincere concern for others. Edward Miller would be a wonderful student to have at your college. He has skills that he is eager to share, but he is just as eager to learn. I feel very confident that he will be extremely successful in all his future endeavours. He is a focused and determined young man. I highly recommend him for the programme. Should you require any further details regarding Edward Miller, you may contact me at 1234-8765. My e-mail is patricia.smith@123.net. Yours faithfully, Patricia Smith Lecturer of Mechanical Engineering Technical College of Leeds

b)

20th November, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of James Green, who is applying for a study abroad programme. He has been a student in my history classes for the past two years. During that time, I have found him to be both a strong student academically and a role model and leader for his peers.

James is the type of student who always takes the initiative to help out classmates who may not quite grasp the material, and he does so in a way that is neither condescending nor boisterous. Though he is aware of his own intelligence, as evidenced by his willingness to challenge himself with honours courses and extra credit work, he has an air of modesty about him that makes him approachable and well-liked among his classmates.

In addition to being James' teacher, I also had the opportunity to serve as an advisor for the college community service organization he founded. James single-handedly organized group meetings to encourage student participation, and contacted local organizations to coordinate volunteer opportunities. I trusted him completely in managing the group on his own.

James would make an excellent addition to the programme. I recommend him without hesitation. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Yours faithfully,
Samuel Higgings
Lecturer of History
Technical College of London

Задание 2.15.2.4

Imagine that you have been asked to write a reference letter for one of your classmates applying for a study abroad programme. Using the above information, write a reference letter. You have a high opinion of a candidate and confidently recommend him/her. Supply your own details.

Тема 2.16.

Задание 2.16.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. total	16. branch, branch line
2. length, long, short	17. railway engineering, engine
3. over	18. attention, pay attention (to), attract attention
4. traffic, carry the traffic, volume of traffic	19. run the service
5. network	20. equip, equipment
6. reach	21. include
7. however	22. car
8. produce, production	23. efficient
9. provide, provide for	24. necessary
10. step, take steps	25. carry out
11. connect	26. hard
12. work out	27. condition
13. plant, power plant	28. besides
14. suburban	29. take part
15. main, main line	30. effort

Время выполнения: 10 минут.

Задание 2.16.2.1

Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем:

FROM THE HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Part 1

The word 'transport' (or 'transportation') means to carry people or goods from place to place. Henry Ford, the American motor-car manufacturer, said that "transportation is civilization".

The history of transport is divided into two stages. The first stage is that in which all modes of transport depended directly on the power of men or animals, or on natural forces such as wind and current. The second stage began with the development of the steam engine. Do you know who invented it? It is sometimes said that James Watt got the idea for a steam engine while still a boy, watching steam lift the lid of his mother's teakettle. The truth is that J. Watt did not invent the steam engine; however, he made major improvements on the inefficient steam engine patented in 1705 by Thomas Newcomen, John Cawley, and Thomas Savery. J. Watt installed his engine in a machine which was used at a large coal mine for pumping out the water. Soon this invention was widely used at nearly every large enterprise. The revolution in industry made by this machine was extremely great.

One of the first attempts to put a steam engine on wheels was made by Richard Trevithick, a British mining engineer. In 1804 he demonstrated the first successful railroad steam locomotive. His engine pulled a short train of cars uphill on a coal-mine railway in Wales. In the years after Trevithick's locomotive, several others were built for use on various British coal-mine railways.

The world's first common carrier railroad* to use steam power was the Stockton-Darlington railway in England. It was designed and built by George Stephenson and opened for public service in 1825. On the day when it was opened, a man on a horse went in front of the engine and shouted that the train was coming. People on horses and in carriages were driving near the train. When they had gone for some time, Stephenson, who was running his locomotive, asked the horseman to go away. He put steam on and ran his locomotive at a speed of 12 miles per hour (about 20 km per hour). It was a success.

But the British Parliament did not want to construct railways. The members of the parliament did not believe that steam engines could run against a strong wind. Then Stephenson built a new locomotive and called it the *Rocket*. This locomotive was faster and stronger than the first one; it could draw a 13-ton train at an "unheard-of speed" of 29 miles per hour (46 km per hour). In 1829 the Liverpool-Manchester Railway was built, and the railway company offered a prize of £500 for the best steam loco. The prize was won by George Stephenson with his famous train. Though not the first such locomotive, it was the beginning of the effective use of steam power for passenger and freight transportation. At first many people were afraid of the railways; nevertheless in 1842 the steam-powered railways were already in wide use in Britain.

Part 2

Railroads were born in England, a country of dense population, short distances, and large financial resources. In England problems were very different from those in America, which in the early 1800s was a country of great distances, sparse population, and limited capital. Americans had to learn to build railroads for their own country by actual experience; they could not copy English methods.

In the USA the first railroads were built in mines for carrying stone or coal. In 1804 Oliver Evans (who had built an amphibious steam-powered scow with wheels) declared that he could "make a steam carriage that will run at a speed of 15 miles per hour on good, level railways." As early as 1812 Col. John Stevens, of Hoboken, N.J., began to speak for a new kind of railway. He wanted one that would provide long-distance transportation, linking distant areas of the country. In 1815 Stevens obtained the first charter to build a railroad across New Jersey, but he was unable to raise the money needed to build it. The first common carrier railroad to be built in the United States was the Baltimore and Ohio. It was chartered in 1827 and construction started on July 4, 1828.

The first steam locomotive to run in the United States, the English-built *Stourbridge Lion*, made a trial trip over the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in Pennsylvania in 1829. On the day of a test trip a lot of people came from miles around the small Pennsylvania town to see the first run of the steam locomotive. The engineer** refused to let anyone ride with him – perhaps

because the engine had not been tested before. As the signal to start was given, there was a moment of suspense. Then, slowly, the wheels began to turn. Cheers went up as engineer Allen opened the throttle wide and began his historic trip. All along the route, men were waving their hats, small boys were shouting, and women were looking in amazement as the *Lion* thundered past at the fantastic speed of ten miles per hour. Who would have believed that anything so big could move so fast without a horse to pull it! But the engine was too heavy for the track and the trip was not repeated.

In the summer of 1830 service began on the Baltimore and Ohio, with horses providing the power. Finally, in December 1830 an American-built locomotive, the *Best Friend of Charleston*, hauled a train of cars on the tracks of the South Carolina Railroad. The railroad had come to America.

Railroads spread rapidly in the eastern and southern United States, with short lines being merged to form through routes. By the mid-1850s, railways linked the Atlantic seaboard and the Midwest. In 1869 the first transcontinental route was completed to the Pacific coast. Railroads became the dominant mode of overland transportation in the last half of the 19th century. Faster and more powerful locomotives and larger freight and passenger cars were built. Standardization of track gauges and the adoption of standard time zones aided efficiency. The invention of air brakes****, automatic signaling, and the automatic coupler***** increased safety. Sleeping cars and dining cars increased passenger comfort and convenience.

Notes: *common carrier railroad – железная дорога общего пользования

**engineer – зд: машинист

***throttle – дроссель, дроссельная заслонка

****air brake – воздушный тормоз

*****automatic coupler – автосцепка

Задание 2.16.2.2

Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What does the word 'transport' mean? 2) Who said that "transportation is civilization"? 3) How many stages is the history of transport divided into? 4) Did the second stage in the history of transport begin with the invention of the wheel? 5) Whom was the first steam engine invented by? 6) Did Thomas Savery improve the inefficient steam engine designed by Thomas Newcomen? 7) Where did James Watt install his engine? 8) Who made one of the first attempts to put a steam engine on wheels? 9) Where was the world's first common carrier railroad to use steam power built? 10) Did Robert Stephenson design and build the first common carrier railway in Britain? 11) Why didn't the British Parliament want to build railways? 12) When was the Liverpool-Manchester Railway put into operation? 13) What can you say about the locomotive called the *Rocket*?

Задание 2.16.2.3

True or false? Correct the statements which do not correspond to the contents of the text (part 2).

1) In the early 1800s America was a country of great distances, dense population, and large capital. 2) Americans learnt to build railroads by copying English methods of construction. 3) The first American railroads were built in large cities for carrying passengers. 4) In 1812 John Stevens obtained the first charter to build a railroad across New Jersey, but he was unable to raise the money needed to build it. 5) The first common carrier railroad to be built in the United States was the Baltimore and Ohio. 6) The Baltimore-Ohio railroad opened for traffic in the summer of 1830 was horse-powered. 7) The first steam locomotive to run in the United States was the English-built *Rocket*. 8) In 1829 the American-built locomotive called the *Stourbridge Lion* made a trial trip in Pennsylvania. 9) The engineer of the *Lion* refused to let anyone ride with him. 10) The speed of the *Stourbridge Lion* was twenty miles per hour. 11) The first American-built locomotive called the *Best Friend of Charleston* was put into operation on the tracks of the South Carolina Railroad.

Задание 2.16.2.4

Choose the correct word combination to complete each of the following sentences corresponding to the contents of the text:

- 1) The remark "transportation is civilization" was made by...
a) *George Washington* b) *Henry Ford* c) *James Watt*
- 2) One of the mankind's greatest inventions of the 18th century was...
a) *the steam engine* b) *the jet engine* c) *the internal combustion engine*
- 3) The first stationary steam engines were installed...
a) *at large farms* b) *at various industrial enterprises* c) *at coal mines*
- 4) One of the first attempts to put a steam engine on wheels was made by...
a) *Richard Trevithick* b) *Thomas Newcomen* c) *George Stephenson*
- 5) The first common carrier railway in Britain was laid down between...
a) *Manchester and Liverpool* b) *Stockton and London* c) *Darlington and Stockton*
- 6) The famous steam locomotive called the *Rocket* moved at a speed of...
a) *46 miles per hour* b) *12 miles per hour* c) *29 miles per hour*
- 7) The British Parliament objected to constructing railways because...
a) *people were afraid of railways*
b) *the members of the British Parliament did not believe that locomotives could run against a strong wind*
c) *there were no materials for the construction of railroads*
- 8) John Stevens failed to build a railroad across New Jersey (the USA) because...
a) *he couldn't find railway workers* b) *he was unable to raise the money*
c) *people of the state objected to constructing*
- 10) The construction of the Baltimore-Ohio railroad lasted...
a) *ten years* b) *one year* c) *three years*
- 11) The first American-built steam locomotive was called...
a) *Stourbridge Lion* b) *Best Friend of Charleston* c) *Rocket*
- 12) Railroads became the dominant means of overland transportation in the United States...
a) *in the 18th century* b) *in the first half of the 19th century*
c) *in the last half of the 19th century*

Задание 2.16.3.1

Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем:

THE OLDEST RAILWAY IN RUSSIA

The St. Petersburg-Moscow mainline is considered to be the oldest and the most outstanding railway in Russia.

In the thirties of the 19th century much was spoken about the necessity of its construction and various projects were proposed by Pravdin, Safonov, Muravjov, Abaza, but all of them were rejected.

In June 1839 the professors of the Moscow Engineering Institute P.P. Melnikov and N.O. Kraft were sent to the USA for the purpose of studying experience gained by the Americans in constructing and operating the railways. Melnikov's report about the results of their trip laid down the basis of the future railway project.

According to this project «chugunka» was planned as a double-track line, 664 km long, with the 5 feet gauge (now the standard), steam powered. The speed of passenger and freight trains was supposed to be 34.4 km/h and 16 km/h respectively.

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

surveying work, a great part of which was done by P.P. Melnikov himself.

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

One has to give credit (*нужно отдать должное*) to the first railway builders, who laid the track in extremely difficult conditions. They worked from dawn till sunset, often in water up to their knees and their main tools were spades and axes. P.P. Melnikov proposed to mechanize the railway construction, but his idea was not backed up because it required a lot of expenses, although four excavators were bought in the USA on Melnikov's recommendation. It is interesting to note that at that time there were only seven excavators in the world. The other three ones were operated in the USA and Great Britain.

The railway was officially opened for public traffic on November 1, 1851. The first train departed from St. Petersburg at 11.15 and arrived in Moscow 21 hours 45 minutes later. There were 17 passengers in the first-class cars, 63 – in the second-class cars and 112 – in the third-class cars. The speed of the first trains was 40 km/h but two years later it was increased up to 60 km/h. It was the world's record in the speed of passenger trains. It should be added that the Alexander Engineering Works was established in St. Petersburg to provide this railway with locomotives and cars.

Задание 2.16.3.2

Answer the following questions:

1) When were the first projects of the railway construction proposed? 2) Why was it necessary to connect the two capitals in Russia? 3) Whose project of construction was accepted? 4) Why were Melnikov and Kraft sent to America? 5) When did the construction begin? 6) How long did the construction last? 7) Why was it difficult to build the railway? 8) What was built to make the line as straight as possible? 9) Is there any legend about the construction? 10) What were the rails and sleepers made of? 11) What equipment was used for the construction? 12) What was done to facilitate the workers' labor? 13) When was the railway officially opened for public traffic? 14) What time did the first train depart from St. Petersburg and arrive in Moscow? 15) How many passengers were there in the first train? 16) What was its speed? 17) What plant was established to provide this railway with rolling stock?

Задание 2.16.3.3

Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order, put questions to the underlined words and using your questions, tell about the beginning of railway construction in Russia^

1) The first steam locomotive was tested in Nizhniy Tagil. 2) The first railway carrying passengers was officially opened for public traffic in 1851. 3) Such engineers as P.K. Frolov, A.S. Yartsev, and I.I. Polsunov made great contribution to the development of railway transport in Russia. 4) The first tram ways were laid down in the Urals. 5) The history of railway construction in Russia began in the second half of the 18th century. 6) I.I. Polsunov invented the stationary steam engine in 1763. 7) At the beginning of the 19th century it was decided to build the railway connecting two Russian capitals. 8) A.S. Yartsev suggested using cast iron rails instead of wooden ones in 1788. 9) The Cherepanovs constructed the first steam locomotive. 10) The construction of the St. Petersburg-Moscow line began in 1843 and lasted eight years. 11) P.K. Frolov built “chugunka” in the Altai Mountains. 12) The first tram ways were used for carrying coal, ore and other goods. 13) The railway constructed by P.K. Frolov was horse-powered. 14) Goods were transported in carts driven by the water wheel.

Задание 2.16.4

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

1. Why is our country often called a great rail power?
2. Could railways in the early twenties carry heavy traffic?
3. Why could old Russia be proud of its railway engineers?
4. What was provided for in the GOELRO Plan for the further development of rail transport?
5. Was a main or a suburban line first electrified?
6. Where and when was the first main-line diesel locomotive constructed?
7. What makes railways an efficient means of transport in our country?

8. What problem does Russian Railways pay special attention to nowadays?
9. What speeds are now practical for the express trains?
10. Why was the construction of the BAM Railway important in our country?
11. What factors made the construction of the BAM Railway extremely difficult?

Задание 2.16.5.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

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

Время выполнения: 10 минут.

Задание 2.16.5.2

Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем.

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

(1) In the 1920's the transport situation in Moscow was difficult. Indeed, very few buses were in operation in Moscow. Not many people had their own cars. There were no city railways. However, every year 150,000 suburban passengers used railway stations, and they needed an efficient system of city transport.

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

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

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

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

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Задание 2.16.6

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

- 1) What is the quickest means of city's transport?
- 2) Why is it necessary to construct Underground railways in large cities?
- 3) Why is the construction of underground railway system a very expensive and complicated engineering process?
- 4) What is the difference between the permanent way of underground railroads and ground-based railway tracks?

- 5) Why is there no ballast on the underground railways?
- 6) Are Metro trains powered by steam or electricity?
- 7) Where is the current obtained from?
- 8) What does the Underground carrying capacity depend on?
- 9) How many cities of the world have already built the Underground railways?
- 10) Where was the first underground railway line laid down?
- 11) What city has the largest subway system in the world?

Тема 2.17

Задание 2.17.1.1

Read and memorize the active vocabulary to the Text “What Is Mechanical Engineering?” and translate the given sentences:

1. **mechanical** [mi'kænik(ə)l] **engineering** — машиностроение; технология машиностроения
- mechatronics** [ˌmekə'trɒniks] *n* — мехатроника
- structural** ['strʌktʃ(ə)rəl] **analysis** — структурный анализ конструкций; расчет конструкций; строительная механика
- thermodynamics** [θə:məudai'næmiks] *n* — термодинамика
- drafting / technical drawing** — разработка (подготовка) рабочих чертежей; изготовление чертежей

Mechanical engineering emerged as a field during the industrial revolution in Europe in the 18th century. A *mechatronics* engineer unites the principles of mechanics, electronics, and computing to generate a simpler, more economical and reliable system. *Structural analysis* is the determination of the effects of loads on physical structures and their components. The four laws of *thermodynamics* define fundamental physical quantities that characterize thermodynamic systems. *Drafting* is the art of producing technical drawings.

2. **kinematics** [ˌk(ə)ni'mætiks] *n* — кинематика
- materials science** — материаловедение

The study of *kinematics* is often referred to as the geometry of motion. *Materials science* incorporates elements of physics and chemistry, and it is at the forefront of nanotechnology research.

3. **put to use** — использовать
- make use of** — употреблять, пользоваться

She'll be able to *put* her languages to good *use* in her new job. We could *make* better *use of* our resources.

4. **mount** [maʊnt] *v* — устанавливать, монтировать

The switch is *mounted* directly on the wall.

5. **axle** ['æks(ə)l] *n* — ось, вал

Axles are an integral component of most wheeled vehicles.

6. **encounter** [in'kauntə] *v* — сталкиваться, наталкиваться; (неожиданно) встретиться;

We *encountered* a number of difficulties in the first week.

7. **predict** [pri'dikt] *v* — предсказывать, прогнозировать

It is impossible *to predict* what will happen.

8. **accelerate** [æk'seləreit] *v* — ускорять, увеличивать скорость
acceleration [æk'selə'rei(ə)n] *n* — ускорение

Inflation continues *to accelerate*. This car has poor *acceleration*.

9. **deform** [di'fɔ:m] *v* — деформировать(ся), коробить(ся)

deformation [di:fɔ:'mei(ə)n] *n* — деформация, коробление

elastic deformation — упругая деформация

plastic deformation — пластическая (неупругая) деформация

Heat *deforms* plastics. The amount and character of *the deformations* are connected with the chemical composition and physical structure of engineering materials. If a spring returns to its normal shape, this is known as *elastic deformation*. *Plastic deformation* produces a permanent change in the size of a solid body without fracture.

10. **in conjunction with** [kən'dʒʌŋk(ə)n] — совместно с, в сочетании с, во взаимодействии

The system is designed to be used *in conjunction with* a word processing program.

11. **stress** *n* — (механическое) напряжение

Building designers have to know about *stress*.

12. **fatigue failure** [fə'ti:g 'feiljə] — усталостное разрушение, усталостный отказ

static failure — разрушение при статической нагрузке

A good example of *fatigue failure* is breaking a thin steel rod or wire with your hands after bending it back and forth several times in the same place. *Static failure* of materials is discussed in this article.

13. **undergo** [ˌʌndə'gəʊ] (**underwent**, **undergone**) *v* — испытывать; переносить; претерпевать (*напр.* нагрузку); подвергаться (чему-л.)

Elastic materials are those materials which *undergo* deformation when subjected to load.

14. **transfer** ['trænsfə:] *n*, [træns'fə:] *v* — передача; перенос; переход; передавать; переносить; переходить

heat transfer — теплообмен; теплоотдача; теплоперенос, перенос теплоты

They used the device for *the transfer* of loads from floors to columns. Heat can *be transferred* through copper. *Heat transfer* is the way the heat moves from one physical system (or body) to another.

15. **fluid** [flu:ɪd] *n* — жидкость

These tanks are used for storing *fluids* such as oil and petrol.

16. **conserve** [kən'sɜ:v] *v* — сохранять, сберегать

conservation [ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n* — сохранение, экономия; охрана природы и рациональное природопользование

energy conservation — сохранение энергии; рациональное использование энергии; экономия энергии

Renewable energy resources can help *conserve* fossil fuels. *The conservation* of the environment is very important.

17. **pertinent** [ˈpɜ:tinənt] *adj* — уместный, подходящий, относящийся к делу

I reminded him of a few *pertinent* facts.

18. **increasingly** [ɪn'kri:sɪŋli] *adv* — все более, все в большей степени или мере

It is becoming *increasingly* clear that this problem will not be easily solved.

19. **condition** [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n* — состояние; положение; *pl.* обстоятельства, условия; режим (работы)

The house is in a generally poor *condition*. A good training programme is one of *the conditions* for successful industry.

20. **convert** [kən'veɪt] *v* — превращать; преобразовывать

convert energy — преобразовывать энергию

We need a sofa that *converts* into a bed. Hot water is *converted* to electricity by a turbine.

Задание 2.17.1.2

Read and translate the text:

WHAT IS MECHANICAL ENGINEERING?

Mechanical engineering is the discipline that applies the principles of engineering, physics, and materials science for the design, analysis, manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical systems. It is the branch of engineering that involves the design, production, and operation of machinery. It is one of the oldest branches of engineering, dating back to when the first wheels were put to practical use by mounting them on an axle to make a cart. Many of the machines we encounter every day — cars, appliances and tools — were made possible by mechanical engineers.

The field of mechanical engineering can be thought of as a collection of many mechanical engineering science disciplines. Several of these subdisciplines which are typically taught at colleges and universities are listed below.

Mechanics is the study of forces and their effect upon matter. Engineering mechanics is used to analyse and predict the acceleration and deformation (both elastic and plastic) of objects under known forces (also called loads) or stresses. Mechanical engineers usually use mechanics in the design or analysis phases of engineering.

Mechatronics is the combination of mechanics and electronics. It is concerned with integrating electrical and mechanical engineering to create hybrid systems. In this way, machines can be automated through the use of electric motors, servo-mechanisms, and other electrical systems in conjunction with special software. A common example of a mechatronics system is a CD-ROM drive. Robotics is the application of mechatronics to create robots, which are often used in industry to perform tasks that are dangerous, unpleasant, or repetitive. These robots may be of any shape and size, but all are preprogrammed and interact physically with the world.

Structural analysis is the branch of mechanical engineering devoted to examining why and how objects fail and to fix the objects and their performance. Structural failures occur in two general modes: static failure, and fatigue failure. Structural analysis is often used by mechanical engineers after a failure has occurred, or when designing to prevent failure. Structural analysis may be used in the office when designing parts, or in labs where parts might undergo failure tests.

Thermodynamics is an applied science used in several branches of engineering, including mechanical and chemical engineering. It is the study of energy, its use and transformation through a system. Engineering thermodynamics is concerned with changing energy from one form to another. As an example, automotive engines convert chemical energy from the fuel into heat, and then into mechanical work that eventually turns the wheels.

Drafting or technical drawing is the means by which mechanical engineers design products and create instructions for manufacturing parts. A technical drawing can be a computer model or hand-drawn schematic showing all the dimensions necessary to manufacture a part, as well as assembly notes, a list of required materials, and other pertinent information. Drafting is used in nearly every subdiscipline of mechanical engineering [*New World Encyclopedia*].

Задание 2.17.1.3

Answer the questions:

- a) What is mechanical engineering?
- b) Why is it considered to be a collection of many mechanical engineering disciplines?
- c) What does mechanics deal with?
- d) What is mechatronics concerned with?
- e) What are the applications of mechatronics?
- f) What is structural analysis devoted to?
- g) What does thermodynamics deal with?
- h) What types of technical drawing do you know?

Тема 2.18.

Задание 2.18.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

1. track	17. according to
2. feature	18. almost
3. permanent way	19. in order to
4. consist (of)	20. last

5. tie (амер.); syn. sleeper (англ.)	21. support
6. different; differ	22. during
7. rest	23. improve
8. heavy	24. eliminate
9. replace	25. reduce
10. strength	26. smooth
11. (the) same	27. increase
12. gauge	28. thus
13. for	29. because of
14. joint	30. advantage
15. switch	
16. weight	

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.18.2

Переведи текст со словарем.

TRACK CONSTRUCTION

(1) It is not an easy job to build a railway. The railway is built on a strip of land which is called the right-of-way (полоса отвода).

(2) The right-of-way must be carefully prepared for laying down the tracks. At first, it must be cleared from trees, bushes and then graded (выравнивать) by special machines known as graders.

(3) After the right-of-way is cleared and graded the permanent way is constructed. Ties and rails are laid upon the ballast foundation and the ballast is packed between the ties and on each side of the track to hold the ties in place.

(4) The methods of railroad building have changed greatly in recent years. The greatest change has been the replacement of hand labour by machines, such as powerful bulldozers, huge excavators, scrapers, graders, etc.

(5) The most modern method of railway construction is laying the track in pre-assembled (сборный) lengths, that is, the lengths of rails to which the sleepers are already attached. This work is carried out by a high-speed track-laying crane, a wonderful machine which lays pre-assembled lengths of track in a few minutes. One of the most efficient machines of this kind is the Platov track-laying crane having an output of 900-1000 meters of track per hour.

Время выполнения: 20 минут.

Задание 2.18.3

Подготовьте сообщения на следующие темы, используя словосочетания, данные в скобках (каждое предложение начинайте с подлежащего).

1. The Railroad Track.

(permanent way, important feature, to consist of, gauge, joint, to wear out, switch, to make the trains pass)

2. The Ties.

(wooden ties, to replace, concrete sleepers, to lay in the main-line track, to last long, heavy weight, to increase stability)

3. The Ballast.

(to rest, three functions, to support, to hold in position, to provide drainage)

Задание 2.18.4.1

Vocabulary. Переведи на русский язык.

1. oil	16. add
2. belong	17. switching
3. internal	18. duty
4. inside	19. start an engine

5. kind	20. within
6. although	21. any
7. create	22. capable (of) (+ gerund)
8. motive power	23. tractive effort
9. original	24. therefore
10. meet the requirements	25. allow
11. horse-power (hp, HP)	26. self-propelled
12. unit	27. expensive
13. largely	28. evident
14. turn out	29. as to
15. a lot of (lots of)	30. sufficient

Время на выполнение: 10 минут

Задание 2.18.4.2

Прочитай и переведи текст со словарем.

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

(1) Not many people know the early internal combustion engines to have run on coal gas (каменноугольный газ). As these engines burnt gas, they had to be located near a gas-making plant and we may suppose all of them to have been stationary engines.

(2) When oil had been found in many parts of the world, an engine was designed that was capable of burning liquid fuel obtained from this new substance. Very soon the internal combustion engines became portable power plants, efficient and compact.

(3) There are different kinds of internal combustion engines. Not long ago the gasoline engine was the most common type used in spite of its serious drawbacks. The engineers consider the high cost of gasoline to be its chief disadvantage. However, it is probably the high cost of gasoline that has encouraged the construction of diesel engines.

(4) We know the diesel engine to be largely used for heavy duties including railway traction. R. Diesel himself expected his engine to find application on railways as one of the principal kinds of motive power.

Время на выполнение: 20 минут

Задание 2.18.4.3

Расскажи о дизельной тяге, используя вопросы как план.

1. Why do we call the engine running on oil fuel the "diesel engine"?
2. What feature of the diesel engine makes it much more economical compared with the steam engine?
3. What fact proves that R. Diesel believed in the possibility of applying his prime mover to railway traction?
4. What contribution to diesel traction was made by Russian scientists and engineers before the Great October Socialist Revolution?
5. What kind of diesel locomotive was built to Prof. Gakkel's design?
6. On what lines is diesel traction normally employed?
7. Why can the diesel locomotive be used for heavy mainline work?
8. Why is the diesel locomotive the best for switching duties?
9. Why is the diesel locomotive always ready for service?
10. Are there self-propelled diesel trains? What kind of electric trains are they similar to?

Тема 2.19

Задание 2.19.1

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

PROGRAMMING

Two system of programmed control have been developed. In the first, the requirements in terms of time, speed and notch position are derived and memorized as a program in the train-borne

equipment. This standard program is compared with the actual running performance, and a time lag (or lead) is detected. The notch position is modified so that the time error would be reduced to a minimum, i.e. by controlling speed. The second system is based on storage of distance, speed and time, which are continuously compared with actual distance, speed and time, any deviations being detected and automatically corrected.

Tests using a controlled braking device have produced stopping accuracies laying between 1 and 3 ft depending on the type of braking mechanism in use. The accuracy achieved on the London Transport System is of the order of 10 ft (ca. 30 m).

Задание 2.19.2.1

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

AUTOMATIC CAR IDENTIFICATION

The adoption of in industry-wide automatic car identification system to monitor the 1.8 million freight car fleet has been announced. The system is designed and manufactured in Bedford, Massachusetts*. Major components in the new system are a trackside electronic «scanner» and the reflective sheeting.

Strips of reflective sheeting are coded by colour and design in such a manner as to represent members to the scanner.

A light beam from the scanner «reads» numbers from bottom to top. The retro-reflective sheeting «bounces back» numbers to the scanner which feeds of up to 80 mph and is unaffected by weather conditions. The system makes possible to locate any freight car in the country. Strips of reflective sheeting are one of the main components in the new system. Train would provide the Car Service Division with complete reports of car locations by railroads and car flows through principal rail gateways, and would permit more rapid distribution of the equipment to meet shipper needs for freight cars.

Задание 2.19.2.2

- 1) Выпишите из текста подчёркнутые слова, переведите их и выучите наизусть.
- 2) Выпишите из текста предложение, обозначенное *, переведите и трансформируйте его в прошедшее и будущее время не меняя залога.
- 3) Задайте к данному тексту вопросы: три общих, три альтернативных и три специальных.
- 4) Выпишите из текста предложение, подчёркнутое двумя чертами, и сделайте грамматический анализ (письменно).
- 5) Подчеркните в каждом предложении первого абзаца грамматическую основу.

Тема 2.20.

Задание 2.20.1

Vocabulary. Переведите на русский язык.

1. to determine	16. to govern
2. to repair	17. to push, push a button
3. a great (good) deal (of)	18. delay
4. available	19. indeed
5. consideration, give consideration (to)	20. sometimes
6. brake	21. entire, entirely
7. attach importance (to)	22. key
8. satisfactory	23. size
9. to adopt	24. colour
10. to approach	25. to indicate
11. ahead	26. whenever
12. lest	27. to act
13. to fix, fixed	28. to assure
14. to admit, admission	29. thereby
15. to occur	30. to utilize

Задание 2.20.2

Расскажи о безопасности и высоких скоростях на железной дороге.

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

Задание 2.20.3

Вместо пропусков поставьте необходимый модальный глагол:

1. The train ... to arrive in an hour.
2. ... you give me the key of the room?
3. ... I reserve the tickets by telephone?
4. We ... to make a forced landing, as something went wrong with the engine.
5. I haven't got driver's license and I ... not drive a car very well, that's why I never travel by car.
6. I think I ... speak English well.
7. ... I take your pencil? – Yes, you
8. You ... do your morning exercises every day.
9. The plane ... to depart at 7.05 a.m.
10. I ... study well.
11. I have no this book at home. I ... to go to the library.
12. She is busy and she ... to miss the meeting.

3.2. Критерии оценки**Критерии оценки знания лексического и грамматического материала**

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

Критерии оценки письменных переводов

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

Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов

Оценки	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Произношение	Лексико-грамматическая правильность речи
«5»	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, учащийся не делает грубых фонетических ошибок.	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь учащегося неоправданно паузирована	В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (например замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация в большой степени обусловлена влиянием родного языка.	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.
«3»	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.

Ключи

Тема 1.1

Задание 1.1.1

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

Задание 1.1.2

1	2		17	1
2	3		18	4
3	3		19	5
4	3		20	2
5	1		21	5
6	1. 3		22	3

7	2		23	3
8	3		24	5
9	3		25	5
10	2		26	1
11	1. 3		27	5
12	3		28	1
13	5		29	1
14	5		30	5
15	2		31	1
16	3		32	5

Тема 1.2

Задание 1.2.1.

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

Задание 1.2.2

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

Задание 1.2.3

My best friend's

name is *Sasha*

nickname is *Petrov*

age is *17*

birthday is *May, 17*

birthplace is *Saratov*

My best friend's favourite

food is *chips*

hobby or interest is *sport*

sport or game is *football*

type of book is *science fiction*

kind of music is *rock*

movie is *Alien*

subject at school is *maths*

television program is *football matches*

My best friend

likes to play *computer games*

is afraid of *tests*

gets mad when *somebody doesn't agree with him*

worries about *his future*

is happy when *everything is all all right*

Тема 2.1**Задание 2.1.1**

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

Задание 2.1.2

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

14.	b
15.	c
16.	b
17.	a
18.	c
19.	c

Задание 2.1.3

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

Тема 2.2

Задание 2.2.1

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

Задание 2.2.2

1	B
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	C

10	A
11	B
12	B
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	B
17	C
18	A
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	C
24	A
25	B

Задание 2.2.3.

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

Тема 2.3

Задание 2.3.1

facility [fə'sɪlɪtɪ] — приспособление, средство, удобство, возможность, объект

plumbing ['plʌmɪŋ] facilities — водопровод и канализация

environment [ɪn'vaɪrənm(ə)nt] — окружающая среда, обстановка

to pollute [pə'lu:t] — загрязнять

criminal ['krɪmɪn(ə)l] activities — уголовные преступления

noise — шум

vehicle ['vi:ɪk(ə)l] — транспортное средство

to live in harmony ['hɑ:məni] and peace — жить в согласии и мире

community — населенный пункт

rush — суета, спешка

to keep up with — идти в ногу с ...

to face — встречаться, сталкиваться

to supply [sə'plaɪ] — удовлетворять

Задание 2.3.1.5

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. B

7. B
8. A
9. B
10. A

Задание 2.3.1.6

1. J
2. D
3. H
4. C
5. G
6. F
7. B
8. I
9. E
10. A

Тема 2.4

Задание 2.4.1

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

Задание 2.4.3

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

	during the week I always get up early. I also like going to the fitness club. On Saturday I meet my friends and we go to the club (discotheque)
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Задание 2.4.4

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

Тема 2.5

Задание 2.5.1

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

Задание 2.5.2

- 1) Newspapers and magazines inform people about events, analyse them, express public opinions.
- 2) In the 80s there were some newspapers which expressed the official viewpoint on everything.

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

Тема 2.6

Задание 2.6.1

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

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

Harmful / damaging / dangerous effects – опасное влияние

Damage - разрушать

Cause - причинять

Destroy the environment – разрушать окружающую среду

Exist -существовать

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

Harmful radiation from the sun – солнечная радиация

Research - исследования

Global warming / the green house effect – глобальное потепление

Deforestation – вырубка леса

Conservation (the protection of natural things) -сохранение

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

Smoke from factories - заводские загрязнения

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

Aerosol can (spray) - аэрозоль

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

Recycle - переработка

Natural resources / human resources – природные \ человеческие ресурсы

Overpopulation – перенаселение

Задание 2.6.2

1	C
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	A
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	C
11	B
12	A
13	B

14	C
15	A
16	B
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	A
21	B
22	B
23	B
24	A
25	C

Задание 2.6.3

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

Тема 2.7.

Задание 2.7.1

comprehensive school / general secondary school - общеобразовательная школа

boarding school - школа-интернат

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

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

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

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

General Certificate of Education (GCE) - свидетельство об образовании

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

break- перемена (a fifteen-minute break)

curriculum- учебный план (what subjects are taught)

National Curriculum – Государственный Образовательный Стандарт

Unified National Exam = Russian National Exam – Единый Государственный Экзамен

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

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

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

to receive grants / scholarship- получать стипендию

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

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

Deputy Head Teacher / senior master / senior mistress – завуч

Adviser / Class-Mistress / Form teacher - классный руководитель

Tutor- куратор

Задание 2.7.2 (по выбору)

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

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

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

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

Тема 2.8.

Задание 2.8.1

Где находится...?

Британский музей

Как пройти?

Как быстрее пройти (проехать) к...?

Этот автобус идет до..?

Где ближайшая остановка...?

Где ближайшая станция метро?

Где переход?

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

В каком направлении мне идти?

В эту сторону?

Я (не) знаю дорогу (-и)

Это далеко пешком?

Можно ли доехать на..?

Сколько стоит проезд в метро?

близко

далеко

за углом

налево (слева)

направо (справа)

на углу

прямо

Where is...situated?

the British Museum

How can I get to the?

What's the quickest way to..?

Does this bus go to..?

Where is the nearest...stop?

Where is the nearest underground station?

Where is the crossing?

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

What direction should I go in?

This way?

I (don't) know the way

Is it too far to go on foot?

Can I get there by?

What is the fare by underground / subway?

nearby

far away

around the corner

to the left (on the left)

to the right (on the right)

on the corner

straight ahead

Задание 2.8.2

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia.

2. Moscow is a modern city.

3. It was founded in 1147.

4. Moscow is a political centre.

5. Moscow is a cultural centre.

6. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, etc.

7. All peoples of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital.

Задание 2.8.3

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

8	I
---	---

Тема 2.9

Задание 2.9.1

1	B
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	C
7	A
8	B
9	B
10	C
11	A
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	B

Тема 2.10

Задание 2.10.1

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

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

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

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

important - важный, значительный

play a part - играть роль

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

depend (on, upon) - зависеть (от)

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

safe - безопасный, надежный

(the) very - самый

operate - управлять, приводить в действие, работать; put into operation - ввести в действие (в эксплуатацию)

call - звать, называть

success - успех, удача; be a success -иметь успех, удаваться; successful a. успешный, удачный

light - легкий

construct - строить

power - сила, мощность, энергия; powerful - мощный

tractive power - тяговая сила; traction - тяга

difficult - трудный

possible - возможный

suitable - подходящий, годный

service - эксплуатация, перевозки, обслуживание; put into service - ввести в действие (в эксплуатацию); serve - служить, обслуживать

appear - появляться

wide - широкий

works - завод(ы)

follow - следовать за

thanks - благодаря

place - место, местоположение, помещать, размещать; take place происходить, иметь место
change - изменение, перемена; v. изменять(ся)
introduce - внедрять, вводить; introduction -внедрение, введение
use - использовать, использование, польза.

Задание 2.10.2

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

Задание 2.10.3

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

Тема 2.11

Задание 2.11.1.1

Choosing a career

to choose		выбирать
a choice		выбор
to make a right / wrong choice		сделать правильный / неправильный выбор
long ago		давно
to decide		решить
decision		решение
to make a decision		принять решение
to become		стать, становиться
a profession		профессия
an occupation		род деятельности
sudden		внезапный
to be just cut out for		быть просто созданным для
It's my cup of tea. = It's my calling.		Это моё призвание.
to take over business from smb.		перенять дело от кого-либо
to follow smb's steps		пойти по чьим-либо стопам
to continue a family tradition		продолжить семейную традицию
to worry		волноваться, переживать, беспокоиться
a matter of an occasion		дело случая
to be thankful to smb for smth		быть благодарным кому-либо за что-либо
a fate		судьба

with pleasure		с удовольствием
without pleasure		без удовольствия
to give advice		давать совет
to ask smb for advice		просить совета
to suggest = to offer		предлагать
a life-time dream		заветная мечта
to come true		исполняться, сбываться
to make smb do smth		заставить кого-либо делать что-либо
to be good at		хорошо разбираться в
to have a talent for		иметь талант к
exact sciences		точные науки
natural sciences		естественные науки
humanities		гуманитарные науки
noble		благородный
useful to people		полезный людям
well-paid		хорошо оплачиваемый

Задание 2.11.2.2

- 1) to achieve – достигать
achievement – достижение
- 2) according to smth. – согласно чему-либо, в соответствии с чем-либо
- 3) as well as – а также
- 4) both ... and – как ..., так и
- 5) branch – отрасль; филиал
- 6) to develop – развивать, разрабатывать
development – развитие, разработка
- 7) to divide (into) – делить (на)
- 8) to equip with smth. – оборудовать чем-либо
equipment – оборудование
- 9) to include – включать
- 10) to increase – увеличивать, возрастать
increase – увеличение, рост
- 11) to last – длиться, продолжаться
last – последний, прошлый
- 12) network – сеть
- 13) number – номер, количество
a number of – ряд чего-либо, несколько
- 14) to operate – действовать, работать, эксплуатировать; приводить в движение
operation – действие, работа, эксплуатация
to put into operation – пускать в эксплуатацию
- 15) to pay attention to smth. – уделять внимание чему-либо
- 16) to provide with smth. – обеспечивать, снабжать чем-либо; предоставлять, давать
- 17) to require – требовать
requirement – требование
to meet requirements – отвечать требованиям
- 18) such as – такой как
- 19) term – семестр; термин
- 20) to train – готовить, обучать

Задание 2.11.3

The Volga State Railway University is one of the youngest state higher schools in the Samara Region. It was founded in 1973.

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

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

Training is provided on 14 specializations.

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

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

The academic year is divided into 2 terms.

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

Тема 2.12

Задание 2.12.1

railway station	железнодорожная станция	waiting-room	зал ожидания
platform	платформа	journey	путешествие
to take a train	садиться на поезд	booking-office	касса
to change trains	сделать пересадку	to buy a ticket	коупать билеты
long distance train	поезд дальнего следования	to book a ticket	заказывать билеты
express	экспресс	dining-car	вагон ресторан
local train	поезд местного значения	fast train	скорый поезд
train (for) to	поезд до...	non-smoker	некурящий
bookstall	касса	to waste time	тратить время
porter	носивщик	fare	плата
to carry luggage	нести багаж	compartment	купе
suitcase	чемодан	to put things on the rack	класть вещи
luggage van		to be crowded	быть переполненным
to be due out		to pack things	упаковывать вещи
to get on the train	садится на поезд	to stop at a junction	останавливаться
to get off the train	сходить с поезда	to make sure	заверять
to get a light refreshment	перекусить	to be off	
hand luggage	ручная кладь	to travel light	путешествовать налегке
to hurry	торопиться	to see smb off	проводить
passenger	пассажир	reserved seat	место занято
to queue up		lower berth	верхняя полка
to register the luggage	зарегистрировать багаж	upper berth	нижняя полка
late-comer	опоздавший	to be fond of travelling	увлекаться путешествием
single ticket	билет в одном направлении	driver	машинист

return ticket	билет обратно	timetable	расписание
carriage	вагон	track	путь
attendant	проводник	information office	справочная
to be due to arrive	должен прибыть	announcement	объявление
What time does your train start?	в котором часу отправляется ваш поезд?	station master	дежурный по станции
arrival	прибытие	come to a stop	подезжать к станции
to phone for a taxi	вызвать такси	to blow smb a kiss	посылать воздушный поцелуй
indicator board	табло	to produce tickets	
I wonder	я интересуюсь	to miss the train	опаздывать на поезд
I wonder where we can get a snack.	где я могу перекусить?	to catch a train	успевать на поезд
don't worry	не волнуйтесь		

Тема 2.13

Задание 2.13.1

1.	C
2.	C
3.	A
4.	A
5.	B
6.	A
7.	B
8.	B
9.	C
10.	A

Тема 2.14

Задание 2.14.1

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

Задание 2.14.3.1

	UK	USA	Russia	Australia
Parliament represents the legislative branch of power	+		+	+
The people elect Congress		+		
The head of the state is the President		+	+	
An independent country within the Commonwealth	+			+
Those who abstain from voting are fined.				

Formally the monarch is the head of state				+
It is involved in the system of checks and balances				
The Federal Assembly consists of the Federation Council and the Duma			+	
The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power	+	+	+	+
Secretaries head the most important departments in the Administration		+		
The House of Lords can delay bills for one year	+			
The President appoints the Chairman of the Government			+	
Lord chancellor seats on the woolsack.	+			
The Constitutional Court can declare the actions of the President unconstitutional			+	
The President guarantees the basic rights of people.				
The citizens of this state are proud of the fact that secret ballot was first introduced here.		+		

Задание 2.14.3.2

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

Тема 2.15

Задание 2.15.1

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

FIRST NAME: Ваше имя

LAST NAME: Ваша фамилия

City(Ваш город): Moscow

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

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

STREET ADDRESS(Адрес проживания улица/дом/квартира): Moscow Prospect street, building 110, apartment 34

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

В чем разница между house и building?

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

ZIP / Postal code(почтовый индекс): XXXXXX

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

Your Age(Ваш возраст): вводим число

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

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

Create your password(ваш пароль): XXXXXX

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

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

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

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

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

Тема 2.16

Задание 2.16.5.1

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

Задание 2.16.5

1. Our country is often spoken of as a great power because it has the largest railway system in the world.
2. The total length of Russian railways is over 87,500 km
- 3 The old Russia could be proud of its railway scientists and engineers who constructed good steam locomotives and the passenger cars produced in Russia were the best in Europe.

4. The GOELRO Plan worked out in 1920 provided for the construction numerous power plants and a whole network of electrified railways
5. In 1929, an electric train started its run on the suburban line between Moscow and Mytishchi.
6. It was in our country that the world first mainline diesel locomotive was built and put into service on November, 1924
7. Nowadays, Russian railways carry about 35% of the world's railway traffic.
8. Most traffic is carried by powerful diesel and electric locomotives.
9. Automation and computers introduced into many branches of railway engineering.
10. Particular attention is paid to high-speed running. Speeds of 120-150 kph are particular for the express trains

Задание 2.16.6.1

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

Задание 2.16.6

- 1) The underground railway is the quickest, safest, most reliable and comfortable means of city transport.
- 2) Metro can solve the problems of carrying a great number of passengers within urban and suburban areas as well as the problems of traffic jams, air contamination and noise.
- 3) Subways are usually built under city streets, but in order to take shortcuts they often must pass under rivers.
- 4) The sleepers are only 0.9m long. They are shorter than those of the railroad track which are 2.7m long. The sleepers of the normal track are laid upon ballast made of broken stone or other materials. The crossties of the underground railway are laid directly on concrete base.
- 5) If the ballast were made of slag, gravel, sand or even broken stone, the train would be followed by the dust clouds.
- 6) Metro trains are powered by steam or electricity.
- 7) The current is obtained from the third rail.
- 8) The Underground carrying capacity depends on the number of coaches and the frequency of train running.
- 9) Nowadays there are underground railways in 80 cities all over the world.

Тема 2.18

Задание 2.18.1

1. track - железнодорожный путь
to lay down a track - укладывать путь
2. feature - особенность, черта
3. permanent way - верхнее строение пути, железнодорожное полотно
4. consist (of) - состоять (из)
5. tie - шпала (амер.); syn. sleeper (англ.)
6. different - различный, несходный; differ - различаться, отличаться
7. rest - покоиться
8. heavy - тяжелый; напряженный
9. replace - заменять
10. strength - прочность, сила; strong - прочный, сильный; ant. weak
11. (the) same - а тот же самый
12. gauge - ширина колеи
13. for - так как; прер для, за, в течение
14. joint - стык, место соединения
15. switch - стрелка; переключатель
16. weight - вес; weigh - весить, взвешивать
17. according to - согласно
18. almost - почти; syn. nearly
19. in order to - для того, чтобы
20. last - длиться; (зд.) служить
21. support - поддерживать, подпирать; опора
22. during - в течение
23. improve - улучшать, усовершенствовать
24. eliminate - устранять, уничтожать
25. reduce - уменьшать, сокращать; reduction - уменьшение, сокращение
26. smooth - ровный, плавный (ход)
27. increase - увеличивать(ся); - увеличение
28. thus - так, таким образом
29. because of - ввиду, из-за
30. advantage - преимущество, выгода

Задание 2.18.3

1. The track is one of the basic features of a railway. It is also called the permanent way. The permanent way consists of rails, ties, and ballast. The distance between the rails is called the gauge. The standard gauge in most countries is 1,435 mm while in Russia the railroads have a gauge of 1,524 mm. The place where the ends of the rails meet in the track is known as the rail joint. The rail joint has always been the weakest part of the track for nearly all the rails wear out first at the ends. Some railroads have two or more tracks. In order to make the trains pass from one track to another the railroads have a switch which is a very important element of the track. The rails differ greatly in weight according to the kind of traffic which they have to carry when placed in the track. The largest and heaviest rails are laid in the main-line tracks for it is these tracks which carry the largest volume of traffic.
2. The ties, on most tracks were almost all of wood and in order to make them last longer they were treated with creosote. The ties are not laid upon the earth for the earth cannot support the track structure. They rest upon a bed of crushed rock or gravel, which is called ballast.
3. Ballast is a very important element of the track for it is the ballast which supports the track structure, holds the track in position and provides needed drainage.

Задание 2.18.4.1

1. oil - нефть, топливо; смазка, масло (техн.)
2. belong - v принадлежать
3. internal - а внутренний
4. inside - adv внутри, внутрь; а внутренний
5. kind - n вид, род
6. although (though) - сj хотя
7. create - v создавать, творить
8. motive power - движущая сила; motion - n движение, ход
9. original - первоначальный, оригинальный; origin - n начало, происхождение
10. meet the requirements - отвечать требованиям, удовлетворять потребностям
11. horse-power (hp, HP) - лошадиная сила; мощность
12. unit - n установка, машина; секция
13. largely - adv в основном, в значительной мере
14. turn out - v производить, выпускать
15. a lot of (lots of) - много
16. add - v прибавлять, добавлять; увеличивать; in addition to - кроме, в добавление к
17. switching - n. ж.-д. маневровая работа
18. duty - n обязанность; работа (машины)
19. start an engine - запустить двигатель; start a train трогать с места поезд
20. within - prep в, в пределах
21. any - любой, всякий
22. capable (of) (+ gerund) - а способный
23. tractive effort - тяговое усилие
24. therefore – adv. следовательно, поэтому
25. allow - v позволять, допускать
26. self-propelled - а самоходный, самодвижущийся; propel - v приводить в движение, продвигать
27. expensive - а дорогостоящий; expense(s) - n (расход(ы))
28. evident - а явный, очевидный
29. as to - prep что касается; syn. as for
30. sufficient - а достаточный

Задание 2.18.4.3

1. Diesel traction is associated with the name of Rudolf Diesel who in 1892 patented an engine to run on cheap oil fuel
2. The diesel engine belongs to the class of internal-combustion engines in which the fuel is burnt inside the engine itself. It is this feature that makes the engine very efficient.
3. Railway buildings being subjected to intensive vibration and noise, these factors should be taken into account at the initial stage of construction.
4. Although the first diesel engines were too heavy to be installed in railway vehicles, R. Diesel believed these efficient prime movers to find application on the railways. He himself took part in the construction of a diesel locomotive and sparked the interest of railway specialists in diesel traction.
5. Prof. Grenevetsky designed an original diesel engine to meet the requirements of railway service while A. N. Shelest proposed a project of an original diesel locomotive and patented it in Russia and England.
6. 1,000 hp unit was built to Prof. Gakkel's design.

Тема 2.20

Задание 2.20.1

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

Задание 2.20.2

- 1 Careful track maintenance, efficient brakes and reliable signaling determine the safety on railways.
2. Track-testing cars help the railwaymen keep the track in a good operating condition.
3. George Westinghouse devised the method of stopping trains by compressed air.

4. The early brakes were unsatisfactory. They were hand-operated so they give way to the Westinghouse brakes.
5. Increasing number of trains made railways invent different methods of signaling.
6. Under CTC all train movement are governed from a central point where there is a large illuminated panel with a diagram of all of all the tracks in the controlled section
7. No engine driver would be able to read block signals easily at a speed of, say, 200 kph. Weather conditions can also prevent the driver from reading the wayside signals. Sometimes the drivers themselves are not careful enough.
8. The key to solve the problem of train operation has been found in the so-called semi-automatic driving of trains moving at top speed.

4. Задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины. Пакет преподавателя.

4.1 Пакет преподавателя для проведения диагностической лексико-грамматической контрольной работы (1 семестр)

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

для проведения диагностической лексико-грамматической контрольной работы

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к тесту:

Разработано 2 варианта заданий.

Заданий в варианте: 20.

Все варианты работы равноценны.

Время на подготовку и выполнение работы: 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

За каждый правильный ответ начисляется 1 балл.

Отлично – 19-20 баллов

Хорошо – 17-18 баллов

Удовлетворительно – 13-16 баллов

Неудовлетворительно – 0-12 баллов

Ключи к тестам:

Вариант 1.

1. 1)c, 2)b
2. d
3. d
4. c
5. 1)a, 2)b
6. 1)a, 2)b
7. 1)c, 2)d
8. 1)a, 2)a
9. 1)b, 2)d
10. 3
11. 1) b, 2)a
12. expensive
13. butter-fly

Вариант 2.

1. a
2. 1)c, 2)b, 3)b
3. a
4. 1)b, 2)a, 3)b
5. 1)b, 2)b
6. 1)c, 2)b
7. 1)a, 2)b
8. d
9. b
10. 1)b, 2)a
11. bookcase
12. comfortable

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

диагностической лексико-грамматической работы

Вариант 1

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола “to be”:

1) I ... in the 11th grade.

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

2) He ... at the theatre yesterday.

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

2. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол “to be” является вспомогательным:

- a) *She was sixteen last year.*
- b) *The delegation is to come on Monday.*
- c) *Mother is at home.*
- d) *What are you doing?*

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to have":
Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he ... a lot of work.
a) has
b) have
c) will have
d) had
4. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является модальным:
a) We shall have a party tomorrow.
b) We have invited our friends.
c) We'll have to prepare for the party.
d) I hope we'll have a good time.
5. Укажите правильные варианты перевода:
1) The flowers are in the vase.
a) В вазе цветы.
b) Цветы в вазе.
2) There is no telephone in the room.
a) Телефона нет в комнате.
b) В комнате нет телефона.
6. Подберите эквиваленты в английском языке, соответствующие русскому:
1) Дверь открылась и вошла девочка.
2) Дверь открылась и девочка вошла.
a) The door opened and a girl came in.
b) The door opened and the girl came in.
7. Выберите нужное местоимение:
1) I invited my friend to ... place.
a) me
b) his
c) my
d) mine
2) It's easy, you can do it... .
a) you
b) your
c) yours
d) yourself
8. Выберите правильную форму существительного:
1) The ... comes every morning.
a) postman
b) postmen
2) How many ... high is this house?
a) feet
b) foot
9. Укажите, какое слово можно употребить вместо подчёркнутого так, чтобы общий смысл предложения не изменился?
1) We usually drink much water in hot weather.
a) few
b) a lot of
c) many
d) little
2) This text is easy, there are not many new words in it.
a) little
b) not much
c) a lot of

- d) few
10. Укажите предложение, в котором числительное является порядковым:
- 1) There are 300 pages in the book.
 - 2) He was born in 1980.
 - 3) School year begins on the 1st of September.
 - 4) Room 5 is empty.
11. Подберите слово, близкое по значению к подчеркнутому:
- 1) ***We do English at school.***
 - a) work
 - b) learn
 - c) teach
 - d) know
 - 2) ***She spoke to her English teacher after classes.***
 - a) talked
 - b) said
 - c) told
 - d) discussed
12. Из следующей группы слов отметьте то, которое не имеет к остальным никакого отношения:
weather, season, rain, cloudy, expensive, forecast, hot, cold
13. Определите, какое из слов не является продуктом питания:
butter, cream, flour, tea, orange, cucumber, fish, sausage, beans, chicken, ham, hot dogs, chips, butter-fly, berries, jam, pine-apple

Вариант 2

1. Укажите предложение, в котором окончание “-s” является показателем притяжательного падежа:
- a) My mother's friend lives not far from her.
 - b) She reads a lot.
 - c) The car's stopped.
 - d) The Browns are me neighbours.
2. Выберите правильный предлог:
- 1) ***Let's meet ... 6 o'clock.***
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
 - 2) ***My brother works ... school.***
 - a) to
 - b) at
 - c) in
 - 3) ***Go ... the room and make yourself comfortable.***
 - a) out of
 - b) into
 - c) from
3. Выберите правильное местоимение:
There is ... place like home.
- a) no
 - b) none
 - c) nothing
 - d) nobody
4. Выберите правильный вариант:
- 1) ***He speaks English ...***
 - a) good

- b) well
- 2) ***His English is very ...***
- a) good
- b) well
- 3) ***I feel...***
- a) badly
- b) bad
5. Отметьте правильный вариант:
- 1) ***The Volga is longer ... the Thames.***
- a) as
- b) than
- c) from
- 2) ***She is the ... beautiful girl in our class.***
- a) more
- b) most
- c) much
6. Подберите соответствие в русском:
- 1) ***The more we learn the more we know.***
- a) Мы много учим, много знаем.
- b) Мы больше изучаем, чем знаем.
- c) Чем больше мы учим, тем больше мы знаем.
- 2) ***The film is less interesting than novel.***
- a) Фильм такой же интересный как роман.
- b) Фильм менее интересный, чем роман.
- c) Роман менее интересный, чем фильм.
7. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
- 1) ***We ... five days a week.***
- a) work
- b) works
- c) are working
- 2) ***She ... in the suburbs of Moscow.***
- a) live
- b) lives
- c) is living
8. Определите, в каком из предложений глагол “to be” является модальным:
- a) She is a secretary.
- b) She is in the office now.
- c) She is working.
- d) She is to start work at 9 tomorrow.
9. Определите, в каком из предложений глагол “to have” является модальным:
- a) She has a lot of work today.
- b) She has to do a lot of work today.
- c) She has done a lot of work today.
10. Выберите правильный модальный глагол:
- 1) ***You feel bad, you ... see a doctor.***
- a) needn't
- b) should
- c) can
- 2) ***I ... walk, there is a bus going there.***
- a) needn't
- b) mustn't
- c) can't

11. В следующей группе выберите то, которое не имеет никакого отношения к остальным:
by train, by plane, by car, platform, compartment, to book, suitcase, wonderful, nature, bookcase, luggage
12. Выберите слово, которое не может относиться к описанию человека:
tall, bright, beautiful, merry, sad, intelligent, pretty, slim, fat, dark-eyed, stupid, grey-haired, comfortable, old, wise

4.2 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (1 семестр, т.1.1, 1.2)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по темам 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества), 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе, «Личные и притяжательные местоимения», «Глаголы to be и to have», «Артикль»
Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе повторения и контроля знаний. Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 45 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Каждое верно выполненное предложение приносит 1 балл.

Отлично – 23-25 баллов;

Хорошо – 19-22 балла;

Удовлетворительно -14-18 баллов;

Неудовлетворительно – менее 13 баллов.

Вариант 1 APPEARANCE

1. Замените слова на антонимы:

- 1) She is tall.
- 2) His chin is round.
- 3) Our daughter's hair is brown.
- 4) The boy has blue eyes.
- 5) The clown has a straight nose.

2. Дополните предложения:

- 1) Mr Smith has _____ on his face.
- 2) John's hair is _____ and _____.
- 3) The woman in white was _____ and _____.
- 4) His complexion was _____.
- 5) My grandmother has _____.

3. Скажите то же самое, используя синонимичную лексику и другие грамматические структуры:

- 1) Her nose is turned-up.
- 2) Their faces were pale.
- 3) You have a thin face.
- 4) His smooth hair was golden.
- 5) Your figure is not plump.

ARTICLE

4. Поставьте вместо пропуска нужный артикль (определенный, неопределенный или нулевой).

- 1) The students are writing ... test. ... test consists of five tasks.
- 2) Have you ... calculator? – No, I haven't.
- 3) My ... granny often tells us ... interesting stories from her ... life.
- 4) Mr. Grey is ... engineer.
- 5) Hi, waiter! Give me ... cup of coffee and ... bill, please!

- 6) ... teacher asked me many ... questions. ... questions were difficult.
- 7) Johnny has 2 grandmothers and ... grandfather.
- 8) Where is ... bus-stop? – ... nearest bus-stop is at the railway station.
- 9) When my... father was ... young man, he was ... attractive.
- 10) I know ... person, who is in this magazine.

Вариант 2 APPEARANCE

1. Замените слова на антонимы:

- 1) We are skinny.
- 2) Her nose is straight.
- 3) Her son's eyes are blue.
- 4) The girl has brown hair.
- 5) The actor has a round chin.

2. Дополните предложения:

- 1) Mrs Smith has _____ on his face.
- 2) Mary's hair is _____ and _____.
- 3) The man in black was _____ and _____.
- 4) Her complexion was _____.
- 5) My daughter is _____.

3. Скажите то же самое, используя синонимичную лексику и другие грамматические структуры:

- 1) Their son is tall.
- 2) Her complexion was dark.
- 3) I have wavy blond hair.
- 4) He has dark spectacles.
- 5) He has a turned-up nose.

ARTICLE

4. Поставьте вместо пропуска нужный артикль (определенный, неопределенный или нулевой).

- 1) Have you ... player? – No, I haven't.
- 2) The workers are building ... house. ... house is four-stored.
- 3) Hi, waiter! Give me ... glass of mineral water and ... bill, please!
- 4) ... doctor asked me many ... questions. ... questions were important.
- 5) Jacky has 3 sisters and ... cousin.
- 6) I know ... man, who is in this black car.
- 7) My ... uncle often sings us ... funny songs from his ... childhood.
- 8) When my... mother was ... young girl, she was ... very nice.
- 9) Mrs. Brown is ... manager.
- 10) Where is ... metro-station? – ... nearest station is at the zoo.

4.3 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (1 семестр, т.2.1)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.1. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день, «Предлоги»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе повторения и контроля знаний. Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 45 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Отлично – 50-45 баллов;

Хорошо – 44-34 балла;

Удовлетворительно – 33-20 баллов;
Неудовлетворительно – менее 20 баллов.

Вариант 1

I. Translate into English (6 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. умываться
2. делать утреннюю зарядку
3. причесываться
4. завтракать
5. ложиться спать
6. занятия начинаются в 9 часов.

II. Translate into English (14 баллов — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение):

Меня зовут Анна. Мне 17. Я окончила школу в прошлом году. Сейчас я студентка-первокурсница в техникуме. Мне требуется 2-3 часа, чтобы приготовить уроки. В данный момент я готовлюсь к докладу (to a report) в читальном зале.

Сейчас мы очень заняты, так как семестр закончен и через неделю мы будем сдавать экзамен.

III. Complete the sentences with time expressions (12 баллов — 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ):

1. - Are you going to look for a new job? - No, I'm staying where I am for the time
2. My dad had never been to the stadium, but now he's bought a season ticket, he is ... for lost time.
3. I ... of time in the exam – I'd only done half of it when the teacher told us to stop writing.
4. I spent the whole morning cleaning the windows and now it's raining. I ... time.
5. - Do you really think the factory will shut down? - Yes, I do. It's just a ... of time.
6. - Were you late for the wedding? I didn't see you there. - Not at all! We got to the church ... time

IV. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions (18 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. A lot ... people go ... Brighton ... summer.
2. Give me a cup ... tea, please.
3. I only see my siblings ... time ... time as they live a long way away.
4. Mary gets letters ... her sister every week.
5. They often write ... us.
6. ... the evening, one of the boys cooks a meal.
7. My mother usually comes home ... 6 o'clock.
8. He goes ... the hospital ... bus.
9. ... Thursdays and Fridays he works ... home.
10. Karen is very punctual. She's always ... time.
11. He will leave school ... June.
12. We got home very late. ... the time we arrived it was dark.
13. You must admit your mother's a bit annoying ... times.

Вариант 2

I. Translate into English (6 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. чистить зубы
2. заправлять кровать
3. обедать в столовой
4. вставать в 7 часов
5. одеваться
6. принимать душ

II. Translate into English (14 баллов — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение):

Меня зовут Том. Мне 18. В прошлом году я окончил школу и теперь я студент-первокурсник. Я живу в общежитии (hostel) и езжу в техникум на автобусе.

Обычно у нас 2 лекции и 2 практики в день. Мне требуется 2-3 часа, чтобы приготовить уроки. Сейчас я учу историю, так как мы сдаем зачет (a credit) по ней завтра.

III. Complete the sentences with time expressions (12 баллов — 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ):

1. - Why are you so bored? - I've got too much time
2. Mum told me off for failing my exams. She ... me a really ... time.
3. - Why can't I stay any longer? - Time's Visitors have to leave at 8 p.m.
4. Alex has basketball training every day and also at weekends. Basketball ... all his time.
5. Kate has so much to do that she can't ... her time to see her friends.
6. - Why don't you want Andy to come? - Because he spends the ... time talking about himself!

IV. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions (18 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

- 1) I know the shop which is sometimes open ... Sundays.
- 2) He and his wife Wendy live ... Central London.
- 3) I always leave the house ... nine.
- 4) He worked ... a technical college.
- 5) My friend was born ... the 29th ... February.
- 6) I didn't have much work to do, but I felt very tired ... the afternoon.
- 7) It's very convenient to go ... country ... car.
- 8) I always begin swimming ... May.
- 9) Usually we go ... the mountains ... winter.
- 10) Could I speak ... Mr. Davies, please?
- 11) There's some sugar ... the shelf ... the cupboard.
- 12) Sorry I couldn't answer my phone when you rang. I was ... a meeting ... the time.
- 13) You weren't even born when The Beatles were famous. They were way ... your time.

4.4 Пакет преподавателя для проведения лексико-грамматической контрольной работы (1 семестр, т.2.2)

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА (1 СЕМЕСТР)

по теме 2.2. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни, «Вопросы», «Времена группы Indefinite»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе:

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе повторения и контроля знаний. Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 45 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Отлично – верно выполнены все 5 заданий;

Хорошо – верно выполнены 4 задания из 5;

Удовлетворительно – верно выполнены 3 задания из 5;

Неудовлетворительно – верно выполнено менее 3 заданий из 5.

Вариант 1

SPORTS IN THE USA

American people are fond of such sports and activities as bicycling, fishing, jogging, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, marathons, bowling, archery, skiing, skating and badminton. But the four major American sports are hockey, baseball, football and basketball.

The variety and size of the country explain the large choice of sports in America, its different climates and the people's love of competitions of any type help to develop different sports. In addition, public sports facilities are always available for great number for participants.

American schools and colleges use sports activities as a way of teaching social values. The school offers its students a great variety of sports, including wrestling, tennis and golf. And this

explains why Americans have traditionally success in many of these sports. As a result, being intelligent and being good in sports are an ideal. There are many colleges in this country, which have excellent academic reputation and are also good in sports.

At present professional sportsmen try to get a good education, that allows them to find good jobs, when their playing days are over.

The most recent unusual sport, that first reaches popularity in the USA, is triathlon. It includes swimming, bicycle racing and long-distance running. Everyone in America can participate in sports activities.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) a jogging
- 2) an archery
- 3) competitions of any type
- 4) social values
- 5) a great variety
- 6) being intelligent and being good in sports are an ideal
- 7) the most recent unusual sport

2. Find English Equivalents:

- 1) 4 главных американских вида спорта
- 2) любовь населения
- 3) к тому же (вдобавок)
- 4) способ обучения
- 5) отличная академическая репутация
- 6) когда заканчивается спортивная карьера
- 7) принимать участие

3. Answer my question (in the Russian language):

What is sport for this country?

4. Put 5 questions to the underlined sentence.

5. Find in the text and write out:

- 1) sentences with the verb to be in the 3. p.sg. (Present Indefinite Tense)
- 2) sentences with the verb to have in the 3. p.pl. (Present Indefinite Tense)
- 3) 3 verbs – in Present Indefinite, define the form.

Вариант 2

SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sports play an important role in the life of the English people. Such national British sports as football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, steeplechase, racing, darts are popular among the British. They are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world.

Football, the most popular game in the world, is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer, played almost in all countries, remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players carry the ball. Two teams of 15 men play rugby with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, is from Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is popular in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries take place regularly.

Table tennis is from England, it was invented in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Everyone in the world knows Wimbledon as the centre of lawn tennis. Millions of people watch the Championships on TV live and at full length.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, has a great popularity in European countries. The first cross country race was in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford

and Cambridge. The first boat race was in 1820 and it takes place almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) a soccer
- 2) throughout the world
- 3) public school
- 4) are fond of cricket
- 5) players are not lucky
- 6) at full length
- 7) the first boat race

2. Find English Equivalents:

- 1) большой теннис
- 2) остается одной из самых популярных игр
- 3) зародился
- 4) регулярно проходят
- 5) в прямом эфире
- 6) бег с препятствиями
- 7) все виды

3. Answer my question (in the Russian language):

What is sport for this country?

4. Put 5 questions to the text.

5. Find in the text and write out:

- 1) sentences with the verb to be in the 3. p.sg. (Present Indefinite Tense)
- 2) sentences with the verb to be in the 3. p.pl. (Present Indefinite Tense)
- 3) 3 verbs – in Present Indefinite, define the form.

4.5 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (2 семестр, т.2.3)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.3. Город, деревня, инфраструктура, «Времена группы Indefinite», «Структура вопросов»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе повторения и контроля знаний. Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

- «Отлично» - выполнено верно 85-100% заданий;
- «Хорошо» - выполнено верно 70-85 % заданий;
- «Удовлетворительно» - выполнено верно 55-70% заданий;
- «Неудовлетворительно» - выполнено верно менее 55% заданий.

Вариант 1

1. Find sentences: a) in the Present Indefinite Tense;

b) in the Past indefinite Tense;

c) in the Future Indefinite Tense:

1. My friends study at the university.
2. Did your parents work at a big building firm in the 1990s?
3. She never eats chocolate.
4. Tom will not live with his parents.
5. I shall miss classes because of my illness next week.
6. Sometimes her father spends a whole night at work, preparing his reports.
7. The professor knew several foreign languages, as he was young.
8. Will the new project bring many new ideas of life in the future?

9. My friend's children usually ask many questions.
10. Do you always like to listen to the latest news on the radio?

2. Open the brackets:

1. I (to think) about this information next week.
2. According to the forecast it (to be) raining tomorrow.
3. We (to come) to see you last Monday.
4. I (to prepare) to my examinations in the Math's last week.
5. You (to show) me your new picture tomorrow?
6. Mr. Smith (to pay) the bill?
7. The friends (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.
8. His brother (to work) as the manager at the bank.
9. The cows often (to eat) cabbages.
10. The planes (to fly) over our town every day.

3. Put the possible questions:

Yesterday Mrs. Johnson bought a new hat in the shop at the corner.

Вариант 2

1. Find sentences: a) in the Present Indefinite Tense;

b) in the Past indefinite Tense;

c) in the Future Indefinite Tense:

1. Her friends work at the new trading firm.
2. Did Mr. X. work at a big factory in the 1980s?
3. My daughter never eats ice-cream.
4. Jack will not finish his study.
5. I made a tour around the Europe last year.
6. Sometimes her father tells us funny stories from his childhood.
7. The actress had many admirers, as she was young.
8. Will the new device work well in the future?
9. According to the forecast it will rain tomorrow.
10. Did the inventor make the necessary things?

2. Open the brackets:

1. He (to work) at this project next week.
2. Lectures (to last) for two hours last Monday.
3. Jane (to prepare) for her examinations in Physics next week.
4. Yuri Dolgoruky (to found) Moscow in the 12th century.
5. You (to fly) to Kazan with me next month?
6. I always (to change) my money from roubles to dollars abroad.
7. The secretary (to type) a letter two days ago.
8. The chief (to speak) to New York over telephone?
9. Mr. Brick (to go) fishing next Monday.
10. My grandfather (to be) an engineer at the factory.

3. Put all the possible questions:

Every Wednesday Kate goes to the cinema to watch the latest movie.

4.5 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (2 семестр, т. 2.4, 2.5)

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

по темам 2.4. Досуг, 2.5. Новости, средства массовой информации, «Continuous», «Модальные глаголы»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к тесту

Разработано 2 варианта заданий.

Заданий в варианте: 20.

Все варианты работы равноценны.

8. When the mother came in, her children were ... their goldfish with bread.
A feed B feeded C feeding
9. Jack ... along the river when the boat passed.
A goes B is going C was going
10. Listen! Our neighbour ... his favourite song right now!
A are singing B is singing C sings
11. ... I smoke in the tram?
A can B may C must
12. I think, the doctor ... help you with your problem.
A can B may C must
13. If you are in a hurry, you ... not travel by train.
A can B may C must
14. It is a lawn! You ... not park your car here!
A can B may C must
15. Look! This little child ... do sums well!
A can B may C must
16. The new house is not ready, that's why the workers ... to work without holidays.
A are able B are allowed C have
17. Tomorrow he has his first concert. I think, he ... play piano at the moment.
A have B may C must
18. You ... do your work well, if you want to be a good specialist.
A can B will be able to C must
19. Ted had a high temperature. He ... stay in bed.
A had to B have to C must
20. The doctor says that he ... go very soon after this operation.
A will have to B will be able to C will be allowed to

Вариант 2

Выберите один или несколько правильных ответов:

1. Mrs. Black ... speaking with her aunt over phone now.
A is B are C does
2. ... he doing his project the whole evening yesterday?
A was B is C were
3. I ... preparing for my exam in physics from morning till evening yesterday.
A am B shall be C was
4. Yesterday Jane ... to the shop to choose the new dress for the party.
A goes B went C was going

5. What is your friend ... right now in this café?
A do B does C doing
6. The builders ... finish this house in 3 years.
A will be B will do C will
7. Tomorrow morning Mr. Black ... the new delivery contract with his companion.
A will discuss B will be discuss C does discuss
8. When the father came in, the children were ... their dog with sausages.
A feed B feeded C feeding
9. Ted ... along the street when the tram passed.
A goes B was going C is going
10. Look! Our neighbour ... right now!
A are dancing B is dancing C dances
11. ... I come in?
A may B can C must
12. I think, the policeman ... help you with your problem.
A may B can C must
13. If you are ill, you ... not go to the study!
A can B may C must
14. As he was 5, he ... ski very well.
A can B could C must
15. Listen! This little girl ... sing very well!
A can B may C must
16. The final test will be tomorrow, that's why you ... to stay at home and prepare for it tonight.
A are able B are allowed C have
17. Tomorrow she will go to Spain. I think, she ... pack her things at the moment.
A have to B may C must
18. If you pass your exams, you ... go to the seaside.
A can B will be able to C will be allowed to
19. The train ... arrive at 9 p.m.
A can B may C must
20. The doctor says that we ... visit the patient very soon after this operation.
A shall have to B shall be able to C shall be allowed to

4.6 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (2 семестр, т.2.4, 2.6)
ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по темам 2.4. Досуг, 2.6. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе:

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе повторения и контроля знаний. Разработано 3 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 45 минут.

Критерии оценки:

34-28 правильных ответов – оценка «5»

27-20 правильных ответов – оценка «4»

19-11 правильных ответов – оценка «3»

менее 11 – оценка «2»

Ответы к тесту:

	1 вариант	2 вариант	3 вариант
I. (10 баллов)			
	1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. b 9. a 10.b	1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. c 10.a	1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. c 10.b
II. (20 баллов)			
1	environment	of	activity
2	increase	feature	on
3	industrial	sound	can't
4	pollute	on	of
5	harmful substances	go to the cinema	comfortable
6	suffer	amusing	tired
7	cut	laugh	seat
8	disappear	ordinary	journey
9	pollution	shows	luggage
10	disaster	before	plane
11	after	worth seeing	dangerous
12	in	audience	accidents
13	radioactive substances	from	seasick
14	protection	to	by car
15	of	cartoons	advantage
16	Numerous	opinion	buy
17	ecologically	educational	stop
18	Greenpeace	can	can
19	must	television	abroad

20	on	leisure time	communicate
III. (4 балла)			
	<u>Present Continuous</u> (At present) world industry is polluting the atmosphere. <u>Past Simple</u> (Last year) world industry greatly polluted the atmosphere.	<u>Past Continuous</u> In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas were selling tickets (from 8 a. m. till 9 p.m. last year). <u>Future Simple</u> In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas will sell more than one billion tickets (next year).	<u>Present Continuous</u> (Look!) Hungry passengers are hurrying to the refreshment rooms (now). <u>Past Simple</u> Hungry passengers hurried to the refreshment rooms (10 minutes ago).

Вариант 1

I. Choose the correct answer (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

- We shall meet ... Wednesday.
a) at; b) in; c) on
- Jane ... read books in French and Spanish.
a) can; b) may; c) must
- Give the synonym to the word '*long-distance bus*'
a) carriage; b) tube; c) coach
- I ... a report the whole day tomorrow.
a) am writing; b) was writing; c) will be writing
- This group will go ... the theatre next week.
a) in; b) from; c) to
- Give the antonym to the verb '*switch on*'
a) turn on; b) turn off; c) turn over
- ... bought an expensive car two months ago.
a) Whom; b) Who; c) What
- ... you give me a cup of coffee, please?
a) Should; b) Could; c) Can
- He ... to New York over telephone yesterday.
a) spoke; b) speaks; c) will speak
- Give the synonym to the word '*come*'
a) go; b) arrive; c) leave

II. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words (20 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

on, disaster, environment, in, protection, Greenpeace, harmful substances, increase, must, disappear, after, numerous, cut, pollute, ecologically, radioactive substances, pollution, suffer, of, industrial

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with ... (1) and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to ... (2).

Large cities with thousands of smoky ... (3) enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity ... (4) the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other ... (5). Many cities ... (6) from smog. Vast forests are ... (7) and burn in fire. Their disappearance

upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants ... (8) forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The ... (9) of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological ... (10) befell Ukraine and its people ... (11) the Chernobyl tragedy ... (12) April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with ... (13). A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental ... (14) is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members ... (15) the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. ... (16) conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ... (17) poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation ... (18) is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they ... (19) be carried onward to protect nature, to save life ... (20) the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

III. Put the sentence “Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere” in Present Continuous and Past Simple (make the necessary changes) (4 балла — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение).

Вариант 2

I. Choose the correct answer (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. We take examinations ... January and June.
a) in; b) at; c) on
2. He is a doctor and he ... help you.
a) need; b) may; c) can
3. Give the antonym to the word ‘*car with reserved seats*’
a) carriage; b) compartment; c) taxi
4. The students ... an interesting discussion when the teacher came in.
a) was having; b) are having; c) were having
5. John goes ... school.
a) at; b) to; c) in
6. Give the antonym to the verb ‘*pollute*’
a) keep clean; b) destruct; c) protect
7. ... she get home?
a) Where does; b) When does; c) What do
8. You ... open the window, it is hot here.
a) may; b) need; c) can
9. He ... to the stadium to play football tomorrow.
a) went; b) goes; c) will go
10. Give the synonym to the word ‘*litter*’
a) rubbish; b) safety; c) disease

II. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words (20 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

can, ordinary, before, of, leisure time, cartoons, feature, audience, television, amusing, educational, on, worth seeing, from, laugh, sound, go to the cinema, to, shows, opinion

Cinema

Cinema plays an important role in the life ... (1) any society. The cinema has become part of the modern way of life. There is no denying the fact that the cinema is an excellent vehicle of culture.

There are a lot of different kinds of films: ... (2) films, theatrical films, horror films, thriller films, popular science films, travelogues, mystery films, documentaries, animated cartoon films. Besides, the films may be colour or black and white, full-length or short, ... (3) or silent, dubbed in mother tongue.

We can see films either in the cinema or on the TV. As I am often short of time, I have practically no time for going to the cinema. For this reason I see films ... (4) television more frequently. But sometimes I manage to ... (5). I prefer feature films and ... (6) comedies. It's a pity the life is so difficult nowadays and I want to relax a little, sometimes even to ... (7). But at the same time I am fond of true-to-life films describing the life of the ... (8) people, their feelings and problems. Such films move me deeply, they arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred for the heroes. As a rule such films leave a deep and lasting impression upon me.

A modern cinema program contains a newsreel which ... (9) us pictures of important recent developments. It is usually shown ... (10) a feature film and it's often ... (11). Sometimes they show animated cartoon film at seeing which the ... (12) is in a state of excitement ... (13) the beginning ... (14) the end. Especially I like Walt Disney's ... (15) "Duck Tales", or "Vinnie-the-Pooh's Adventures". In my ... (16) the animated cartoon films are popular both with children and adults. Showing the ... (17) films is arranged mainly for schoolchildren and students.

In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas ("movies" as they often call them) sell more than one billion tickets a year. Movies are also shown on television and ... (18) be rented or purchased as a DVD-recorder. People in these countries are equipped with video recorders in their majority. Although people once feared that ... (19) would ruin movie industry, movie popularity has soared in recent years in these countries. Attending movies is a relatively inexpensive ... (20) activity that is very popular.

III. Put the sentence "In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas sell more than one billion tickets a year." in Past Continuous and Future Simple (make the necessary changes) (4 балла — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение).

Вариант 3

I. Choose the correct answer (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. We do not study ... summer.
a) in; b) at; c) on
2. If you see anything unusual you ... call the police.
a) can; b) need; c) should
3. Give the synonym to the word 'subway'
a) taxi; b) underground; c) train
4. ... you buy at the shop yesterday?
a) When will; b) Where do; c) What did
5. We have no lectures ... Sunday.
a) in; b) at; c) on
6. Give the antonym to the verb 'increase'
a) decrease; b) disease; c) disaster
7. Mary ... at the kitchen now.
a) is cooking; b) was cooking; c) will be cooking
8. He ... drink alcohol when he drives.
a) mustn't; b) shouldn't; c) can
9. Tom and Nick ... from 2 till 4 next Saturday.
a) were skiing; b) are skiing; c) will be skiing
10. Give the synonym to the word 'amusing'
a) dramatic; b) funny; c) boring

II. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words (20 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

plane, abroad, seat, comfortable, activity, accidents, can, communicate, of, luggage, by car, tired, buy, on, stop, can't, advantage, dangerous, seasick, journey

Travelling

Nowadays travelling is a popular ...(1) among people. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People like travelling and they travel a lot. They can travel for pleasure or on business.

There are different methods of travelling. You can travel by plane, by ship, by train or by car. Some people travel ...(2) foot. You can go along little lanes where the fast car ...(3) go. You can wander through meadows, pass quite lakes and wonderful woods. Also you can see wild animals and flowers in the forest. You can feel the beauty ...(4) nature. But I think, it's not a very ...(5) way of traveling, because you can get ...(6) very quickly.

I'm very fond of travelling and I prefer to travel by train. I think it's very pleasant. Especially if you have a comfortable ...(7) in a railway carriage you can have a splendid view of the countryside. If the ...(8) is long, you can sleep and have a good rest. Moreover, I consider, big railway stations are quite excited places. There are crowds of people, the porters pull the ...(9) along the platforms, and hungry passengers hurry to the refreshment rooms.

Some people prefer to travel by ...(10). I can say it is, of course, comfortable and convenient method of travelling. And it is much quicker than any other method, but, I think, it's more ...(11). Moreover nowadays there are a lot of ...(12) and plane wrecks.

For a change you can travel by ship. During such voyage you can enjoy the sea or the ocean. It's very exciting to watch the rise and fall of waves, to feel the fresh wind and hear the cry of the seagulls. But everything will be pleasant on board if you are not ...(13).

Tours ...(14) are also very popular. The main ...(15) of this method is that you are quite independent. You don't have to watch a timetable or ...(16) any tickets. You can ...(17) at any place you like and see sights at a short time. And you ...(18) drive in any direction.

I think that if you go ...(19) you should know foreign languages, because they can help you to ...(20) with people in a foreign country, and you will feel more comfortable.

III. Put the sentence "Hungry passengers hurry to the refreshment rooms." in Past Continuous and Future Simple (make the necessary changes) (4 балла — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение).

4.7 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (2 семестр, т.2.7)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.7. Образование в России и зарубежом, среднее профессиональное образование, «Модальные глаголы»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе повторения и контроля знаний. Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Каждое задание приносит определённое количество баллов.

«Отлично» - 45-40 баллов;

«Хорошо» - 39-34 баллов;

«Удовлетворительно» - 33-20 баллов;

«Неудовлетворительно» - менее 20.

Вариант 1

I. Translate in to English (6 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. факультативный
2. учебный год
3. поступать
4. заочно
5. требовать
6. провалить экзамен

II. Fill in the gaps using the following words (12 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

Certificate, free, compulsory, kindergarten, subject, paid, leave, exams, primary, secondary, enter, specializing.

Education in Russia is 1) There are two types of education: 2)... and 3)... . Children start their education in nursery school or 4)... at the age of 3. At the age of 6 or 7 they attend 5)... school. Then at the age of 10 they go to 6)... school. There children have different teachers in each 7)... .At the end of the 9th grade they take 8)... and continue their education in the secondary school. Some children 9)... their former schools to continue studies in some schools 10)...in some subjects: English, Math, Art and others. Before leaving school they take final exams and get the 11)... of Secondary education. After that they can 12)... universities, colleges, military schools or academies.

III. Make up sentence (2 балла за правильный ответ):

private / there / some / England / in / schools / are

IV. Fill in prepositions where necessary (3 балла — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. I started school _____ the age of seven.
A) in B) at C) after
2. Every pupil learns one _____ foreign languages.
A) about B) from C) of
3. _____ the first of September we get acquainted _____ our teachers.
A) at, on B) on, with C) on, by

V. Choose the suitable word to fill in (2 балла — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. The girls and boys in England attend _____ school at the age from 11 to 16.
A) primary B) junior C) secondary
2. _____ is a type of secondary school which doesn't prepare pupils for university.
A) grammar school B) modern school C) infant school

VI. Choose the suitable modal verb to fill in (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. Jane ... read books in French and Spanish.
a) can; b) may; c) must
2. It was Sunday, and we ... go school.
a) had not to; b) not had to; c) had to not
3. ... I take your pen? – Yes, please.
a) can; b) may; c) must
4. ... pronounce this sound?
a) Do you can; b) Can you; c) You can
5. Peter ... return the book to the library.
a) can; b) may; c) must
6. He ... drink alcohol when he drives.

- a) mustn't; b) should; c) can
 7. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner.
 a) must; b) should; c) need
 8. If you see anything unusual you ... call the police.
 a) can; b) need; c) should
 9. Let's wait. They ... still come.
 a) can; b) may; c) must
 10. Her son is only seven, but he ... play tennis.
 a) can; b) may; c) must

VII. Make up a scheme of the education in the UK (10 баллов).

Вариант 2

I. Translate in to English (6 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. одаренный
2. получать знания
3. посещать лекции
4. поддерживать
5. продолжать
6. обязательный

II. Fill in the gaps using the following words (12 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

take, state school, specialize, pass, secondary, school subjects, fail, private schools, marks

Dan started his new schools at the age of 11. There are many kinds of schools from this age, but the general word for them is 1) _____. Dan's school is a government school, usually called a 2) _____. Some parents pay to send their children to a 3) _____. At first Dan will take a lot of different 4) _____ (history, chemistry etc.) but, after a few years, he will begin to 5) _____ in things he is good at and interested in. Then he will 6) _____ some exams. If he can 7) _____ a number of exams with good 8) _____ (A, B, C), it will help him to get a good job. Of course he hopes he doesn't 9) _____.

III. Make up sentence (2 балла за правильный ответ):

numbers / learn / and / how / to / them / add / they

IV. Fill in prepositions where necessary (3 балла — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. The computer classes are located ____ the first floor.
 A) at B) on C) in
2. English is the most widespread languages ____ the world.
 A) about B) in C) of
3. Some portraits ____ famous writers were ____ the wall of the office.
 A) by, on B) of, in C) of, on

V. Choose the suitable word to fill in (2 балла — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. _____, _____, _____ are called "core" subjects.
 A) History E) Physical Education
 B) Art F) Maths
 C) Geography G) Science
 D) English H) Music
2. _____ is English school for children from five to seven years old.
 A) junior B) primary C) infant

VI. Choose the suitable modal verb to fill in (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. People ... cross the street when the light is red.
a) must; b) can; c) need
2. ... I ask you to wait a little?
a) should; b) may; c) must
3. The boy ... swim very well.
a) can; b) should; c) may
4. I ... get up early, because I live far from here.
a) need; b) must; c) have to
5. You are ill. You ... consult a doctor.
a) may; b) should; c) must
6. It is cloudy. It ... be rain.
a) may; b) need; c) had to
7. You ... cross the road here.
a) not must; b) must not to; c) mustn't
8. He was late, and we ... wait.
a) have to b) had to; c) shall have to
9. You ... read it. It's very interesting.
a) should; b) can; c) may
10. ... speak Italian?
a) Can she; b) She can; c) Does she can

VII. Make up a scheme of the education in the USA (10 баллов).

4.8 Пакет преподавателя для проведения лексико-грамматической контрольной работы (2 семестр, т.2.8)

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА (2 СЕМЕСТР)

по теме 2.8. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники «Времена групп Indefinite, Continuous & Perfect»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Все задания проверочной работы делятся на 3 уровня. Оценка выставляется в зависимости от выбранного уровня задания и от правильности его выполнения.

Ответы к тестовой части:

Вариант 1

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

Вариант 2

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

14. a
15. c

14. b
15. a

Вариант 1

„3”

Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. Jane ...just ... the letter to her parents.
a) have ...written; b) has...written; c) had...written
2. The students ... an interesting discussion when the teacher came in.
a) was having; b) are having; c) were having
3. Did you post your letter after you ... it?
a) have written; b) had written; c) will have written
4. I ... in our garden at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
a) was working; b) will work; c) will be working
5. She ... at the library last year.
a) worked; b) works; c) will work
6. Tom ... at school yesterday.
a) were; b) is; c) was
7. Look out. ... now?
a) It are raining; b) Is it raining; c) It rains
8. ...the news yet?
a) You have heard; b) Has you heard; c) Have you heard
9. ... you buy at the shop yesterday?
a) When did; b) Where do; c) What did
10. Tom and Nick ... from 2 till 4 next Saturday.
a) were skiing; b) are skiing; c) will be skiing
11. We ... this project by the end of this week.
a) shall not have finished; b) not had finished; c) have not finish
12. I ... a letter at that time yesterday.
a) wrote; b) was writing; c) will be writing
13. These books ... very interesting.
a) is; b) are; c) was
14. Mary ... at the kitchen now.
a) is cooking; b) was cooking; c) will be cooking
15. ... you buy at the shop yesterday?
a) When did; b) Where do; c) What did

„4”

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets::

1. A lot of boys (to like) football. 2. Ann (to read) the newspaper at 11 o'clock yesterday. 3. –Why (you/to walk) so fast today? You usually (to walk) slowly, don't you? - My sister (to wait) for me. She (to be) angry with me when I am late. 4. They (to wait) for us in the hall at 7 p. m. tomorrow. 5. I (not/to see) Tom this week. 6. Jane (to write) the article now. 7. They still (to read) this book. 8. My parents (to watch) TV when I (to come) into the room yesterday. 9. I (to tell) him this joke ten minutes ago. 10. Julia (to finish) all the housework by three o'clock and we'll go for a walk. 11. When I (to get) home yesterday, my sister (to make) a pie already. 12. The phone (to ring) when I (to have) a shower.

„5”

Translate into English:

1. Ее сын поступил в институт в прошлом году. 2. Он еще не ответил на наше письмо. 3. Вы ведь путешествовали в это время в прошлом году, не правда ли? 4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября. 5. Чем ты будешь занят завтра в шесть? 6. Анна готовит ужин сейчас. 7. Он будет сдавать экзамен на следующей неделе. 8. Он пошел спать после того, как прочитал газету. 9. Где мама?- Она работает в саду. 10. Они посещают лекции каждый день.

Вариант 2

„3”

Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. Mother sat down after she ... all the work.
a) has done; b) had done; c) will have done
2. At six o'clock yesterday I ... for you at the station.
a) was waiting; b) am waiting; c) will be waiting
3. We ... early every morning.
a) does not get up; b) do not get up; c) not get up
4. I ... a report the whole day tomorrow.
a) am writing; b) was writing; c) will be writing
5. My friend ... to me last week.
a) writed; b) wrote; c) write
6. I hope you ... all this by tomorrow.
a) will not have forgotten; b) will have not forgotten; c) not will have forgotten
7. Listen! ... in the next room?
a) Is someone singing; b) Someone is singing; c) Singing is someone
8. When I came in, the cat ... in my armchair.
a) is sleeping; b) was sleeping; c) will be sleeping
9. ... you clean your hair every day?
a) Did; b) Will; c) Do
10. When Mother came home, children ... already ... to bed.
a) have ... gone; b) will ... have gone; c) had gone
11. We ... always ready for lessons.
a) am; b) were; c) are
12. ... lived a long way from here?
a) What; b) When; c) Who
13. Kate ... the flat from 9 till 11 o'clock yesterday.
a) is cleaning; b) cleaned; c) was cleaning
14. He ... breakfast now.
a) are having; b) is having; c) has
15. My friend is a writer. He ... many books.
a) has written; b) had written; c) have written

„4”

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. My sister just (to leave) for the bank. 2. We (to talk) about him when he suddenly (to come) in. 3. It (not/often/to rain) in this part of the country. 4. The police (to stop) me on my way home last night. 5. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already (to stop). 6. Steven (not/to learn) his lesson by tomorrow. 7. My friend always (to tell) me the truth, but I see that she (to tell) a lie now. 8. You ever (to be) to the United States? 9. He got there sooner than he (to expect). 10. He (to play) tennis yesterday? 11. Jackeline (to fly) to Kenya tomorrow at this time. 12. It (to rain) cats and dogs. Take your umbrella.

„5”

Translate into English:

1. Андрей будет ждать тебя возле гипермаркета в 4. 2. Они поняли, что жизнь очень изменилась. 3. Я спешил в библиотеку, когда встретил его. 4. Майкл переведет этот доклад к понедельнику. 5. Вы уже сделали это упражнение? 6. Почему ты на меня так смотришь? 7. Где работает твоя двоюродная сестра? 8. Он уже написал два письма этим утром. 9. Мой папа читает газеты, чтобы получать информацию о политической жизни. 10. Их тётя поедет в Канаду следующим летом.

4.9 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (3 семестр, т.2.9)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.9. **Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения), «Времена групп Indefinite, Continuous & Perfect»**

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе закрепления лексической темы.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Каждый вариант состоит из 5 заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 60 минут.

Критерии оценки:

«Отлично» – верно выполнены все 5 заданий;

«Хорошо» – верно выполнены 4 задания из 5;

«Удовлетворительно» – верно выполнены 3 задания из 5;

«Неудовлетворительно» – верно выполнено менее 3 заданий из 5.

INTERNET

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millionsof people.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications system its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. These programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

Вариант 1

1. Find English equivalents:

- 1) охватывает –
- 2) всё могло быть заражено -
- 3) выжить -
- 4) доступны в интернете –

- 5) надёжный –
- 6) крупная денежная сумма –
- 7) совершенный –

2. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) any living being –
- 2) a single route between them –
- 3) a packet switching –
- 4) can easily be cracked –
- 5) directed towards its destination –
- 6) encoding programs –
- 7) It is like a tremendous library and market together.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why was the Internet designed?
- 2) What are modems?
- 3) How do most of people use the network?
- 4) Why is it better to use the Internet systems of communication?
- 5) Why is security the most important problem?
- 6) Why is there no effective control in the Internet?
- 7) How is the e-mail sent?

4. Right or false?

- 1) It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive and to get some information during a nuclear war.
- 2) Information sent over the Internet takes the most reliable way .
- 3) Any two computers on the net can be connected with each other as long as there is a single route between them.
- 4) The technology of sending packets was called packet switching.
- 5) When people send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world.
- 6) It is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet.
- 7) The Internet is like a tremendous library and market together.

5. Find the advantages and the disadvantages of the Internet.

Вариант 2

1. Find English equivalents:

- 1) общаться –
- 2) военный эксперимент –
- 3) самый короткий и безопасный путь –
- 4) обеспечить –
- 5) дорогой –
- 6) безопасность –
- 7) огромное количество -

2. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) a nuclear war –
- 2) to stay in touch –
- 3) some dedicated news servers –
- 4) with the rest of the world –
- 5) local service providers –

- 6) intercept the data –
- 7) It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) When and where did the history of the Internet begin?
- 2) What is called “packet switching”?
- 3) What are the most popular Internet services?
- 4) How can the Internet help businessmen?
- 5) What is the most important problem of the Internet?
- 6) What is the Internet like?
- 7) What are the routers?

4. Right or false?

- 1) The Internet is a local computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world.
- 2) Information sent over the Internet takes the most reliable way .
- 3) The technology of sending packets was called packet switching.
- 4) Other popular service available on the Internet is reading news.
- 5) When people send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world.
- 6) When you send e-mails you must pay a good deal of money.
- 7) It is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet.

5. Find the advantages and the disadvantages of the Internet.

4.10 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (3 семестр, т.2.10)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.10. Научно-технический прогресс

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе закрепления лексической темы.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Каждый вариант состоит из 5 заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 60 минут.

Критерии оценки:

«Отлично» – верно выполнены все 5 заданий;

«Хорошо» – верно выполнены 4 задания из 5;

«Удовлетворительно» – верно выполнены 3 задания из 5;

«Неудовлетворительно» – верно выполнено менее 3 заданий из 5.

Ответы к тестовой части

1. Find pairs.

1. G
2. H
3. C
4. I
5. A
6. J
7. B
8. E
9. D
10. F

Вариант 1

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the earth, they have had to get food, clothes and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines and materials to make work easier.

Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people's lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science has contributed much to modern technology. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. Technology makes things happen. But not all technology is based on science. For example, people had made different objects from iron for centuries before they learnt the structure of the metal. But some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) the use of people's inventions –
- 2) a shelter –
- 3) the development –
- 4) science –
- 5) nuclear power production –

2. Find English equivalents:

- 1) чтобы удовлетворить свои потребности –
- 2) спустя века –
- 3) массовое производство товаров –
- 4) различные стороны –
- 5) позволяет многим вещам происходить –

3. Correct mistakes:

- 1) До того, как люди заселили землю, у них была еда, вода и кров.
- 2) Промышленная революция начнётся через 200 лет с прекращением использования парового двигателя, роста фабрик и массовым производством еды.
- 3) Но только технологии основаны в науке.

4. Find in the text sentences with verbs in Present Indefinite Tense.

5. Find pairs.

1.	an invention	A	the production or manufacture of goods in large quantities, especially by machinery
2.	an industrial technology	B	power derived from nuclear energy
3.	a discovery	C	the action or process of finding out something new
4.	a factory	D	an engine worked by steam, typically one in which a sliding piston in a cylinder is moved by the expansive action of the steam generated in a boiler
5.	mass production	E	spaceflight of manned vehicles
6.	a science	F	an apparatus consisting of interrelated parts with separate functions, used in the performance of some kind of work
7.	nuclear power	G	the action or process of creating something new
8.	a space travel	H	the branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment
9.	a steam engine	I	any place producing a uniform product
10.	a machine	J	systematic knowledge of the physical or material

			world gained through observation and experimentation
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Вариант 2

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the earth, they have had to get food, clothes and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines and materials to make work easier.

Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people's lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science has contributed much to modern technology. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. Technology makes things happen. But not all technology is based on science. For example, people had made different objects from iron for centuries before they learnt the structure of the metal. But some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) the use of people's discoveries –
- 2) tools –
- 3) the growth –
- 4) industrial technology –
- 5) space travel –

2. Find English equivalents:

- 1) им приходилось искать еду –
- 2) паровой двигатель –
- 3) рост числа фабрик –
- 4) пытается объяснить –
- 5) зависит в значительной степени –

3. Correct mistakes:

- 1) Спустя века люди использовали мебель, автомобили и материалы, что намного усложняло их труд.
- 2) Радио и телевидение забрали всё полезное время.
- 3) Например, люди не смогли делать различные объекты из Ирана центнерами после того как узнали о структуре металла.

4. Find in the text sentences with verbs in Past Indefinite Tense.

5. Find pairs.

1.	an invention	A	the production or manufacture of goods in large quantities, especially by machinery
2.	an industrial technology	B	power derived from nuclear energy
3.	a discovery	C	the action or process of finding out something new
4.	a factory	D	an engine worked by steam, typically one in which a sliding piston in a cylinder is moved by the expansive action of the steam generated in a boiler
5.	mass production	E	spaceflight of manned vehicles
6.	a science	F	an apparatus consisting of interrelated parts with separate functions, used in the performance of some kind of work
7.	nuclear power	G	the action or process of creating something new
8.	a space travel	H	the branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment
9.	a steam engine	I	any place producing a uniform product
10.	a machine	J	systematic knowledge of the physical or material

			world gained through observation and experimentation
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4.11 Пакет преподавателя для проведения лексико-грамматической контрольной работы (3 семестр, т.2.11, 2.12)

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА (3 СЕМЕСТР)

по темам 2.11. Профессии, карьера, 2.12. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к контрольной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Контрольная работа состоит из 5 заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Каждое задание приносит определённое количество баллов.

«Отлично» – 35-40 баллов;

«Хорошо» – 30-34 балла;

«Удовлетворительно» – 21-29 баллов;

«Неудовлетворительно» – 20 баллов и менее.

Вариант 1

I. a) Translate in to English (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ);

b) Make up 4 sentences with these words and word combinations. Choose any you like (8 баллов — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение):

- выйти на пенсию
- подавать заявление о приеме на работу
- работодатель
- рабочая обстановка
- зарабатывать
- текучесть кадров
- работа на неполный день
- резюме
- достижение
- вести дела с

II. Complete the sentences with the suitable expressions (16 баллов — 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ):

- I don't care who's at the meeting – I'm going to ... my mind about the new proposals.
- The dress ... my ... in the window, so I went into the shop to try it on.
- My sister ... her own ... so she's studying art instead of following my father into the business.
- Can you ... all the windows are shut before we leave?
- I missed the meeting, but Alex ... me ... what was said.
- If you don't ... the problem ..., it will just get worse.
- Despite the rain, the climbers ... their ... and got to the top of the mountain.
- The gambler went with his ... and put all his money on the same horse.

III. a) Write out the linker that is NOT possible in the sentences (6 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

- The workers covered the furniture with sheets **so as not to** / **not to** / **in order not to** splash it with paint.
- After his accident my brother sold his car **as** / **since** / **because of** he couldn't afford the insurance.
- We admit full responsibility for the error and **nevertheless** / **consequently** / **therefore** wish to offer you a full refund.
- I agreed to help on the stall **although** / **in case** / **even though** I didn't feel like it.

5. We enjoyed the concert **although / since / though** we didn't have very good seats.
6. At the meeting Carla didn't change her mind **due to / on spite of / despite** the fact that everybody was against her.

Вариант 2

I. a) Translate in to English (10 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ);

b) Make up 4 sentences with these words and word combinations. Choose any you like (8 баллов — 2 балла за каждое правильное предложение):

1. поощрять
2. искать работу
3. работник
4. выполнять различную работу
5. работа на полный день
6. заработная плата
7. быть частью успешной команды
8. коллега
9. сокращение кадров
10. достижение

II. Complete the sentences with the suitable expressions (16 баллов — 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ):

1. Lucinda's boyfriend really ... her ... when he said she was overweight.
2. It never ... his mind that he might be sacked for what he'd done.
3. The meeting was a disaster because we hadn't planned it
4. The leader was so far in front that the other runners could not ... with her.
5. Maria ... question 4 so she had to phone a friend and ask for help.
6. His advisers told him to sell the shares, but he is ... his to ...and keeping them.
7. Why don't you mind your ... and stop asking me about my private life.
8. The manager told me to ... the meeting ... because he had to leave early.

III. a) Write out the linker that is NOT possible in the sentences (6 баллов — 1 балл за каждый правильный ответ):

1. **In spite of / Even though / Despite** being the better player, Richard lost the match.
 2. Laila's mother-in-law was a very difficult woman. **However / Nevertheless / Consequently** Laila couldn't help liking her.
 3. We set off at dawn **owing to / in order to / so as to** avoid the rush hour traffic.
 4. Sales figures have fallen drastically **due to / because / owing to** the recession.
 5. The restaurant chain has had a very difficult year. **However / As a result / Nevertheless**, they haven't had to close any of their restaurants.
- Sales decreased over the last three months. **So / Therefore / Consequently** we will not be taking on any new staff.

4.12 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.13)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.13. Искусство и развлечения, «Страдательный залог»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к контрольной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Все задания проверочной работы делятся на 3 уровня. Оценка выставляется в зависимости от выбранного уровня задания и от правильности его выполнения.

Вариант 1

„3”

Найдите и исправьте ошибки:

1. She was visit with her friends. 2. They shall be shown a new film tomorrow. 3. I don't know what the book he are reading. 4. Have the work been finish yet? 5. He was be telling the news when I entered the room. 6. New houses are build everywhere: in cities, towns, and villages. 7. This building will had being completed by the end of this year. 8. The newspapers is brought in the morning.

„4”

Вставьте данные глаголы вместо пропусков. Используйте нужное время.

do, examine, attend, divide, arrest, complete, open, install

1. He ... by the police for speeding. 2. The new apparatus already ... when the delegation arrived. 3. The experiments ... by the end of the week. 4. Who ... now? 5. A new library ... in our district next week. 6. The lecture on mathematics ... by all the students last week. 7. This work ... from 4 till 7 yesterday. 8. The academic year ... into two terms.

„5”

Составьте рассказ (не менее 10 предложений), используя страдательный залог.

Вариант 2

„3”

Найдите и исправьте ошибки:

1. The city was ruin with the bombs. 2. When shall this problem be discussed? 3. She is say to be a first-class teacher. 4. I haven't being given a chance to explain. 5. We were be telling something interesting when the phone rang. 6. The new equipment will had being installed by May. 7. America were discover in 1492. 8. The furniture is make of expensive wood.

„4”

Вставьте данные глаголы вместо пропусков. Используйте нужное время.

show, pack, explain, do, hold pack, agree, situate

1. The date ... on next week. 2. That film already ... on TV. 3. A conference on those problems ... now. 4. I understood the rule after it ... to me twice. 5. Moscow University is one of the oldest buildings in Moscow. It ... in the centre of Moscow opposite the Kremlin. 6. The work by the end of August. 7. This shop ... at eight o'clock. 8. The goods just ...

„5”

Составьте рассказ (не менее 10 предложений), используя страдательный залог.

4.13 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.14)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.14. Государственное устройство, правовые институты, «Неличные формы глагола»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09

Методические указания к контрольной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Все задания контрольной работы делятся на 3 уровня. Оценка выставляется в зависимости от выбранного уровня задания и от правильности его выполнения.

Ответы к тестовой части (уровень «3»)

Вариант 1

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. c

Вариант 2

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b

5. b
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. a
12. b/c
13. a
14. b
15. b

5. c
6. c
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. a

Вариант 1

„3”

Выберите один или несколько правильных вариантов ответа:

1. She was tired ... her part in the play.
a) to repeat; b) of repeating; c) repeat
2. We knew ... a successful businessman.
a) him to be; b) he to be; c) him be
3. They objected ... him.
a) to inviting; b) to invite; c) inviting
4. Harris and I started ... potatoes.
a) peel; b) peelling; c) to peel
5. ... the book, he began to read.
a) Opening; b) Having opened; c) Opened
6. We expected the delegation ... at 10 o'clock.
a) to arrive; b) arriving; c) arrive
7. ... the classroom she greeted the teacher.
a) Having entered; b) On entering; c) On entered
8. The boy saw his parents ... the room.
a) to leave; b) leaved; c) leave
9. While ... Bernard Shaw visited India.
a) travelling; b) travel; c) travelled
10. He sat at the table without ... anything.
a) eat; b) eating; c) ate
11. There was a ... toy on the floor.
a) broken; b) breaking; c) break
12. I heard the rain ... on the roof.
a) to fall; b) falling; c) fall
13. She began ... the message.
a) dictating; b) dictate; c) dictated
14. You are supposed ... these rules.
a) knowing; b) to know; c) know
15. Tom walked along the park ...
a) to sing; b) singing; c) having sung

„4”

I. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо:

1. They made me ... fell civilized.
2. May I ... ask you then what you would ... advise me ... do?
3. Look here, I want you ... read this play at once.
4. She heard him ... slam the front door and saw him ... come out.
5. It's a waste of time ... wait any longer.

II. Раскройте скобки, используя нужную форму причастия:

1. (to feel) unwell, she went below. 2. (to dress) in the white frock she looks even more charming. 3. "You're nice – you're very nice!" she said, (to kiss) her baby. 4. (to reach) her room, she turned on all the lights. 5. (to show) the way I could find his house easily.

III. Измените структуру предложений, используя герундий:

1. He was afraid that he would bother her. 2. I insist that you should be well educated. 3. We can rely that we shall find you at home. 4. There is no possibility that he will do that. 5. When he arrived home he heard the click of billiards balls.

„5”

I. Закончите предложения, используя герундий или причастие:

1. He could not remember ... 2. At that moment a man ... 3. They avoided ... 4. He cancelled all his appointments ... 5. He came into the room without ...

II. Переведите на английский язык, используя неличные формы глагола:

1. Я устала слушать это. 2. Она вспомнила, что посылала ему телеграмму. 3. Я наблюдала, как Джейн расчесывала волосы. 4. Слышали, как он открыл дверь и вошел в дом. 5. Вы, кажется, потеряли что-то. 7. Он боялся, что я передумаю. 8. Мужчина, стоящий у окна, мой дядя Джон.

Вариант 2

„3”

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. They listened attentively without ...
a) interrupting; b) interrupt; c) interrupted
2. He is said ... poetry.
a) write; b) to write; c) writing
3. The girl looked at the plane ... in the sky.
a) flying; b) to fly; c) fly
4. I hope ... you again soon.
a) see; b) to see; c) seeing
5. I insist ... to.
a) to listen; b) of listening; c) on listening
6. I looked up and saw ...
a) her to cry; b) she to cry; c) her cry
7. Did you see the contract ... last week?
a) signing; b) sign; c) signed
8. I felt John ... me by the hand.
a) take; b) to take; c) taking
9. This book is worth ...
a) read and discuss; b) reading and discussing; c) being read and discussed
10. She consulted the doctor before ... to the South.
a) going; b) go; c) having gone
11. I let my brother ... my bike.
a) to take; b) taking; c) take
12. My brother will enjoy ... you.
a) seeing; b) see; c) seen
13. I want you ... happy.
a) be; b) to be; c) being
14. I'm interested ... more about your work.
a) at learning; b) of learned; c) in learning
15. He came here ... English.
a) to study; b) studying; c) study

„4”

I. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо:

1. I wish I could ... let him ... take things easier. 2. He is a hard nut ... crack. 3. We have ... go, darling. 4. I am not going ... tell you the story of my life. 5. There is no time ... be lost.

II. Раскройте скобки, используя нужную форму причастия:

1. (to pass) all the examinations he left for his native town. 2. He heard the voices (to come) through the open window. 3. It was an old county inn (to furnish) very modestly. 4. She stood (to watch) them, her hands by her side. 5. (to send) on the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.

III. Измените структуру предложений, используя герундий:

1. I don't eat bread because I'm afraid that I'll get fat. 2. I object that he that he ill stay at home. 3. You don't mind if I say this, do you? 4. After I had thought about carefully I found it necessary to warn her. 5. It's no good to be at about the bush.

„5”

I. Закончите предложения, используя герундий или причастие:

1. Listening to the news, ... 2. He insisted ... 3. I am fond of ... 4. They looked at he people ... 5. Annisafraild ...

II. Переведите на английский язык, используя неличные формы глагола:

1. Я поблагодарила его за то, что он позвонил мне. 2. Говорят, что он вернулся в Москву. 3. Я только кивнула (topock) головой, ничего им не сказав. 4. Я действительно очень разочарована (todisappoint). 5. Узнав правду, она расплакалась (tofallintears). 6. Очень сложно вести машину в большом городе. 7. Мы видели, как Джек переходил улицу. 8. Он, вероятно, скоро придет сюда.

4.14 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.15)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.15. Документы (письма, контракты)

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к контрольной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Контрольная работа состоит из 5 заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

«Отлично» – верно выполнены все 5 заданий;

«Хорошо» – верно выполнены 4 задания из 5;

«Удовлетворительно» – верно выполнены 3 задания из 5;

«Неудовлетворительно» – верно выполнено менее 3 заданий из 5.

Вариант 1

I. Match the numbers on the envelope with their meanings.

(1) Hanston Electrics,
48 (2) Golden Road,
Manchester (3) M11 4NS
England

(4) The Music Shop,
45 (5) Winston Road,
London (6) WC2 10H

the sender's name
the Zip Code in the return address
the street name in the mailing address
the addressee's company name
the street name in the return address
the Zip Code in the mailing address

II. Define the type of the business letter.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing in connection with my forthcoming visit to your company and my letters of 12 and 13 January.

Unfortunately, I will not be in Hong Kong until 12 March because all the flights before then are full.

(From Company to Company by A. Littlef)

Simple commercial letter

CV

Memo

Contract

III. Put the parts of the business letter in the right order.

Messrs Morgan & Co., 47 Tilbury Square, London
N.W.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Bear

Sales Manager

The Sheffield Electronics Corp., 51 Gooseberry
Street, Sheffield BN 3OX, GB
21 December 2002

We would be grateful if you could send us your latest catalogue and price list of car appliances advertised in the current issue of Motoring Monthly.

Dear Sirs,

IV. Choose the words or word combinations for filling the gaps of the memo.

(1) _____: Caroline Burton

From : Sue Swiss

Subject : meeting with a client

Date : (2) _____

I have to change the date of a meeting with Mr. John Williams scheduled for (3) _____ because of the urgent trip to the headquarters of our company from 4 May to 10 May.

Will you please make new arrangements with him.

(4) _____

Monday, 30 April

To

6 May

Thanks

V. Write your own business letter.

Вариант 2

I. Match the numbers on the envelope with their meanings.

(1) A & P Accountants
4563 Presley Avenue
Memphis, (2) Tennessee 50647

(3) Tech Tools, Inc.
(4) 3553 Johnson Avenue
(5) Houston, Texas (6)

the Zip Code in the mailing address
the house number in the mailing address
the sender's company name
the town the letter is sent to
the addressee's company name
the state the letter comes from

II. Define the type of the business letter.

Education: Park High School

Experience: Twenty years in US army – Physical Fitness Instructor. Travelled all over the world. Left army three years ago. Has taken courses in marketing, management and computing. Over the

Skills: last two years has run a fitness centre in Lower Manhattan very successfully.
Speaks Spanish fluently. Is a successful disc jockey in a downtown club.

(From Market Leader by D.Cotton, D. Falvey, S.Kent)

Memo

CV

Letter of application

Letter of complaint

III. Put the parts of the business letter in the right order.

Messrs Morgan & Co., 47 Tilbury Square, London
N.W.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Bear

Sales Manager
The Sheffield Electronics Corp., 51 Gooseberry
Street, Sheffield BN 30X, GB
21 December 2002

We would be grateful if you could send us your latest catalogue and price list of car appliances advertised in the current issue of Motoring Monthly.

Dear Sirs,

IV. Choose the words or word combinations for filling the gaps of the memo.

To : Eric Ford, Purchasing
(1) ____ : Helen Wong, Marketing
Subject : (2) _____

Would you please (3) _____ for our new employee, and tell me when the furniture will arrive?

(4) _____

H. W.

buy a swivel chair and a desk

From

buying new furniture

V. Write your own business letter.

4.15 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.16)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.16. Транспорт, «Инфинитив», «Страдательный залог»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

«Отлично» - верно выполнены 1-5 задания;

«Хорошо» - верно выполнены 1-4 задания;

«Удовлетворительно» - верно выполнены 1-3 задания;

«Неудовлетворительно» - верно выполнено менее 3 заданий.

Вариант 1

First diesel-electric locomotive

In 1922 a group of designers began to work at the construction of the first diesel-electric locomotive for the freight traffic. The author of the project was Hackel I.M., a professor of the Leningrad Institute of Railway Engineers. The test model was produced at the Baltic Plant in 1924. It had an internal combustion engine connected to the running wheels by electric transmission. Locomotives with greater traction power and less consumption of fuel were needed. This resulted in the appearance of the TE-1, TE-2 models. In 1953 an experimental double-unit diesel locomotive of the TE-3 type was constructed. The most advanced diesel in series production was the TE-109 which was also available for export. It was powered by a 3,000-h.p diesel.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) a diesel-electric locomotive –
- 2) a freight traffic –
- 3) an internal combustion engine –
- 4) less consumption of fuel –
- 5) a 3,000-h.p diesel –
- 6) an appearance –
- 7) the most advanced –

2. Find English equivalents:

- 1) пробная модель –
- 2) ведущие колёса –
- 3) электрическая трансмиссия –
- 4) связанный –
- 5) сдвоенный локомотив –
- 6) серийное производство –
- 7) пригоден для экспорта –

3. Correct the translation:

Пробная модель была произведена на Балтийском заводе в 1924. У неё был двигатель внешнего сгорания, присоединённый к ведущим колёсам электрической трансмиссией. Локомотивы с меньшей тягой и меньшим потреблением нефти требовались. Результатом стало появление моделей ТЕ-1, ТЕ-2. В 1953 был сконструирован экспериментальный ТЕ-3 тип.

4. Find one sentence with the Infinitive, define its type.

5. Find sentences in the Passive Voice, define the Tenses.

Вариант 2

Freight yards

Freight trains are «made up» in the freight yards of railroad terminals. A freight yard consists of a large number of tracks connected to switches. They can be used for sorting and distributing cars. In the freight yards the journeys of all freight trains begin and end. The freight yard is a place where the incoming trains are received. The cars are sorted. Many of them, loaded with inbound freight are distributed to team tracks, industrial sidings and freight houses. Some of them have destination further along the railroad. These cars stay in the yard and as soon as possible are placed in outgoing tracks to continue their journey. The freight yard is also the place where the cars of outbound freight are collected.

outlying—удаленный;

outbound — отправленный;

team track - вытяжной путь;

freight house- товарная стрелка.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

- 1) a freight yard—
- 2) a switch –
- 3) a journey –
- 4) a destination –
- 5) as soon as possible –
- 6) distributing –
- 7) sorting –

2. Find English equivalents:

- 1) товарный (грузовой) поезд—
- 2) прибывающий –
- 3) принимать –
- 4) промышленный тупик –
- 5) продолжать –
- 6) нагруженный –
- 7) по железной дороге –

3. Correct the translation:

Товарные поезда «составляются» в грузовых дворах автомобильных терминалов. Грузовой двор состоит из маленького количества путей, соединённых со стрелками. Они используют для сортировки и распределения поездов. В грузовых дворах поездки всех пассажирских вагонов начинаются и заканчиваются. Грузовой двор – место, где принимаются входящие поезда. Вагоны сортируются.

4. Find one sentence with the Infinitive, define its type.

5. Find sentences in the Passive Voice, define the Tenses.

4.16 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.17, 2.18)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по темам 2.17. Промышленность, 2.18. Детали, механизмы, «Глагольные формы на -ing», «Страдательный залог»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе закрепления и контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 60 минут.

Критерии оценки:

«Отлично» - верно выполнены 1-5 задания;

«Хорошо» - верно выполнены 1-4 задания;

«Удовлетворительно» - верно выполнены 1-3 задания;

«Неудовлетворительно» - верно выполнено менее 3 заданий.

Вариант 1

1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to Participles I.

- 1) The road joining the two villages is very narrow.
- 2) Driving a car in the rush hours, you must be very attentive because traffic is very heavy.
- 3) Having built the world's first electric locomotive, Werner von Siemens demonstrated it at the Berlin Exhibition.
- 4) The first Metro trains were driven by steam locomotives which burnt coal, filling the tunnels with smoke.
- 5) All trains operating on the suburban lines are driven by electricity.
- 6) Each railway station has at least two tracks, those for the incoming and outgoing trains.
- 7) Having arrived two days before the conference, he had a lot of time to see London.
- 8) The number and the spacing of the sleepers depend on the weight of trains passing over the track.
- 9) The volume of passenger transportation is increased in summertime because many people spend their holidays, traveling all over the country or abroad.
- 10) They stopped their experiments having obtained the necessary results.

2. Form Participles II from the verbs given in brackets and translate the word combinations from English into Russian according to the model.

Model: a [to write] article → a written article (написанная статья)

- the distance [to cover] by the train
- the [to delay] flight
- the [to break] engine
- mistakes [to make] in calculations
- the [to carry out] plan
- railway tickets [to sell] yesterday
- the contract [to sign] by two companies
- the [to damage] car
- freight [to transport] by railways
- luggage [to leave] in the Left-Luggage Room

3. Translate the phrases given below into English. Pay attention to Participles I in different functions.

- пассажиры, спешащие занять свои места
- работающий двигатель
- инженер, знающий два иностранных языка
- поезд, прибывающий через 5 минут
- возрастающий объём пассажирских перевозок
- строя мосты и тоннели
- испытывая новый двигатель
- проводя эксперимент
- опоздав на поезд
- проработав 20 лет на железной дороге

4. Translate the phrases given below into English. Pay attention to Participles II.

- локомотив, приводимый в движение электричеством
- двигатель усовершенствованной конструкции
- железная дорога, построенная для высокоскоростных пассажирских перевозок
- застрахованный [to insure] автомобиль
- отремонтированный [to repair] участок пути
- цифры, упомянутые [to mention] в докладе
- полученный результат
- оборудование, установленное в лаборатории
- вокзал, реконструированный в прошлом году
- вагон, используемый для перевозки нефти

5. Translate the following sentences replacing the Russian words by their English equivalents.

- 1) The Oktyabrskaya Railway offers additional discounts for passengers [путешествующих] to Finland with children under the age of 17.
- 2) We spent an hour or two, [разговаривая] to our friends.
- 3) [Построив] the dam, they protected the village against flood.
- 4) In 1786, William Murdock, an English engineer, constructed a [работающую] model of a small steam locomotive.
- 5) The journey from London to Norwich (184 km) takes exactly two hours, [включая] stops.
- 6) [Увидев] the green light, we crossed the street.
- 7) Freight trains [состоящие] of more than 80 cars are hauled by two locomotives.
- 8) [Ожидая] for the train arrival, I looked through the magazines [лежащие] on the table.
- 9) [Получив] the telegram she immediately left for Glasgow.
- 10) At the stop we saw a lot of people [ожидавших] for the bus.

Вариант 2

1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to Participles I.

- 1) The volume of passenger transportation is increased in summertime because many people spend their holidays, traveling all over the country or abroad.
- 2) They stopped their experiments having obtained the necessary results.
- 3) Chinese Railways lifted the maximum speed of passenger services to 140 km/h on seven key routes radiating from Beijing (Пекин).
- 4) Passengers leaving for London were invited to register and weigh their luggage.
- 5) While unloading the car we found a few broken boxes.
- 6) The leading role of the railway transport in Russia is explained by the specific territorial, climatic and geographical conditions.
- 7) When constructing the railway, it is cheaper to use local materials.
- 8) People living near airports suffer from the noise of taking off and landing jet airliners.

- 9) In 1840 the USA had 2,800 miles of railroad tracks consisting mainly of short lines.
10) Having measured the distance between two points, we can calculate the time a car can cover it, if we know the car's average speed.

2. Form Participles II from the verbs given in brackets and translate the word combinations from English into Russian according to the model.

Model: a [to write] article → a written article (написанная статья)

- the [to restore] bridge
- the [to choose] profession
- machinery [to produce] at our plant
- the engine [to invent] by R. Diesel
- the [to forget] promise
- the [to propose] project
- [to increase] volume of traffic
- a [to force] landing
- freight [to deliver] two hours ago
- [to ensure] minimum of service

3. Translate the phrases given below into English. Pay attention to Participles I in different functions.

- поезд, прибывающий через 5 минут
- возрастающий объём пассажирских перевозок
- учёные, принимающие участие в конференции
- механик, устанавливающий новое
- профессор, читающий лекцию оборудование
- строя мосты и тоннели
- испытывая новый двигатель
- пытаюсь отремонтировать прибор [to try]
- внедрив новые методы строительства
- проверив билеты у всех пассажиров

4. Translate the phrases given below into English. Pay attention to Participles II.

- цифры, упомянутые [to mention] в докладе
- полученный результат
- оборудование, установленное в лаборатории
- вокзал, реконструированный в прошлом году
- вагон, используемый для перевозки нефти
- новая станция метро, отделанная [to decorate] мрамором и бронзой
- машина, сконструированная молодым инженером
- экзамены, сданные успешно
- билеты, купленные заранее
- вещи, оставленные в камере хранения

5. Translate the following sentences replacing the Russian words by their English equivalents.

- 1) Freight trains [состоящие] of more than 80 cars are hauled by two locomotives.
- 2) [Ожидая] for the train arrival, I looked through the magazines [лежащие] on the table.
- 3) [Получив] the telegram she immediately left for Glasgow.
- 4) At the stop we saw a lot of people [ожидавших] for the bus.
- 5) Ships are equipped with radar sets [помогающими] them to orient at sea.
- 6) A new road [соединяющая] the plant with the railway station is being built now.
- 7) [Оставив] our suitcases in the Left-Luggage Room we went to have a snack.
- 8) The workers were moving from car to car, carefully [осматривая] them.

- 9) The bright flowers [пастушие] along the railroad track attracted the attention of all the passengers.
10) People [живущие] near railroad tracks often get so used to the sounds of [проходящий] trains that they rarely notice the noise, but their visiting friends can be quite distracted by it.

4.17 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.19)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.19. Оборудование, работа, «Сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к проверочной работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе закрепления знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 30 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Каждое верно выполненное предложение приносит по 1 баллу

«Отлично» - 14-15 баллов;

«Хорошо» - 12-13 баллов;

«Удовлетворительно» - 9-11 баллов;

«Неудовлетворительно» - 8 баллов и менее.

Вариант 1

1. Translate the italicized parts of the sentences from Russian into English

- 1) Если бы я был на твоём месте, I would learn to drive a car.
- 2) If he had come a minute earlier, он не опоздал бы на поезд.
- 3) Если бы он использовал новые материалы, the device would have been more reliable.
- 4) If the transportation costs are reduced, стоимость товара будет тоже уменьшена.
- 5) If there were no electricity, у нас не было бы ни радио, ни телевидения, ни компьютеров.

2. Look at the dictionary for the meaning of the following compound conjunctions: as...as, as long as, as high as, as wide as, as soon as, as well as, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, so that, the...the. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) The construction of both the bridge and the dam will be completed before the navigation season.
- 2) You can get to that part of the city either by bus or by underground.
- 3) As soon as the calculations are completed, we will begin the tests.
- 4) The more information we feed into a computer, the more correct answer we receive.
- 5) The strength of this synthetic material is as high as that of steel.

3. Fill in the blanks with the required compound conjunctions

- 1) ___ shorter the lever arm, ___ greater effort is needed to lift the weight.
- 2) ___ longer I think of your plan, ___ more I like it.
- 3) ___ the comfort of the driver may be improved, the design of the seat was changed.
- 4) ___ the bridge ___ the tunnel will be constructed next year.
- 5) The invitations were sent beforehand ___ the delegates might arrive in time for the conference.

Вариант 2

1. Translate the italicized parts of the sentences from Russian into English

- 1) Если они получают всё необходимое оборудование, they will be able to carry out their experiment.
- 2) Директор не примет тебя, unless you phone him at least two days in advance.
- 3) I had to walk from the station. If I had had more money on me, я бы взял такси.
- 4) Если бы он получил билет вовремя, he would have gone with others.
- 5) Were the mechanic here, он бы отремонтировал двигатель.

2. Look at the dictionary for the meaning of the following compound conjunctions: as...as, as long as, as high as, as wide as, as soon as, as well as, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, so that, the...the. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) The more information we feed into a computer, the more correct answer we receive.
- 2) The strength of this synthetic material is as high as that of steel.
- 3) The sun gives us both light and heat; it gives us energy as well.
- 4) We decided to cross the mountains so that we could reach the railway station in the daytime.
- 5) The electric power is transmitted from the powerhouse to the trains either by means of a third rail or by means of an overhead system of wires.

3. Fill in the blanks with the required compound conjunctions

- 1) The invitations were sent beforehand ____ the delegates might arrive in time for the conference.
- 2) I shall leave ____ tonight ____ tomorrow.
- 3) I gave him the book ____ he could prepare the task at home.
- 4) Franklin is known all over the world ____ as a scientist ____ as a political leader.
- 5) ____ I arrive in the city, I shall phone you.

4.18 Пакет преподавателя для проведения проверочной работы (4 семестр, т.2.20)

ПРОВЕРОЧНАЯ РАБОТА

по теме 2.20. Инструкции, руководства, «Система модальности»

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к проверочной работе:

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе закрепления и контроля знаний.

Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Все задания проверочной работы делятся на 3 уровня. Оценка выставляется в зависимости от выбранного уровня задания и от правильности его выполнения.

Ответы к тестовой части:

«3»

Вариант 1

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

Вариант 2

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

«4»

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1) d | 3) e | 5) j | 7) c | 9) f |
| 2) h | 4) i | 6) g | 8) b | 10) a |

«5»

1. Match two sentences to make mini dialogues. Pay attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1) I | 3)h | 5) f | 7) e | 9) a |
| 2) g | 4) b | 6) d | 8) c | 10) j |

Вариант 1

«3». Choose the right variant.

- 1) Passengers _____ come to the airport an hour before the take-off time.
a) are allowed to b) must c) will not be able to d) needn't
- 2) We usually go to the south by plane but tomorrow we _____ travel there by train as we didn't make a reservation for the flight.
a) shall be allowed to b) needn't c) shall have to d) should
- 3) You _____ phone me again, I never forget my promise.
a) need not b) must not c) can not d) are not allowed
- 4) Until the 19th century people _____ travel freely between most countries without a passport.
a) are allowed to b) were to c) were able to d) should
- 5) I _____ take a bus because Martin gave me a lift.
a) did not have to b) am not able to c) was allowed to d) was to
- 6) The train _____ arrive at 5 p.m. but it detained because of track repair work.
a) must b) had to c) was able to d) was to
- 7) When the new road is built, I _____ drive to work in under half an hour.
a) are able to b) shall be able to c) shall be allowed to d) could
- 8) I _____ meet you at the terminal.
a) shall be allowed to b) can c) shall be able to d) have to
- 9) You _____ change trains in Moscow because there is no direct train to Minsk.
a) will have to b) can c) needn't d) will be able to
- 10) The pilot _____ land the plane on only one engine.
a) needn't b) was able to c) should d) were allowed to
- 11) Now everybody _____ use these new telephones in the hall but for some fee.
a) are to b) need c) are allowed to d) could
- 12) Airline passengers _____ use mobile telephones during the flight.
a) are able to b) are not allowed to c) were to d) needn't
- 13) Stay here till she is free. I think you _____ wait long.
a) need not b) will not have to c) are not allowed to d) shouldn't
- 14) The train _____ depart from the station, as the line was busy.
a) couldn't b) is not allowed to c) wasn't to d) were not able to
- 15) According to the rules a football player _____ touch the ball with his hands.
a) is able to b) has to c) must not d) will be allowed to

«4»

1. Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the modal verbs must, can, may, need, should and the equivalents of the modal verbs.

- 1) Drivers of express and fast trains must have a rest after 3 hours of work.
- 2) You should not ride a motorbike without a helmet.
- 3) If you park in no-parking zone, the traffic police can tow away your car. You will not be able to pick it up until you pay a fine.
- 4) You need not hurry up; you may take a later suburban train.
- 5) What can you do while traveling by train? You can read a novel or do a crossword puzzle, you can just stare out of the window or talk to your fellow-traveler, you can sit back and listen to the clicking of the carriage over the rails.
- 6) The tickets should not be thrown away as inspectors may check them during the trip.
- 7) If you buy railway tickets in advance, you have to pay some extra money.

- 8) The Trans-European expresses are equipped with interurban telephones through which the traveler can contact office or home.
- 9) Passengers were not allowed to get off the carriage because the stop of the train lasted only three minutes.
- 10) The staff is not allowed to use office telephones for private calls.

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

1) The cursor on the screen can be moved	a) till it stops raining.
2) You must not cross the street	b) what you can do today.
3) You should hurry up;	c) he couldn't start it.
4) Can you show me	d) with the help of the mouse.
5) You may take any of these instruments	e) we can be late.
6) You need not copy this text;	f) taxes to the government.
7) Something was wrong with the car	g) I'll give you a Xerox of this page.
8) Never put off till tomorrow	h) when the red light is on.
9) Everybody must pay	i) the way to the station?
10) You may wait in the office	j) because I don't need them now.

«5»

1. Match two sentences to make mini dialogues. Pay attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

1) The car in front of him stopped so suddenly that he was not able to brake and smashed into it.	a) The plane was to take off at 5 a.m. and in this hurry-scurry she left the ticket on the table.
2) I am to return my library books today but I have no spare time at all	b) You should ring her up and apologize.
3) I haven't paid my monthly rent yet. Friday is the last day I can do it, but I am to leave for Moscow today. Can you help me?	c) He can speak English rather fluently, but that time he was so embarrassed that he was not able to say a word.
4) I am afraid, I was rude to Kate yesterday.	d) You should record the film. Have you got a VCR?
5) I have got an urgent work and my computer doesn't work.	e) I'm sorry but I was not able to start my car and had to go by tram.
6) I have to prepare for a test but there is a film on TV I've wanted to see so much.	f) You should phone Nick. He has got clever fingers. I am sure he will be able to help.
7) Why are you so late? You should be more punctual.	g) You are to return the books today or you will have to pay a fine.
8) Can he speak English? He was dumb as a fish the whole evening.	h) You needn't worry. I shall be able to go to the bank tomorrow and pay it.
9) Why did she have to come back home?	i) I can't believe it! He is such a careful driver.
10) Drivers should not surpass the speed of 60 kmh within the city limits.	j) Of course, they are not allowed to drive too fast along the streets.

2. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the modal verbs and such expressions as: It should (must, can) be said that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) сказать, что... It should (must, can) be mentioned that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) упомянуть, что... It should (must, can) be noted that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) отметить, что... It should (must, can) be stressed that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) подчеркнуть, что...

- 1) Следует отметить, что людям в больших городах приходится тратить много денег на оплату проезда в общественном транспорте.
- 2) Вам придётся поторопиться, если вы хотите успеть на поезд.
- 3) Он не смог завести [to start] машину.

- 4) Когда должен был прибыть поезд?
- 5) Ему приходится ездить в командировки [to travel on business] каждый месяц.
- 6) Тебе следует быть более внимательным.
- 7) Он сможет быстро отремонтировать [to repair] компьютер.
- 8) Нам пришлось взять такси.
- 9) Он не смог принять участие в конференции.
- 10) Роберт должен уехать в Лондон сегодня вечером.

Вариант 2

«3». Choose the right variant.

- 1) The train _____ arrive at 5 p.m. but it detained because of track repair work.
a) must b) had to c) was able to d) was to
- 2) The speed in cities _____ exceed 60 km per hour.
a) shouldn't b) is to c) need not d) will be allowed to
- 3) It is a non-smoking carriage. You _____ smoke here.
a) must not b) should c) need not d) are allowed to
- 4) You _____ carry your driving license with you.
a) should b) are not allowed to c) will not be able to d) was to
- 5) You _____ answer the question if you don't want to.
a) have to b) need not c) may d) will be able to
- 6) The train _____ depart from the station, as the line was busy.
a) couldn't b) is not allowed to c) wasn't to d) were not able to
- 7) You _____ come tomorrow.
a) mustn't b) are not allowed to c) needn't d) were not able to
- 8) You _____ shout, I am not deaf.
a) need not b) will not be able to c) are not allowed to d) can
- 9) They _____ leave yesterday because there were no tickets available for today's train.
a) were able to b) had to c) could d) must
- 10) _____ you give me a lift to the nearest Metro station?
a) should b) need c) can d) could
- 11) The pilot _____ land the plane on only one engine.
a) needn't b) was able to c) should d) were allowed to
- 12) Airline passengers _____ use mobile telephones during the flight.
a) are able to b) are not allowed to c) were to d) needn't
- 13) Stay here till she is free. I think you _____ wait long.
a) need not b) will not have to c) are not allowed to d) shouldn't
- 14) According to the rules a football player _____ touch the ball with his hands.
a) is able to b) has to c) must not d) will be allowed to
- 15) Luckily I _____ find a taxi.
a) have to b) could c) was to d) shall not be allowed

«4»

1. Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the modal verbs must, can, may, need, should and the equivalents of the modal verbs.

- 1) I will have to pay 50 rubles extra for my luggage because it is overweight.
- 2) He can't leave the country until the police return his passport.
- 3) In England the speed of the first cars was not to surpass four miles per hour.
- 4) This car is automatic, so you do not have to change gear all the time.
- 5) Drivers of express and fast trains must have a rest after 3 hours of work.
- 6) Here all the workers are to wear protective clothing.
- 7) If you are traveling by air, you mustn't carry anything in your luggage that can be used as a weapon, such as a knife or a pair of scissors.

- 8) We were to leave for England on Saturday but because of the delay with our visas, we had to book tickets for Monday.
- 9) Passengers should not walk across the railway lines; there is a footbridge at the end of the platform.
- 10) You need not go to the railway station to buy tickets because you can book them at the nearest travel agency.

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

1) The cursor on the screen can be moved	a) till it stops raining.
2) You must not cross the street	b) what you can do today.
3) You should hurry up;	c) he couldn't start it.
4) Can you show me	d) with the help of the mouse.
5) You may take any of these instruments	e) we can be late.
6) You need not copy this text;	f) taxes to the government.
7) Something was wrong with the car	g) I'll give you a Xerox of this page.
8) Never put off till tomorrow	h) when the red light is on.
9) Everybody must pay	i) the way to the station?
10) You may wait in the office	j) because I don't need them now.

«5»

1. Match two sentences to make mini dialogues. Pay attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

1) The car in front of him stopped so suddenly that he was not able to brake and smashed into it.	a) The plane was to take off at 5 a.m. and in this hurry-scurry she left the ticket on the table.
2) I am to return my library books today but I have no spare time at all	b) You should ring her up and apologize.
3) I haven't paid my monthly rent yet. Friday is the last day I can do it, but I am to leave for Moscow today. Can you help me?	c) He can speak English rather fluently, but that time he was so embarrassed that he was not able to say a word.
4) I am afraid, I was rude to Kate yesterday.	d) You should record the film. Have you got a VCR?
5) I have got an urgent work and my computer doesn't work.	e) I'm sorry but I was not able to start my car and had to go by tram.
6) I have to prepare for a test but there is a film on TV I've wanted to see so much.	f) You should phone Nick. He has got clever fingers. I am sure he will be able to help.
7) Why are you so late? You should be more punctual.	g) You are to return the books today or you will have to pay a fine.
8) Can he speak English? He was dumb as a fish the whole evening.	h) You needn't worry. I shall be able to go to the bank tomorrow and pay it.
9) Why did she have to come back home?	i) I can't believe it! He is such a careful driver.
10) Drivers should not surpass the speed of 60 kmh within the city limits.	j) Of course, they are not allowed to drive too fast along the streets.

2. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the modal verbs and such expressions as: It should (must, can) be said that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) сказать, что... It should (must, can) be mentioned that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) упомянуть, что... It should (must, can) be noted that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) отметить, что... It should (must, can) be stressed that...– Следует (необходимо, можно) подчеркнуть, что...

- 1) Ты сможешь проводить меня?
- 2) Необходимо сказать, что если ты хочешь говорить по-английски, тебе придется много [hard] работать.
- 3) Следует отметить, что любой инженер может дать тебе информацию по этому вопросу.

- 4) Я надеюсь, они смогли купить билет на последний поезд.
- 5) Ты можешь идти, я закончу работу сам.
- 6) Мы должны были встретиться на станции в 6 часов вечера.
- 7) Следует подчеркнуть, что она была вынуждена рассказать все полицейскому инспектору.
- 8) Вы не должны прекращать работу, пока [till] вы её не закончите.
- 9) Следует отметить, что объявления на доске должны быть написаны заглавными буквами [in capital letters].
- 10) Ему приходится ездить в командировки [to travel on business] каждый месяц.

4.19 Пакет преподавателя для проведения итоговой лексико-грамматической контрольной работы (4 семестр)

ИТОГОВАЯ РАБОТА

для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.1

Методические указания к итоговой работе

Данная работа может быть использована на этапе контроля знаний. Разработано 2 варианта заданий. Все варианты работы равноценны.

Работа рассчитана на 40 минут.

Критерии оценки:

Каждое задание приносит определённое количество баллов.

«Отлично» - 41-38 баллов;

«Хорошо» - 37-34 баллов;

«Удовлетворительно» - 33-26 баллов;

«Неудовлетворительно» - менее 25 баллов.

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму. (2 балла за каждое верное предложение)

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

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, выбрав правильную форму сказуемого (Active or Passive). (2 балла за каждое верное предложение)

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

III. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов. (1 балл за каждое верное предложение)

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

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление Participle I в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Выпишите причастия I. (2 балла за каждое верное предложение)

1. Passengers leaving for London were requested to register and to weigh their luggage.
2. He jumped on the step of the moving train.
3. Each railway station has at least two tracks, those for the incoming and outcoming trains.

V. Образуйте Participle II от глаголов, данных в скобках. Полученные словосочетания переведите. (2 балла за каждый верный вариант)

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

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму. (2 балла за каждое верное предложение)

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

II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, выбрав правильную форму сказуемого (Active or Passive). (2 балла за каждое верное предложение)

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

III. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов. (1 балл за каждое верное предложение)

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

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление Participle I в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Выпишите причастия I. (2 балла за каждое верное предложение)

1. Trains arrivals and departures are announced by a loudspeaker, it is very convenient for people meeting somebody or seeing somebody off.
2. All the trains operating on the suburban lines are driven by electricity.
3. Driving a car in the rush hour, you must be very attentive because traffic is very heavy.

V. Образуйте Participle II от глаголов, данных в скобках. Полученные словосочетания переведите. (2 балла за каждый верный вариант)

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