МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

наименование дисциплины (модуля)

для направления подготовки (специальности) 23.03.01 Технология транспортных процессов

код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля) – 8 зачетных единиц.

Форма текущего контроля в семестре – контрольная работа, устный перевод текстов.

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

Форма промежуточного контроля в семестре – зачет / экзамен.

**Краткое содержание курса**

**1 семестр**

Перечень изучаемых разделов, тем дисциплины (модуля).

**1 семестр**

Контрольная работа №1. Выполняется по вариантам.

Тексты для чтения и перевода:

1. Higher Schools in Russia;

2. Our University;

3. Higher Education in Great Britain;

4. Russia;

5. Great Britain.

**2 семестр**

Контрольная работа №2. Выполняется по вариантам.

Тексты для чтения и перевода:

1. The History of Land Transport;

2. The Wheel, Steam Carriages and Railways;

3. The Early Days of the Automobile.

4. Cars: Passion or Problem?

**Форма текущего контроля**

**Контрольные работы**

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Каждое контрольное задание пред­лагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами сту­денческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 - № 2; на 5 или 6 - № 3; на 7 или 8 — №4; на 9 или 0 - № 5.

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следу­ет в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, шифр, предмет, номер контрольной работы

Контрольные работы должны выполняться аккуратно, четким почерком. На левой странице тетради располагается английский текст, параллельно располагается русский перевод. Каждое задание нужно записывать в контрольной работе.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Левая страница | | Правая страница | |
| Поля | Английский текст | Русский текст | Поля |
|  | |  | |
|  | |  | |

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу.

**1 семестр**

**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.

6. Глаголы *to be, to have* в Present, Past, Future Indefinite.

7. Повелительное наклонение.

8. Оборот *there + be.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР. 1)

He lectures on political economy. Он читает лекции по политической экономике.

Lectures – 3–е лицо единственного числа от глагола to lecture в Present Indefinite

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 устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переве­дите 1,2,4 и 6-й абзацы.

**LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF**

1. Let me introduce myself. My name is Vera. My surname or last name is Petrova. I was born on the 14th of March in Krasnokamensk. It is the city in the south of Chita Region.

2. There are five people in our family. My father’s name is Leonid Ivanovich. He is 47. He is an engineer at the machine-building plant. He is always very busy. He has very little free time. My mother’s name is Olga Petrovna. She is 40. She works as a lab assistant at the Research Institute. I am not very tall. My hair is short and fair. I have a straight nose, an oval face and dark eyes.

3. My sister’s name is Masha. She is 14 years old. She is a schoolgirl. Masha is in the 9th form. She studies well. She goes in for sport. She plays basketball. My grandmother lives with us. She is very kind. Our family is very friendly, we have many relatives and friends.

4. I have finished a secondary school. I did well in all the subjects, but my favourite subjects at school were Mathematics and Physics. Now I am a first year student of Chita State University. I study at the Institute of Construction and Ecology, at the Road Construction Department. I think that roads are very important in our life. I will always have an interesting job. I like Mathematics, History and other subjects. I am fond of Russian.

5. I like reading books. I often listen to music. I like jazz. I collect compact discs of my favourite groups and singers.

6. My best friend’s name is Ann. Her hobby is swimming. She goes to the swimming-pool twice a week. She collects stamps and enjoys watching TV and video. We have much in common. We talk for hours about politics, love and other things. We discuss films, television programmes, books.

VI. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос: Where do you study?

**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. Teams of figure skaters and ice-hockey players undergo intensive training at the Sports Centre of Tallinn.

3. The students of our group will go to the State History Museum tomorrow.

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 с 1-го по 6-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переве­дите 2,3, 4 и 6-й абзацы.

**MY FRIEND’S FAMILY**

1. My friend’s name is Ann. Her surname is Popova. She was born on the 15th of May in Chita. She is 18.

2. She is a first year student of Chita State University. There are seven Institutes at the University She studies at the Institute of Construction and Ecology. The Institute has 17 classrooms and 9 laboratories. At the Institute the students specialize in Building Construction, Road Building (construction, maintenance and repair), Real Estate Management and Environmental Protection (land, water and air pollution and protection and other ecological problems).

3. The University has a five - year course of studies. Ann studies Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, English and a number of other subjects. She likes History, Physics and other subjects. She is fond of English. She takes examinations twice a year. During the terms she attends lectures, carries out laboratory tests in the well - equipped laboratories and does practical work.

4. She has a mother and a father. But she has neither a sister nor a brother. There are three people in her family. Her father’s name is Ivan Petrovich. He is an economist at the Construction firm. Her mother’s name is Nina Alexandrovna. She works as a computer programmer. Her family is very friendly, they have many relatives and friends.

5. Ann is short. Her hair is long and dark. She has a straight nose and blue eyes.

6. Her hobby is swimming. She goes to the swimming-pool twice a week. She collects stamps and enjoys watching TV and video. She likes reading books. She plays the piano and she often listens to music.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Notes: | **piano**  пианино | **neither … nor** ни… ни… |

VI. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос: Has she a sister?

**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.

2. The foundation of Sevastopol dates back to 1783.

3. 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 II.

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 устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 4-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переве­дите 2, 3 и 4-й абзацы текста

**MY WORKING DAY**

1. I am a first-year student. I study at Chita State University, at the Institute of Construction and Ecology. My parents live in Krasnokamensk. I rent a flat.

2. My classes at the University begin at 8:30. So I have to get up early. In the morning I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises. I don’t take a bath because I don’t have enough time for it. So I take a shower. After that I get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make up. Then I have breakfast. I eat eggs or a cheese sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I listen to the latest news on the radio during my breakfast. I leave home at 8 o’clock and walk to the nearest bus stop. I live not far from the University and it usually takes me about fifteen minutes to get there by bus.

3. We have lectures and practical hours in different subjects every day. As a rule I have three or four classes a day. I don’t miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. During the day we have several short breaks that last for ten minutes. At 13:30 we have lunch in the canteen. Sometimes I stay at the University till 5 o’clock in the evening because I have to go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. I look through journals, read articles and books and prepare for my next day’s classes.

4. At English classes we usually read, write or speak English. We answer the teacher’s questions, do various exercises and ask questions. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. Usually I come home at 5 o’clock. I have supper, drink coffee or tea and then prepare my homework. I like to read something or listen to some music. In the evening I sometimes go for a walk, visit my friends or watch TV. I prefer old comedies, soap-operas or films about different countries. At about 11 at night I go to bed.

VI. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос: What do you do in the evening?

**ВАРИАНТ 4**

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 doors of the Volgograd Young People's Theatre are al­ways open to children of school age.

2. Both Russian and foreign artists take part in the perfor­mances of the Volgograd circus.

3. The first mention of the city on the Volga dates back to 1589.

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

1. During its four-century-old history the city experienced sev­eral dramatic events.

2. Volgograd is now a five-sea port.

3. The 40-meter-high arch which is the entrance to the Volga-Don Navigation Canal rises in the south of Volgograd.

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

1. The Volga Hydro-Electric Power Station is the biggest in Europe.

2. The more experiments we carry out, the more data we ob­tain.

3. Volgograd is one of the most beautiful cities of Russia.

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. Volgograd rose from its ashes more beautiful than before.

2. The entire country took part in the restoration of the hero-city.

3. The beautiful modern city of Volgograd is the best monu­ment to the heroes who defended the city on the Volga during the Great Patriotic War.

V. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 6-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переве­дите их.

**MY FRIEND’S WORKING DAY**

1. Ann is a second-year student. She studies at Chita State University, at the Power Engineering Institute. Her parents live in Chita. Her classes at the University begin at 8:30. So she has to get up early. Her alarm clock wakes her up at 7 o’clock. She has breakfast. Then she puts her books, pens, pencils, copy-books and other things into her bag. She leaves home for the University at 8 o’clock and walks to the nearest bus stop. She lives not far from the University and it usually takes her about fifteen minutes to get there by trolley-bus. She is never late, she always comes in time.

2. As a rule she has three or four pairs a day with 10 minutes breaks between them. For example, she has English, Russian, Mathematics and Physical Training today. There is also an hour’s break for dinner.

3. At English classes they usually read, write or speak English. They answer the teacher’s questions, do various exercises and ask questions. They have to read texts, books and articles from journals in English. Ann often speaks English with her friends. To master the language they have to practice much every day.

4. As a rule she has no free time on week-days. Usually she comes home at 3:30 and has dinner and some rest. Then she does her homework. It usually takes her three hours. She likes to learn oral subjects, but she doesn’t like written exercises.

4. She has supper at 7 o’clock in the evening. She likes to read something or listens to some music. In the evening she sometimes goes for a walk, visits her friends or watches TV. She prefers documentary films and films about different countries. At about 11 o’clock she goes to bed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **alarm clock** будильник  **practice**  практиковаться | **Physical Training** физкультура  **power engineering** энергетика |

V. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос:

How much time does it take her to do homework?

**ВАРИАНТ 5**

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 в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

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

1. The Novopolotsk chemical works produces polyethylene and nitron.
2. A well-known scientist works at this plant.
3. The workers' hostel is within 20 minutes' walk from the plant.

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

1. Novopolotsk is a young people town.
2. We have a large State library in our city.
3. The scientists developed new synthetic rubber products.

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

1. Automatic devices make labour safer and easier.

2. The average age of the Novopolotsk inhabitants is the youngest in Byelorussia.

3. The more often you visit St. Petersburg, the more you like it.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив; переведите предложения на русский язык The Novopolotsk Polytechnical Institute is more than ten years old.

1. Novopolotsk came into existence as a town of chemistry.
2. The young town of Byelorussian oil chemists grows from day to day.

V. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переве­дите 2 , 3, 4 и 5-й абзацы.

**MY FRIEND’S DAY OFF**

1. Kate is my best friend. I know her from childhood. We studied at school together. Kate is a second-year student. She studies at Chita State University, at the Power Engineering Institute. But she doesn’t go to the University on Sundays.

2. She can get up at 8 or 9 o’clock. It is not so early as she has to get up during the week. She makes her bed, turns on the radio and does her morning exercises. Then she goes to the bathroom where she washes herself. After that she dresses, goes to the kitchen and has breakfast. She has a ham sandwich and drinks a glass of juice. She listens to some music during her breakfast. After breakfast her father and she go to the shops and buy all they need. They buy bread, sugar, milk, fruits and vegetables.

3. Then she does her homework. It usually takes her three hours. She likes to learn oral subjects, but she doesn’t like written exercises.

4. On Sundays they usually have dinner at two o’clock. They have got meat or fish, roast potatoes, some fruit, drink coffee or tea with a cake. Then Kate has some rest. She goes for a walk with her friends or goes to the park. Sometimes she goes to the museum or to the exhibition.

5. She has supper at 7 o’clock in the evening. She tries to spend her free time usefully. After supper she reads books, newspapers or magazines, plays chess or watches TV. She prefers documentary films and films about different countries. Sometimes she goes to the theatre on Sunday. At about 11 o’clock she goes to bed.

V. Прочитайте 5-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос: What films does she prefer?

**Тексты для чтения и перевода, 1 семестр**

Перевод текстов выполняется в устной форме, т.е. письменными переводами пользоваться не разрешается. Можно составить словарь незнакомых слов с переводом. Каждый студент должен сдать чтение и перевод всех текстов.

**Text 1 Higher Schools in Russia**

There are a lot of higher schools in Russia where young people can get higher education. Every year a lot of students enter Universities. Universities train specialists in the natural and exact sciences and the humanities. Specialized Institutes and faculties train specialists for one of the fields of culture and various branches of national economy, such as power engineering, mining, construction, mechanical engineering and many others. The head of each University is Rector. There are several faculties at each Institute. Each faculty has a number of specialized departments and is headed by a dean. The academic year always begins on the first of September and is divided into two terms. Students take exams at the end of each term. The complete course of studies usually lasts 4 - 5 years. At every Institute there is a reading hall and a library where the students can take the necessary books as well as books for reading. Study rooms are now equipped with TV sets, computers, etc.

The first and second year students study general engineering subjects. Students have lectures and practical hours. They attend lectures on different subjects: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Foreign Languages, etc. They have hours of practical training in the well-equipped laboratories of the Institute. So lectures and seminars alternate with laboratory work, discussions, consultations, research work and their self- training. This provides a basis for the study of special subjects and the organization of practice. Today a student must obtain a large amount of new information¹. This enables² future specialists to get good professional knowledge and to apply it to practice, to use modern methods of scientific research, advanced production technology³, its organization and management.

The aim of higher education is not only to provide the students with the necessary knowledge, but also to develop them creatively. Thousands of specialists graduate from institutes and universities and get diplomas every year. Some of them work in the various branches of industry, while others carry on research work in different research institutes. Training highly-skilled specialists with a wide theoretical outlook is the main task of higher education.

Notes: 1. получить большое количество новой информации

2. это дает возможность 3. передовая технология производства

**Text 2 Higher Education in Great Britain**

There are 46 universities, 30 polytechnics and numerous colleges in England and Wales. They all provide a wide range of courses from lower-level technical and commercial courses to advanced courses for those who want to get higher-level posts in commerce, industry and administration.

Of the 46 universities in Great Britain, 35 are in England, 8 in Scotland, 1 is in Wales and 2 are in Nothern Ireland. The leading universities in England are Oxford, Cambridge and London. English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, size, etc. British Universities are comparatively small. The approximate number is 7,000 - 8,000 students, most universities having under 3,000 students, some even less than 1,500 students.

The typical academic programme for university students is composed of a varying number of courses or subjects within a field of specialization. The academic activities for each subject fall into lectures, at which attendance is not always compulsory, seminars, tutorials, laboratory work and examination. They provide the means by which students prepare themselves in specialized field of knowledge.

**Text 3 Our University**

We are students of the University. Our University was founded in 1974. In those days the student body did not exceed¹ 400 persons. At present the student body of the University exceeds 11,000 persons. The University occupies several buildings. The main building was completed in 1985. It houses the library with a spacious reading hall, a computer centre, many classrooms and well - equipped labs, a fine gym, a canteen, etc. The head of the University is Rector. Each faculty is headed by the dean. The course of studies lasts 5 years. Many of our teachers and instructors are outstanding specialists in various fields of technology and science. Some of them are graduates of our University.

There are several institutes at the University. We study at the Institute of Construction and Ecology. It trains civil engineers whose profession embraces many fields. A civil engineer constructs and reconstructs residential and industrial buildings, bridges, schools, palaces of culture, theatres, hospitals, tunnels, dams, etc.

The Institute has 17 classrooms and 9 laboratories. At the Institute the students specialize in Building Construction, Road Building (construction, maintenance and repair), Real Estate Management and Environmental Protection (land, water and air pollution and protection and other ecological problems).

Our second - year students work for a month² and ten days on construction sites³, where they gain certain experience. The graduates work at the plants and research Institutes. We can also find the graduates of our University at every major construction site.

Notes: 1. количество студентов не превышало; 2. в течение месяца

3. строительная площадка

**Text 4 Russia**

Russia (the official name — the Russian Federa­tion) is the largest country in the world. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. It occupies about 1/6 of the Earth surface. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

The country has a great variety of flora and fauna. There are numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts in our land. The highest mountains are the Altai, the Urals, and the Caucasus. There are over 2 million rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arc­tic and mild (moderate) — to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources coun­tries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals. It is one of the highly developed industrial pow­ers in the world. The main industrial branches are machine-building, aircraft, aerospace, automobile, tex­tile, chemical and others.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is over 140 million people. More than 100 different nations and nationalities live in the Russian Federation. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are the state white-blue-red flag and 2-headed Eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional state headed by the President. The President controls only the executive branch - the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly. The country government con­sists of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker.

The executive power belongs to the Government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal courts.

The foreign policy of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations of the Globe irrespective of their political and social systems.

Moscow is the capital of our Motherland. Its popu­lation is over 10 million people. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the coun­try and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe.

**Text 5 Great Britain**

Great Britain (the official name — The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or UK — for short) is situated on the British Isles which lie to the north-west of the continent of Europe.

The country is washed by the North and Irish Seas, the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel. North and West of the country are highlands, South and East — lowlands. The highest mountains of the UK are the Grampians in Scotland, Ben Nevis is the highest peak (1, 342 metres).

There are many rivers in the country - the Thames, the Shannon, the Avon, the Clyde and others. The longest river is the Severn, the Thames is of great economic importance. There are many beautiful lakes in Great Britain. The most famous lakes are in North-West England. This part of the country is called the Lake District.

The climate of Great Britain is influenced by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, the Atlantic Ocean and the seas. The climate is mild, not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer. The mild and damp climate is very good for agriculture.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial pow­er. It is rich in some mineral resources: coal, iron ores, oil, gas and some metals. The most important industrial cities are Birming­ham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool and others. The country is known as one of the world largest producers and exporters of electronics and machin­ery, chemicals and textile, various aircraft and navi­gation equipment. Among the main industrial branch­es are also heavy (iron and steel) industry, coal-mining, automobile, ship-building, metallurgical industry and woolen industry.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen. But her power is not absolute, it is limited by the Parliament. The British Parliament consists of 2 chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The British Government is headed by the Prime Minister — the leader of the party having the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government.

England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland constitute the UK. The total area of Great Britain is over 244 thousand square kilometers. The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

The capital of the country is London. It is the larg­est political, cultural and industrial centre of the coun­try and one of the largest ports of the world. Its pop­ulation is over 11 million people.

**2 семестр**

**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

Используйте следующие образцы выполнения упраж­нений.

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**

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

1. Soviet chemical science is successfully solving many complex problems.

2. Radio astronomy has given mankind efficient means for penetration into space.

3. He doesn’t miss practical classes.

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

1. At some of the London Underground stations there are lifts, others have escalators.

2. Any student of our group can speak on the history of London.

3. No park in London is as popular as Hyde Park.

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

1. One object may be larger than another one, but it may weigh less.

2. Mass can also be defined as a measure of inertia.

3. Man-made satellites had to use solar cells as a source of power.

4. Plastics should be reinforced by different kinds of fibres (to reinforce - усиливать, укреплять).

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

1. It is hot in summer.

2. The term “engineering” is used in many specialities. It has many meanings.

3. Is it necessary to study the languages?

4. It is proved that light needs time to travel any distance.

V. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 7-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переве­дите 1,2,3,6 и 7-й абзацы.

**LONDON**

1. London is the capital of Great Britain. It lies in the South East of England on both banks of the river Thames. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest port and industrial town in England. London is more than twenty centuries old.

2. The heart of the capital is the City. The territory of the City is only about one square mile, but it is the financial and business centre of the country. It contains almost all important English banks and offices.

3. The West End of London is famous for its beautiful monuments and palaces, fine parks, fashionable shops and big hotels. The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, plants and docks. The narrow streets and poor houses of the East End present a contrast to the homes of the rich people in the West End.

4. There are many places of interest in London. One of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson monument 185 feet high. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It contains the memorials of many famous citizens of Britain.

5. Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government.

6. The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places in London. It was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum.

7. London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is the greatest park in London as well.

8. London is the centre of the country's cultural life. There are many picture galleries and museums there. The National Gallery houses a priceless collection of paintings. The famous British Museum is one of the best museums in the world. In the library of the British Museum Karl Marx worked at his "Capital", V.I. Lenin worked there too.   
 VI. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос:

What is one of the most beautiful buildings in London?

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

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

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, 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 устно переведите с 1-го по 3-й абзацы текста

**TALLINN**

Перепишите и письменно переве­дите 1-й и 2-й абзацы

1. Tallinn is the capital of Estonia. It is an industrial town. Half of all the industrial products of the Republic comes from Tallinn's enterprises. They produce a great variety of articles such as electric motors, electrotechnical equipment, furniture, skis, toys, fabrics, perfumes, drugs, sweets, tinned foods, etc. The industrial output of Tallinn's enterprises increases steadily. This increase is the result of high labour productivity due to mechanization, au­tomation and the application of modern technology.

2. Tallinn is an old city. It retains many features of its architecture and landscape and its cosy atmosphere. The streets of the Old Town are very narrow, the buildings are ancient, many of them date back to the 15th century. Nowadays they have all mod­ern conveniencies and house museums, theatres, shops and restaurants. The Old Town is the seat of the Republic's government, several Ministries and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences. The area of the Old Town makes up less than one per cent of Tallinn's territory.

3. Thousands of Tallinn's residents live in new districts. Each of them has attractions of its own: one district borders on thick pine groves, another faces a lake, a third offers a magnificent view on the Gulf of Finland. The district of Mustamae is one of the youngest in the city. Almost a quarter of Tallinn's population resides in the district. At Mustamae there are two institutes: the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and the Chemistry Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonia. There are also numerous schoolhouses, kindergartens and service centres there.

4. Tallinn has Europe's Gold Medal for preservation of architectural relics. Perhaps no other city of Northern Europe preserves the beauty of its past so lovingly. With its charming mixture of the old and the new Tallinn creates an unforgettable impression.

VI. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос:

Why does Tallinn create anunforgettable impression?

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

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

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, 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 устно переведите с 1-го по 5-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-й и 3-й аб­зацы

**MOSCOW**

1. Moscow is the capital of our Motherland. It was founded more than 800 years ago. Its popu­lation is over 10 million people. It is the largest political, economic, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the coun­try and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe.

2. Moscow covers an area of about 880 square kilometres. It is situated in the centre of the European part of the country on the Moskva River. Railways, numerous airlines and a system of canals link the city with all parts of Russia, with major cities of Europe and with all the countries of the world. The city has an up-to-date transport system. The quickest and the most convenient form of transport is the Metro famous for its marble-walled stations, which connects all districts, carrying more than 5 million passengers daily.

3. One of the oldest monuments of the past is the Kremlin built many centuries ago. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most imposing structure within the Kremlin. There are more than 150 museum and exhibitions – Kremlin Cathedrals, the Academy of Arts and many others – are filled with historical and artistic treasures. The Tretyakov Art Gallery and Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts are highly popular with visitors from other cities. The Tretyakov Art Gallery founded in the 18th century has a wonderful collection of Russian Art. The Museum of Fine Arts contains works of prominent European artists and those of ancient East, Greece and Rome.

4. Moscow has over 3,200 libraries. The State Lenin library is the largest in the world. Its collection contains over 25 million volumes. Moscow is famous for its drama, opera and ballet. The Moscow Art and Vakhtangov theatres, the Bolshoy and Maly theatres have won universal recognition. The Moscow Chaikovsky Conservatoire is the country’s leading school of music.

5. Red square is one of the most beautiful squares in the world. On the southern side of Red Square is St Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of ancient Russian Architecture, famous for its unique architecture and coloured domes.

V. Прочитайте 1-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос:

When was Moscow founded?

**ВАРИАНТ 4**

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

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, 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 устно переведите с 1-го по 4-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-й и 3-й аб­зацы

**LONDON**

1. London is the capital of England. It is a very old city and the number of sights is rather great. London is well-known for its museums and art galleries. The Tower of London was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison in the past. Now it is a museum of armour. The most popular sight is the strongly guarded room in which the Crown Jewels are displayed.

2. Trafalgar Square with some elegant fountains is one of the most beautiful squares. It is situated in the centre of London. Trafalgar Square was named so in honour of Nelson’s victory at Trafalgar. In the middle of the square stands a tall column, 185 feet high, with the figure of Nelson on the top. The column is guarded by four bronze lions. St. Paul’s Cathedral is the most striking building in the City. It was designed by Christopher Wren, England’s greatest architect. St. Paul’s Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.

3. The British museum contains a priceless collection of different things: sculptures, coins, ancient manuscripts, drawings, paintings, etc. The British museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world. The National Gallery contains one of the finest collections of paintings in the world. All schools of art are represented here. The Tate Gallery is the gallery of British Painting and of Modern Foreign Art.

4. The Houses of Parliament are situated on the North bank of the Thames. The two graceful towers stand high above the city. The highest of the two, the Clock Tower, contains the largest clock in the country and the famous bell Big Ben. Not far from the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey, a very beautiful church which is famous for its architecture and its stained glass. Many outstanding English statesmen, poets and painters are buried in the Abbey.

VI. Прочитайте 1-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос:

What is the most striking building in the City?

**ВАРИАНТ 5**

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

1. Astronomers have measured the exact length of the day.

2. Astronomers find that the day is increasing by 0.002 seconds each century.

3. Scientists achieved surprising results in the development of electronics.

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

1. We saw no old building in Novopolotsk.
2. Almost any building of Moscow is attractive.
3. There are some educational institutions in Tomsk.

III.Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркни­те в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент; предложения переведите

1. We can think of heat as a special form of kinetic energy.

2. A computer should solve complicated problems many mil­lions of times faster than a mathematician.

3. New types of plastics had to be obtained for space technol­ogy.

4. You will have to repeat the material of the lectures before the exam.

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

1. It is late.

2. We are students of a civil engineering institute. It trains civil engineers.

3. It is impossible to live without water.

4. In the Middle Ages it was supposed that the Moon had a smooth crystalline surface.

V. Прочитайте и устно переведите с 1-го по 3-й абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 2-й и 3-й аб­зацы

**MOSCOW’S FUTURE**

1. The face of Moscow has changed in recent years. Considerable attention is paid to the city centre. According to the General Plan Moscow will become one of the most beautiful cities in the world. One can gain a better appreciation of the beauty of the Moskva river with its graceful curving embankments surrounded by the new tall buildings so clearly visible from different parts of the new city.

2. According to this plan Moscow is divided into 8 zones. Each zone will have its centre and all these centres will be connected with the main one. New wide thoroughfares have come into being. Old houses of no artistic value are to be replaced by new ones. In keeping with tradition, the south - western section will house mostly higher schools, research institutes and design bureaus.

3. Rows of full-grown lime trees have sprung up on either side of the streets. The green spaces in the city will be greatly extended. Many small parks with a mass of trees and bushes, carpets of flowers and fountains have appeared. New parks will be laid in Moscow. Particular attention is paid to the forest and green belt around the city that will serve as a link between the urban and natural landscape, improve the climate and make the city more attractive. There is no other city whose appearance changes so quickly as that of Moscow. Architects and builders are successfully carrying out the great task of reconstruction of Moscow.

VI. Прочитайте 4-й абзац и ответьте письменно на вопрос:

What part of Moscow is paid considerable attention to?

**Тексты для перевода, 2 семестр**

Перевод текстов выполняется в устной форме, т.е. письменными переводами пользоваться не разрешается. Можно составить словарь незнакомых слов с переводом. Каждый студент должен сдать чтение и перевод всех текстов.

**Text 1 The History of Land Transport**

The word “transport” means to carry people or goods from place to place. It is also used for the vehicles that carry people or goods- for example; motor transport includes buses, lorries, 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 2 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 motor and the internal combustion engine as the main sources of power for transport.

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 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.

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.

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.

There are 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 18-th 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. Later 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 19-th 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.

**Text 2 The Wheel, Steam Carriages and Railways**

One of mankind’s earliest and greatest inventions was the wheel. Without it there could be no industry, little transportation or communication, only crude farming, no electric power.

Nobody knows when the wheel was invented. There is no trace of the wheel during the Stone Age, and it was not known to the American Indian until the White Man came. It came into use during the Bronze Age, when horses and oxen were used as work animals. At first all wheels were solid disks.

The problem to be solved was to make the wheels lighter and at the same time keep them strong. At first holes were made in the wheels, and they became somewhat lighter. Then wheels with spokes were made. Finally, the wheel was covered with iron and then with rubber.

Light two-wheeled carriages were used widely in the ancient world. As time passed they were made lighter, stronger, and better. Later people joined together a pair of two-wheeled carts into a four-wheeled vehicle.

In the West the first steam carriage was invented in France. The tree-wheeled machine had the front wheel driven by a two-cylinder steam engine, and carried two people along the road at a walking pace. It was not a great success, as the boiler did not produce enough steam for keeping the carriage going for more than about 15 minutes.

The steam engine appeared in 1763. It was followed by several improved steam road carriages. Their further development was prevented by railway companies. The rapid spread of railways in the United Kingdom was due largely to G. Stephenson, who was an enthusiast as well as a brilliant engineer. He demonstrated a locomotive that could run eighteen kilometers an hour and carry passengers cheaper than horses carry them. Eleven years later Stephenson was operating a railway between Stockton and Darlington. The steam locomotive was a success.

In Russia the tsar’s government showed little interest in railway transportation. After long debates the government, which did not believe in its own engineers, finally decided to invite foreign engineers to submit projects for building railways in Russia. Yet at the very time when foreign engineers were submitting their plans, in the Urals a steam locomotive was actually in use. It had been invented and built by the Cherepanovs, father and son, both skilful mechanics and serfs.

**Text 3 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.

There are about 3,000 Americans who like to collect antique cars. They have several clubs which possess great influence such as Antique Automobile Club and Veteran Motor Car Club, which specialize in rare models. The clubs practice meeting where members can exhibit their cars. A number of museums have exhibitions of antique automobile models whose glory rings in automobile history.

In England there is the famous “Beaulieu Motor Museum” – the home for veteran cars. The founder of the Museum is Lord Montague, the son of England’s motoring pioneers, who opened it in 1952 in memory of his father. Lord Montague’s father was the first person in England to be fined by the police for speeding. He was fined 5 pounds for going faster than 12 miles per hour.

In the Museum’s collection there is a car called the Silver Ghost which people from near and far go to see. It was built by Rolls-Royce in 1907, and called the Silver Ghost because it ran so silently and was painted silver. There is a car called The Knight. It is the first British petrol-driven car. Its top speed was only 8 m.p.h. In the Museum there is also a two-seater car, built in 1903.

**Text 4 Cars: Passion or Problem?**

For some people, the car is a convenient form of transportation. But for others, the car is an exciting hobby. Some people spend their lives collecting valuable cars. Others drive them in races. For many people, cars are more than transportation: They are a source of passion and pleasure. Yet cars can also be a source of many problems.

In 1903, Henry Ford began selling the Model T car for $ 825. His company, Ford Motors, was the first to produce car in large numbers. This made the car available to large numbers of people and helped them to travel long distances quickly and easily. The car has brought people much closer to places of work, study, and entertainment. Many people also work in car-related industries: fixing cars, washing cars, advertising cars, and selling car products such as stereos and cellular phones.

Most Americans buy a new car every five or six years. This means that one American may own a dozen cars in a lifetime. In fact, there are more cars than people in the United States. In New York City, 2, 5 million cars move in and out of the city each day. In this traffic, the average speed is sometimes 8.1. miles per hour. This speed could easily be reached by riding a horse instead of driving a car. But New Yorkers continue to drive, just as people do in California, where freeways are often very crowded.

Some environmentalists believe that forms of public transportation such as buses and trains have not been fully developed in the United States. They try to teach others that public transportation saves fuel and helps to protect the environment. Many people are unhappy with car traffic and pollution, as well as with the use of beautiful land for building new roads

Environmentalists’ dream of turning parking lots into parks and replacing cars with bicycles, but most people around the world believe that the car is a necessary part of life in today's world. Still, there is an important question that must be answered: What kind of fuel will we use when gasoline is no longer available? To solve this problem, car companies in Korea, Japan, Europe, and the United States are trying to develop an electric car that will not require at all.

The electric car was not used again until the 1970s, when there were serious problems with the availability of oil. Car companies began to plan for a future without gasoline. The General Motor Company had plans to develop an electric car by 1980; however, oil became available again, and this car was never produced.

Today there is an interest in the electric car, which is partly related to a passion for speed and new technology. The General Motors Company began new work on the development of the electric car. The Toyota Company recently decided to spend $800 million a year on the development of new car technology. Many engineers believe that the electric car will lead to other forms of technology being used for transportation.

Cars may change, but their importance will not. Cars are important to nearly everyone, including engineers, businesspeople, environmentalists, and even poets.

**Зачет**

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольную работу № 1

( контрольная работа выполняется письменно и защищается в устной форме) и сдавшие тексты учебника или учебных пособий по английскому языку (устная форма ответа) по профилю вуза в объеме 5 с. за каждый семестр.

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь прочитать со словарем незнакомый текст на англий­ском языке, содержащий изученный грамматический материал.

Форма проверки — письменный перевод. Норма перевода — 600-800 печатных знаков в час пись­менно со словарем на бумажном носителе.

**Экзамен**

К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, имеющие зачет за I семестр, выполнившие письменную контрольную работу № 2 и сдавшие учебный материал по чтению (устная форма ответа) за 2 семестр в объеме 5 с.

На экзамене по английскому языку проверяются уме­ния: читать со словарем текст по специальности вуза.

Форма проверки понимания — письменный перевод. Норма перевода - 1000 печатных знаков в час письмен­но со словарем на бумажном носителе.

Образец экзаменационного билета

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное по дисциплине иностранный язык

образовательное учреждение направление подготовки «Технология

высшего профессионального образования транспортных процессов»

**«**Забайкальский государственный семестр II

университет»

1. Read and translate the text “Henry Ford ” using a dictionary.

2. Read and reproduce the text “ London”

Составила Галыгина Л.В. УТВЕРЖДАЮ

«\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г. Зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Основная литература**

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