



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ  
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Иностранных языков»

**Методические указания**  
по развитию навыков профессионального  
чтения и перевода  
по дисциплине

**«Английский язык»**

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Ростов-на-Дону, 2016

## Аннотация

Методические указания предназначены для бакалавров Дорожно-транспортного факультета. В методические указания включены семь тем, в которых рассматриваются разнообразные типы заданий. Цель – развитие навыков чтения по профилю дорожно-транспортного института. Предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов, изучающих английский язык в неязыковом вузе.

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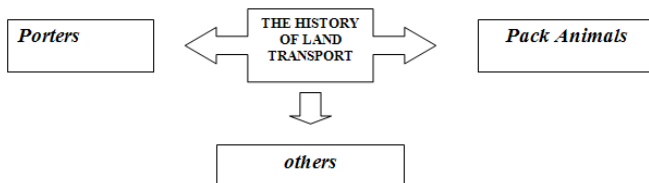
## UNIT I

### 1. Write down ten words related to the topic THE HISTORY OF LAND TRANSPORT

### 2. Scan the text and answer these questions:

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

### 3. Read, translate the text and present its main ideas in the form of a diagram:



### 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 coaches and motor cars. The American word for the same thing is transportation, and the remark "transportation is civilization" was made by an American, the motor-car manufacturer Henry Ford.

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

## LAND TRANSPORT

### Porters and Pack Animals

The most ancient peoples were probably wanderers. They did not live in settled homes because they did not know how to till the soil. As they moved from place to place they had to carry their goods themselves. The porters were usually the women, probably because the men had to be ready to beat off attacks by wild beasts or enemies. Even now, to carry the household goods is the job of women in backward wandering tribes.

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

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

There were two problems to be solved — first, how to make good roads, and, second, to decide who was to pay for them. In Great Britain these problems were solved in the 18th century. Stretches of roads were handed over to groups called trusts. The trusts borrowed money for repairing and improving the roads, paying it back from the sums they collected from road users. This method of paying for new roads and bridges is still used, especially in the United States. Then it became possible to travel rather comfortably by coaches. In cities like London,

rich people had their own carriages, while poor people went on horseback or walked. Then appeared carriages that could be hired for short distances. They correspond to the modern taxis. The word is short for "taxi cab" which in turn comes from the words taximeter and cabriolet. A cabriolet is a light two-wheeled carriage introduced from France in the 19th century. The taximeter is a mechanical device connected with the wheels which, by measuring the distance travelled, shows the fare due at any moment. It is also controlled by a clock so that waiting time too is charged for.

### VOCABULARY NOTES

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. vehicle — экипаж, повозка, автомобиль           | 5. engine — двигатель    |
| 2. lorry — грузовик                                | 6. soil — почва, грунт   |
| 3. coach — карета, экипаж; автобус (междугородный) | 7. backward — отсталый   |
| 4. combustion — сгорание                           | 8. distance — расстояние |
|  | 9. device — устройство   |

**4. Match the words in A with their opposites in B. Use the dictionary to help you.**

- | A              | B   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. complicated | a) expensive, b) simple, c) similar, d) numerous      |
| 2. shortage    | a) current, b) delay, c) distance, d) plenty          |
| 3. to remain   | a) to lend, b) to leave, c) to measure, d) to stretch |
| 4. to destroy  | a) to drag, b) to pave, c) to restore, d) to step     |
| 5. huge        | a) small, b) strong, c) free, d) hard                 |
| 6. shallow     | a) wide, b) possible, c) important, d) deep           |



## UNIT II

**1. Skim read the text bellow. Think of a good title for it. Compare it with other students' titles.**

**2. Scan the text and answer these questions:**

1. What kind of animals were used for work during the Bronze Age? 2. What were the first wheels like? 3. What are the stages in the development of the wheel? 4. How many people did the first steam carriage carry? 5. Who demonstrated the first locomotive in the United Kingdom? 6. Was the Russian government interested in railway transportation? 7. What were the Cherepanovs? 8. What was the first Russian locomotive like? 9. Are the locomotives widely used in our country? 10. What kind of locomotives are used in our country now?

**3. Read the text bellow carefully, present its main ideas completing the table:**

The wheel	Steam carriages	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. In the Old World it came into use during the Bronze Age, when horses and oxen were used as work animals. At first all wheels were solid discs.

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. At first only kings and queens had the privilege of driving in them.

In the West the first steam carriage was invented in France. The three-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 George 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. The first Russian locomotive was, of course, a "baby" compared with the locomotives of today. Under the boiler there were two cylinders, which turned the locomotive's two driving wheels (there were,our wheels in all). At the front there was a smoke-stack, while at the back there was a platform for the driver.

### VOCABULARY NOTES

1. to submit – представить
2. serfs – крепостные



3. the boiler – котел

**4. Choose the correct answers. Underline the part of the text which helps you find the answer**

1. The wheel:
  - 1) was invented during the Stone Age;
  - 2) was known to American Indians before the White Man came;
  - 3) came into use during the Bronze Age.
2. In the West the first steam carriage was invented:
  - 1) in the United Kingdom;
  - 2) in France;
  - 3) in Germany.
3. The steam locomotive:
  - 1) was cheaper than horses;
  - 2) was not cheaper than horses;
  - 3) was more expensive than horses.
4. The Cherepanovs were:
  - 1) engineers;
  - 2) scientists;
  - 3) mechanics.

## UNIT III

**1. In your own language, write down 3 reasons for and 3 reasons against owing cars. Find out the English words and discuss your ideas with the rest of the class. Which students do you agree with?**

**2. Read "The mini story". Which 3 paragraphs are from the same newspaper article which one from a fashion magazine?**

**3. Put the 3 paragraphs from the newspaper article in the correct order**

### The Mini Story

**A** There are 2500 employees at the plant and the working environment is good. The car assembly line is designed ergonomically to be easy to use and comfortable for the operators. For example, the car is raised, lowered, and turned through 90 degrees so the workers can do their jobs comfortably and easily. Old-fashioned, noisy, compressed-air tools have been replaced with quieter and more accurate electric tools.

**B** The first Mini was first made in 1959 and since then over 5 million people have owned one. BMW, a German car manufacturer, now owns the Mini and the newest model is being manufactured at an advanced production system in Oxford, England.

**C** During the 1990s approximately £500 million was spent to change an old Oxford car factory into a state-of-the-art manufacturing plant. The Oxford plant now produces around 100000 Minis a year.

**D** In Britain in the 1960s the only really cool car was the Mini. Everybody wanted one. It starred in advertisements and films and was as famous as the Beatles or Rolling Stones. Anyone who was young, rich, famous, and fashionable had to be photographed sitting on, in, or just near one. And anyone who was poor, unknown, and not very fashionable wanted one too. They were small and cheap and suited the mood of the post-war generation who had more money and freedom than their parents had ever had.

**4. Find words in the text that mean:**



1. employees who work machines (paragraph A)
2. factory (paragraph C)
3. very modern (a phrase, paragraph C)
4. working conditions (paragraph A)
5. where the cars are put together (two words, paragraph A)

**5. Read the text again and answer these questions:**

1. When was the first Mini made?
2. Why is the Mini factory in Oxford special?
3. How many new Minis are made each year?
4. How many people work at the mini factory?
5. Why is the new factory better for the workers?

**6. Work with a partner and choose a suitable car for these people. Tell the class what sort of car you have chosen and why.**

- a family
- a young, single person
- a film star
- a business person

For example:

A Seat Ibiza is a good car for a young, single person because it's small, cheap to buy, and has good fuel consumption.

**7. Find out what connects the Mini and the 1969 film, The Italian Job**

**8. Find out which are the cheapest and most expensive cars in your country. Are they made locally or imported? How are they made?**

## UNIT IV

**1. Write questions you expect the text to provide answers to**

**2. Scan the text and find answers to your questions in the text**

### WATER TRANSPORT

One of the most important things about water transport is the small effort needed to move floating craft. A heavy boat or a barge weighing several tons can be moved through the water, slowly but steadily, by one man. An aeroplane of the same weight as the barge needs engines of 1,000 horse-power or more in order to fly.

The raft made of logs of wood is supposed to be the earliest type of boat. Rafts seem to be clumsy vessels, although the Norwegian scientist Thor Heyerdahl and his five companions in 1947 made a voyage on the I raft *Kon-Tiki* from Peru to Tuamotu Islands — a distance of 4,500 miles.

We know the water transport in ancient times to have been developing most rapidly on great rivers. The ancient Romans used vessels to carry their armies and supplies to colonies. These ships, usually called galleys, continued to be used in the Mediterranean till 1750.

The introduction of the magnetic compass allowed long voyages to be made with much greater safety. At the end of the 15th century, sailing vessels are known to have carried men from Europe to America and round Africa to India.

The middle of the 19th century proved to be the highest point in the development of sailing ships.

Steam and Motor Ships — One of the earliest steamboats is known to have been tested at the end of the 18th century. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, 98-foot ship built at New York, which made the crossing in 1819. Like all the early steamships, it had sails as well as paddles. By the middle of the 19th century it became possible to build much larger ships for iron and steel began to replace timber.

The rapid increase in the size and power of ships was promoted by the industrial revolution. The industrial countries

produced great quantities of goods which were carried to all parts of the world by ships. On their return voyages, the ships brought either raw materials such as cotton, metals or timber for the factories, or grain and foodstuffs for the growing population.

During the same period, a great deal was done to improve ports, and that permitted larger ships to use them and to make loading and unloading more quickly.

Improvements introduced in the 20th century included the smoother and more efficient type of engines called steam turbines and the use of oil fuel instead of coal. Between 1910 and 1920 the diesel engine began to be introduced in ships. These diesel-engined ships are called motor ships. The largest ships, however, are still generally driven by steam turbines. In the late 1950s a few ships were being built which were equipped with nuclear reactors for producing steam. In 1957 the world's first atomic ice-breaker was launched in Leningrad.

This atomic ice-breaker is equipped with an atomic engine owing to which her operating on negligible quantities of nuclear fuel is possible. In spite of the capacity of her engine being 44,000 h.p. it will need only a few grams of atomic fuel a week. The atomic ice-breaker has three nuclear reactors. The operation of the nuclear reactor is accompanied by powerful radiation. Therefore, the ice-breaker is equipped with reliable means of protection. The icebreaker is designed for operation in Arctic waters.

Canal Transport — Sea-going ships can use some rivers, such as the Thames in England, the Rhine, and the Volga in Europe and the Mississippi in the United States. Generally, however, a river has to be "canalized" before ships can use it. This means widening and deepening the channel and protecting its banks so that they do not wash away and block the river with mud. We find the British canals to be quite narrow and shallow. The canals in Europe are much larger than those in Great Britain. France has a big network of canals, centred on Paris, and linking ports of the Atlantic, Mediterranean and English Channel<sup>3</sup> coasts with each other and with other countries.

### VOCABULARY NOTES

1. horse-power (h.p.) — лошадиная сила

2. timber — строительный лес; дерево (*древесина*)
3. to promote — способствовать, содействовать
4. smooth — ровный, плавный
5. owing to — благодаря, из-за
6. negligible — незначительный
7. capacity — 1) мощность; 2) емкость
8. reliable — надежный
9. paddle — гребное колесо
10. motor ship — теплоход

**3. Read the text carefully and answer these questions**

1. What is the most important thing about water transport?
2. What is the distance covered by *Kon-Tiki*?
3. What did the Romans use their vessels for?
4. Until what century were galleys used?
5. What made long voyages more safe?
6. What century is the highest point in the development of sailing ships?
7. When did the first steamship cross the Atlantic?
8. What made it possible to built larger ships in the middle of the 19th century?

**4. Match the words in A with their opposites in B. Use the dictionary to help you**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. negligible	a) internal, b) previous, c) considerable, d) permanent
2. slowly	a) chiefly, b) directly, c) rather, d) quickly
3. narrow	a) flat, b) wide, c) shallow, d) advanced
4. a few	a) wrong, b) enough, c) else, d) one
5. to load	a) to operate, b) to design, c) to unload, d) to develop
6. shortage	a) plenty, b) protection, c) establishment, d) significance
7. to repair	a) to cross, b) to damage, c) to test, d) to widen
8. the same	a) a few, b) recent, c) main, d) different
9. weakness	a) capacity, b) strength, c) century, d) provision
10. simple	a) complicated, b) reliable, c) successful, d) major

**5. What do you know about using of water transport in the Rostov region?**



## UNIT V

**1. Write down three important factors related to the topic AIR Transport**

**2. Skim read the text, present its main ideas and discuss them in pairs**

**3. Scan the text and answer these questions:**

1. What transport uses more fuel to carry a ton over a distance of a mile than land transport? 2. What is the drawback of the air transport? 3. What increases the cost of an aircraft? 4. Why can't aircraft be relied upon for regular services everywhere? 5. What are the advantages of air transport? 6. What was the earliest form of air transport? 7. What are balloons chiefly used for? 8. By whom are weather balloons used? 9. When did air-planes become powerful machines able to carry heavy loads at high speed? 10. When was the first regular public air service from London to Paris started? 11. What are hovercrafts used for?

### AIR TRANSPORT

Modern air transport using craft which is heavier than air requires a good deal of power merely to stay in the air. It is for this reason that air transport uses more fuel to carry a ton over a distance of a mile than land or water transport. Another drawback of air transport is that whereas a ship, truck or train whose engines break down can stop until they are mended, an aircraft with the same trouble must land. This means that an aircraft must have several engines and this increases its cost. Safety precautions for air transport also tend to make it expensive. It cannot be relied upon for regular services in places or seasons with low clouds and mist. The great advantages of air transport being its high speed, all civilized countries try to develop it. If you want to save time, you will naturally fly by air.

**Balloons.** The earliest form of air transport was balloon, which are sometimes called "free balloons" because having no engines they are forced to drift by the wind flow. This fact alone makes balloons not reliable enough for carrying people. If they were safer, they would be used more for transportation, but at

present the scientists use balloons mostly for obtaining information about the upper atmosphere, its density, and other scientific subjects. Weather balloons are particularly used by meteorologists. They carry instruments whose readings are automatically sent back to the ground by the radio, the position of the balloon being obtained by radar. Small balloons released from air-fields are observed to obtain the direction and strength of the wind.

**Aeroplanes.** The heavier-than-air machines called aeroplanes were rather slow in being adopted for transport. The first aeroplane flight was made in 1903.

World War I quickened the development of aeroplanes enormously. By 1918 they were no longer unreliable things capable of only short flights, but powerful machines able to carry heavy loads at high speeds for long distances. What was more, the ending of the war meant that thousands of aeroplanes and skilled pilots were available.

The first aeroplanes were machines that had been used as bombers. They were quickly converted for use by passengers by fitting extra seats and windows. The first regular public air service from London to Paris was started in August 1919.

During World War II the value of aeroplanes for carrying heavy loads was recognized. This led after the war to an increase in the practice of sending goods by air. Air freight is expensive but it often thought worth while for such goods as early vegetables, fruits and flowers, as well as for things urgently needed such as spare parts for machinery, medical supplies, films and photographs. Some parts of the world being hundreds of miles from a road, railway or waterway, air transport is the only possible kind. Such places are kept supplied wholly by air.

After World War II, bigger and faster airliners were introduced. Jet-propelled aircraft were first used in 1950. Air transport is very valuable for emergency medical work. The most important use of air transport besides carrying passengers is carrying mail. If the letters are sent by air mail, they are not long in coming. Although it is unlikely that aircraft will ever replace ships for carrying heavy and bulky cargoes such as oil, coal, minerals, grain and machinery, air transport is already proving a serious rival to passenger ships on some routes.



**Helicopters and Hovercraft.** Helicopters and other moving-wing types of aircraft are very useful in places where there is no room for long, flat runways. Modern turbo-jet airliners need a run of nearly two miles long to take off, but helicopters can use small fields, platforms mounted on ships and the flat tops of buildings. Helicopters were first introduced for regular airline service in 1947. Later, helicopters were used for carrying passengers and mail on short routes, and for taking airline passengers between the centers of cities and the main airports.

While helicopters gain in needing very little space for taking-off and landing, they lose because the speed at which they move forward is quite low. So the problem was to develop an aircraft combining the advantages of the helicopter with the high speed of an ordinary aircraft. If the designers could develop such a machine the problem would be solved. So for this purpose the hovercraft was designed. Hovercrafts are likely to be useful for ferry services — for example, in ferrying motor cars across the English Channel. They may also be useful for travel in roadless countries.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

1. merely — только
2. drawback — недостаток
3. aircraft — самолет; самолеты, авиация
4. to tend — стремиться, иметь тенденцию
5. density — плотность
6. readings — показания на приборе
7. bulky — громоздкий
8. cargo — груз
9. to take off — взлетать. The airliner took off at 6.30 p.m.
10. hovercraft — самолет с вертикальным взлетом и посадкой

**4. Match the words in A with their opposites in B. Use the dictionary to help you**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. drawback	a) purpose, b) influence, c) duration, d) advantage
2. low	a) fast, b) high, c) smooth, d) wide
3. capable	a) fit, b) brave, c) incapable, d) due
4. wholly	a) partly, b) nearly, c) no longer, d) steadily
5. to gain	a) to release, b) to lose, c) to take off, d) to send
6. backward	a) available, b) research, c) advanced, d) similar
7. bulky	a) urgent, b) warm, c) essential, d) small
8. gradually	a) probably, b) scarcely, c) at once, d) unfortunately
9. negligible	a) internal, b) considerable, c) previous, d) permanent

## UNIT VI

### 1. Complete the table:

Things I know about road safety in Russia	Things I don't know about road safety in Russia	Things I am not sure about road safety in Russia
1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.

### 2. Read and translate the text

#### ROAD SAFETY

According to police records at least one person is killed daily on Delhi roads in India. Every year several thousand people are killed on the roads in Great Britain. Every year between one and two hundred thousand people are injured. These people are killed or injured in road accidents.

If you are in England and if you listen to the 8 o'clock news from the radio, you will often hear news of road accidents. You may hear something like this:

"On Monday evening, at about twenty minutes to ten a cyclist was knocked down by a car in High Street. The cyclist has since died from his injuries. Will anyone who saw the accident please telephone New Scotland Yard."

Great attention is being paid to the problem of road safety in all countries. Accidents often happen if people don't obey the rules that help to make the road safe. If everybody obeys the rules, the roads will be much safer. How can we make the roads safer?

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left: cars, motor-vans, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In our country as well as in most countries traffic keeps to the right.

Before crossing the road, stop and look both ways. Then if you consider that the road is clear, that there is nothing coming it is safe to cross the road. If you see that small

children or very old people are waiting to cross the road, you are to help them to cross the road in safety. We must teach children to cross the road safely. We must always give them a good example. Small children must not play in the streets.

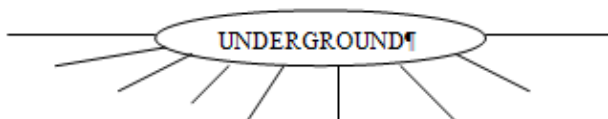
There are many things that drivers can do to make the road safe. But unfortunately they do not always obey the traffic rules. The drivers must obey traffic rules. They must be careful at crossroads. They must drive slowly when turning into another road. A driver must not drive if he is tired or ill. A man who drives after drinking beer or wine is usually a dangerous driver. His own and the life of others may be in danger. So if you are a driver or going to become one, do not forget about all these things.

### **3. Read the text again and answer these questions**

1. Are many or few people killed in road accidents?
2. What news will you often hear over the English radio at 8 o'clock?
3. What problem is paid great attention to in many countries?
4. Why do so many accidents happen?
5. To which side of the road does the traffic keep in Great Britain and to which in the Russian Federation?
6. What must you do before crossing the road?

## UNIT VII

### 1. Write 10 words related to the topic UNDERGROUND



### 2. Scan the text. Are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

1. It was fifty years ago that Londoners used a new way of travel. 2. The first underground travel in the world took place in 1863 in London. 3. The London Underground is not a very safe form of transport. 4. People who made the first underground travel did not consider it a great achievement. 5. In the early days the trains were driven by electricity. 6. The first escalator was installed 30 years ago. 7. The first trains were driven by steam locomotives. 8. The first escalator was installed in 1911. 9. The temperature in the Underground is very changeable. 10. The deep-level tubes came in 1890. 11. On long escalators the speed is not changeable. 12. Now the escalators can carry more than 10,000 passengers a day. 13. The trains follow each other within seconds.

### 3. Read and translate the text. While reading select 10 key words from the text and make up 10 sentences LONDON'S UNDERGROUND

Bands were playing and the gentlemen in hats were preparing to make speeches about their great achievement. They made the first underground railway travel in the world — a distance of almost four miles.

It was the year 1863 and on that first historic day 30,000 Londoners used this new and strange way of travel. Now more than a hundred years later the London Underground carries million passengers every day. Hundred trains carry a total number of about seven million passengers each year.

In the early days the trains were driven by steam locomotives which burnt coal. It is said that the train staff and porters asked permission to grow beards and moustaches — as an early form of smog mask.

Now the atmosphere "underground" is considered even better than that outside as germs cannot grow in the dry air — and the trains, of course, are electric.

The deep-level tubes came later, in 1890. Tunnelling a tube through miles of clay, and sometimes sand and gravel, is no easy task, and it was James Henry Greathead who developed the method which was to make most of London's tube tunnels possible.

London transport's experience with tunnels brought them another record. The longest continuous railway tunnel in the world is the 17 1/2 mile tunnel in the Northern line.

There are numerous escalators which help to keep the traffic moving. The first was installed in 1911. Now they can carry more than 10,000 passengers an hour at a maximum speed. One of the longest at Leicester Square is over 80 feet in length. On long escalators the speed is changeable. The "up" escalator runs at full speed when carrying passengers, but when empty it runs at half speed.

Safety was always one of the main concerns of London transport. In spite of the fact that trains often follow each other within seconds, it is said that the London Underground is the safest form of transport in the world. Automatic signalling is operated by the trains themselves. A programme machine controls routes: if changes are necessary, they are made automatically and with lightning speed. No accidents can happen through human weakness. An entirely automatic driving system is now being tested. The driver will be in charge of starting the trains at stations, but speed and safety signalling will be controlled by coded electrical impulses. The air in the Underground is changed every quarter of an hour, and the temperature all the year round is maintained at 69-79 degrees by Fahrenheit.

The system of the Underground is a complicated one, and you may have to change trains. At stations where this is necessary you will see, if you are going to one of the main line

stations from which long-distance trains run, a notice telling you to follow the green light or red. If you follow the green or red lights you will come to the right platform without difficulty.

### VOCABULARY NOTES

1. railway — железная дорога
2. to drive (drove, driven) — приводить в движение; водить автомобиль
3. steam — пар
4. coal — уголь
5. tube — труба; метрополитен в Лондоне
6. to tunnel — прокладывать туннель
7. safety — безопасность
8. to test — испытывать
9. The deep-level tubes — тоннели глубокого заложения
10. long-distance trains — поезда дальнего следования

#### 4. Read the sentences and choose the correct words:

1. The underground (field, river, railway) in Moscow is called the Metro. 2. It is (different, complete, safe) to cross the street here. 3. We can use this (sea, sand, wind) for construction. 4. He can (divide, drive, decide) a car well. 5. This is an old railway but it is well (maintained, received, produced). 6. There were (higher, numerous, free) changes in the plan of the building. 7. Many (sides, tubes, houses) of a different diameter will be necessary for the building of this factory. 8. A car (follows, carries, moves) faster than a tractor.

#### 5. Complete the story about MOSCOW'S UNDERGROUND

The capital is a city of quick tempo, and of people with tight time schedules. A hurrying Muscovite wants a fast and reliable means of transport/ In our days the metro is the answer/ The construction of Moscow's metro began in 1932. The first line of 11.6 km went into operation in May 1935. There were 13 stations and its daily carrying capacity was close on 180000 passengers. The construction of the Metro didn't stop, not even during the Great Patriotic War. Today Moscow's Metro has about 130 stations...

## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

**Make up a story about the car of your dream, use the words below.**

### Car models

1. **Eight – cyliner limousine** – восьмицилинровый лимузин
2. **Four door saloon car** – 4-дверный седан
3. **Convertible** – кабриолет, кузов с откидным верхом
4. **Buggy** – багги
5. **Estate car** – автомобиль с кузовом типа «универсал»
6. **Three – door hatchback** – 3-дверный хэтчбэк
7. **Two-saloon car** – двухдверный седан
8. **Roadster, a twoseater** – родстер, двухместный автомобиль

мобиль

9. **Sporting coupe** – спортивное купе
10. **GT car** – большой туристический автомобиль

### Motor car –

1. **Sunshine roof** – солнцезащитная крыша
2. **Steering wheel** – рулевое колесо
3. **Turn indicator** – переключатель поворота
4. **Speedometr and instruments** - спидометр и приборы
5. **Battery** – батарея
6. **Windscreen washer reservoir** – расширительный бачок

бачок

7. **Engine air filter** – воздушный фильтр двигателя
8. **Engine** – двигатель
9. **Radiator** – радиатор
10. **Electric fan** – электрический вентилятор
11. **Side and indicator lights** – габаритные огни, указатели поворота

указатели поворота

12. **Gearbox** – коробка передач
13. **Front suspension** – передняя подвеска
14. **Front brake** – передний тормоз
15. **Final drive** – главная передача
16. **Brake servo** – сервоусилитель тормоза
17. **Steering rack** – кремальера
18. **Clutch pedal** – педаль сцепления



Английский язык

19. **Brake pedal** – педаль тормоза
20. **Accelerator pedal** – педаль акселератора
21. **Gear lever** – рычаг-переключатель передач
22. **Handbrake** – стояночный тормоз
23. **Body** – кузов
24. **Petrol tank** – топливный бак
25. **Exhaust expansion chamber** – камера выхлопных газов
26. **Rear brake** – задний колодочный тормоз
27. **Rear suspension** – задняя подвеска
28. **Silencer** – глушитель
29. **Side, turn indicator, brake lights** – габаритные огни, указатель поворота, тормозной фанарь
30. **Spare wheel** – запасное колесо
31. **Petrol filler** – наливное отверстие топливного бака
32. **Rear window wiper** – очиститель заднего стекла
33. **Front door** – передняя дверь
34. **Rear door** – задняя дверь
35. **Boot space** – багажник
36. **Sill** – бампер

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