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 2

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание 2, необ­ходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Видо-временные формы глагола: активный залог — формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future); формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future)

2. Модальные глаголы: а) выражающие возможность: can (could), may и эквивалент глагола сап — to be able; b) выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to, to be to, should.

3. Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения

4. Функции слова it

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР. I)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lobachevsky's geometry had  **revolu­tionized** mathematics and  the philosophy of science. | Геометрия Ло­бачевского *произве­ла коренное*  *изме­нение* в математике и философии нау­ки. |
| **had** revolutionized - Past Perfect Active от глагола to **revolutionize.** | |

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

1. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Today scientists are still looking for the substance as a source of energy.

2. Could you speak English a year ago?

3. The Mendeleyev system has served for almost 100 years as a key to discovering new elements.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопреде­ленных и отрицательных местоимений

1. Some 350 people attend a yachting school in Tallinn.
2. Does he know any foreign language?
3. Any exhibit of this museum is valuable.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни­те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Energy can exist in many forms and each form can be transformed into the other.
2. The computers should become an integral part of the orga­nization of industrial processes of all types.
3. These metal parts had to be subjected to X-ray examination.
4. The chemists may use the reactor to analyse various sub­stances fortheir exact composition.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значе­ния слова IT

1. The main building was completed in 1985. It houses the library.

2. It is necessary for all the students to know the fundamental laws of mechanics

3. It often rains in autumn and snows in winter.

4. It is necessary to find new sources of cheap energy.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

Transport for Tomorrow

One thing is certain about the public transport of the future: it must be more efficient than it is today. The time is coming when it will be quicker to fly across the Atlantic to New York than to travel from home to office. The two main problems are: what vehicle shall we use and how can we plan? There is already a number modern vehicle which are not yet in common use, but which may become a usual means of transport in the future. One of these is the small electric car: we go out into the street, find an empty car, get into it, drive to our destination, get out and leave the car for the next person who comes along. In fact, there may be no need to drive these cars. With an automatic guidance system for cars being developed, it will be possible for us to select our destination just as today we select a telephone number, and our car will move automatically to the address we want. For long journeys in private cars one can also use an automatic guidance system. Arriving at the motorway, a driver will select the lane he wishes to use, with over to automatic driving, and then relax - dream, read the newspaper, have a meal, flirt with his passenger - while the car does the work for him. Unbelievable? It is already possible. Just as in many ships and aircraft today we are piloted automatically for the greater part of the journey, so in the future we can also have this luxury in our own cars.

A decade ago, the only thing electronic on most automobiles was the radio. But at present sophisticated electronics is playing a big part in current automotive research. For example, in every gasoline-powered car that General Motors Corporation makes there is a small computer continuously monitoring the exhaust? The device, about the size of a pack of cigarettes, adjusts the vehicle carburetor fuel intake to get the best fuel economy. Ford cars are equipped with an electronic instrument panel that, among other things, will calculate how far one can drive on the fuel left in the tank. It also will estimate the time of arrival at destination and tell the driver what speed he has averaged since turning on the ignition. According to specialists these features made possible by microelectronics are only the beginning. Radar may control the brakes to avoid collisions, and a display screen may show the car's position on the road. Recently radar to be mounted on lorries and cars has been designed in the USA. The radar aerial looks like a third headlight placed directly above the bumper. Having summed up the information about the speed and distance of various objects ahead, the computer detects all possible dangers and their nature. A third component in the system is a monitor on the instrument panel. The radar only observes objects ahead of the vehicle. It is automatically turned on when the speed exceeds ten miles an hour. The yellow light warns of stationary objects ahead, or something moving slower than the car. The red light and buzzer warn that the speed should go down. Another red light and sound signal make the driver apply the brakes. A Japanese company is designing a car of a new generation which will start running on the roads in the 90s. When completed, the new model will have a lot of unusual characteristics. The Car's four-wheel control system will ensure movement diagonally and even sideways, like a crab, at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Quantum mechanics has greatly influenced the nuclear theory.

2. The problem of the structure of matter is constantly occu­pying the minds of many scientists.

3. The scientist wrote this article not long ago.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопреде­ленных и отрицательных местоимений

1. Any monument in Volgograd has its own history.
2. Nobody knew anything about this experiment.
3. The names of some streets and squares are living history of  
   the heroic city.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни­те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Heat can be divided into three different types.
2. A great number of plastics should find their applications in the electrical industry.
3. Chemical means had to be used for the separation of com­pounds into their elements.
4. The existence of an X-ray laser in the future may be possi­ble.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значе­ния слова IT

1. It is ten o'clock.

2. It has become evident that ecological problems can be solved only on the global level.

3. It is difficult to speak English.

4. Itis necessary to obtain accurate data on the possibility of  
living and working in space.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

Urban Mass Transportation

Urban mass transportation is the movement of people within urban area using group travel technologies such as buses and trains. The essential feature of mass transportation is that many people are carried in the same vehicle (e.g. buses) or collection of attached vehicles (trains). This makes it possible to move people in the same travel corridor with greater efficiency, which can lead to lower costs to carry each person or - because the costs are shared by many people - the opportunity to spend more money to provide better service, or both.

Mass transit systems may be owned by private, profit - making companies or by governments or agencies that may not operate for profit. Whether public or private, many mass transportation services are subsidized because they cannot cover all their costs from fares charged to their riders. Such subsidies assure the availability of mass transit, which contributes to making cities efficient and desirable places in which to live.

The importance of mass transportation in supporting urban life differs among cities, depending largely on the role played by its chief competitor, the private automobile.

People travel to meet their needs for subsistence (to go to work, to acquire food and essential services), for personal development (to go to school and cultural facilities), and for entertainment (to participate in or watch sporting events, to visit friends). The need for travel is a derived need, because people rarely travel for the sake of travel itself; they travel to meet the primary needs of daily life. Mobility is an essential feature of urban life, for it defines the ability to participate in modern society.

Travelers make rational choices of the modes they use, each choosing the one that serves him or her best, although best may be viewed differently by each traveler. Transportation services in a city define the alternatives from which travelers must choose the activities available to them, and the places to which they can go. The transportation available to an individual is the collective result of government policies the overall demand for travel in the region, competition among different modes, and the resources available to each individual to buy services. Urban transportation services directly affect the character and quality of urban life, which can differ among individuals who have access to different kinds and amounts of transportation services.

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

1. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. The reactor is fast becoming a major source of heat and electricity.

2. Scientists have found ways of measuring the sizes and posi­tions of bodies in the Universe.

3. They tested this new machine last week.

II. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопреде­ленных и отрицательных местоимений

1. No student of that group studies Spanish.
2. Some five hundred people were present at the meeting.
3. Have you any books on chemistry?

III. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни­те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивален­ты. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. The application of digital (цифровой) computers should include all forms of automatic control in science and industry.
2. Laser light can be used to transmit power of various types.
3. These new materials had to withstand much higher temper­atures than metals.
4. Ethylene gas may be obtained by cracking petroleum.

IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значе­ния слова IT

1.It is necessary to study foreign languages.

2. It is a new subject. We shall study it for two years.

3. Unlike many other big cities, it isn’t very noisy.

4. The successes in chemistry made it possible to obtain a lot  
of new materials.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

Engine

The turbine and Stirling are multifuel engines, capable of running on any liquid that will burn, including such exotic types as peanut oil and perfume. This would be a major advantage if severe petroleum shortages develop. The turbine cars now operating are hand-built models that cost more than 1 million dollars each. Alloys of precious metals of high durability are still required for certain vital turbine parts. Engineers believe that progress in ceramics holds the key to making turbines practical alternatives to present-day engines. Experts say that the Stirling is the most promising among the three favoured engines. The Stirling concept, first offered more than 150 years ago by a Scottish clergyman, involves external instead of internal combustion.

In 1816 Robert Stirling patented a new engine for pumping water out of mines and quarries. It could run on almost any fuel, he boasted - including whisky. Indeed the parson had such faith in his engine that he often cut his Sunday sermons short to work on it. However, when Stirling died in 1878 at the age of 88, his engine was still unperfected. Soon it was totally overshadowed by the newer gasoline-powered internal combustion engine. Unlike typical internal combustion engines, the Stirling engine is powered by heat from an external source. In the new design, hydrogen gas is heated by a burner, which can run on virtually all kinds of fuel. Hydrogen then expands, enters one cylinder and pushes a sliding piston. As piston moves, it forces gas out of the other end of the cylinder; the emerging gas is cooled and then moves towards an adjacent cylinder where heat is applied once more and the process is repeated. Engineers point out that a Stirling engine would be quieter that an equivalent internal combustion engine, would emit less toxic gases, and would use fuel more economically. Having no need for valves or cars, it would also have fewer parts. Stirling's old dream might yet become reality - perhaps by the end of the twentieth century. Now, since experts seek fuel-saving, less-polluting alternatives to the modern auto engine, Stirling's machine has started a new life, they show great interest in the work of a giant Dutch electronics firm, which has tested Stirling prototypes in boats, large pumps (to help dry out Holland during 1952's floods) and even buses. In 1972, Ford signed an agreement with the firm for joint development of a Stirling engine for passenger cars. As for electric cars, several types of small battery-powered vehicles are in production, but it is most unlikely that they will replace more conventional vehicles.

**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**

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

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# 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.

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# 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

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