

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

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(УУКЖТ ИрГУПС)



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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
по выполнению контрольных работ

дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский)

для специальности

23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам)

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Методические указания и контрольные задания по выполнению домашней
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специалистов среднего звена ФГОС СПО по данной специальности (базовая подготовка).

Цель данных методических указаний – оказать помощь обучающимся при
выполнении домашней контрольной работы и закреплении теоретических знаний по
дисциплине ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык (английский).

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Пояснительная записка

Сборник содержит контрольные работы по английскому языку для студентов УУКЖТ заочной формы обучения. Контрольные работы состоят из тематических текстов и грамматических упражнений к ним. Основной целью данного сборника является выявление у обучающихся уровня знаний лексического материала, умения применять его при выполнении упражнений, умение анализировать, делать выводы, используя тематическую лексику.

Грамматические упражнения состоят из различных видов заданий: подстановочные упражнения, ответы на вопросы, выявление грамматических явлений английского языка с элементом анализа. Каждый тест состоит из нескольких вариантов, имеющих различный уровень трудности, что в свою очередь позволяет дифференцированно подходить к оценке.

Данные контрольные работы позволяют выявлять и корректировать уровень умений и знаний обучающихся по английскому языку.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

The last of the Broad Gauge

The gauge of the most railways in Great Britain is now 4 ft 8 1\2 inches, but there was the time when the gauge was not the same on all the railways.

The famous English engineer Brunel suggested the 7 feet gauge. So that for many years there were two principle gauges in England – 7 feet and 4 ft 8 inches, the last one was suggested by G. Stephenson. The broad gauge was expensive and was not satisfied.

And at last in the House of Commons the broad gauge was described as a “national evil”. It was very difficult to change the gauge because of the engines, carriages and wagons and for more than 30 years.

“The Battle of the Gauges” continued its better course. And only in 1892 the railways were converted to the standard gauge.

2. Переведите следующие предложения и определите временные формы глаголов. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.

a) The technical equipment of this railway is much better than the technical equipment of that one.

b) The railroad engineers are improving protective device the locomotives.

c) The railroad transport was the best means of communication some years ago.

d) Special signals will help engine men to drive trains without accidents.

e) The greatest increase in railway construction began in the 90 - s of the last century.

3. Переведите предложения, задайте вопросы к каждому предложению. Второе и третье предложения сделайте отрицательными.

a) We search for ways of peaceful international relations.

b) The students were testing new devices in the laboratory last evening.

c) The construction of Moscow – Petersburg line began in 1843.

d) These students will take part in the conference.

4. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

a) Is your family friendly?

b) What floor is your flat on?

c) Who usually makes breakfast for you?

d) How do you get to the college?

e) What will you have at the end of the term?

f) What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?

g) What is the capital of the UK?

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

Plastics

Plastic materials are not found in nature. They are organic substances made synthetically by polymerization. The principal agent incorporated in a plastic is the resin; it may be either natural or synthetic. Plastic is used in a variety of ways. Their chemical properties make them more resistant to environments. Most plastics are rather inert to the atmosphere and to salt, fresh and soil water.

Plastics in many cases are not flammable and burn very slowly. Much more than metals plastics usually combine with other materials like wood, fibers or paper. Plastics are good thermal and electric insulators. The advantages of the plastic material include the combination of light weight with good strength. In road and railway transport the use of plastic materials is becoming a common part of the design.

2. Переведите предложения и определите временные формы глаголов. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.

- a) Our scientists are solving many complex problems now.
- b) The workers were repairing the track from 9 till 5 o'clock yesterday.
- c) Electronic machines work according to a program.
- d) We shall study a book about the mechanization of transportation.
- e) There were few railways at the end of the 19th century in Russia.

3. Письменно переведите предложения, задайте вопросы к каждому предложению. Второе и третье предложения сделайте отрицательными.

- a) Every year our railway transport carries nearly 4 billion tons of cargo.
- b) Our extra-mural students will be testing a new device from 5 till 7 o'clock.
- c) The designers made different improvement in the construction of the locomotives.
- d) The number of electrified lines is increasing all time.

4. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

- a) What relatives have you got?
- b) Do you live far from the college?
- c) Have you got a grant?
- d) What department do you study at?
- e) When was our college founded?
- f) Is our Republic mountainous?
- g) What is the official language in the UK?

1. Перепишите и переведите письменно текст.

Railways conquer the world.

The railway was invented long ago. Its advantages were long debated. Its efficiency was demonstrated in 1805, when a single horse drew a load of 55 tons for six miles along a level without distress.

The early railroad pioneers understood the question of speed as very significant. There was an upper limit to the speed which could be attained on land. It was set up by horse and the world record for a horse pulling vehicle in 1806 was 20 miles per hour (mph). Later development with pneumatic-tyred wheels brought this average speed up to 30 mph. The inventor of the "iron horse" was Stephenson whose "Rocket" ran at a speed of 35 mph. that's why we consider the 14th of October, 1829, the opening of a new era, the age of mechanical transport.

Nowadays the railways surround the Earth with many bonds. The railways have opened new countries and connected them with the rest of the world. New cities were founded and waste lands were populated.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- a) When and how was the efficiency of the railroad demonstrated?
- b) What did Stephenson invent?
- c) What is the main meaning of railways?
- d) What was a record speed for a horse pulling vehicle in 1806?

3. Определите время и залог следующих предложений, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое. Переведите предложение.

- a) Nowadays the railways surround the Earth with many bonds.
- b) New cities were founded and waste lands were populated.
- c) The inventor of the "iron horse" was Stephenson, whose "Rocket" ran at speed of 30 mph.
- d) The railways have opened new countries.

4. Задайте пять типов вопросов к предложению:

The railways connect people and countries with each other nowadays.

1 курс. 4 вариант

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

The operation of trains.

Railways are very important in our life. The railways are developing and remain the vital arteries of national and international economic life.

All railroads are divided into divisions in order to simplify the problem of running trains. A division may be of different length.

Each railway has two kinds of trains: regular trains and extra trains. A regular train is a «scheduled» train, a train listed on the railroad timetable. Regular trains have definite times for arrival and departure. All regular trains may be both freight and passenger ones. Passenger trains are subdivided into fast expresses which have long runs and make few stops and local trains which stop at all stations.

Freight trains are used for carrying goods. Some freight trains make few stops during their runs and some freight trains stop at small stations to load and unload freight.

«Extra» trains are not scheduled in the railroad timetable.

2. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы.

- a) For what reason are railroads divided into divisions?
- b) How many kinds are the trains?
- c) What can you say about freight trains?
- d) Are «Extra» trains scheduled in the timetable?

3. Переведите предложение. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое. Определите время и залог.

- a) Each railway has two kinds of trains.
- b) Passenger trains are subdivided into fast expresses and local trains.
- c) The railways developed our economy in past times.
- d) Regular trains have become more frequent.

4. Задайте пять типов вопросов к предложению.

Railways become more and more important in our life every day.

Centralized traffic control.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Centralized Traffic Control or CTC is used to facilitate the traffic control in the sections or divisions which have busy traffic.

If the trains in the sections were operated only by schedule or by train order, their movements would be delayed. Much time would be lost while waited for the appearance of opposing trains. Using CTC, all trains movements in the sections are governed by signal indications. The signals and switches are operated from an illuminated panel situated in front of the dispatcher's desk.

On this panel one may see diagram of all tracks in the controlled section. Below the diagram are small buttons and levers that control the operation of each switch and signal. These switches and signals are all interlocked so that it is impossible for the dispatcher to show signals that would admit two trains to the same track.

On the track diagram there is a number of small lights. When a train enter a section of the track shown on the panel a light goes on showing the dispatcher that a train is on the section of the track. It is CTC that can serve much time and prevent train delays.

Siding –ветка, боковой путь

2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- a) Why is CTC on railways used?
- b) Where is an illuminated panel situated?
- c) Can CTC prevent train delays?
- d) What is there on the track diagram?

3. Переведите письменно словосочетания:

- a) train order
- b) traffic control installation requirement
- c) railway transport development
- d) panel section
- e) signal indication

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия.

- a) Trains arriving at marshalling yards are placed in reception sidings.
- b) Railways made much progress in improving the efficiency of their yards.

Marshalling yards – сортировочный парк.

Centralized traffic control on light traffic line.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

On 84 miles of single track, which handles important through traffic, 8 to 12 trains daily, the St. Louis – San Francisco cut the costs for Centralized Traffic Control by equipping only six sidings. This installation has proved to be of much greater benefit in train operation that would have been made by conventional automatic block.

Thus the link between Edward and Afton handles the traffic between Kansas City and Tulsa. The schedule includes two through passenger trains and two through freight ones each direction.

The passenger trains are the modern streamlined type hauled by diesel locomotives. The “Firefly” is a fast day train, both directions between Kansas City and Tulsa. The “Oklahoman” is a night train, both directions between the same points. These trains are operated at speeds up to 70 mph. The through freight trains also are operated with diesel locomotives.

When deciding which sidings are to be equipped with dispatcher- controlled signals preference is given to sidings spaced equal distances. The final decision is to equip six of sixteen sidings having capacities from 137 to 157 cars.

2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- a) How is a fast day train called?
- b) Between what points does “Oklahoma” night train run?
- c) What speed are these trains operated at?
- d) What locomotives do haul passenger trains?

3. Переведите письменно словосочетания:

- a) train order issue
- b) signal indication panel
- c) railway transport development system
- d) panel section control
- e) future railway transport

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия.

a) Electronic equipment being highly reliable, many railroads began using it for working in marshalling yards.

b) Having developed CTC system our engineers have contributed to the progress of railway operations.

Marshalling yards – сортировочный парк.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

The short, dynamic word “robot” was first used in the 20s by Karel Chapek, a Czech writer. While working at one of his plays, Karel Chapek couldn't find the name for his “humanoid” machines. First he wanted to call them “labors”, the Latin word for “work”. His brother Yosef Chapek, an artist, suggested the Czech word “robot”. In this way a new word appeared which is now used practically in all the world's languages. Some new terms were formed from it, such as “robotics” and “robotization”. The idea of robot technology (robotics) was born in the 40s, when the foundations of atomic power engineering were laid. Scientists had to deal with radioactive materials. The equipment used in obtaining and studying them was dangerous for men. Remote-controlled equipment helped to solve this problem.

The first generation robots appeared in the 60s and could perform operations of the type “pick-up-bring”. The second generation robots supplied with vision (TV camera) and hearing (microphone). They could perform more complex operations – painting, welding and assembly work.

Today there is a need for flexible production systems. The aim of these systems is to remove people completely from production areas where there are harmful conditions. The sooner robot will replace a man there, the better.

Notes power engineering – энергетика; remote control – дистанционное управление; welding and assembly – сварка; flexible production systems – гибкие системы; “pick-up-bring” operations – операции по доставке и подаче.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его время и залог.

a) Students learned many special subjects during the course of training at the Institute.

b) Much has been learned about using robot technology in power engineering.

c) Many questions were asked on the productivity of Japanese robots at the exhibition.

3. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия и определите их функцию. Переведите предложения.

a) Remote-controlled equipment is widely used now.

b) Robots used in radioactive zones replaced and saved many people.

c) The material collected served for improving robot technology.

4. Найдите в тексте и выпишите предложения с модальными глаголами. Глаголы подчеркните.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст

That the problem of railway operation must be now solved with the use of the most up-to-date technical aids is clear to everybody. Being introduced on railways, the technical aids greatly facilitate the task of directing train movements and make the job of the railway men simpler and more productive. The technical aids, which provide the so-called telecommunication service, comprise the telephone, the radio and the television.

Of all technical aids it is the radio which plays the most significant part on modern railways. While the telephone system is principally made for control purposes the radio has found a wide application practically in all aspects of railway operation.

Today, locomotives are equipped with both transmitters and receivers and the locomotive drivers can communicate with at least the nearest station along the track or with other trains on the route. In case of an emergency the engine driver can radio a warning to other drivers or ask the dispatcher for help. Thus thanks to the radio the danger of train collision has been substantially decreased.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и определите его время и залог.

- a) The railroad track needs careful maintenance.
- b) The rails in high-speed tracks are subjected to rapid wear.
- c) The walkie-talkie is used to inform the passengers on the changes in the time.

The walkie-talkie – переносная рация;

The technical aids- технические средства;

3. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в них причастия и определите их функцию. Переведите предложения.

- a) Automatic manipulators – the so-called industrial robots – have been designed.
- b) First appeared in Soviet enterprises in 1873 robots began to operate dangerous work.
- c) While building the machines the workers used new materials.

4. Найдите в тексте и выпишите предложения с модальными глаголами. Глаголы подчеркните.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Automation and computerization on railways

Nowadays one can hardly find fields in human activity where electronic machines or devices are not used. More and more hard and time-consuming operation performed by man some time ago is now transferred to machines. Computers are increasingly performing complicated calculations, logical operations, weather forecasts and many other jobs.

The development of the machines that carry out human functions is well under way in Russia. Here are a few examples of using computers on the railways.

The first an automatic locomotive driver was designed and successfully tested in Russia, under this system the electronic computers installed in the trains start and stop the train and control their speeds. Russia is also among the first countries to develop and use the so-called auto dispatcher. Driverless trains controlled by electronic computers are opening at the Tashtagol ore mine. Installed in the mine the auto dispatcher controls the movement of each vehicle and ensures the optimum efficiency of its operation. A special transmitter is employed to give a sound signal if any fault occurs. Under this system only one human dispatcher is required to keep the traffic under control. There is no need to say that the driverless trains described open up great prospects on railways.

Is well under way – успешно ведётся

2. Найдите в тексте, перепишите и переведите предложения с причастиями . Определите их функции.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык.

a) a non-reflecting surface b) an unusual transmitter c) to minimize the wear of rails

d) a semi-conductor rectifier e) a soundless operation

4. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

a) устранить повреждение b) надежное транспортное средство c) в случае крайней необходимости d) управлять устройством e) обеспечить безопасное движение поездов

5. Перепишите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами.

a) When the train speed increased many improvements to be made in the track structure.

b) The faulty equipment should be carefully examined and shut down if required.

c) In large cities there must be high-speed communications between the city's centre and the airports.

1. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Automation and computerization on railways

Traffic control is not the only job the computers are able to do on railways. They are most widely used to automate sorting yards operations. Some time ago the sorting of goods trains at stations was a very complicated job and the operators were physically unable to process all the data received by a station. Computers have come to their aid.

The problem of training locomotive drivers has been greatly facilitated by means of the electronic technique known as simulation. Under this system the locomotive simulator is equipped, with a computer and other electronic devices. The driver taking a test is to push a button to begin the test. Immediately a moving picture appears on the screen in front of him. The film simulates various operating conditions and the driver learns when he has to apply the brakes, increase or decrease the train speed, turn right or left, stop or restart the train. The programme of the computer must provide for emergency situations in order to instruct the driver to avoid accidents. The railway power supply system is the sphere where automation should be applied on a wide scale. Most railways substations supplying trains with electricity are now automatically controlled. In case of an emergency situation the automatic devices are immediately to shut down the faulty equipment.

2. Найдите в тексте, перепишите и переведите предложения с причастиями. Определите их функции.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык.

a) non-smoking b) unimportant information c) national independence d) a non-electrified section of track e) an unqualified assistant

4. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

a) сложная проблема b) согласно требованиям c) использовать без колесной пары d) обрабатывать различные данные e) единственное устройство

5. Перепишите и переведите предложения с модальными глаголами.

a) The regular operations in the sorting yards are to be planned before hand.
b) Simulation technique ought to be used for training locomotive drivers.
c) According to the project, called the "Aerodromes system" the cars were to be provided with wings.

1. Перепишите и переведите текст

Experimental Bridge

A bridge is a structure built to cross natural or artificial obstacles such as a river, a street, a railway and so on. First bridges had to be built out of the material close at hand (подручный материал). In tropical jungles, suspension bridges were made of long bamboo poles. In the places where there were many forests, it was wood.

Simple suspension bridges were made by means of ropes and are still used in some countries. Two parallel ropes were suspended from rocks or trees on each bank of the river with a platform of woven mats laid across them. When the Spaniards reached South America, they found that the Incas of Peru used suspension bridges made of 6 strong cables, four of which supported a platform and two cables served as handrails (поручни).

In Middle Ages, people constructed wooden beam type bridges. They were usually built on stone piers or wooden piles. Bridges of this type are used in Japan and India.

With the beginning of railway construction in the 19th century, there was a great demand for bridges and the railway companies had capital for building them. The first railway bridges were built of stone or brick. Later there appeared concrete and metal bridges. The first iron bridge crossed the river Severn in Great Britain.

Nowadays some people are experimenting with different unusual materials. One of them is paper. Nobody consider paper to be a very strong material. However, paper-makers have another opinion. In order to prove it they built a paper bridge across a narrow canyon in Nevada. The bridge had a span of 32 ft (фунт). The designers calculated that it could safety span 80 ft. It took engineers only two months to design the bridge, to test and construct it.

For testing, the engineers chose a truck, which weighed 12000 lb (фунт). This truck drove quite safety across the paper bridge. The engineers are sure that the bridge can take six times the truckload of 12000 lb.

The bridge itself weighed 9000 lb. Therefore, the structure was light enough to be laid into place by helicopter.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Continuous (Present, Past, Future) и группы Perfect (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залогах. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременные формы.

a) Hurry up! I am afraid by the time we get to the station the train will have already left.

b) The new American turbo-train has covered a 230-mile distance in 3 hours 15 minutes with four stops between Boston and New York.

c) By the time the train reached its destination Paul had made friends with many of his fellow travelers.

d) For many years, railway track has been laid and repaired by hard manual labor. Now this work is being done by means of up-to-date track machines and mechanisms.

3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, выбрав правильную форму сказуемого (Active or Passive)

a) After the reconstruction of this line track maintenance cost (will reduce; will be reduced) considerably.

b) A taxi (was called, called) 15 minutes ago; so we (are expecting; are being expected) it any moment.

c) Bill (kept; was kept) his word and arrived exactly at the time he (had promised; had been promised).

d) Great attention (pays; is paid) to ecological problems all over the world.

e) Be careful! The train (is approaching; is being approached) the station.

4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов. Подчеркните модальные глаголы в английских предложениях и в переводе

a) Drivers of express and fast trains must have a rest after 3 hours of week.

b) In New York a passenger may go by subway all day long for the same fare if he only changes trains but do not go out of the station.

c) In Metro, when the passengers get on the escalator, they should stand on the right so that people, who hurry, can run by on the left.

d) The new automated control system will eliminate all types of accidents, which can be caused by the driver's error.

e) You need not hurry up; you may take a later suburban train.

5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление Participle I в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Подчеркните причастия I в английских предложениях и в переводе.

a) Having packed our baggage/ we hired a taxi and hurried to the airport.

b) Electric diagrams showing the routes of trains are installed in the London Underground.

c) The high-speed train running between Hiroshima and Kokura was entered in the Guinness Book of Records for the highest average of speed – 261,8 km|h.

d) Carriage wheels, when passing over rail joints, produce the familiar sound “click-etty-click”.

e) While unloading the car we found a few broken boxes.

6. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление Participle II в функциях определения и обстоятельства. Подчеркните причастия II в английских предложениях и в переводе.

a) The first steam engine invented by James Watt was installed in a machine at a large mine to pump out the water.

b) The mechanic said that he had replaced the broken part of the engine.

c) When heated by sun, the rails become longer.

d) This engine radically differs in both construction and operation from the engine designed five years ago.

e) The Disneyland train called the “Excursion” was built especially to carry visitors through the Grand Canyon Diorama.

7. Перепишите предложения. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к подчёркнутым словам.

a) The load weighs two hundred kilograms.

b) The windows in this car are made of unbreakable glass.

c) Each passenger must fasten the belts when the train takes off or lands.

4 курс. 2 вариант

1. Перепишите и переведите текст

From the history of the London Underground

The underground railways as a kind of city transport appeared in the second half of the 19th century. The first underground system was proposed by Charles Pearson in 1843. Twenty years later the first line of the London Underground was opened for traffic. Its length was almost four miles. On that first historic day, 30.000 Londoners made the first underground travel in the world.

In the early days the trains were driven by steam locomotives, which burnt coal, filling the tunnels with smoke. It is said that the train staff and porters asked for a permission to grow beards and moustaches – as an early form of smog mask. The tunnels of the first underground were as small as possible in order to reduce the construction costs. The coaches themselves were small and narrow.

According to Pearson’s project all lines were laid down close to the ground surface. The deep tunneling came later, in 1890. Constructing the tunnel through miles of clay, sand and gravel is no easy task and it was James Henry who developed the method which made the construction of most London tunnels possible. One of the longest continuous tunnels in the world is the 17 1/2 – mile tunnel on the Northern line. The first escalator was also installed in the London Underground in 1911.

During the World War II the London Underground served as a shelter for thousands of Londoners. Many British Museum treasures spent the war in the tunnels of the underground. The railways were prepared for any emergency that might occur. They had duplicate control systems, repair groups, duplicate power supply and so on. To minimize the danger of flooding the underground near the Thames, isolating doors were built in the tunnels. All the trains were equipped with special reduced lighting for using on open sections of track.

Nowadays the London Underground is the most popular means of city transport. Its length is about 300 km and it has 273 stations.

2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в действительном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременные формы.

1. This train will proceed to its destination without any stops.
2. The price of the ticket in the London Underground depends on the distance you travel.
3. The invention of a steam engine started the first industrial revolution.
4. The top speed of the first steam locomotive was thirteen miles per hour.
5. Students of technical institutes have practical training at various enterprises and it gives them an opportunity not only to watch production processes but also to take part in them.

3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) в страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременные формы.

1. Since Paris is located in the centre of the country, the passengers who spent a day in the capital can reach any town the same evening.
2. Our flight will be delayed because of a strike of air-traffic controllers.
3. The flight turnover was reduced because of a considerable increase of transportation cost.
4. New plastic and synthetic materials are widely used for the interior and exterior finishes of carriages.
5. The demand for tickets was so great that they were sold out as soon as the booking office was opened.

4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, поставив глагол в нужную форму.

1. This railroad (to design – Present Indefinite Passive) to handle only freight trains.
2. We (to leave – Past Indefinite Active) our car in the parking lot near the terminal.
3. The shuttle-train (to cover – Present Indefinite Active) the distance from London

to Paris in three hours forty minutes.

4. Steel rails (to use – Past Indefinite Passive) in the USA for the first time in 1863.

5. You (to catch – Future Indefinite Active) the train, if you (to hurry – Present Indefinite Active) up.

5. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.

a) In Australia the traffic is heavier during the winter months when many tourists travel in passenger trains.

b) It is much more convenient to travel by express train because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

c) The world's longest road tunnel links France and Italy beneath Europe's highest peak Mont Blanc.

d) Statistically it is safer to travel by air than to drive a car

e) The maximum train speed on the West Coast railway line (Great Britain) is 77 miles per hour but there are many sections where the speed is much lower because of tight curves and steep gradients.

6. Перепишите предложения. Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

a) The incandescent lamp was invented by Edison.

b) Railway track will be strengthened on this section of the mainline because it is planned to increase the volume of freight traffic here.

c) Road accidents are more frequent in rainy weather.

d) In some countries the locomotive pulls the train in one direction and pushes in the other.

e) Steel sleepers first appeared in Europe in 1868 mainly because of the shortage of durable wood in some countries.

f) In our Metro trains run every 8 minutes.

g) Civil engineering means the construction of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, canals, etc.

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