Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет: историко-филологический

Кафедра: иностранных языков

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

*(с полным сроком обучения)*

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

наименование дисциплины (модуля)

Направление подготовки

23.03.01 Технология транспортных процессов

код и наименование специальности

Профиль "Организация автомобильных перевозок и безопасность движения"

(уровень прикладной бакалавриат)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля) – 7 зачетных единиц (252 ч.)

Форма текущего контроля в семестре – контрольная работа.

Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) – нет.

Форма промежуточного контроля: зачет.

Каждое контрольное задание пред­лагается в трех вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами сту­денческого шифра:

студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1, 2, 3 выполняют вариант № 1;

студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 4, 5, 6, 7 выполняют вариант №2;

студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 8,9,0 выполняют вариант № 3;

**КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 1**

Чтобы правильно выполнить **задание** 1, необходимо ус­воить следующие разделы курса

1. Существительные. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж. Существительное в функции определения
2. Прилагательные. Степени сравнения
3. Числительные
4. Местоимения
5. Present, Past, Future Indefinite. Глаголы *to be,*  *to have* в Present, Past, Future Indefinite. Повелительное наклонение
6. Оборот *there + be*

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР. 1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The students attend lectures and  seminars on History | Студенты посещают лекции и семинары  по истории |
| Lectures – множественное число от существительного а lecture лекция | |
| He lectures on political economy. | Он читает лекции по политической экономии |
| Lectures – 3–е лицо единственного числа от глагола to lecture в Present Indefinite | | |
| My brother’s son is a student. | Сын моего брата – студент. | |
| Слово brother’s – форма притяжательного падежа существительного | | |

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 2 (К УПР. IV)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lomonosov founded the first Russian University in Moscow. | Ломоносов основал первый русский университет в Москве. |

Founded - Past Indefinite Active от стандартного глагола to found.

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи явля­ются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функ­цию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени суще­ствительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. The "Big Ben" clock weighs 13.5 tons.

2. Most of London's places of interest are situated to the north of the river Thames.

3. Hyde Park covers 360 acres.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на рус­ский язык определений, выраженных именем существи­тельным.

1. The bus stop is not far from here.

2. Several Moscow University physicists work at this problem.

3. There are only daylight lamps in this room.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержа­щие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на рус­ский язык.

1. One of the most famous buildings in England is St. Paul's Cathedral.

2. This room is smaller than that one.

3. The longer is the night, the shorter is the day.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. обра­зец выполнения 2).

1. This student first came to Moscow in 1995.

2. The Port of London is to the east of the City.

3. In a few days she will leave for Irkutsk.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

The early days of the automobile

One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Isaak Newton. But the first self-propelled vehicle was constructed by the French military engineer Cugnot in 1763. He built a steam-driven engine which had three wheels, carried two passengers and ran at maximum speed of four miles. The carriage was a great achievement but it was far from perfect and extremely inefficient. The supply of steam lasted only 15 minutes and the carriage had to stop every 100 yards to make more steam. In 1825 a steam engine was built in Great Britain. The vehicle carried 18 passengers and covered 8 miles in 45 minutes. However, the progress of motor cars met with great opposition in Great Britain. Further development of the motor car lagged because of the restrictions resulting from legislative acts. The most famous of these acts was the Red Flag Act of 1865, according to which the speed of the steam-driven vehicles was limited to 4 miles per hour and a man with a red flag had to walk in front of it. Motoring really started in the country after the abolition of this act. In Russia there were cities where motor cars were outlawed altogether. When the editor of the local newspaper in the city of Uralsk bought a car, the governor issued these instructions to the police: “When the vehicle appears in the streets, it is to be stopped and escorted to the police station, where its driver is to be prosecuted”. From 1860 to 1900 was a period of the application of gasoline engines to motor cars in many countries. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N. Otto who introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation. By that time motor cars got a standard shape and appearance.

In 1896 a procession of motor cars took place from London to Brighton to show how reliable the new vehicles were. In fact, many of the cars broke for the transmissions were still unreliable and constantly gave trouble. The cars of that time were very small, two seated cars with no roof, driven by an engine placed under the seat. Motorists had to carry large cans of fuel and separate spare tyres, for there were no repair or filling stations to serve them. After World War I it became possible to achieve greater reliability of motor cars, brakes became more efficient. Constant efforts were made to standardize common components. Multi-cylinder engines came into use; most commonly used are four-cylinder engines. Like most other great human achievements, the motor car is not the product of any single inventor. Gradually the development of vehicles driven by internal combustion engine- cars, as they had come to be known, led to the abolition of earlier restrictions. Huge capital began to flow into the automobile industry. From 1908 to 1924 the number of cars in the world rose from 200 thousand to 20 mln. By 1960 it had reached 60 mln. No other industry had ever developed at such a rate.

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи явля­ются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функ­цию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени суще­ствительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. Tallinn exports a great variety of goods.

2. Last month my friend read a very interesting book on Tallinn's history.

3. The inhabitants of Tallinn are fond of their city.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на рус­ский язык определений, выраженных именем существи­тельным.

1. This is the building of the Tallinn City Soviet.
2. The students of our group will go to the State History Museum tomorrow.
3. Teams of figure skaters and ice-hockey players undergo intensive training at the Sports Centre of Tallinn.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержа­щие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Kadriorg is one of the most favourite parks of the Tallinners.

2. The more I thought of that plan, the less I liked it.

3. Your translation is better than mine.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив: переведите предложения на русский язык (см. обра­зец выполнения 2).

1. One of Tallinn's farmacies functions for more than 550 years.
2. The construction of the Tallinn Town Hall began in the first decades of the 14th century.
3. In two years my brother will become an engineer.

V. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык текст

Automobile

The history of the automobile goes back several hundred years. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Sir Isaac Newton about 1680. It was little more than a toy consisting of a steam boiler supplying a steam jet turned to the rear. However, the credit for building the first self-propelled road vehicle must undoubtedly go to the French military engineer, Nicolas Cugnot. Between 1763 and 1769 two steam-driven carriages were built and tried. In 1784 the Russian inventor Kulibin built a three-wheeled carriage. In his vehicle he used for the first time such new elements as brakes, rollers and a gear-box. The first Englishman to build a full-self-propelled vehicle for use on the roads and to obtain practical results was Trevithick. Between 1798-1800 he built several working models. Up to 1960 most all road vehicles were powered by steam engines which ran at slow speeds. In 1860 Lenoir of Paris built an internal combustion engine which ran on city gas, the gas being ignited by an electric spark. In 1866, Otto invented the type of four-stroke cycle engine which is used today. Slowly but surely the auto industry is perfecting a number of alternatives to the conventional engines found in almost all of today's passenger cars. Two prime factors lie behind the search for different engines *-* the necessity to reduce air pollution by requiring cleaner auto exhaust and the desire to produce cars that will ran farther on a gallon of fuel. While basic research is continuing on electric and steam-powered engines, it is the diesel, turbine and Stirling that are current industry favourites.

Diesels get better mileage than gasoline engines, and the fuel is usually cheaper. In 1890's Rudolf Diesel, a German, invented the engine that bears his name. As air is drawn into the engine and compressed internal temperatures rise, and pressures reach two to three times those in a gasoline engine. The extreme pressures have meant that diesels usually are much larger and heavier that gasoline engines of the same power potential. The disadvantages of diesels as passenger-car engines are slow performance, noise and smoke. All the companies investigating diesels are trying to reduce noise and smoke, but the problems are not yet entirely solved. Even the 28,000-dollar Mercedes clatters when started on a cold morning. And the warm up period for all diesels seems too long to drivers accustomed to gasoline models.

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи явля­ются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функ­цию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени сущес­твительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. The lecturer gave several examples of the Sevastopol scientists' international ties.

1. The foundation of Sevastopol dates back to 1783.
2. The author mentions this phenomenon in his article.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существитель­ным.

1. His father was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during World War I

2. The reporter spoke about the fulfilment of the Food Programme in the region.

3. Not long ago our family moved into a large three-room flat.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержа­щие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык

1. The more I studied the English language, the more I liked it.
2. My friend is one of the best students of our group.
3. This room is smaller than that one.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. обра­зец выполнения 2)

1. The dean will come here later.
2. The student made no mistakes in his translation.
3. Plasma is the fourth state of matter.

V. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст

Roads

Transportation is a system consisting *essentially* of three components: 1) driver, 2) vehicle, 3) road. Whenever any one of these three components of the system fails, the whole system would fail, and conditions of hazards would be created on the road. If therefore it is *desired* to provide а safe and efficient transportation systems it is necessary that аll these three components should function efficiently in а well-coordinated manner. Driver. 0f аll the above-mentioned component driver is the most powerful component influencing safety on а road. Studies have shown that 86% of the serious accidents are caused by drivers. Vehicle. This component also plays а vital part in determining safety on roads. Just 1ikе an unsafe driver, an unsafe vehicle is а source of constant danger in а road transportation system. With the growing percentage oа old vehicles the risk of accidents on roads has also been growing considerably. This risk could be minimized by eliminating unsafe vehicles from roads. One wау of doing it is to carry out periodical inspection of old vehicles

Road. То ensure maximum *safety for* the transportation system, it is very necessary to plan and design highways on sound engineering techniques. It is possible to obtain maximum safety on highways by controlling their geometry, by alignment of vertical and horizontal curves and providing adequate sight distances for the speeds which it is desirable to obtain on these highways.

The traffic on the road has completely altered within the last twenty-five years and therefore the existing system of roads in many countries should аlso be changed, in order tо meet modern requirements. The modern trend is undoubtedly towards national and consequently uniform planning, design and construction.

The efficiency of а country's road network has а profound effect on its prosperity. The ability of roads to enable traffic to flow freely and safely between the industrial and commercial centers contributes enormously towards а progressive economy. Motorways, besides serving each individual country, fulfil the desirable function of linking countries mоге closely together. Through the medium of travel, they help to promote cordial relations among the peoples of the various nations. In fact, the importance of good roads, both nationally and internationally, cannot be overstressed.

**Форма итогового контроля**

**Зачет**

Формулировка вопросов к зачету базируется на основе всего материала семестра.

**Оформление письменной работы согласно МИ 4.2-5/47-01-2013** [Общие требования к построению и оформлению учебной текстовой документации](http://zabgu.ru/files/html_document/pdf_files/fixed/Normativny%27e_dokumenty%27_i_obrazcy%27_zayavlenij/Obshhie_trebovaniya_k_postroeniyu_i_oformleniyu_uchebnoj_tekstovoj_dokumentacii.pdf)

**Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины**

**Основная литература**

# Барановская Т. В. Грамматика английского языка. Сборник упражнений: Учебное пособие, Логос, 2016 . – 384 с.

# Карпова Т.А., Асламова Т.В., Закирова Т.С. Английский язык для технических вузов. Учебник.- Кнорус, 2015. 234 с.

# И.В. Орловская, Учебник английского языка для технических университетов и вузов/ Л.С. Самсонова, А.И. Скубриева, Озон, 2015 . – 448 с.

# Полякова Е.В. Английский язык для инженеров: учебник / Полякова Е.В., Синявская О.И. – М.: «Высшая школа», 2014. – 463с.

**Дополнительная литература**

1. Аракин В.А. Практический курс английского языка. Практический курс для студентов высших учебных заведений. – Владос, 2014 г. 194 с.

# Веренич Н.И. Английский язык. Учебное пособие – Тетра Системс, 2014 г. 210 с.

# Истомина, Саакян: Практический курс английской грамматики, Эксмо-Пресс, 2014 . – 272 с.

1. Соколова Л.А. Грамматические трудности перевода с английского язык на русский: учеб. пособие / Л.А. Соколова, Е.П. Трофимова, Н.А. Калевич. М.: Высшая школа, 2013. – 204с.

# Базы данных, информационно-справочные и поисковые системы

http:// www.study-english info

http: //www.engramm.su

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<http://website.informer.com/terms/Engineer_Civil>

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