Министерство образования и науки Республики Татарстан
ГАПОУ «Рыбно-Слободский агротехнический техникум»

Утверждаю
Директор техникума
_____М.Г.Маннанов
«_28_»_____06_____2019 г.

**Фонд оценочных средств**
**ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (английский)**
**основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования**
**по специальности: 23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта**

2019 г.

Комплект ФОС разработан в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом на основе рабочей программы, утвержденными приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 22 апреля 2014 года № 383.

**Организация разработчик:** ГАПОУ «Рыбно – Слободский агротехнический техникум»

**Разработчик:** Ненастьева В.А., преподаватель

РАССМОТРЕН на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин
Протокол № 9 от «21» 06 2019 г.
Председатель Г.М.Альмеева

Фонд оценочных средств является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО по специальности **23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта**, утвержденной приказом директора ГАПОУ «Рыбно-Слободский агротехнический техникум»
от .06.2019 года №

.

## Точка контроля 1

вариант I

**Выберите правильный ответ. Возможен только один вариант.**

1. His opinion differs from _____.
*A) my* *B) mine* *C) me*
2. He is quite right. I agree with _____completely.
*A) he* *B) him* *C) his*
3. She had taken the advice, but the decision was _____.
*A) her* *B) she* *C) hers*
4. "What time is _____?" - "It's half past six.
*A) it* *B) this* *C) -*
5. Trees drop _____ leaves in autumn.
*A) their* *B) its* *C) theirs*
6. Does _____ car use much petrol?
*A) this* *B) those* *C) these*
7. Have you met _____ teacher?
*a) they* *B) their* *C ) them*

**Употребите нужный артикль ( a, an, the, --- )**

8. He is ..... good specialist.
9. He bought a new bike last week. ..... bike is very good.
10. ..... apple a day keeps a doctor away.
11. They will come back on the twenty seventh of ..... March.

**Поставьте слова в нужном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение.**

12) I to travel prefer air by.
13) she After work finishing usually home goes.
14) will His begin May practice in.
15) begin The at 8 a.m. on lessons weekdays.

**Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами**

At the English 16) _____ we check our 17)_____. We ask and answer 18)_____. We read English texts and 19)_____ sentences both from Russian into English and from English into Russian. We 20)_____ pictures and speak on various topics.

**Варианты ответов**

A) describe B) lessons C) questions D) translate E) homework

## Точка контроля 1

вариант II

**Выберите правильный ответ. Возможен только один вариант.**

**1. Give this book to Frank; it's _____.**
*A) his* *B) him* *C) he*
2. I can't eat _____ chips because they are cold.

*A) this B) these C) that*
3. James took the book and open _____.
*A) that B) this C) it*
4. Mrs Smith is very fat, _____ weighs over a hundred kilos!
*A) her B) she C) it*
5. Where shall _____ meet, Bob?
*A) you B) you and I C) we*
6. Moscow is famous for _____ historical sights.
*A) it's B) her C) its*
7. I spoke to Mr Lloyds yesterday. _____ promised to call me back.
*A) she B) they C) he*

**Употребите нужный артикль( a, an, the, - )**
8) Los-Angeles is situated in ..... USA .
9) She is ..... good teacher.
10) The Petrovs came here from ..... Novosibirsk.
11) He became ..... engineer many years ago.

**Поставьте слова в нужном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение.**
12) me Give please spanner that.
13) He his nice for mother flowers bought.
14) home They not at are.
15) every She to the day library goes.

**Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.**
A lot of students study at our 16) _____. As a rule, they start their lessons at 8: 30 a.m. and finish at 3:00 p.m. The working day of a student is long and difficult. On the first course they learn «school» 17)_____, such as Literature, Maths, Physics, 18) _____, History. Later they have specialized subjects connected with their 19) _____ profession. They work in big laboratories with 20)_____ equipment. Practical work is very useful for them.

**Варианты ответов**
A) future B) college C) modern D) subjects E) English

## Точка контроля 2

вариант 1

**1. Вставьте в предложения глагол to be в правильной форме.**
1. Where … the screwdriver? – It's on the table.
2. There … hammers on the table.
3. What shape is the ruler? – It … rectangular.
4. What are the scissors made of? – They … made of steel.
5. The chisel … made of steel and wood.

**2. Соотнесите русский и английский эквиваленты. Обратите внимание, что одно слово не имеет своего эквивалента.**
tools плоскогубцы

| | |
|---|---|
| bench | ножовка |
| hammer | напильник |
| pincers | мастерская |
| pliers | гайка |
| square | отвёртка |
| saw | верстак |
| screwdriver | клещи |
| workshop | молоток |
| file | инструменты |
| | квадрат |

**3. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.**
A box, a knife, a factory, a tooth, a vice, a day, a saw, a file, a businessman, a bench.

**4. Запишите следующие числительные при помощи цифр.**
Seventy-four, two hundred, one thousand and seven, nineteen fifty-two, two thirds, two point four five, one point zero five, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight, twenty twelve, the thirty-first of October.

**5. Вставьте в предложения правильный модальный глагол: *must, may, can, should.***
1. I … drive a car.
2. … I take a hammer?
3. You … not use dirty tools.
4. You … never smoke near petrol.

**6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя послелоги: *down, off, aside, on***
1. Close your books and put them …
2. Take your notebooks and put … all the words that are on the board.
3. Alison is not ready yet. She hasn't put her coat … .
4. Never put … till tomorrow what you can do today.

**7. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Machine-tools

Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven. Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools: they were an important element in the development of mass-production processes. Most machining operations generate large amounts of heat, and use cooling fluids (usually a mixture of water and oils) for cooling and lubrication.

## Точка контроля 2
вариант 2

**1. Вставьте в предложения глагол to be в правильной форме**
1. What's wrong with the car? – The tyre … flat.
2. What shape … the coin? – It's circular.
3. Where … the chisels? – They are on the toolboard.
4. The knife … made of wood and steel.
5. The pliers … made of steel.

**2. Соотнесите русский и английский эквиваленты. Обратите внимание, что одно слово не имеет своего эквивалента.**

| | |
|---|---|
| nail | шуруп |
| screw | нож |
| toolboard | тиски |
| nut | гаечный ключ |
| pliers | стамеска |
| spanner | гвоздь |
| rectangle | инструментальная доска |
| chisel | клещи |
| knife | гайка |
| vice | прямоугольник |
| | плоскогубцы |

**3. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.**
A bench, a shelf, a battery, a play, a man, a file, a businesswoman, a knife, a vice, a screw.

**4. Запишите следующие числительные при помощи цифр.**
Sixty-five, seven hundred, one thousand and nine, nineteen twenty-eight, six thirds, one point three seven, eight thousand five hundred and thirty-three, twenty-four point one seven, two fifths, the thirty-first of December.

**5. Вставьте в предложения правильный модальный глагол: *must, may, can, should.***
1. You … switch off the electricity when you repair the socket.
2. … I switch the light on?
3. You … clean the tools before you use them.
4. I … ride a motorcycle.

**6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя послелоги: *off, without, in for, on***
1. I go … swimming.
2. The lesson goes … for half an hour.
3. The lights went … and the film began.
4. You may be free. I can easily go … your help.

**7. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Machine-tools

By the beginning of the new millennium a great number of complex machine tools had been designed to speed up the production. Although these tools include features of the basic machine tools and perform the same operations, they incorporate design modifications that let them perform complex operational sequences quicker. Furthermore, after the production machine has been set up by a skilled worker or machinists, a less skilled operator also can produce parts accurately and quickly.

## Практические задания

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

This is a workshop. Two students are here. They are Sveta and Oleg. They are electricians. A toolboard is in the middle of the workshop. Many tools are on the toolboard. They are chisels, screwdrivers, a pair of pliers, a set of spanners, ets.

A safety-notice is above the toolboard. A bench is on the left and a shelf is on the right. There are many nails, nuts and screws on the shelf. They are large and small. A hammer is not on the shelf, it is on the bench. A switch is between the bench and the shelf. Sveta is to the right of the bench. Oleg is on the other side of the workshop just opposite the toolboard.

1. What is it?
2. Where is the toolboard?
3. Where are the tools?
4. What are they?
5. What is there above the toolboard?

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Scientists consider that the oldest tools that are known to the mankind are 2600000 years old. They were used by people in manual operations and that is why they were called hand tools. By the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, people had already made simple hand tools for cutting and shaping different materials. But in the 18th century there appeared machine tools that made mass production a reality in the 19th century. A machine tool is a power-driven machine that is used to perform different operations with metal or other material. Basic machine tools use mechanical power to bend, cut, and drill metal into desired shapes. More advanced machine tools use such power sources as electrical or chemical, heat, magnetism and ultrasound.
1. How old are the oldest tools?
2. Where were they used by people?
3. Why were they called so?
4. When did the first machine tools appear?
5. What is a machine tool?

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

This is a workshop. It is not very large but it's very light and cozy. There is a toolboard, a bench and a table. The bench is below the toolboard and the table is to the right of the bench. Ther is a hammer on the bench. There are spanners on the table. There is a box with nuts and nails too. They are of different size. There is a pair of pliers on the toolboard. There is a cable on the floor between the table and the bench. The floor in the workshop is made of concrete. There are bricks under the table. Students have practical work in the workshop. It's useful for their future profession. It's necessary to follow safety rules in the workshop.
1. What is there in the workshop?
2. What is there in the box?
3. Where is the box?
4. What is there under the table?
5. Why do students have practical work there?

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Welding can be dangerous. Any of these accidents might happen to you: you could be blinded by sparks; you could get an electric shock, your face, body, arms, legs or feet could be burnt; there could be a fire in the workshop. That's why it's absolutely necessary to wear protective clothing. A mask or helmet must be worn in electric arc welding. In gas welding goggles can be used. Clothes must be kept dry and clean. Thick, heavy boots must be worn. They must be made of some insulating material such as rubber. Gloves, apron and a cap must be worn. Overalls must have long sleeves and no pockets or cuffs. The floor in the workshop is made of concrete. There must be a metal container on the floor for the sparks.
1. Why is welding dangerous?
2. What is necessary to do to protect yourself?

3. Why must you keep clothes dry?
4. What material must boots be made of?
5. Why do you need a metal container on the floor?

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Nowadays machine tools play an important role in the manufacture of almost all metal products. Machinists use them in making automobiles, radios, refrigerators, television sets and so on. Every mechanical workshop is equipped with machine tools. They are the main source for the manufacture of component parts of all machines and mechanical devices. There are about 500 kinds of machine tools. Some perform a single operation, such as drilling. Others, called machining centers, carry out several kinds of tasks.
1. Why are machine tools very important nowadays?
2. Where are they used?
3. How many kinds of machine tools are there?
4. What operations do they perform?
5. Why are machining centers called so?

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Every mechanical workshop is equipped with machine tools. They are the main source for the manufacture of component parts of all machines and mechanical devices. There are about 500 kinds of machine tools. Some perform a single operation, such as drilling. Others, called machining centers, carry out several kinds of tasks. These numerous machine tool types fall into two categories. The first group is called "metal-cutting", the second – "metal-forming". The machine tools of this group remove some material from the workpiece and they are much stronger than the workpiece itself. The examples of metal-cutting machines are lathes and drill presses.
1. What is mechanical shop equipped with?
2. How many kinds of machine tools are there?
3. What operations do they perform?
4. Why are machining centers called so?
5. What machine tools can be called metal-cutting?

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Steel is known as an alloy of iron and about 2% or less carbon. Pure iron is soft, ductile and malleable, useful only as an ornamental material. However, the addition of carbon hardens it greatly and changes its properties. Steels for special applications may contain other alloying elements beside carbon. This modifies and improves the physical properties of the base steel. For example, small percentages of nickel, chromium, manganese and vanadium may be used for strengthening steels for construction work. Heat treatment and mechanical working at cold or hot temperatures may also give steel alloys superior qualities, such as strength, hardness, toughness, wear resistance, corrosion resistance, electrical resistivity and workability.
1. What is steel?
2. How does the addition of carbon modify steel?
3. What may steel for special applications contain?
4. Where is it used?
5. What qualities may heat treatment and mechanical working give steel alloys?

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The value of alloys was discovered in very ancient times. Brass and bronze were especially important. Today the most important are alloy steels, which have a lot of special characteristics. Steel is known as an alloy of iron and about 2% or less carbon. Steel making processes are known as melting, purifying and alloying at about 2900 F. Molten steel may be first cast into ingots. Later ingots are worked into finished products. This may be done by two major methods: hot-working and cold-working. The latter is generally used for making bars, wires, tubes, sheets and strips. Molten steel may also be cast directly into products.

1. What alloys were especially important in very ancient times?
2. What alloy is the most important today?
3. What is steel?
4. What are steel making processes?
5. What is molten steel used for?

**Задание 9.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Welding is one of the most important operations that are used in industry. Many parts of machines, automobiles, airplanes, ships, bridges and buildings are welded. In order to join two metal pieces it is necessary to soften them with heat and then to press, hammer or fuse them together. The most widely used method of welding is electric arc welding where the workpieces are joined by means of electricity at the temperature of about 7232 F. This is the hottest heat that can be obtained for engineering purposes.

1. What is one of the most important operations in industry?
2. What is necessary to join two metal pieces?
3. What is the most widely used method of welding?
4. What temperature is needed for this purpose?
5. What is the hottest heat for engineering purposes?

**Задание 10.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In electric arc welding two workpieces are welded by an electric arc. In order to create the arc a powerful electric current should be provided. The current must be at least 60A and for thicker workpieces it may be 250A or more. To supply the current it is necessary to use a transformer. The latter must be switched on to strike the ark. To join the workpieces the electrode holder should contain the electrode rod. When the arc is struck the electrode must brush against the workpiece at 80 to its surface. As the current flows between the electrode and the workpiece the tip of the electrode melts and falls onto the workpiece. Thus a joint is created.

1. How are two workpieces weldedvin electric arc welding?
2. What should you do to create the arc?
3. What is necessary to use to supply the current?
4. What is the angel between the workpiece and the surface?
5. What happens with the tip of the electrode in electric arc welding?

**Задание 11.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In electric arc welding it's essential to hold the electrode approximately 4 mm from the surface of the workpiece. You should not leave the electrode too long in the same position because it will

become attached to the workpiece. The electrode must be moved across the joint continuously backwards in a straight line. However, if it is moved too quickly neither the electrode nor the workpiece will melt. And it is important to remember that to weld plates by an electric arc is quite dangerous. In order to protect yourself you should always follow certain rules. For example, it is absolutely necessary to wear overalls with long sleeves, gloves, an apron, a cap and rubber boots. A mask or a helmet is used to protect the face and especially eyes from sparks.

1. What is the distance between the electrode and the surface of the workpiece?
2. Why should not you leave the electrode too long in the same position?
3. What is it important to remember in electric arc welding?
4. What is necessary to wear in electric arc welding?
5. Why is a mask or a helmet used?

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Copper is man's oldest metal as people could extract it more than 10000years ago. As it rather soft and ductile, copper is alloyed with other elements. There is evidence that the first copper alloy – bronze was produced around 2800 BC in countries such as India, Egypt and Mesopotamia. Bronze was harder and could be used for making reliable cutting tools. Its use characterizes The Bronze Age. The workability and the ability for corrosion resistance made copper, bronze and brass the most important functional as well as decorative materials from the Middle Ages and on till present days.

1. When could people extract copper?
2. Why is copper alloyed with other elements?
3. Where was the first copper alloy produced?
4. What was it used for?
5. Do we use copper nowadays?

**Задание 13.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The workability and the ability for corrosion resistance made copper, bronze and brass the most important functional as well as decorative materials from the Middle Ages and on till present days. With the beginning of the Electrical Age the demand for copper increased tremendously because it is an unusually good conductor of electricity and heat. Today more than 5 million tons of copper are produced annually and the copper metals are playing an increasingly vital part in all branches of modern technology.

1. What made copper, bronze and brass the most important functional and decorative materials?
2. When did the demand for copper increase?
3. Why did it increase?
4. How much copper is produced annually?
5. Are the copper metals are playing an increasingly vital part in modern technology?

**Задание 14.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The good news is that we will not run out of copper. The worldwide resources of this important and valuable metal can be estimated at nearly 5.8 trillion pounds of which only about 0.7 trillion have been mined throughout history. Besides, nearly all of 700 billion pounds is still in circulation because copper's recycling rate is higher than that of any other engineering metal. Each year nearly as much copper is recovered from recycled material as is obtained from newly mined ore. Almost half of all recycled copper scrap is old post-consumer scrap, such as discarded electric cable,

junked automobile radiators and air conditioners, or even ancient Egyptian plumbing. Engineers hop that we will be able to use copper for centuries on.
1. What is the worldwide resource of copper?
2. How much copper is still in circulation?
3. What is the copper's recycling rate?
4. How much copper is recovered from recycled material?
5. What is old post-consumer scrap from which copper is recycled?

**Задание 15.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Steels vary greatly but the major classes are carbon steels, low-alloy steels and high-alloy steels. Tool steels are special steels that are engineered to particular service requirements. These expensive alloys are exceptionally strong, hard, wear-resistant, tough, and nonreactive to local overheating. They contain tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium and chromium in different combinations, and often cobalt or nickel for better high-temperature performance. They are used for machine tools, aircraft undercarriages, in buildings and bridges.
1. What are the major classes of steel?
2. What is tool steel?
3. What characteristics do tool steels have?
4. What do they contain?
5. Where are they used?

**Задание 16.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

By the beginning of the new millennium a great number of complex machine tools had been designed to speed up the production. Although these tools include features of the basic machine tools and perform the same operations, they incorporate design modifications that let them perform complex operational sequences quicker. Furthermore, after the production machine has been set up by a skilled worker or machinists, a less skilled operator also can produce parts accurately and quickly.
1. When had complex machine tools been designed?
2. Why had they been designed?
3. What is their advantage?
4. What features do they include?
5. Who can operate them?

**Задание 17.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In electric arc welding it's essential to hold the electrode approximately 4 mm from the surface of the workpiece. You should not leave the electrode too long in the same position because it will become attached to the workpiece. The electrode must be moved across the joint continuously backwards in a straight line. However, if it is moved too quickly neither the electrode nor the workpiece will melt. And it is important to remember that to weld plates by an electric arc is quite dangerous. In order to protect yourself you should always follow certain rules. For example, it is absolutely necessary to wear overalls with long sleeves, gloves, an apron, a cap and rubber boots. A mask or a helmet is used to protect the face and especially eyes from sparks.
1. What is the distance between the electrode and the surface of the workpiece?
2. Why should not you leave the electrode too long in the same position?
3. What is it important to remember in electric arc welding?

4. What is necessary to wear in electric arc welding?
5. Why is a mask or a helmet used?

**Задание 18.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Scientists consider that the oldest tools that are known to the mankind are 2600000 years old. They were used by people in manual operations and that is why they were called hand tools. By the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, people had already made simple hand tools for cutting and shaping different materials. But in the 18th century there appeared machine tools that made mass production a reality in the 19th century. A machine tool is a power-driven machine that is used to perform different operations with metal or other material. Basic machine tools use mechanical power to bend, cut, drill metal into desired shapes. More advanced machine tools use such power sources as electrical or chemical, heat, magnetism and ultrasound.
1. How old are the oldest tools?
2. Where were they used by people?
3. Why were they called so?
4. When did the first machine tools appear?
5. What is a machine tool?

**Задание 19.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Steel is known as an alloy of iron and about 2% or less carbon. Pure iron is soft, ductile and malleable, useful only as an ornamental material. However, the addition of carbon hardens it greatly and changes its properties. Steels for special applications may contain other alloying elements beside carbon. This modifies and improves the physical properties of the base steel. For example, small percentages of nickel, chromium, manganese and vanadium may be used for strengthening steels for construction work. Heat treatment and mechanical working at cold or hot temperatures may also give steel alloys superior qualities, such as strength, hardness, toughness, wear resistance, corrosion resistance, electrical resistivity and workability.
1. What is steel?
2. How does the addition of carbon modify steel?
3. What may steel for special applications contain?
4. Where is it used?
5. What qualities may heat treatment and mechanical working give steel alloys?

**Задание 20.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Every mechanical workshop is equipped with machine tools. They are the main source for the manufacture of component parts of all machines and mechanical devices. There are about 500 kinds of machine tools. Some perform a single operation, such as drilling. Others, called machining centers, carry out several kinds of tasks. These numerous machine tool types fall into two categories. The first group is called “metal-cutting”, the second – “metal-forming”. The machine tools of this group remove some material from the workpiece and thy are much stronger than the workpiece itself. The examples of metal-cutting machines are lathes and drill presses.
1. What is mechanical shop equipped with?
2. How many kinds of machine tools are there?
3. What operations do they perform?
4. Why are machining centers called so?
5. What machine tools can be called metal-cutting?

**Точка контроля 3**

Вариант I

**Выберите правильный вариант**

*1. What's the Russian for "side-valve engine"?*

A) двигатель
B) верхний двигатель
C) верхнеклапанный двигатель
D) двигатель с боковым располож. клапанов

*2. What's the English for "пятиступенчатая коробка передач"?*

A) five-speed twin
B) five-speed transmission
C) five-speed box
D) five-speed

*3. What's the Russian for "cooling system"?*

A) система смазки
B) система охлаждения
C) тормозная система
D) система управления

*4. В ед.ч. можно использовать слово*

A) pincers
B) pliers
C) scissors
D) chisels

*5. Вы <u>не должны</u> здесь курить.*

A) must
B) may
C) must not
D) can

*6. Исключи лишнее слово*

A) nail
B) truck
C) nut
D) bolt

*7. What's the Russian for "final drive"?*

A) последняя поездка
B) финальный привод
C) главная передача
D) главная гонка

*8. What's the Russian for "overhead valve engine"?*

A) двигатель
B) верхний двигатель
C) верхнеклапанный двигатель
D) двигатель с бок. расположением клапанов

*9. Я <u>умею</u> водить машину.*

A) must
B) may
C) should
D) can

*10. What's the English for "рабочий объём двигателя"?*

A) job volume
B) work volume
C) volume
D) displacement

*11. What's the English for "пятый"?*

A) fifty
B) fifteen
C) five
D) fifth

*12. "Knucklehead" motorcycle ... an American bike.*

A) is
B) am
C) are
D) were

*13. The first Harley-Davidson motorcycle ... introduced to the public in 1903.*

A) was
B) were
C) will be
D) is

*14. I need more petrol.*

A) How many?
B) How any?
C) How some?
D) How much?

**Установите соответствие между подчёркнутыми глаголами и их видовременными формами**

15. Triumph <u>was sold</u> to the BSA group.
16. The production and sales volumes <u>have grown</u>.

A) Infinitive
B)Past Simple, Active Voice

17. Word of Harley-Davidson motorcycle spread rapidly. C) Past Simple, Passive Voice
18. You may ask me why it is an American vehicle. D) Present Perfect, Active Voice

**Закончите предложение**

19. The 30th Anniversary Ultra Classic Electra Glide becomes the first production Harley-Davidson motorcycle to include _____.

A) continuous fuel injection
B) sequential port electronic fuel injection
C) multipoint injection
D) single – point injection

**Вставьте в предложения пропущенные слова**

20. In 1980 Harley-Davidson 1)_____ the FLT with its 2) _____ dampening, rubber isolated 3)_____ and unique trailing front4) _____. The FLT also presented an 5)_____ and five speed 6) _____ that were hard bolted together.

A) fork B) transmission C) vibration
D) drivetrain E) debuted F) engine

## Точка контроля 3

Вариант II

**Выберите правильный вариант**

*1. What's the Russian for "hydraulic valve lifter"?*
A) гидравлический лифт C) гидравлический клапан лифта
B) гидравл. толкатель клапана D) лифтёр гидравлического лифта

*2. What's the English for «главная передача»?*
A) main transfer C) final drive
B) main drive D) final transfer

*3. What's the English for "впускной клапан"?*
A) inlet pipe C) exhaust valve
B) exhaust pipe D) inlet valve

*4. What's the Russian for "сороковой"?*
A) forty C) fourth
B) fourteen D) fortieth

*5. The first Triumph motorcycle ... in 1902 in Coventry.*
A) is made C) were made
B) was made D) are made

*6. Исключи лишнее слово*
A) a screwdriver C) pliers
B) a hammer D) a spanner

*7. Я умею водить мотоцикл.*
A) must C) should
B) may D) can

*8. Можно взять молоток?*
A) must C) should
B) may D) can

*9. This bike is ... than that one.*
A) expensive C) more expensive
B) the most expensive D) expensiver

*10. What's the Russian for "sparking plug"?*
A) искристый штекер C) свеча зажигания

B) искра штекера D) катушка зажигания

*11. What's the Russian for "final drive"?*

A) последняя поездка C) главная передача
B) финальный привод D) главная гонка

*12. What's the English for "двадцать"?*

A) twenti C) second
B) twelfth D) twenty

*13. Give me some nuts, please.*

A) How many? C) How some?
B) How any? D) How much?

*14. There ... different types of motorcycles.*

A) am C) are
B) is D) was

**Установите соответствие между подчёркнутыми глаголами и их видовременными формами**

15. In 1928 The first Harley-Davidson two cam engine was made available to the public.
16. In 1936 the company introduced an 80 cubic inch side-valve engine.
17. With the increased horsepower and bold styling changes the motorcycle quickly earned nickname "Knucklehead".
18. Harley-Davidson engines will prove to be very reliable.

A) Participle II
B) Past Simple, Passive Voice
C) Infinitive
D) Past Simple, Active Voice

**Закончите предложение**

19. All 1999 model year big twins receive the new _____.

A) V-twin engine
B) side valve engine
C) overhead valve engine
D) Twin Cam 88 tm engine

**Вставьте в предложения пропущенные слова**

20. In 1984 Harley-Davidson 1)_____ the 1340 cc V2 Evolution 2)_____ on five models including the all new Softail. The new power plant produced more 3)_____ at every 4)_____, ran cooler, 5)_____ and was 6)_____.

A) power B) engine C) cleaner
D) unveiled E) oil-tight F) speed

Точка контроля 4

вариант I

**1. Соотнесите английские и русские термины. Обратите внимание, что один из терминов не имеет своего эквивалента**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) top speed | A) миль в час |
| 2) hydraulic valve lifter | B) рекорд скорости |
| 3) cover | C) максимальная скорость |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4) lightweight motorcycle | D) электростартер |
| 5) engine | E) гидравлический толкатель клапана |
| 6) dirt track racing | F) крышка блока цилиндров |
| 7) head | G) лёгкий мотоцикл |
| 8) electric starter | H) двигатель |
| 9) speed record | I) гонки по бездорожью |
| 10) mph | J) головка блока цилиндров |
| | K) объём двигателя |

**2. Запишите следующие числительные при помощи цифр**
Seventy four, two hundred thousand, nineteen fifty-two, one fourth, three point oh eight.

**3. Закончите предложения, употребив правильную форму слова**
1. In 1952 the side-valve K model … … with an integrated engine and transmission.
A) were introduced B) was introduced C) are introduced
2. The American K model motorcycle … than British Motorcycles.
A) was small B) was smaller C) was the smallest
3. The first Harley-Davidson motorcycle … in 1903.
A) will be made B) are made C) was made
4. In 1965 George Roeder … the speed record for Class A and Class C runs.
A) shattered B) shatters C) shatter
5. The Electra – Glide … the Duo – Glide.
A) replaced B) replace C) replacing

**4. Закончите предложения, раскрыв скобки. Используйте данную информацию.**

| The Panhead motorcycle | The Electra-Glide motorcycle | The Softail motorcycle |
|---|---|---|
| 1948 | 1965 | 1984 |
| 1200 cubic cm | 250 cubic cm | 1340 cubic cm |

1. The Electra-Glide motorcycle is … than the Softail motorcycle. (old)
2. The Panhead is the … motorcycle. (old)
3. The Electra-Glide motorcycle is … than the Panhead. (modern)
4. The Panhead motorcycle is … than the Electra-Glide.(nice)
5. The Softail is the … motorcycle. (powerful)
6. The Panhead motorcycle is … than the Electra-Glide. (old)
7. The Softail is the … motorcycle. (modern)

**5. Установите соответствие между подчёркнутыми глаголами и их видовременными формами**

1. In 1903 William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson made available to the public the first production Harley-Davidson motorcycle.
2. Ten years later the first 74 cubic inch V-twin engine was introduced on the JD and FD models.
3. It signaled the company's willingness to enter the competitive arena with Japanese racing bikes.
4. The Meridian factory has been demolished.

A) Infinitive

B) Past Simple, Passive Voice

C) Present Perfect, Passive Voice

D)Past Simple, Active Voice

**6. Вставьте пропущенные слова**

In 1948 new 1)_____ were added to the 61 and 74 overhead valve engines, including aluminum 2)_____ and hydraulic 3)_____. Also new were the 4)_____ chrome plated 5) _____ covers 6)_____ like cake pans.

A) valve lifters B) one-piece C) features
D) heads E) rocker F) shaped

**7. Переведите текст на русский язык**

In 1903 21-year old William S. Harley and 20-year old Arthur Davidson made available to the public the first motorcycle, which was built to be a racer. They worked in Milwaukee. Their factory was a 10*15 foot wooden shed with the words "Harley-Davidson Motor Company" on the door. Soon they opened for business and sold their vehicles. They were lucky and the production and sales volumes have grown.

Точка контроля 4
вариант II

**1. Соотнесите английские и русские термины. Обратите внимание, что один из терминов не имеет своего эквивалента**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) side-valve engine | A) коленчатый вал |
| 2) horsepower | B) тихоходный двигатель |
| 3) displacement | C) модификация |
| 4) single-cylinder motorcycle | D) двигатель с боковым расположением клапанов |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5) overhead valve engine | E) ехать на мотоцикле |
| 6) vehicle | F) лошадиная сила |
| 7) version | G) гонки по бездорожью |
| 8) to ride a bike | H) рабочий объём двигателя |
| 9) low-speed engine | I) одноцилиндровый мотоцикл |
| 10) crankshaft | J) верхнеклапанный двигатель |
| | K) транспортное средство |

**2. Запишите следующие числительные при помощи цифр**

Four hundred thousand, nineteen forty-eight, one seventh, three point oh five, sixty-one.

**3. Закончите предложения, употребив правильную форму слова**

1. The nickname "Panhead" … to one of the American motorcycles.
   A) were given B) are given C) was given
2. Production of American-made lightweight motorcycles … with the model S.
   A) begins B) began C) is beginning
3. The K model … than any other models.
   A) was sporty B) was sportyer C) was sportier
4. The first Triumph Motorcycle … in 1902.
   A) is made B) were made C) was made
5. Edward Turner … the Speed Twin in 1937, which won fame to Triumph.
   A) design B) designed C) will design

**4. Закончите предложения, раскрыв скобки. Используйте данную информацию.**

| The Thunderbird motorcycle | The Trident/BSA motorcycle | The Daytona motorcycle |
|---|---|---|
| 1949 | 1968 | 1990 |
| 649 cubic cm | 740 cubic cm | 750 cubic cm |

1. The Trident/BSA is … than the Daytona. (old)
2. The Thunderbird is the … motorcycle. (old)
3. The Trident/BSA is … than the Thunderbird. (modern)
4. The Trident/BSA is … than the Thunderbird. (powerful)
5. The Daytona is the … motorcycle. (powerful)
6. The Thunderbird is … than the Trident/BSA. (old)
7. The Daytona is the … motorcycle. (modern)

**5. Установите соответствие между подчёркнутыми глаголами и их видовременными формами**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bloor's all new Hinckley built machines <u>arriving</u> with 750 cc to 120 cc water-cooled double overhead-camshaft engines became well-known. | A) Past Continuous, Passive Voice |
| 2. Harley-Davidson dealerships <u>are found</u> in many places. | B) Past Simple, Passive Voice |
| 3. The triumph line <u>was dominated</u> by parallel twins in many places. | C) Participle I |
| 4. The 1340 cc V2 Evolution engine <u>was being developed</u> in the late 1970s and the early 1980s. | D) Present Simple, Passive Voice |

**6. Вставьте пропущенные слова**

In 1973 1)_____ production was 2)_____ when all 3)_____ were moved to a 4)_____ 400.000 square 5) _____ plant in York, Penn. All other production operations 6) _____ in Milwaukee and Tomahawk.

A) modern B) upgraded C) foot
D) motorcycle E) remain F) assembly operations

**7. Переведите текст на русский язык**

In 1929 Harley-Davidson introduced the FL model with an overhead valve engine. The displacement of that engine was 61 cubic inch. This motorcycle quickly earned the nickname "Knucklehead" due to the shape of its rocker boxes. It was very popular with people and they bought it with great pleasure. It had the increased horse power and bold styling changes

## Практические задания

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In 1883 Siegfried Bettmann moved to Coventry, England from Nuremberg, Germany. He started an import-export company. He imported German sewing machines and also sold bicycles badged with the name "Bettmann." In 1887 Bettmann changed the name of his company to New Triumph Co. Ltd. His principal investor was John Dunlop. A German engineer, Mauritz Schulte, joined Triumph. He convinced Bettmann that Triumph should design and produce its own products. In 1888 the company bought an old ribbon-making factory in Coventry and set it up to make bicycles. In 1895 Schulte imported one of the first "practical" motorcycles, made by Hildebrand and Wolfmuller, to study the machine. Triumph first considered making it under license but then refused to do it. In 1902 Schulte designed his own motorcycle. First Triumph was produced – known as No. 1. This was basically one of the company's bicycles, fitted with a 2-hp Minerva engine made in Belgium.

1. What did Siegfried Bettmann import?
2. What did he sell?
3. When did the company buy an old ribbon-making factory in Coventry to make bicycles?
4. When did Schulte import one of the first motorcycles to study?
5. When did he design his own motorcycle?

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In 1902 Schulte designed his own motorcycle. First Triumph was produced – known as No. 1. This was basically one of the company's bicycles, fitted with a 2-hp Minerva engine made in Belgium. In 1905 Triumph produced its first motorcycle completely in-house. It was powered by a 3-hp engine and had a top speed of 45 mph. In 1907 annual production of motorcycles reached 1,000 units. A new 450cc motor made 3.5 hp. In 1908 a new model came with a variable pulley to help with difficult inclines. To change gears, the rider had to stop, got off the bike and moved the belt by hand. Jack Marshall won the single-cylinder class at the TT averaging about 45 mph.

1. When did Schulte design his own motorcycle?
2. What was it called?
3. How did it look like?
4. When did Triumph produce its first motorcycle completely in-house?
5. What had the rider to do to change gears?

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Motorcycle history begins in the second half of the 19th century. Motorcycles are descended from the "safety bicycle," a bicycle with front and rear wheels of the same size and a pedal crank mechanism to drive the rear wheel. The idea to create a motorcycle came to numerous engineers and inventors around Europe at around the same time. In the late 1880s, dozens of designs and machines emerged, particularly in France, Germany and England, and soon spread to America. During this early period of motorcycle history, there were many manufacturers since bicycle makers were adapting their designs for the new internal combustion engine.

1. When does motorcycle history begin?
2. What is the "safety bicycle"?
3. When did the idea to create a motorcycle come to numerous engineers and inventors?
4. When and where did different machines appear?
5. Why were there many manufacturers of motorcycles?

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In 1894, the Hildebrand & Wolfmüller became the first motorcycle available to the public for purchase. However, only a few hundred examples of this motorcycle were ever built. Soon, as the engines became more powerful and designs outgrew the bicycle origins, the number of motorcycle-oriented producers increased. The first known motorcycle in the United States was brought to New York by a French circus performer, in 1895. It weighed about 91 kg and was capable of 64 km/h on a level surface. However, that same year, an inventor from the United States, E.J. Pennington, demonstrated a motorcycle of his own design in Milwaukee. Pennington claimed his machine was capable of a speed of 93 km/h. He invented the term "motor cycle" to describe his machine.

1. When did the Hildebrand & Wolfmüller made the first motorcycle for purchase?
2. Why did the number of motorcycle-oriented producers increase?
3. When was the first known motorcycle in the United States brought to New York?
4. What were the characteristics of the motorcycle?
5. Who invented the term "motor cycle"?

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In 1901 English bicycle maker Royal Enfield introduced its first motorcycle, with a 239 cc engine mounted in the front and driving the rear wheel through a belt. In 1898, English bicycle maker Triumph decided to extend its focus to include motorcycles, and by 1902, the company had produced its first motorcycle - a bicycle fitted with a Belgian-built engine. In 1903, as Triumph's motorcycle sales topped 500, the American company Harley-Davidson started producing motorcycles. Also in 1901, the Indian Motorcycle Manufacturing Company, which had been founded by two former bicycle racers, designed the so-called "diamond framed" Indian Single, whose engine was built by the Aurora Firm in Illinois per Indian's specifications. The Single was made available in the deep blue. Indian's production was up to over 500 bikes by 1902, and would rise to 32,000, its best ever, in 1913.

1. What did English bicycle maker Royal Enfield introduce in 1901?
2. When did the English company Triumph produce its first motorcycle?
3. When did the American company Harley-Davidson start producing motorcycles?
4. What did the Indian Motorcycle Manufacturing Company design in 1901?
5. What was the production volume of Indian's motorcycles?

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In 1901, the Indian Motocycle Manufacturing Company, which had been founded by two former bicycle racers, designed the so-called "diamond framed" Indian Single, whose engine was built by the Aurora Firm in Illinois per Indian's specifications. The Single was made available in the deep blue. Indian's production was up to over 500 bikes by 1902, and would rise to 32,000, its best ever, in 1913. During this period, experimentation and innovation were driven by the popular new sport of motorcycle racing, with its powerful incentive to produce tough, fast, reliable machines. These enhancements quickly found their way to the public's machines.

1. What did the Indian Motorcycle Manufacturing Company design in 1901?
2. What colour was it?
3. What was the production volume of Indian's motorcycles?
4. What sport was popular during that period?
5. What machines did people want to have?

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Chief August Vollmer of the Berkeley, California Police Department is famous for organizing the first official police motorcycle patrol in the United States in 1911. By 1914, motorcycles were no longer just bicycles with engines; they had their own technologies, although many still maintained bicycle elements, like the seats and suspension. Until the First World War, Indian was the largest motorcycle manufacturer in the world. After that, this honor went to Harley-Davidson, until 1928 when DKW took over as the largest manufacturer. BMW motorcycles came on the scene in 1923 with a shaft drive and an opposed-twin or "boxer" engine enclosed with the transmission in a single aluminum housing.

1. What is chief August Vollmer of the Berkeley, California Police Department famous for?
2. When did he organize the first official police motorcycle patrol in the United States?
3. What status did motorcycles have by 1914?
4. Who was the largest motorcycle manufacturer in the world until the First World War?
5. Who was the largest motorcycle manufacturer in the world after the First World War?

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

By 1931, Indian and Harley-Davidson were the only two American manufacturers producing commercial motorcycles. This two-company rivalry in the United States remained until 1953, when the Indian Motorcycle factory in Springfield, Massachusetts closed and Royal Enfield took over the Indian name. There were over 80 different makers of motorcycles available in Britain in the 1930s, from the familiar marques like Norton, Triumph and AJS to the obscure, with names like New Gerrard, NUT, SOS, Chell and Whitwood, about twice as many motorcycle makes competing in the world market during the early 21st century.

1. What companies produced commercial motorcycles?
2. How long were these companies leaders in motorcycle business?
3. When did the Indian Motorcycle factory in Springfield close?
4. Which company took over the Indian name?
5. How many different makers of motorcycles were available in Britain in the 1930s?

**Задание 9.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

After the Second World War, some American veterans found a replacement for the excitement, danger and speed of life at war in motorcycles. Grouped into loosely organized clubs, motorcycle riders in the U.S. created a new social institution—the motorcyclists or "bikers". Marlon Brando portrayed such an "outlaw" person in the film The Wild One in 1954. In Europe, on the other hand, post-war motorcycle producers were more concerned with designing practical, economical transportation than the social aspects, or "biker" image. Italian designer Piaggio introduced the Vespa in 1946, which experienced immediate and widespread popularity.

1. What did motorcycle riders in the U.S. create after the Second World War?
2. Why did they create such clubs?
3. What film was introduced in 1954 with Marlon Brando?
4. What models did post-war motorcycle producers design in Europe?
5. What did Italian designer Piaggio introduce in 1946?

**Задание 10.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In 1937, Joe Petrali set a new land speed record of 136.183 mph on a modified Harley-Davidson 61 cubic inch overhead valve-driven motorcycle. The same day, Petrali also broke the speed record for 45 cubic inch engine motorcycles. In Europe, production demands, driven by the buildup to World War II, included motorcycles for military use, and BSA supplied 126,000 BSA M20 motorcycles to the British armed forces, starting in 1937 and continuing until 1950. Royal Enfield also produced motorcycles for the military, including a 125 cc lightweight motorcycle that could be dropped (in a parachute-fitted tube cage) from an aircraft.

1. When did Joe Petrali set a new land speed record on a modified Harley-Davidson motorcycle?
2. What were the characteristics of the motorcycle?
3. When did he break the speed record for 45 cubic inch engine motorcycles?
4. What companies produce motorcycles for military use?
5. What model did Royal Enfield produce for the military?

**Задание 11.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The BSA Group purchased Triumph Motorcycles in 1951 to become the largest producer of motorcycles in the world claiming "one in four". The German NSU was the largest manufacturer from 1955 until 1959 when Honda became the largest manufacturer. British manufacturers Triumph, BSA, and Norton retained a dominant position in some markets until the rise of the Japanese manufacturers (led by Honda) in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The role of the motorcycle shifted in the 1960s, from the tool of a life to a toy of a lifestyle. It became part of an image, of status, a cultural icon for individualism, a prop in Hollywood B-movies.

1. When did the BSA Group purchase Triumph Motorcycles?
2. Who became the largest producer of motorcycles in the world in 1951?
3. Who was the largest manufacturer from 1955 until 1959?
4. When did Honda become the largest manufacturer in the world?
5. What was the role of the motorcycle in the 1960s?

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The motorcycle also became a recreational machine for sport and leisure, a vehicle for carefree youth, not essential transportation for the mature family man or woman, and the Japanese were able to produce modern designs more quickly, more cheaply, and of better quality than their

**Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное данное в них, в нужную степень.**
6. They designed (comfortable) vehicle in the world.
7. This model of the car is (reliable) than that one.
8. Rolls Royce is (expensive) cars in the world.
9. The motorcycle is (weak) than the car.
10. That type of the engine is (noisy) than this one.

**11. The production of the automobile comprises…**
a) designing and working out technological processes, laboratory and road tests and mass production;
b) manufacturing and tests;
c) designing and mass production.
**12. The car must have the following units..**
a) high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance.
b) new types of resistant to corrosion materials;
c) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering systems.
**13. An automobile specialist deals with…**
a) working out the technology processes;
b) producing new resistant to corrosion light materials;
c) constructing, manufacturing and repairing cars.
**14. The cars are subjected to tests in order…**
a) to meet up-to-date requirements;
b) to work out new technological processes;
c) to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing.
**15. The qualities required of the automobile are …**
a) new types of resistant to corrosion materials;
b) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering systems;
c) high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance.

**Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение.**
16. The is to car laboratory tests subjected.
17. The must dependable system automobile have braking.
18. repair I shall cars.
19. from After graduating the college become I shall a technician.
20. The up-to-date meet car requirements must.

Точка контроля 2

Вариант 1

**1. Соотнесите английский термин и его русский эквивалент**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) power plant | a) сцепление |
| 2) chassis | b) кузов |
| 3) body | c) ходовая часть |
| 4) running gear | d) силовая установка |
| 5) fuel system | e) главная передача |
| 6) brakes | f) карданный вал |
| 7) clutch | g) шасси |
| 8) gearbox | h) система рулевого управления |
| 9) propeller shaft | i) тормоза |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10) final drive | j) коробка передач |
| 11) steering system | |

**2. Выберите и запишите соответствующий описанию механизм.**

1. Mechanism which is used to stop the car.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) steering system.
2. Mechanism which is used to guide the car.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) steering system.
3. Mechanism which engages or disengages the engine and the car wheels.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) steering system.
4. Device which is designed to measure the speed of the car.
a) heater; b) windscreen; c) speedometer; d) tachometer
5. Mechanism which is used to change the speed of the car.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) accelerator.

**3. Закончите предложения, выбрав правильный вариант окончания.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The automobile is made up of … | a) because fuel is burned inside the engine. |
| 2. The engine is… | b) the intake valve opens. |
| 3. The chassis consists of … | c) the intake valve is closed. |
| 4. The internal combustion engine is called so | d) the engine, the chassis and the body. |
| 5. On the inlet stroke | e) a power transmission, running gear, steering and braking systems. |
| | f) the source of power. |

**4. Определите залог (Active/Passive) и время глагола (Present/ Past) в следующих предложениях:**

1. The automobile is made up of three basic parts.
2. The engine makes the wheels rotate and the car move.
3. The first car was designed by Karl Benz.
4. He devoted his life to making a horseless carriage.
5. The cars are subjected to rigid road tests.

**5. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

The automobile is known to be made up of three basic parts: the engine, the body and the chassis, the engine being the source of power. We know the body to include the hood and fenders and accessories. The body should provide protection to the passengers from wind, cold and rain. Thus to shape a car means to do it in such a way that it offers small resistance to the air.

Brakes are necessary for stopping the car.

Most braking systems used today are hydraulic.

Вариант 2

**1. Соотнесите английский термин и его русский эквивалент**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) rear axle | a) колёса |
| 2) fuel system | b) рама |
| 3) wheels | c) топливная система |
| 4) frame | d) силовая передача |
| 5) cooling system | e) задний мост |
| 6) lubricating system | f) рессоры |
| 7) flywheel | g) силовая установка |
| 8) gearbox | h) система смазки |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9) power train | i) охлаждающая система |
| 10) springs | j) коробка передач |
| 11) power plant | |

**2. Выберите и запишите соответствующий описанию механизм.**

1. Mechanism which is used to change the speed of the car.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) accelerator.
2. Mechanism which is used to guide the car in one or the other directions.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) steering system.
3. Device which is designed to measure the speed of the car.
a) heater; b) windscreen; c) speedometer; d) tachometer
4. Mechanism which is used to stop the car.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) steering system.
5. Mechanism which engages or disengages the engine and the car wheels.
a) clutch; b) brakes; c) gearbox; d) steering system.

**3. Закончите предложения, выбрав правильный вариант окончания.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The engine includes | a) a frame with axles, wheels and springs. |
| 2. The body has | b) both valves are closed. |
| 3. The running gear consists of | c) fuel, cooling, electric and lubricating systems. |
| 4. On the compression stroke | d) both valves are opened. |
| 5. The chassis consists of | e) a hood, fenders and accessories. |
| | f) a power transmission, running gear, steering and braking systems. |

**4. Определите залог (Active/Passive) и время глагола (Present/ Past) в следующих предложениях:**

1. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.
2. Brakes are used to stop the car.
3. Fuel is burned directly inside the engine itself.
4. In Russia a steam engine was designed by Blinov.
5. Benz's first machine appeared in the streets in 1885.

**5. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

The engine is known to be attached to the frame in three or four points. Noise and vibrations are inherent in engine operations. To prevent this noise from passing to the frame, the engine should be insulated from the frame by washers. We know the frame to provide support for engine, body and power train, the body providing protection to the passengers from wind and rain. The frame is made of channel sections welded together.

Точка контроля 3

Вариант 1

**Выберите соответствующее описанию название узла или механизма**

1. Mechanism used to engage or disengage the engine with the gearbox.

a) differential b) steering wheel c) clutch d) rear axle

2. Mechanism used to carry the greater portion of the car.

a) steering system b) steering wheel c) clutch d) rear axle

3. Mechanism used to guide the car.

a) steering system b) steering wheel c) clutch d) rear axle

4. Wheel used to turn the direction of the car

a) differential b) steering wheel c) clutch d) rear axle

5. Mechanism used to turn the wheels at different speeds

a) cardan shaft b) gearbox c) differential d) brakes

**Соотнесите две части предложения.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.The principal function of the gearbox is … | a) sliding-mesh type, constant-mesh type and planetary type. |
| 7. The gearbox provides… | b) the simplest one and historically oldest. |
| 8. Gearbox can be… | c) to vary the speed of the car. |
| 9. The sliding-mesh gearbox is … | d) four forward speeds and one reverse. |
| 10. The constant-mesh gearbox is … | e) the most widely used. |

**Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Complex Subject и Complex Object.**

11. Transmission, running gear and steering mechanism are known to be the main units of the chassis.

12. The clutch is known to connect engine with the driving wheels of the car.

13. The gearbox is known to change the speed of the car.

14. We know the frame to be the structural centre of any car.

15. Car specialists consider the conventional frame to be extremely rigid and strong.

**Закончите предложения, вставив пропущенные слова.**

The clutch is a device connecting the ___16____ and the gearbox. The clutch is situated between the flywheel and the _____17___. The clutch is controlled by the ___18___ pedal. The clutch is engaged when the clutch ___19___ is at rest and it is ___20___when the clutch pedal is pressed down.

a) disengaged b) engine c) pedal d) clutch e) gearbox

Вариант 2

**Выберите соответствующее описанию название узла или механизма**

1. Mechanism used to turn the wheels at different speeds

a) cardan shaft b) gearbox c) **differential** d) brakes

2. Mechanism used to increase the speed of the car

a) speedometer b) **gearbox** c) differential d) brakes

3. Mechanism used to transmit power to the back axle

a) **cardan shaft** b) gearbox c) differential d) brakes

4. Mechanism used to measure the speed of the car

a) gearbox b) **speedometer** c) differential d) brakes

5. Mechanism that slows or stop the car

a) cardan shaft b) gearbox c) differential d) **brakes**

**Соотнесите две части предложения.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Brakes are used for… | a) disc brakes and drum brakes. |
| 2. Brakes are one of… | b) the driver pushes down on the pedal. |
| 3. Brakes may be of two types… | c) the brake pedal. |
| 4. Brakes are applied by … | d) stopping the car. |
| 5. Brakes are applied when… | e) the most important mechanism of the car. |

**Закончите предложения, вставив пропущенные слова.**

The gearbox is situated between the clutch and the ___1____ shaft. The principal function of the gearbox is to ___2____ the speed of the car movement. The gearbox provides four forward ____3___ and one reverse. There are many constructional arrangements of ____4___. To secure the several speeds of the car the ____5____ shaft is mounted in direct line with the gearbox shaft.

a) gearboxes b) clutch c) propeller d) speeds e) vary

**Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Complex Subject и Complex Object.**

1. The steering mechanism is known to change the direction of the car.
2. Brakes are considered to be one of the most important mechanisms of the car.
3. We know the frame to be insulated from the other parts by rubber pads to prevent metal-to-metal contacts.
4. Many specialists consider the body parts to be used to structurally strengthen the entire car.
5. The manufactures believe the unibody constructions to be called so because they are made integral with the body.

Вариант 1

**1. Соотнесите английский термин и его русский эквивалент**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. boot | a) фары |
| 2. dashboard | b) рулевое колесо |
| 3. windscreen | c) багажник |
| 4. headlights | d) рычаг КПП |
| 5. glove compartment | e) датчик топлива |
| 6. steering wheel | f) бардачок |
| 7. gear level | g) лампа зарядки аккумулятора |
| 8. exterior | h) декоративная панель |
| 9. fuel gauge | i) крыша |
| 10. battery discharge lamp | j) лобовое стекло |
| 11. roof | |

**2. Выберите тип кузова, соответствующий описанию.**

1. This is the most widely used type of car. It is a perfect car for a family.

a) pick-up b) jeep c) sedan d) limousine

2. This car is not widely used but it is ideal for driving in the open air.

a) sport car b) pick-up c) hatch back d) coupe

3. This type of car is good for carrying loads. It is popular among farmers in agriculture.

a) pick-up b) sport car c) sedan d) limousine

4. It is a well-known car ideal for every season and every road, the king of the road.

a) pick-up b) jeep c) sedan d) limousine

5. This car body with two doors, the best type for driving in the cities.

a) pick-up b) sport car c) sedan d) coupe

**3. Сопоставьте две части предложения, описывающие прибор или устройство.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Seatbelt is used | a) for preventing accidents. |
| 2. Tachometer shows | b) to change the gears. |
| 3. Horn is used | c) a place for different small things. |
| 4. Gear level is used | d) to safe the driver and passengers. |
| 5. Glove compartment is | e) the number of revolutions of crank shaft in the engine. |

**4. Расставьте фразы в правильном порядке, чтобы получился диалог.**

a) What are you doing there?

b) Unibody frame.

c) I think you have to do a lot of work with the frame.

d) Sure. We are testing all parts in order to find the damage.

e) I think you will solve the problem soon.

f) Hi! I'm OK, thanks. I'm working at a repairing shop.

g) Has the car a conventional frame or a unibody one?

h) We are testing the frame at the moment. You know, the driver has got into troubles with his car. Something is wrong. He thinks it's a frame.

i) I hope we will.

j) Hello! I haven't seen you for ages! How are you?

**5. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

A modern car is a complex means of transport. However, it is relatively easy to operate as a number of devices help you to keep control. An instrument panel in a modern car, for example, provides the driver with valuable information. It includes such instruments as speedometer, a fuel gauge, a tachometer and an ammeter.

The function of the speedometer is to indicate the speed of the car. A speed limit to be adopted for towns and built-up areas is 30 miles per hour or 60 km per hour.

The purpose of the fuel gauge is to indicate the amount of fuel to be contained in the petrol tank. If its level in the tank is very low, the warning light switches in the car. When this happens it is necessary to put some more petrol into the tank.

1. What is the aim of the instrument panel?
2. What instruments doe the instrument panel include?
3. Is the speed limit for towns and built-up areas 30 mph or more?
4. What is the function of the fuel gauge?
5. Why does the warning light switch on?

**6. Переведите первый абзац текста на русский язык.**

**1. Соотнесите английский термин и его русский эквивалент**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. oil pressure device | a) топливный датчик |
| 2. windscreen wiper | b) номерной знак |
| 3. fuel warning light | c) подушка безопасности |
| 4. number plate | d) крыло |
| 5. bonnet | e) ремень безопасности |
| 6. airbag | f) датчик давления масла |
| 7. wing | g) поворотник |
| 8. indicator light | h) автомобиль |
| 9. interior | i) капот |
| 10. seatbelt | j) стеклоочистители |
| 11. vehicle | |

**2. Выберите тип кузова, соответствующий описанию.**

1. The car is very popular among rich people because of its price and quality.

a) pick-up b) sport car c) sedan d) limousine

2. This car body with two doors, the best type for driving in the cities.

a) sedan b) sport car c) coupe d) pick-up

3. This is a perfect car for a family. It is the most widely used type of car.

a) limousine b) jeep c) pick-up d) sedan

4. This car is not widely used but it is ideal for driving in the open air.

a) hatch back b) pick-up c) sport car d) coupe

5. This type of car is popular among farmers in agriculture. It is good for carrying freight.

a) sedan b) sport car c) pick-up d) limousine

**3. Сопоставьте две части предложения, описывающие прибор или устройство.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gear box is | a) the engine and other car parts. |
| 2. Boot is a place | b) the car in case of an accident. |
| 3. Bonnet covers | c) people from rain and sun. |
| 4. Bumper protects | d) a metal box containing gears. |
| 5. Roof protects | e) where the driver and passengers carry their luggage. |

**4. Расставьте фразы в правильном порядке, чтобы получился диалог.**

Afternoon. What is wrong with it?

May be the pistons and the valves are in disorder. Let's have a look. No, everything it's OK.

And what about the crankshaft and electric sparks? I know absolutely nothing about the operating cycle of the engine.

Have you find the problem yet?

Really? I beg your pardon. I'm sorry I have forgotten to fill in the tank.

I don't know. I'm not a good mechanic, you know. The car doesn't start.

Good afternoon. Can you help me? Something is wrong with the engine.

Don't worry. We'll check up all units.

No trouble at all. You are welcome any time.

Of course I have. You don't have any petrol in the tank.

**5. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

Servicing your car regularly you prevent it from becoming unreliable. Of course, you can't foresee everything. If you fail to start the car in the morning you should check three things first: the battery, the fuel level and the spark plugs. It is quite easy to repair these faults.

If the battery appears to be flat, it is necessary to recharge it. If this doesn't work, you should replace it.

An empty tank is another common fault in the car. If you notice a fuel tank warning light on the instrument panel of your car you should fill up the tank with more petrol.

Dirty spark plugs are also to cause a certain problem. To drive the car it is important to clean them regularly and adjust the gap in the spark plugs to the proper width. If the gap is not correct, the engine will not run well.

1. Do modern cars need servicing regularly?
2. What are the three most common faults in the car?
3. What should you do if the battery appears to be dead?
4. What does a fuel warning light show?
5. Why is there no spark sometime?

**6. Переведите первый абзац текста на русский язык.**

**Дифференцированный зачет**

**Перечень**
**вопросов к зачету**по дисциплине **«Иностранный язык»**
специальность: **23.02.03 «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта»**

**Теоретические задания**

1. Расскажите о структуре простого предложения в английском языке, приведите примеры.
2. Расскажите о понятии сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject) в английском языке, приведите примеры.

3. Расскажите о понятии сложное дополнение (Complex Object) в английском языке, приведите примеры.
4. Расскажите о способах словообразования в английском языке, приведите примеры.
5. Расскажите о понятии интернационализмы в английском языке, приведите примеры.
6. Расскажите о способах словообразования английском языке, приведите примеры.
7. Расскажите о понятии интернациональные слова в английском языке, приведите примеры.
8. Расскажите о модальных глаголах should, must в английском языке, приведите примеры.
9. Расскажите о повелительном наклонении в английском языке, приведите примеры.
10. Расскажите о модальных глаголах в английском языке, приведите примеры.
11. Расскажите о правилах построения вопросительных предложений в английском языке, приведите примеры.
12. Расскажите о видовременных формах глагола в настоящем времени в английском языке, приведите примеры.
13. Расскажите о видовременных формах глагола в прошедшем времени в английском языке, приведите примеры.
14. Расскажите о видовременных формах глагола в будущем времени в английском языке, приведите примеры.
15. Расскажите об образовании множественного числа существительных в английском языке, приведите примеры.
16. Расскажите о структуре простого предложения в английском языке, приведите примеры.
17. Расскажите о понятии сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject) в английском языке, приведите примеры.
18. Расскажите о понятии сложное дополнение (Complex Object) в английском языке, приведите примеры.
19. Расскажите о способах словообразования в английском языке, приведите примеры.
20. Расскажите о понятии интернационализмы в английском языке, приведите примеры.

## Практические задания

**Условия выполнения задания**
1. Место выполнения задания: в учебной аудитории во время зачётного занятия.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 20 минут.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться: словарём при переводе текста.

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

A modern car is a complex means of transport. However, it is relatively easy to operate as a number of devices help you to keep control. An instrument panel in a modern car, for example, provides the driver with valuable information. It includes such instruments as speedometer, a fuel gauge, a tachometer and an ammeter. The function of the speedometer is to indicate the speed of the car. A speed limit to be adopted for towns and built-up areas is 30 miles per hour or 60 km per hour. The purpose of the fuel gauge is to indicate the amount of fuel to be contained in the petrol tank. If its level in the tank is very low, the warning light switches in the car. When this happens it is necessary to put some more petrol into the tank.
1. What is the aim of the instrument panel?
2. What instruments doe the instrument panel include?
3. Is the speed limit for towns and built-up areas 30 mph or more?
4. What is the function of the fuel gauge?
5. Why does the warning light switch on?

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Servicing your car regularly you prevent it from becoming unreliable. Of course, you can't foresee everything. If you fail to start the car in the morning you should check three things first: the battery, the fuel level and the spark plugs. It is quite easy to repair these faults. If the battery appears to be flat, it is necessary to recharge it. If this doesn't work, you should replace it. An empty tank is another common fault in the car. If you notice a fuel tank warning light on the instrument panel of your car you should fill up the tank with more petrol. Dirty spark plugs are also to cause a certain problem. To drive the car it is important to clean them regularly and adjust the gap in the spark plugs to the proper width. If the gap is not correct, the engine will not run well.

1. Do modern cars need servicing regularly?
2. What are the three most common faults in the car?
3. What should you do if the battery appears to be dead?
4. What does a fuel warning light show?
5. Why is there no spark sometime?

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The purpose of the fuel gauge is to indicate the amount of fuel to be contained in the petrol tank. If its level in the tank is very low, the warning light switches on in the car. When this happens it is necessary to put some more petrol into the tank. The tachometer is necessary to indicate the engine speed in revolutions per minute. When the engine turns slowly at the minimum speed the alternator also turns slowly. It doesn't produce enough current for the engine. Therefore, the battery must supply the necessary current. A car battery can easily become discharged in quite a short time. The function of the ammeter is to indicate whether the battery is charging or discharging.

1. What is the purpose of the fuel gauge?
2. When does the warning light switch on in the car?
3. What is necessary to do in this situation?
4. What is the function of the tachometer?
5. What is the function of the ammeter?

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Instrument panels in the cars in the near future will become much more complicated. The common devices will soon be replaced by onboard computer systems, as intelligent vehicles are the field to be researched nowadays. The idea is to create automatic cars on automatic highways. The vehicles to be introduced will move with minimum supervision on the part of a man since they will communicate with one another and with the road sensors on the way. This is necessary in order to reduce the load on drivers and to ease the stress on the road network. The leading engineering companies are using advanced mechatronics to achieve this goal.

1. What will instrument panels in the cars become in the near future?
2. What will common devices be replaced by soon?
3. Why will common devices be replaced by onboard computer systems soon?
4. Why will the vehicles move with minimum supervision on the part of a man?
5. Why is it necessary?

**Задание 5.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

If your car doesn't start in the morning the petrol pump may be broken, or the fuel pipe may be blocked. If you discover a broken pump, it is a good idea to repair or replace it. If the fuel pipe is blocked, take it off and unblock it. If you hear a loud click when you turn the key you will realize that the starter motor may be jammed. If it is, you can try to release it pushing the car forwards and backwards in the second gear. If the car still doesn't start, the starter motor should be repaired or replaced.

1. What is likely to happen to the petrol pump if your car doesn't start in the morning?
2. What should you do in this case?
3. How do you know that the starter motor may be jammed?
4. What should you do first in this case?
5. What should you do if the car still doesn't start?

**Задание 6.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Don't forget about the air filter. Its function is to remove particles of dirt, dust and other impurities from the air passing to the arburetor. A blocked filter decreases the airflow to the arburetor thus increasing the amount of fuel in the mixture. This causes the engine to operate inefficiently. Cleaning and changing filters regularly you prevent a considerable damage that is certain to be caused inside the cylinders. In this case the engine will need a thorough overhaul. If you are a poor mechanic, stopping at service stations periodically you will save at least time and money. As they say, prevention is better than cure.

1. What is the function of the air filter?
2. What decreases the airflow to the carburetor?
3. Why is the amount of fuel in the mixture increased?
4. What causes the engine to operate inefficiently?
5. How can you prevent a considerable damage inside the cylinders?

**Задание 7.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The main units of the chassis are: the power transmission, the running gear and the steering mechanism. The power transmission includes the whole mechanism between the engine and the rear wheels. This entire mechanism consists of the clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft, rear axle, final drive, differential and axle shafts. At the front end of the car is the engine. At the back of it is the flywheel. Behind the flywheel is the clutch. The clutch is a friction device connecting the engine with the gears of the gearbox. The main function of gearbox is to change the speed of the car.

1. What are the main units of the chassis?
2. Where is the engine located?
3. Where is the flywheel fixed?
4. Where is the clutch placed?
5. What is the gearbox designed for?

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The power is always transmitted by the propeller shaft to the live back axle. The final drive reduces the high speed of the engine to the low speed of the driving wheels. The differential enables the driving wheels to turn at different speeds which is necessary when turning the car. The foundation

of the automobile is the frame to which different chassis units are attached. The rear axle is capable of moving up and down about the frame. The rear axle is an important part of the transmission. It carries the greater portion of the weight of the car. The steering mechanism is designed for changing the direction of the car. The brakes are used for stopping the car, for decreasing its speed and for holding the car position.

1. By what shaft is the power transmitted to the back axle?
2. What does the rear axle do?
3. What is the function of the differential?
4. What purpose is the steering system designed for?
5. What is the function of the brakes?

**Задание 9.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The automobile is known to be made up of three basic parts: the engine, the body and chassis, the engine being the source of power. We know the body to include the hood and fenders and accessories. The body should provide protection to the passengers from wind, cold and rain. Thus to shape a car means to do it in such a way that it offers small resistance to the air. Brakes are necessary for stopping the car. Most braking systems used today are hydraulic.

1. How many parts is the automobile known to be made up of?
2. What are they?
3. What does the body include?
4. What protection should the body provide?
5. What braking systems are used today?

**Задание 10.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

We know the clutch to consist of two pates: the driven plate and the pressure plate. The driven plate is known to be situated between the flywheel and the pressure plate. The clutch used for engagement the engine and the gearbox is incorporated within the flywheel housing. To guide the car it is necessary to have some means of turning the car, the steering wheel being linked to the front wheels for this purpose.

1. What does the clutch consist of?
2. Where is the driven plate situated?
3. What is necessary to guide the car?
4. Where is the clutch used for engagement the engine and the gearbox incorporated?
5. Why is the steering wheel linked to the front wheels?

**Задание 11.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The frame is known to be the structural centre of the car. It is made of channel sections welded together, cross-members providing support for the engine and wheels. We know the frame to be rigid. Noise and vibration are inherent in engine operation. To prevent this noise and vibrations from passing to the frame and to passengers of the car, the engine should be insulated from the frame by rubber washers.

1. What is frame?
2. What is it made of?
3. What are cross-members providing support for?
4. What is inherent in engine operation?

5. What is it necessary to prevent this noise and vibrations from passing to the frame and to passengers of the car?

**Задание 12.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

We know the chassis to be one of the most important units of the car. The chassis is known to consist of a power train, a frame with axles, wheels and springs. It should be noted that the chassis includes the brake and the steering system as well. Brakes are necessary to stop the car. Springs are used with additional devices called shock absorbers. The front wheels are attached to the rods by steering knuckle arms, the same wheels being on pivots.

1. The chassis is one of the most important units of the car, isn't it?
2. What does the chassis consist of?
3. What are brakes necessary for?
4. How are springs used?
5. What are the front wheels attached to?

**Задание 13.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

We know the power train to include the clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft, rear axle, final dive and differential. The clutch is used for engaging the engine with the gearbox, the gearbox being located between the clutch and the propeller shaft. The clutch is known to consist of two plates incorporated within the flywheel housing. To shape the car means to make it in such a manner that it offers small resistance to the air.

1. What does the power train include?
2. What is the clutch used for?
3. Where is the gearbox located?
4. What does the clutch consist of?
5. What does to shape the car mean?

**Задание 14.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

We know the engine to be the source of power. In some types of engines a V-type fan belt is utilized to drive the fan, the same belt being used for driving the generator pulley and the water pump. The engine is known to comprise the fuel, cooling, electric and lubricating systems. It should be noted that the gasoline pump is operated from the camshaft by the engine, called also the power plant. To guide the car means to turn it in one direction or the other.

1. What is the source of power in the car?
2. What is the function of a V-type fan belt?
3. What systems does the engine include?
4. How is the gasoline pump operated?
5. What does to guide the car mean?

**Задание 15.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Brakes are known to be one of the most important mechanisms of the car. They are necessary for stopping the car. Most braking systems used today are hydraulic, many vehicles using power brakes. We know the brakes to be applied to four wheels. In order to stop the car, the driver should

press down on the pedal. When the pedal is pressed down the brakes are applied and the car is stopped.

1. What is one of the most important mechanisms of the car?
2. Why are they necessary for?
3. What brakes do many vehicles use?
4. What should the driver do in order to stop the car?
5. What happens when the pedal is pressed down?

**Задание 16.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

In order to drive the car, the driver should have some means of turning the front wheels. We know the steering wheel to be located at the front of the driver. It is linked by gears and levers to the front wheels, these wheels being on pivots. The front wheels are known to swing to the left or right when the steering wheel is turned in one direction or the other. The front wheels are attached to the rods, the rods are, in turn, attached to the pitman arm.

1. Where is the steering wheel located?
2. How is it linked to the front wheels?
3. What happens with the front wheels when the steering wheel is turned in one direction or the other?
4. What are the front wheels attached to?
5. What are the rods attached to?

**Задание 17.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

We know the automobile to be made up of three basic parts: the engine, the chassis and the body. The body should provide protection to the passengers of the car. The chassis is known to consist of a power train, frame with axles and wheels. The chassis includes the brake and the steering system, the brakes being the most important mechanism of the car. To provide a satisfactory smooth ride, an additional device, called a shock absorber, is used with each spring.

1. What does the automobile consist of?
2. What should the body provide?
3. What does the chassis consist of?
4. What is the most important mechanism of the car?
5. Why is a shock absorber used with each spring?

**Задание 18.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

Brakes are known to be used for stopping the car. Most braking systems used today are hydraulic, many vehicles using power brakes. To stop the car, the driver should apply the brakes. We know the brakes to have been applied to the front wheels. At present the brakes are applied to all four wheels. The brakes are controlled by a pedal. When the driver presses down on the pedal the brakes are applied and the car is stopped.

1. Why are brakes used?
2. What are most braking systems used today?
3. What brakes do many vehicles use?
4. At present the brakes are applied to all four wheels, aren't they?
5. What happens when the driver presses down on the pedal?

**Задание 19.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The clutch is known to be the part of the power train. Besides the clutch, the power train also includes the gearbox, propeller shaft, rear axle, final drive, differential and axle shafts. The gearbox named transmission is located between the clutch and the propeller shaft. We know the clutch to consist of the driven plate and the pressure plate, the driven plate having fabric linings on each side. To connect the engine with the gearbox, the driver should engage the clutch.

1. What does the power train consist of?
2. Where is the gearbox located?
3. What does the clutch consist of?
4. What does the driven plate have on each side?
5. What should the driver do to connect the engine with the gearbox?

**Задание 20.** Прочитайте текст профессиональной направленности и переведите его на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту.

The frame is considered to be the structural centre of any vehicle, as it should provide support for the engine, body and power train members. The frame is made of sections welded together. We know the frame to be reinforced by cross-members. To provide support for the engine and wheels, the frame should be rigid and strong. Noise and vibration being inherent in engine operation, the engine is insulated from the frame by rubber washers.

1. What is the structural centre of any vehicle?
2. What should it provide support for?
3. What is the frame made of?
4. What is it reinforced by?
5. Why should the frame be rigid and strong?