**Задания для дистанционного обучения по английскому языку на**

**21.05.2020 г.**

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Уважаемые обучающиеся, контрольная работа представлена в пяти вариантах. Вариант выбирается по первой букве Вашей фамилии.

А – Е – 1 вариант

Ж – И – 2 вариант

К – Н – 3 вариант

О - Р – 4 вариант

С – Ф – 5 вариант

Х – Я – 1 вариант

Работу можно выполнить в электронном варианте (формат документа Word).

**Контрольная работа № 2**

**Вариант 1**

**Задание 1. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.**

1. Railway transport is one of the cheapest ways of carrying freight over long distances.

2. The continuous welded rails provide a smoother movement of trains at higher speeds.

3. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by air.

**Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени**.

1. The double-track railways are (**convenient)** than the single track railways if the traffic on these lines is very heavy.

2. At the conference the engineers discussed (**recent)** developments in the field of electronics.

3. The bridge crosses the river at its **(narrow**) point.

**Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.**

1. Railways are to be completely automated to increase high-speed transportation.
2. A lot of changes are taking place in modern science and technology.
3. Mobile cranes have a great lifting capacity.
4. The old hump yard (сортировочная станция) had to be modernized.
5. Computеrs are used to automate the train movement.

**Задание 4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Simple) (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременную форму и залог.**

1. This train will reach its destination without any stops.
2. New plastic and synthetic materials are widely used for the interior and exterior finishes (отделка) of the cars.
3. We were informed of our train delay.

**Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите текст.**

**Richard Trevithick**

Richard Trevithick was a British inventor and mining engineer. He was born in the heart of one of the richest mining areas of Cornwall. He was the only boy in the family of six children. At school he concentrated more on sport than schoolwork.

Trevithick first went to work at the age of 19. He was enthusiastic and quickly gained the status as a consultant, unusual for such a young person. As his experience grow, he realized that improvements in boiler technology permitted the safe production of high pressure steam, which could move a piston in a steam engine. He was an early pioneer of steam powered road and rail transport. He built the first working railway steam locomotive in 1801 and named it “Puffing Devil”. He successfully demonstrated this locomotive on Christmas Eve that year. This is widely recognized as the first demonstration of transportation powered by steam.

Turning his interest abroad, Trevithick also worked as a mining consultant in Peru and Costa Rica. Throughout his professional career, he went through many ups and downs and even faced the financial ruin. He also suffered from the strong rivalry of many mining and steam engineers of that time. During the prime of his career, he was a well-respected and known figure in mining and engineering, but near the end of his life he fell out of the public eye.

R.Trevithick died on 22 April 1833 and was buried in Dartford. There is a plaque situated in Abercynon. It says “In commemoration of the achievements of Richard Trevithick who constructed the first steam locomotive”.

**Задание 6. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. R.Trevithick was a Russian inventor and mining engineer.
2. Trevithick first went to work at the age of 15.
3. He was a pioneer of electric powered road.
4. He built the first working railway steam locomotive in 1801.

**Вариант 2**

**Задание 1.** **Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.**

1. Steel made the cars much lighter and safer than the old wooden cars.
2. Railway transport is one of the cheapest ways of transporting freight over long distances.
3. It is more convenient to carry these goods by lorry than by rail.

**Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.**

1. Railways are the (important) form of transport in Russia.
2. The cars that are built today become (comfortable).
3. Our (good) diesel locomotive develops a speed of 170 km per hour.

**Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.**

1. The railways were invented before the age of steam.
2. A railway track is steel rails on wooden sleepers (шпалы)
3. Nowadays various machines have replaced hard manual labor.
4. Train No3 is to arrive at platform 2.
5. The civil engineers are trying to find out the most suitable route.

**Задание 4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Simple) (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременную форму и залог.**

1. For many years engineers tried to find a new material for making sleepers (шпалы).
2. Some changes were made in the original design.

3. We find a lot of information about this invention on the Internet.

**Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите текст.**

**George Stephenson**

George Stephenson was an English civil engineer and mechanical engineer who built the first public inter-city railway line in the world to use steam locomotives.

G.Stephenson was born in Wylam, 9.3 miles (15km) west of Newcastle. His father was a fireman, earning a very low wage, so there was no money for schooling. At the age of 17, Stephenson became an engineman. He realized the value of education and paid to study at night school to learn reading, writing and arithmetic. In1802 he moved to Willington Quay where he worked as a brakeman, made shoes and mended clocks to supplement his income.

In 1811 the pumping engine at his work was not working properly and Stephenson offered to fix it. He did so with such success that he was promoted to maintain and repair all the colliery engines. He became an expert in steam-driven machinery.

Stephenson designed his first locomotive in 1814. The locomotive could haul 30 tons of coal up a hill at 4mph (6.4 km/h). The new engines were too heavy to run on wooden rails, and iron rails were in their infancy, with cast iron exhibiting excessive brittleness. Stephenson improved the design of cast-iron rails to reduce breakage and managed to solve the problem caused by the weight of the engine on the primitive rails.

The years between 1830-1840 were the busiest in Stephenson life. Many of the first American railroad builders came to Newcastle to learn from Stephenson. But G. Stephenson cannot claim to have invented the locomotive. Richard Trevithick deserves that credit. But Stephenson was the first to suggest the standard gauge, sometimes called “Stephenson gauge” which is now used throughout the world.

As a tribute to his life and works, a bronze statue was unveiled at Chesterfield railway station in the town where Stephenson spent the last ten years of his life.

G.Stephenson died aged 67, on 12 August 1848 in Chesterfield.

**Задание 6. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. G.Stephenson was an American civil and mechanical engineer.
2. He became an expert in steam-driven machinery.
3. Stephenson designed his first locomotive in 1824.
4. His first locomotive could haul 30 tons of coal.

**Вариант 3**

**Задание 1.** **Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.**

1. Statistically, it is safer to travel by air than to drive a car.

2. 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.

3. The faster the cars are loaded, the quicker will goods (товары) be delivered to the place of their destination.

**Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.**

1. The Trans – Siberian Railway is (long) in the world.
2. An electric computer will make our travel in high-speed trains (safe).
3. This student is the (attentive) in our group.

**Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.**

1. Rails are welded together after laying on the track.
2. Locomotives and cars (вагоны) for the first Russian Railway had to be ordered from abroad.
3. The civil engineers are trying to find the most suitable route.
4. There were several methods that reduced rail wear
5. Regular trains have definite times for arrival and departure.

**Задание 4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Simple) (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременную форму и залог.**

1. The railways play a decisive role in the transportation of freight.
2. The plane tickets were bought at the travel agency.
3. She was advised to find another job.

**Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите текст.**

**Pavel Petrovich Melnikov**

P.P.Melnikov was a Russian engineer and administrator who, in the capacity of a Transport Minister was responsible for the introduction of railroad construction in Imperial Russia.

P.P.Melnikov was born in 1804; the place of his birth is unknown. He studied at the Military Construction School of Communication and became a leader in education, in the organization of practical training in workshops where he learnt the secrets of practical training.

In 1825 Melnikov graduated from the Institute of Transport Engineers. He remained as a teacher at the Institute and became a professor of applied mechanics in 1833. He also took part in several construction projects to improve the Russian network of rivers and canals. In 1839 P.P.Melnikov and his colleague N.O.Kraft were sent to the United States to inspect its railroad system and recommend the technology to be used in Russia. The report regarding U.S. railroads which Melnikov compiled upon his and Kraft’s return to their homeland is a massive contribution to American industrial and transportation history.

Based on his experience Melnikov suggested the adoption of a 5-foot wide gauge for the planned Moscow - St.Petersburg Railway. The gauge was approved as the new standard on 12 September 1842.

When the construction of the Moscow – St. Petersburg Rail was started in 1842, Melnikov was appointed to manage the construction of its northern part. From 1862 he was the chief manager of the railway.

Melnikov also contributed to water transportation systems and other engineering projects. He is the author of the first books about railway construction ever written in Russia.

In 1865 Melnikov became the first Minister of Transport

P.P.Melnokov died in 1880 and was buried under the altar of the church of Luban.

**Задание 6. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. P.P.Melnikov was born in 1804 in Moscow.
2. He was a teacher at the Institute of Transport Engineers.
3. P.P.Melnikov suggested the adoption of 7-foot wide gauge (ширина колеи)
4. P.P.Melnikov was appointed to manage the construction of the Moscow-St.Petersburg Rail of its southern part.

**Вариант 4.**

**Задание 1.** **Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.**

1. As he went on, the box became heavier and heavier.
2. It is a very easy problem. Give me a more difficult one.
3. The fastest passenger trains in the world operate in France.

**Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.**

1. At the exhibition we could see the (late) track-laying machine. (путеукладочная машина)
2. Prices get (high) all the time.
3. The intercity trains make (long) runs (пробеги) than commuter trains do.

**Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.**

1. The total length of the new bridge is more than 500 m.
2. With the development of railways the weight and speed of trains have increased.
3. A large group of designers were invited to the conference.
4. Some old bridges over the Neva have to be reconstructed.
5. The workers are removing all sleepers (шпалы) from the track.

**Задание 4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite ( Simple) ( Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременную форму и залог.**

1. I was told to come at 5 o’clock for the meeting.
2. When the fire brigade arrived, it was too late to save the building.
3. This mechanism activates the emergency brake.

**Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите текст.**

**Ivan Polzunov**

Ivan Ivanovich Polzunov was a Russian inventor. He created the first steam engine in Russia and the first two- cylinder engine in the world.

Ivan Polzunjv was born in the family of a soldier in the town Turinsk. After graduating in 1742 from Mining School (Горнозаводская школа) in Ekaterinburg he worked as a mechanic’s apprentice and in 1748 he began to work in Barnaul.

In the library of Barnaul he found works of Mikhail Lomonosov, that he studied by himself as well as the descriptions of contemporary steam machines by I.Shlatter. In 1763 he proposed an original 1.8 h.p. steam engine. The design used two cylinders on the same shaft that allowed its operations to be completely independent from water power even on dry places or in mountains. The design was a great step forward from contemporary steam machine that used hydropower to return the piston and so could not be used if the hydropower was not available. The project was sent to Empress Catherine II. She awarded him 400 rubles but did not seem to appreciate the new technology.

In 1765 Polsunov designed a large 32 h.p. steam machine for air pumps. The director of Barnaul Plants general Porshin agreed to use Polzunov’s two-cylinder design as Barnaul steel mills were in a very dry area and in summer they often did not have any hydropower at all.

The machine was assembled in the winter and spring of 1766. But Ivan Polzunov’s tuberculosis became much worse and he died on May, 1766, at the age of 37, three days before the machine was finished. The machine worked three months, and then was disassembled despite paying off its costs in those three months. A working model of the steam machine made by Ivan Polzunov is in the museum of Barnaul and it still works.

A minor planet, 1978SP7 is named in his honor, as well as the crater on the Moon.

**Задание 6. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. I.I.Polzunov was an English inventor.
2. In 1748 he began to work in Barnaul.
3. In the library of Barnaul I.I.Polzunov found works of M.Lomonosov that he studied by himself.
4. In 1865 Polzunov designed a large electric machine for air pumps.

**Вариант 5.**

**Задание 1.** **Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степенях. Подчеркните прилагательные в английских предложениях и укажите степень сравнения.**

 1.The telephone is one of the most useful inventions.

 2. The use of longer rail is advantageous in maintenance work.

 3. Your handwriting is now better than it was last year.

**Задание 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения, употребив прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительной или превосходной степени.**

1. Those were the (happy) days in her life.

2. Oil is (light) than water.

3. He was one of the (experienced) workers in the factory.

**Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите форму (Present, Past, Future) и функцию (основной, вспомогательный, модальный) глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE. Подчеркните эти глаголы в английском варианте.**

1. For the safety of running trains all railroads were divided into divisions
2. The foundation of the bridge has to be very secure.
3. All trains in one direction have even numbers.
4. Everybody knows that the importance of railways is great.
5. They are digging the ground for the foundation of the house.

**Задание 4. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времён группы Indefinite (Simple) (Present, Past, Future) в действительном и страдательном залоге. Выпишите сказуемые и укажите их видовременную форму и залог.**

1. They learnt about the accident from the newspaper.
2. Nowadays all rails are made of steel.
3. Our train will depart at 10 in the morning.

**Задание 5. Перепишите и переведите текст.**

**Franz Anton Ritter von Gerstner**

F.Gerstner was an Austrian and Czech engineer. He was the first who built railways in Czech, Austria and Russia.

F.Gerstner was born in Prague in 1796. He was the fourth child in the family. His mother died when Franz was 12. He studied philosophy and engineering at the Prague University.

Sought to implement a project for the construction of a railway between Vitava and Danube, he travelled to England to study the construction of the first railways there. On September 7, 1824 the Austrian Emperor Francis II signed the concession for 50 years for the development and operation of the railway in Czech. The railway was built by 1832. By this time F.Gerstner had already become the famous Austrian engineer and a professor of Vienna Technological University.

In August 1834 Gerstner arrived in Russia where he was encouraged by the idea of building a railway. It took him 3 months for collecting statistics.

At the beginning of 1835 on his return to Moscow he gave a note to Emperor Nicholas I in which he outlined his views on the construction of railways. The note stated that…” There is no country in the world where the railways would be more beneficial and even necessary, than in Russia, as they provide a great opportunity to reduce the distance by increasing the speed of movement…”

In January 1835 F.Gerstner presented the tsar the plans for building the railway. Educated Construction Committee considered the construction of the railway in Russia useful and technically possible. The official opening of the Tsarskoye Selo railway was held in October 30, 1837.

In 1838 Gerstner was sent to America to study railways. He performed an intensive study of the problem and on his return he recommended using the American specialists in the construction of a new railway line which would connect the two Russian capitals – Moscow and St.Petersburg. The tsar refused to do this. Instead of it two Russian engineers P.Melnikov and N.O.Kraft were sent to America to investigate the problem. Information which completely satisfied the Russian government was received from George W.Whistler.

Gerstner died in Philadelphia in 1840 and W.Whistler proceeded to build the Nicholas I railway.

**Задание 6. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right. It is wrong. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. F.Gerstner was born in London in 1745.
2. He studied at the University of Prague.
3. It took him 3 years to collect statistics for building the railway in Russia.
4. Nicholas I agreed to invite American engineers for building the railway.