

Контрольная работа №4

Вариант №1.

1. Выучите слова:

1	to be stable on the road	быть устойчивым на дороге
2	to deal with manufacturing cars	иметь дело с производством автомобилей
3	dependable brakes	надежные тормоза
4	driving safety	безопасность управления автомобилем
5	ease of maintenance	простота техобслуживания
6	fuel consumption	расход топлива
7	ignition system	система зажигания
8	long service life	долгий срок службы
9	to meet up-to-date demands (requirements)	отвечать современным требованиям
10	to put into mass production	запустить в массовое производство
11	rapid acceleration	приемистость
12	subject to tests	подвергать испытаниям
13	technician	техник
14	truck	грузовой автомобиль
15	to work out the technology of manufacturing processes	разрабатывать технологию производственных процессов

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст «The Automobile Production».

I study at the Institute, at the automobile-construction department. When I graduate from the Institute I shall become an engineer. All specialists in automobile industry dealing with manufacturing automobiles (cars or trucks) must know that the production of the automobile comprises the following phases:

- designing
- working out the technology of manufacturing processes
- laboratory tests
- road tests
- mass manufacturing (production)

Why is it necessary to know all these facts? It is important to know them, as before the automobile is put into mass production it should be properly designed and the car must meet up-to-date requirements. What are these requirements?

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

must be comfortable and ecological. In order to obtain these qualities the specialists should develop up-to-date methods of designing cars using new types of resistant to corrosion because computers offer quick and optimal solutions of the problems. Besides they are used for better operation of mechanisms in cars.

Before the car is put into mass production the units of the car are subjected to tests in the Works laboratory and the units of the car undergoes a rigid quality control in road tests. Why are these tests required? What qualities are required of the automobile? They are needed because the modern automobile must be rapid in acceleration, have smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering systems, dependable ignition system, low fuel consumption and be stable on the road.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту «The Automobile Production»

1. What department does Bob study at?
2. What will Bob want to become after graduating from the college?
3. What should automobile specialists know?
4. What phases does the production of the automobiles meet?
5. Why are automobile units and mechanisms subjected to laboratory and road tests?
6. What qualities are required of the automobile?
7. Why are computers used in cars?

4. Выпишите из текста предложения с данными словами:

безопасность управления автомобилем, быть устойчивым на дороге, долгий срок службы, иметь дело с производством автомобилей, надежные тормоза, отвечать современным требованиям, подвергать испытаниям, разрабатывать технологию производственных процессов, расход топлива, система зажигания

5. Отметьте соответствующие содержанию текста предложения буквой Т, а не соответствующие – буквой F.

1. Before the automobile is put into mass production it should be properly cleaned. _____
2. The car must meet up-to-date requirements. _____
3. Before the car is put into mass production the units of the car are subjected to tests in the Works laboratory. _____
4. The modern automobile must not be rapid in acceleration. _____
5. The modern automobile must be stable on the road. _____

6. Вставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу слова:

are used, comfortable, high efficiency qualities, up-to-date methods

1. The automobile must have _____, long service life, driving safety, ease of handling and maintenance, pleasant appearance.
2. Also it must be _____ and ecological.
3. In order to obtain these _____ the specialists should develop _____ of designing cars using new types of resistant to corrosion because computers offer quick and optimal solutions of the problems.

4. Besides they _____ for better operation of mechanisms in cars.

7. Дайте три формы глагола и выпишите предложения из текста «*The Automobile Production*» (задание №2) с данными глаголами:

be, become, deal with, know, meet, have, put

8. Составьте предложения, используя Continuous tense.

1. Specialists in automobile industry /deal with/ manufacturing automobiles. – e. g. Specialists in automobile industry are dealing with manufacturing automobiles.

2. The specialists /develop/ up-to-date methods of designing cars.

3. The specialists /use/ new types of resistant to corrosion.

9. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени и переведите данные предложения на русский язык:

1. I (to study) at the Institute, at the automobile-construction department.

2. When I (to graduate) from the Institute I (to become) an engineer.

3. The units of the car (to undergo) a rigid quality control in road tests.

4. I (to think) you (to become) an expert in automobile engineering.

5. The cooperative plan of an academic program with practice at a plant (to help) me (to become) a good specialist.

10. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

are subjected, car, mass production, rigid quality, units of the car, working out

1. Before the _____ is put into mass production the _____ are subjected to tests in the Works laboratory and the units of the car undergoes a _____ control in road tests.

2. They are designing, _____ the technology, laboratory tests, road tests, _____.

3. The cars _____ to tests in order to meet up-to-date demands.

11. Дополните предложения, используя подходящие словосочетания:

1. An automobile specialist deals with

a) working out technological processes;

b) constructing and manufacturing cars;

c) producing new resistant to corrosion light materials.

2. The production of the automobile comprises

a) designing and mass production;

b) manufacturing and tests;

c) designing and working out technological processes, laboratory and road tests and mass production.

3. The cars are subjected to the tests in order

a) to work out new technological processes;

b) to meet up-to-date requirements;

c) to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing.

4. The qualities required of the automobile are

a) high efficiency, long service, driving safety and pleasant appearance;

b) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering system;

c) new types of resistant to corrosion materials.

5. The car must have the following units:

a) high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance;

b) smooth-acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering systems;

c) new types of resistant to corrosion materials.

12. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. После окончания института я стану специалистом автомобильной промышленности.

2. По - моему мнению, каждый специалист должен знать, что автомобиль должен пройти стендовые и дорожные испытания.

3. Эти испытания необходимы, чтобы автомобиль отвечал современным требованиям.

4. Современный автомобиль должен обладать следующими качествами: быть приемистым, иметь плавное сцепление, бесшумную коробку передач, надежные тормозную и рулевую системы, быть легким в управлении.

5. Двигатель автомобиля должен иметь небольшой расход топлива и также должен быть экологичным.

1. Выучите слова:

1	to assemble	собирать
2	completing parts	комплектующие детали
3	to consider	рассматривать
4	Cooperation	сотрудничество
5	to divide	разделять
6	to envisage	предвидеть
7	enterprise	предприятие
8	foreign companies	зарубежные компании
9	investments	инвестиции
10	joint projects	совместные проекты
11	lot	партия
12	to make provisions for	заботиться
13	manufacturer	производитель
14	manufacturing	изготовление
15	passenger cars	пассажирские машины
16	participation	участие
17	plant	завод
18	to possess	владеть
19	to require	нуждаться
20	reliable	надежный
21	solely	только

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст «*Situation at Automobile-Building Enterprises*».

Passenger cars are manufactured at the present time by seven automobile-building enterprises in Russia. There is also a number of solely assembly plants in Russia, where passenger cars are assembled from completing parts of some domestic manufacturer. JSC "SeAZ" (Serpukhov) is an example of such enterprise. An economy passenger car "Oka" is assembled at this enterprise from completing parts of JSC "AutoVAZ". From 2000 to 4000 automobiles were assembled at this enterprise in 1992-95.

"AutoVAZ" is the largest manufacturer of automobiles in Russia. One may divide joint projects of the enterprise into three types. Projects of the first type make provisions for cooperation with major foreign automobile-building companies on joint production of passenger cars. A possibility of such cooperation was considered by the "General Motors" (USA) and "Daewoo" (South Korea) companies, but both of them finally couldn't reach an agreement with "AutoVAZ".

The second type of projects requires lesser investments and envisages cooperation with foreign manufacturers on assembly of small lots of automobiles (up to 30 thousand cars/year), on modernization of currently produced models "VAZ" - VAZ-2108, 2109, 21099 and 2113 "Niva". The

production project of a modernized off-road “Niva” may serve as an example of such projects.

The third type of “VAZ” projects are projects, connected with foreign economic activities - maintenance and development of commercial networks abroad and organization of “VAZ” automobiles’ assembly abroad from Russian completing parts. At the present time such companies have been set up in the Great Britain, Germany, Canada, France, Finland, Greece and some other countries. Though demand on “VAZ” products is decreasing in most of the countries. In the opinion of “VAZ” managers creating of its own marketing networks in China and Turkey is quite promising.

“Moskvich”. Cooperation of this enterprise with foreign companies is developing in the following two directions:

1. Search of a strategic and technological partner (negotiations are being conducted with the “Fiat” concern (Italy) on production of a family of commercial automobiles “Fiat Ducato” - pick-ups, mini-vans, mini-trucks, etc. - at facilities of the enterprise;

2. Attraction of foreign investors’ capitals at the expense of realization of a large part of enterprise’s shares package (up to 50%), which is now owned by the state. “UAZ”. Projects of this enterprise with participation of foreign companies are directed at organization of sales network for the enterprise’s products abroad and organization of production of certain foreign companies’ models at the enterprise’s manufacturing facilities. Positions of the enterprise on foreign markets are quite reliable. Considerable lots of cars are supplied to Bulgaria, Poland, Czeckia, Hungary, Slovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Northern Korea.

It successfully explores markets of the Northern, Southern and Central America.

The main purpose of the Russian-American “UAZ of America” is to supply and sell automobiles in the USA. In the Western Europe “UAZ” has the closest contacts with Italy and Germany. In the Asian region “UAZ” has an access to markets of Syria, Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon and it is possible to assume, that it will make contacts with companies of these countries in the nearest future. It is also important to note, that as compared to recent times, when the largest part of the enterprise’s production was exported to less industrially developed countries, which were not solvent, presently “UAZ” is orientated only on solvent foreign consumers.

“Izhmach”. This enterprise is conducting negotiations on getting credits from “Eximbank” (Japan) in the amount of 68 million dollars. The purpose of the project is to complete modernization of passenger cars. The project enjoys support of the Government of the Russian Federation. In order to reconstruct the whole industrial complex, which beside JSC “Izhmach” includes several more enterprises, it is necessary to invest 350 million dollars. “Izhmach” doesn’t yet have a technological partner, but the project is recommended to American companies for investigation.

“ELAZ”. Together with “General Motors” (USA) and “International Motors” (USA) this enterprise is carrying out activities on setting up of joint production of the “Blazer” model of combination cargo and passenger automobiles on the basis of “ELAZ” industrial facilities with output of 50000 cars a year. The total price of the project is about 270 million dollars. Simultaneously with development of industrial facilities it is planned to organize sales and service networks. The payback period of the project is 6 years from beginning of production. A share of each of the American companies in the projected joint venture is 25%. The project enjoys a powerful support of the Government of the Russian Federation.

It is necessary to note, that realization of projects on production of passenger cars has been started at many Russian machine-building enterprises. In Rostov-on-Don they started to realize a joint project of JSC “Krasny Aksaj” and “Daewoo” on assembly of two models of the South Korean company from completing parts, supplied to Russia. 250 automobiles were produced in 1995. To the end of 1996 it is planned to produce 4000 cars. In the town of Shuya in Ivanov oblast it is planned to start realization of a joint project on manufacture of a two-seater cabriolett type model.

The Taganrog combine-manufacturing plant together with “Renault” (France) are elaborating a joint project on organization of assembly of “Renault 19” passenger cars at manufacturing facilities of the plant. Some perspectives are possessed also by projects “Nyzhnevartovsk GATP -1” on assembly of

“Opel” cars and PO “Plant named after Ukhtomsky” on production of a wide range of the “Jeep” type automobiles in the amount of 5-8 thousand cars a year on a license from a small French company.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту «*Situation at Automobile-Building Enterprises*».

1. How many automobile-building enterprises are there in Russia?
2. Do you know any assembly plants in Russia, where passenger cars are assembled from completing parts of some domestic manufacturer.
3. What is the largest manufacturer of automobiles in Russia?
4. What are the main joint projects of the enterprise “AutoVAZ”?
5. In what directions is “Moskvich” developing cooperation with foreign companies?
6. Are the positions of the “UAZ” enterprise on foreign markets quite reliable?
7. In what foreign markets has the Western Europe «UAZ» the closest contacts?
8. What is the main purpose of the “Izhmach” project?
9. What enterprise is simultaneously with development of industrial facilities planned to organize sales and service networks?

10. In what Russian machine-building enterprises has the realization of projects on production of passenger cars been started?

11. What projects of other automobile-building enterprises can enjoy a powerful support of the Government of the Russian Federation?

4. Выпишите из текста предложения с данными словами:

автомобилестроение, владеть, завод, зарубежные компании, инвестиции, изготовление, комплектующие детали, пассажирские машины, предвидеть, предприятие, производитель, сотрудничество, разделять, совместные проекты

5. Отметьте соответствующие содержанию текста предложения буквой Т, а не соответствующие – буквой F.

1. Passenger cars are manufactured at the present time by two automobile-building enterprises in Russia. _____

2. Cooperation of “Moskvich” with foreign companies is developing in the following five directions. _____

3. Positions of the enterprise on foreign markets are quite reliable. _____

4. Simultaneously with development of industrial facilities “ElAZ” is planned to organize sales and service networks. _____

5. It is necessary to note, that realization of projects on production of passenger cars has not been started at many Russian machine-building enterprises. _____

6. One may divide joint projects of the enterprise into three types. _____

7. There isn't a number of solely assembly plants in Russia, where passenger cars are assembled from completing parts of some domestic manufacturer. _____

8. In the opinion of “VAZ” managers creating of its own marketing networks in China and Turkey is quite promising. _____

9. «Izhmach» has a technological partner. _____

10. Considerable lots of cars are supplied to Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Northern Korea. _____

6. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

an access, the main purpose, the closest contacts, the largest part of, were not solvent, will make contacts, Enterprise, capitals, commercial, directions, technological partner

1. _____ of the Russian-American “UAZ of America” is to supply and sell automobiles in the USA.

2. In the Western Europe “UAZ” _____ with Italy and Germany.

3. In the Asian region “UAZ” has _____ to markets of Syria, Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon and it is possible to assume, that it _____ with companies of these countries in the nearest future.

4. It is also important to note, that as compared to recent times, when _____ the enterprise's production was exported to less industrially developed countries, which _____, presently “UAZ” is orientated only on solvent foreign consumers.

5. Cooperation of this _____ with foreign companies is developing in the following two _____: - search of a strategic and _____ (negotiations are being conducted with the «Fiat» concern (Italy) on production of a family of _____ automobiles «Fiat Ducato» - pick-ups, - attraction of foreign investors' _____ at the expense of realization of a large part of enterprise's shares package (up to 50%), which is now owned by the state.

7. Дополните предложения:

1. It is necessary to note, that realization of projects...
2. The total price of the project...
3. The payback period of the project...
4. The project enjoys a powerful support...
5. One may divide joint projects...
6. Simultaneously with development of industrial facilities...
7. In order to reconstruct the whole industrial complex...

8. Дайте три формы глагола и выпишите предложения из текста

«The Automobile Production» (задание №2) с данными глаголами:

*to assemble, to be, to consider, to divide, to envisage,
to make, to possess, to require, to supply,*

9. Составьте предложения, используя Passive Voice.

1. Passenger cars (to manufacture) at the present time by seven automobile-building enterprises in Russia.
—e. g. Passenger cars are manufactured at the present time by seven automobile-building enterprises in Russia.
2. There is also a number of solely assembly plants in Russia, where passenger cars (to assemble) from completing parts of some domestic manufacturer.
3. An economy passenger car “Oka” (to assemble) at this enterprise from completing parts of JSC “AutoVAZ”.
4. A possibility of such cooperation (to consider) by the “General Motors” (USA) and “Daewoo” (South Korea) companies, but both of them finally couldn't reach an agreement with “AutoVAZ”.
5. Considerable lots of cars (to supply) to Bulgaria, Poland, Czeckia, Hungary, Slovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Northern Korea.
6. It is also important to note, that as compared to recent times, when the largest part of the enterprise's production (to export) to less industrially developed countries, which were not solvent, presently “UAZ”(to orientate) only on solvent foreign consumers.

10. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени и переведите данные предложения на русский язык:

1. In the town of Shuya in Ivanov oblast it (to plan) to start realization of a joint project on manufacture of a two-seater cabriolett type model.
2. The Taganrog combine-manufacturing plant together with “Renault” (France) (to elaborate) a joint project on organization of assembly of “Renault 19” passenger cars at manufacturing facilities of the plant.
3. Some perspectives (to possess) also by projects “Nyzhnevartovsk

GATP-1” on assembly of “Opel” cars and PO “Plant named after Ukhtomsky” on production of a wide range of the “Jeep” type automobiles in the amount of 5-8 thousand cars a year on a license from a small French company.

4. Considerable lots of cars (to supply) to Bulgaria, Poland, Czeckia, Hungary, Slovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Northern Korea.

11. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

combine-manufacturing plant, in the town, a license, manufacturing facilities, by projects, a wide range

1. _____ of Shuya in Ivanov oblast it is planned to start realization of a joint project on manufacture of a two-seater cabriolett type model.
2. The Taganrog _____ together with “Renault” (France) are elaborating a joint project on organization of assembly of “Renault 19” passenger cars at _____ of the plant.
3. Some perspectives are possessed also _____ “Nyzhnevartovsk GATP #1” on assembly of “Opel” cars and PO “Plant named after Ukhtomsky” on production of _____ of the “Jeep” type automobiles in the amount of 5-8 thousand cars a year on _____ from a small French company.

12. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. В настоящее время в России автомобили производят на семи автомобилестроительных заводах.
2. Существует ряд заводов, на которых пассажирские машины собираются из комплектующих деталей российских производителей.
3. Экономичный автомобиль «Ока» собран на заводе из комплектующих деталей АвтоВАЗа.
4. АвтоВАЗ – крупнейший производитель машин в России.
5. Можно разделить совместные проекты этого предприятия на три типа.
6. По мнению менеджеров компании «ВАЗ» создание собственной торговой сети в Китае и Турции выглядит многообещающим.
7. Проекты предприятия «УАЗ» с участием иностранных компаний направлены на организацию сети продаж продукции предприятия и организацию производства моделей иностранных компаний на заводе-изготовителе.

1. Выучите слова:

1	at once	сразу, немедленно
2	backward	отсталый
3	because of	из-за, благодаря, вследствие
4	charge	взимать плату, заряжать
5	coach	кареета, экипаж, автобус (междугородный)
6	combustion	сгорание
7	current	ток, течение, текущий
8	distance	расстояние
9	device	устройство
10	directly	прямо, непосредственно
11	due	должный, надлежащий
12	engine	двигатель
13	goods	товары, груз
14	introduction	введение, вступление
15	to lead	вести
16	to mean	значить, иметь в виду
17	stage	стадия, этап
18	source	источник
19	to settle	разрешать(вопрос), поселяться
20	soil	почва, грунт
21	vehicle	экипаж, повозка, автомобиль

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст «*The History of Land Transport*».

Introduction

The word “transport” means to carry people or goods from place to place. It is also used for vehicles that carry people or goods – for example, motor transport includes buses, lorries, motor coaches and motor cars. The American word for the same thing is transportation, and the remark “transportation is civilization” was made by an American, the motor-car manufacturer Henry Ford.

The history of transport is divided into two stages. The first stage is that in which all forms of transport depended directly on the power of men or animals or on natural forces such as winds and current. The second stage began with the development of the steam engine, which was followed by the electric for transport.

Porters and Pack Animals

2. The most ancient peoples were probably wanderers. They did not live in settled homes because they did not know how to till the soil. As they moved from place to place they had to carry their goods themselves. The

porters were usually the women, probably because the men had to be ready to beat off attacks by wild beasts or enemies. Even now, to carry the household goods is the job of women in backward wandering tribes.

The next step was the use of pack animals for carrying goods. The kind of animal used varied in different places, but the general idea was the same — the bundles or baskets were carried by the animals on their backs. The dog, although too small to carry much, was probably one of the first transport animals used because it is so easily trained. Dogs are still to be trained for dragging sledges in the Arctic because of their light weight.

3. The next advance in land transport came with the invention of the wheel. The wheel at once led to the development of two-wheeled carts and four-wheeled wagons and carriages, but before these could be used for carrying goods over long distances, a system of roads was necessary.

These roads had to be wide enough to take a cart and paved, for unless their surface was paved the wheels sank in and the cart stuck. In Britain, and also over much Europe, the first long-distance paved roads were made by the Romans, chiefly so that troops could be marched without delay from place to place. The roads made it possible to use wheeled traffic. However, when the Roman Empire collapsed, the roads gradually got into a very bad state.

4. There were two problems to be solved — first, how to make good roads, and, second, to decide who was to pay for them. In Great Britain these problems were solved in the 18th century. Stretches of roads were handed over to groups called trusts. The trusts borrowed money for repairing and improving the roads, paying it back from the sums they collected from road users. This method of paying for new roads and bridges is still used, especially in the United States. Then it became possible to travel rather comfortably by coaches. In cities like London, rich people had their own carriages, while poor people went on horseback or walked. Then appeared carriages, that could be hired for short distances. They correspond to the modern taxis. The word is short for "taxi cab" which in turn comes from the words taximeter and cabriolet. A cabriolet is a light two-wheeled carriage introduced from France in the 19th century. The taximeter is a mechanical device connected with comfortably by coaches. In cities like London, rich people had their own carriages, while poor people went on horseback or walked. Then appeared carriages, that could be hired for short distances. They correspond to the modern taxis. The word is short for "taxi cab" which in turn comes from the words taximeter and cabriolet.

A cabriolet is a light two-wheeled carriage introduced from France in the 19th century. The taximeter is a mechanical device connected with the wheels which, by measuring the distance traveled, shows the fare due at any moment. It is also controlled by a clock so that waiting time too is charged for.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту «*The History of Land Transport*».

1. What does the word "transport" mean?
2. What are the stages of the history of transport?
3. What were the first porters?
4. What kind of animal was used first for carrying goods?
5. What did the invention of the wheel bring?
6. Whom were the first roads made by?
7. What were the two problems to be solved?
8. What was a cabriolet like?
9. What is a taximeter like?
10. Is waiting time charged for?

4. Выпишите из текста предложения с данными словами:

двигатель, иметь в виду, источник, карета, расстояние, разрешать(вопрос), прибор, товары

5. Отметьте соответствующие содержанию текста предложения буквой Т, а не соответствующие – буквой F.

1. complicated a) expensive, b) simple, c) similar, d) numerous
2. shortage a) current, b) delay, c) distance, d) plenty
3. to remain a) to lend, b) to leave, c) to measure, d) to stretch
4. to destroy a) to drag, b) to pave, c) to restore, d) to step
5. huge a) small, b) strong, c) free, d) hard
6. shallow a) wide, b) possible, c) important, d) deep
7. to connect a) to charge, b) to collapse, c) to introduce, d) to part
8. gradually a) also, b) at once, c) chiefly, d) rather
9. repair a) pay, b) remark, c) surface, d) damage
10. the same a) due, b) total, c) different, d) essential
11. wide a) powerful, b) narrow, c) dry, d) necessary
12. strength a) combustion, b) device, c) weakness, d) force

6. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

charged, to collapse, connected, delayed, distance, engine, general, handed, introduced, leads, mean, the same, soil, sources, vehicle, weight, wide, wind

He did not ... anything when he said it. 2. This news comes from different... 3. Nothing could grow in this poor dry... 4. The steam ... was invented in the 18th century. 5. The ... plan of the development of the city

was considered at a special meeting. 6. The jeep is a small light ... with great freedom of movement especially for military use. 7. The method of construction is not ... now as it was some years ago. It is quite different. 8. A cold ... was blowing from the northwest. 9. The weight of a heavy tank caused the bridge... 10. The train was ... two hours by snow storms. 11. The paper was ... over to the director. 12. He says that the road ... to the forest. 13. The bridge ... the two banks of the river. 14. The lorry was ... to the full. 15. He is big and strong, he is twice my... 16. She is an educated person and her interests are rather... 17. A new method has been ... at their factory this month. 18. The ... from here to the park is ten kilometres.

7. Найдите слово, которое переводится также как первое слово в строке:

1. товары a) vehicle, b) stages, c) substance, d) goods
2. значить, иметь в виду a) to drag, b) to mean, c) to pay, d) to justify
3. грузовик a) driver, b) coal, c) lorry, d) railway
4. экипаж, автобус a) safety, b) coach, c) tube, d) traffic
5. тот же самый a) in turn, b) backward, c) the same, d) total
6. колесо a) wind, b) weight, c) light, d) wheel
7. внутренний a) general, b) current, c) internal, d) excellent
8. двигатель a) engine, b) lorry, c) source, d) force
9. из-за a) without, b) within, c) because of, d) directly
10. сгорание a) direction, b) combustion, c) collapse, d) admission
11. измерять a) to measure, b) to settle, c) to vary, d) to repair
12. почва, грунт a) step, b) strength, c) piece, d) soil
13. заряжать a) to introduce, b) to collapse, c) to charge, d) to hand
14. если не a) also, b) although, c) no matter, d) unless
15. поверхность a) delay, b) surface, c) top, d) wood
16. главным образом a) rather, b) carefully, c) chiefly, d) really
17. широкий a) current, b) wide, c) due, d) thick

8. Дайте три формы глагола и выпишите предложения из текста

«*The History of Land Transport*» (задание №2) с данными глаголами:
to be, to live, to divide, to know, to make, to take

9. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени и переведите данные предложения на русский язык:

1. The American word for the same thing (to be) transportation.
2. The history of transport (to divide) into two stages.

3. The most ancient peoples (to be) probably wanderers.
4. The porters (to be) usually the women, probably because the men (have to be) ready to beat off attacks by wild beasts or enemies.
5. The next advance in land transport (to come) with the invention of the wheel.
6. The roads (to make) it possible to use wheeled traffic.
7. In cities like London, rich people (to have) their own carriages, while poor people (to go) on horseback or (to walk).

10. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

ancient, animals, bundles or baskets, to beat off attacks, dragging sledges, the household goods, moved from place to place, porters, settled homes

1. The most ____ peoples were probably wanderers.
2. They did not live in ____ because they did not know how to till the soil.
3. As they moved ____ they had to carry their goods themselves.
4. The ____ were usually the women, probably because the men had to be ready ____ by wild beasts or enemies.
5. Even now, to carry ____ is the job of women in backward wandering tribes.
6. The next step was the use of pack ____ for carrying goods.
7. The kind of animal used varied in different places, but the general idea was the same —the ____ were carried by the animals on their backs.
8. The dog, although too small to carry much, was probably one of the first transport animals used because it is so easily trained.
9. Dogs are still to be trained for dragging sledges in the Arctic because of their light weight.

11. Переведите данные слова:

to mean nothing; a goods train; also successful; a powerful vehicle; huge lorries and coaches; the same route, an ordinary remark; numerous stages; without wind; permanent force; to manufacture car engines; internal affairs; rapid combustion; source of energy; dry soil; to beat animals; a backward country; general weakness; to drag along the road; to vary considerably; quick steps; to repair something at once; rather dark; measured distance; under repair; wide connections; cable;

Вариант №4.

1. Выучите слова:

1	automobile industry	автомобильная промышленность
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2	dependable	зависимый
3	importance	важность
4	internal combustion engines	двигатель внутреннего сгорания
5	inventor	изобретатель
6	means of riding	средство передвижения
7	the passenger's safety	безопасность пассажиров
8	steam engine	паровой двигатель
9	ventilation	вентиляция

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст «*From the History of the Russian Automobile Engineering*».

The automobile industry in our country has been developed since 1916. Before that time Russia had no automobile industry at all, technical schools had no departments to train specialists in automobile engineering.

But in the history of the automobile such names as Shamshurenkov, Blinov, Mamin and other Russian experts in mechanics must be remembered.

The first automobile built by Shamshurenkov, a Russian inventor, was put into motion by the pedaling of the driver himself.

Blinov designed and constructed tractor driven by steam engine. Mamin was one of the pioneers in Russian internal combustion engines. Today Russian automobiles are engineered and built in such a manner that they are able to withstand heavy loads for long periods of operation.

The modern automobile is much more than a means of riding from one place to another. The passenger's safety and comfort must be considered as much as the car's reliable performance and ability to travel on the highways.

The modern automobile must have a steel body and a steel roof and this roof must be insulated against the summer's heat and winter's cold.

Ventilation is also of great importance. The comfort and convenience of the driver must be taken into consideration too. The automobile must have a heater with special defrosting devices which insure clear vision to the driver.

The automobile must have great power for riding, have dependable clutch and brakes, have good riding qualities, good lights, dependable starting and ignition systems, low fuel consumption, as well as long service life.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту «*From the History of the Russian Automobile Engineering*».

1. What Russian experts in mechanics must be remembered in the history of automobile engineering?

1. Who was the first Russian inventor of the automobile?
2. What did Mamin design?
3. What did Blinov construct?

4. Выпишите из текста предложения с данными словами:

автомобильная промышленность, безопасность, пассажиров, важность, вентиляция, двигатель внутреннего сгорания, паровой двигатель, средство передвижения

5. Отметьте соответствующие содержанию текста предложения буквой Т, а не соответствующие – буквой F.

1. The automobile industry in our country has been developed since 1966. _____
2. Before that time Russia had no automobile industry at all. _____
3. Technical schools had no departments to train specialists in automobile engineering. _____
4. Blinov designed and constructed tractor driver by steam engine. _____
5. Mamin was one of the pioneers in Russian internal combustion engines. _____

6. Подберите слово соответствующее предложенному переводу:

1. производительный
a) produce b) productive c) productivity d) production
2. различие
a) different b) differently c) differ d) difference
3. проводник
a) conduct b) conductor c) conductivity d) conductive

7. Вставьте слова подходящие по смыслу:

1. There are batteries that ... solar energy with great efficiency.
2. A great many ... devices are constructed to improve the cutting of metal parts.
a) useful b) useless c) use d) usefully
3. A new powerful ... has been received by our laboratory.
4. The ... of programmes from out institute TV centre is conducted regularly in the evening.
a) transmit b) transmission c) transmissible d) transmitter

8. Дайте три формы глагола и выпишите предложения из текста

«From the History of the Russian Automobile Engineering».

(задание №2) с данными глаголами:

to build, to conduct, to develop, to design

9. Подберите правильный перевод глагола:

1. The machine tool **measures** its productions itself.
2. The machine tool **will measure** its production itself.
3. The part **is measured** with great accuracy.
a) измерила; b) измеряет; c) измеряется; d) будет измерять
1. The builders **are planning** the road...
2. The builders of the road **is being planned**...

3. The builders of the road **was being planned...**

a) планируются; b) планируют; c) спланировали

1. The test **have been carried out** well.

2. The test **were being carried out** well.

3. The test **are being carried out** well.

a) выполнялись; b) выполняются; c) были выполнены;

d) будут выполнены

10. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

automobile, comfort, heat, heater, importance,

1. The modern _____ must have a steel body and a steel roof.2.

The roof must be insulated against the summer's _____ and winter's

2. Ventilation is also of great _____.

3. The _____ and convenience of the driver must be taken into consideration too.

4. The automobile must have a _____ with special defrosting devices which insure clear vision to the driver.

Вариант №4.

1. Выучите слова:

1	the aerial cableway	воздушный кабель, провод
2	diesel-engine lorry	грузовик с дизельным двигателем
3	a gas engine	газовый двигатель
4	internal combustion engines	двигатель внутреннего сгорания
5	horse-driven bus	автобус,двигающийся при помощи лошади
6	a huge boiler	большой котел
7	the invention of the steam engine	изобретение парового двигателя
8	steam engine	паровой двигатель
9	the internal combustion engine	двигатель внутреннего сгорания
10	motor cycle	мотоцикл
11	motor transport	моторный транспорт
12	petrol engine	бензиновый двигатель
13	the pipe-line	трубопровод
14	the rapid development	быстрое развитие
15	the underground railway	подземная железная дорога (метро)

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст «*Different Kinds of Land Transport*».

1. In Washington the story is told of a director of the Patent Office who in the early thirties of the last century suggested that the Office be closed because "everything that could possibly be invented had been invented". People experienced a similar feeling after the invention of the steam engine, for one without a huge boiler, an engine that could quickly be started and stopped. This problem was solved by the invention of the internal combustion engine.

2. The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876.

Since then motor transport began to spread in Europe very rapidly. But the person who was the first to make it really popular was Henry Ford, an

American manufacturer who introduced the first cheap motor car, the famous Ford Model "T".

3. The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors, thereby creating a revolution in agriculture. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when diesel-engine lorries became general. The motor cycle steadily increased in popularity as engines and tyres became more reliable and roads improved. Motor cycles were found well suited for competition races and sporting events and were also recognized as the cheapest form of fast transport.

4. Buses were started in Paris in 1820. In 1828 they were introduced in London by George Shillibeer, a coach builder who used the French name "Omnibus" which was obtained from the Latin word meaning "for all". His omnibuses were driven by three horses and had seats for 22 passengers. Then in the 20th century reliable petrol engines became available, and by 1912 the new motor buses were fast replacing horse-driven buses.

Trams were introduced in the middle of the 19th century. The idea was that, as the rails were smoother than the roads, less effort was needed to pull a tram than a bus. The first trams were horse drawn but the later trams were almost all driven by electricity. The electric motor driving the tram was usually with electric current from overhead wires. Such wires are also used by trolley-buses, which run on rubber tyres and do not need rails. Another form of transport used in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and some other crowded cities is the underground railway. London's first underground railway of the "tube" type was opened in 1863. The Moscow underground which is considered to be the best and most comfortable underground in the world, was opened in 1935.

5. The pipe-lines, which were in use by the ancient Romans for carrying water supplies to their houses, are now mainly used to transport petroleum. The first pipe-line of this kind was laid in Pennsylvania, the United States, in 1865. Some of the longest oil pipe-lines connect oil-fields in Iraq and

near the Persian Gulf with ports on the Mediterranean coast. A famous Pipe-Line Under the Ocean (PLUTO) was laid across the English Channel in 1944.

6. A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is the aerial cableway. Cableways are used at nearly all winter sports centers to pull or carry skiers to the top of the slopes. Cableways are used by many Alpine villages which lie high up the mountain-sides for bringing up their supplies from the valley below.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту «*Different Kinds of Land Transport*».

1. What was the reaction of the people after the invention of the steam engine?
2. Who introduced the first cheap motor car?
3. When did diesel-engine lorries become general?
4. When were the trams introduced first?
5. What do the longest oil pipe-lines connect?
6. What are the cableways used for?

4. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

cheapest form, diesel-engine lorries, motor cycles, motor vehicles, popularity, roads, sporting events, well suited

1. The use of ____ for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when ____ became general.
2. The motor cycle steadily increased in ____ as engines and tyres became more reliable and ____ improved.
3. ____ were found ____ for competition races and ____ and were also recognized as the ____ of fast transport.

5. Дайте три формы глагола и выпишите предложения из текста

«*Different Kinds of Land Transport*» (задание №2) с данными глаголами:

to be, to begin, to build, to consider, to design, to drive, to have, to introduce, to make, to tell

6. Поставьте глаголы в соответствующем времени:

1. The first practical internal combustion engine (to introduce) in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876.
2. Since then motor transport (to begin) to spread in Europe very rapidly.

3. But the person who (to be) the first to make it really popular (to be) Henry Ford.

4. An American manufacturer (to introduce) the first cheap motor car, the famous Ford Model "T".

7. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

1. A form of transport which is quite _____ in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is the _____ cableway.

2. Cableways are used at nearly all winter sports _____ to pull or carry skiers to the top of the slopes.

3. _____ are used by many Alpine villages which lie high up the _____ for bringing up their supplies from the _____ below.

4. The _____, which were in use by the _____ for carrying water supplies to their houses, are now mainly used to transport petroleum.

8. Переведите группы слов на русский язык:

- the car speed calculation
- the energy accumulation process
- the steam engine invention
- the thermoelectric generator development
- the transport animal
- the traffic speed
- the traffic speed increase
- the wheel invention
- the traffic speed
- the traffic speed increase
- the wheel invention

9. Найдите Infinitive в предложениях:

1. To drive a car in a big city is very difficult.
2. This method was introduced in the factory to achieve better results.
3. To extend the main street they had to destroy some old buildings.
4. The workers will use powerful machinery to assemble these huge units.
5. The new branches of industry to be developed in this part of the country are metallurgy and radio engineering.
6. The valuable information to be collected by sputniks will help to improve previous results.

