

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

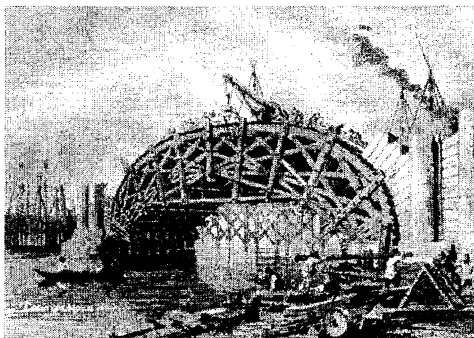
**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ ПО ТЕХНИЧЕСКИМ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЯМ

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

**по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)
и методические рекомендации по их выполнению**

для студентов заочной формы обучения специальности
1-70 03 01 «Автомобильные дороги»



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Контрольные задания предназначены для студентов заочной формы обучения специальности 1-70 03 01 «Автомобильные дороги» и рассчитаны на самостоятельную работу.

Основная цель данного методического пособия – развитие и закрепление навыков практического владения английским языком студентами неязыковых специальностей.

В издание включены идентичные по структуре контрольные работы (предлагаемые в пяти вариантах), а также рекомендации по их оформлению и выполнению.

Контрольные задания составлены в соответствии с учебной рабочей программой, разработанной на кафедре иностранных языков по техническим специальностям БрГТУ и рекомендованы к изданию.

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ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

При выполнении контрольного задания по английскому языку необходимо учитывать следующие указания:

1. Каждое контрольное задание в данном пособии представлено в пяти вариантах. Выбор варианта контрольного задания осуществляется в соответствии с последней цифрой студенческого шифра. Студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант №1; на 3 или 4 – вариант №2; на 5 или 6 – вариант №3; на 7 или 8 – вариант №4; на 9 или 0 – вариант №5.
2. Выполнять контрольное задание рекомендуется в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради необходимо указать свою фамилию и инициалы. Номер контрольного задания и вариант, шифр зачётной книжки, курс обучения, специальность и номер группы.
3. Контрольное задание должно выполняться аккуратно и чётким почерком. При выполнении контрольного задания рекомендуется оставлять широкие поля для методических указаний и замечаний преподавателя-рецензента.
4. Упражнения контрольного задания должны быть выполнены в последовательности, в которой они даны в настоящем пособии.
5. Список использованной литературы должен быть указан в конце выполненной работы.
6. Выполненные контрольные задания должны быть направлены для проверки и рецензирования на кафедру иностранных языков по техническим специальностям в установленные сроки.

Контрольные работы, выполненные без соблюдения вышеизложенных указаний или выполненные не полностью, возвращаются без проверки.

ИСПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАБОТЫ НА ОСНОВЕ РЕЦЕНЗИИ

1. При получении от рецензента проверенной контрольной работы внимательно прочтите рецензию, ознакомьтесь с замечаниями и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.
2. Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, ещё раз проработайте учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки, неточности перевода, перепишите в исправленном виде в конце контрольной работы (т.е. выполните работу над ошибками).
3. В случае недопуска контрольной работы к защите, контрольную работу следует выполнить ещё раз в отдельной тетради, учитывая замечания рецензента и исправляя все ошибки и неточности. Отрецензированные контрольные работы являются учебными документами, которые необходимо сохранять.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу №1, необходимо изучить следующие грамматические разделы курса английского языка:

1. Имя существительное: образование форм множественного числа и притяжательного падежа. (Приложение 2).
2. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в Present, Past и Future Indefinite. Особенности их перевода на русский язык. (Приложение 1).
3. Времена группы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) действительного и страдательного залога изъявительного наклонения. Особенности образования, употребления и перевода на русский язык. (Приложения 3 и 4).
4. Времена группы Continuous (Present, Past, Future) действительного залога изъявительного наклонения. Времена группы Continuous (Present, Past) страдательного залога изъявительного наклонения. Особенности образования, употребления и перевода на русский язык. (Приложения 3 и 4).
5. Времена группы Perfect (Present, Past, Future) действительного и страдательного залога изъявительного наклонения. Особенности образования, употребления и перевода на русский язык. (Приложения 3 и 4).

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -(e)s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We receive raw materials from our suppliers.
2. The logistics department dispatches finished goods to our customers.
3. From the earliest times, one of the strongest indicators of a society's level of development has been its road system.
4. Be careful, please! The stairs are steep!

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них пассивные конструкции. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. The word "street", whose origin is the Latin *strata*, was kept for paved pathways that had been prepared to ease travel in some way.
2. Many long sections are ruler-straight, but it should not be thought that all of them were.
3. A natural rock known as asphalt had been used to construct buildings for many years.
4. I couldn't use my car last week, it was being repaired.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Incas recognized the need for a system of roads that would enable them to extend their conquests and to govern their empire.
2. Like all structures, roads deteriorate over time.
3. Our contractor has built a supporting wall.
4. Remember that you'll meet the supplier at 12 o'clock.
5. The system didn't work because the loudspeaker had been wrongly connected.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Дополните предложения глаголами *to be* или *to have* в требующейся видовременной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The bulldozer ... one of the most important items of equipment used in road construction.
2. The first real road builders in Britain ... Romans.
3. In this process the mixture ... heated to 120°C.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 2 абзац текста.

1. You might have heard about a busy road, road traffic, a road accident, or road safety. "Road" is always the key word. What is a road then? A road is a strip of land connecting two or more destinations. It is almost exclusively built to enable travel by car and other wheeled vehicles; in most countries road transport is the most utilized way to move goods. A road can also be a street with buildings along one or both sides. Road building and maintenance in cities or outside them is one of the few areas of economic activity that remains dominated by the public sector (though often through private contractors). Roads are typically paid for by taxes or levies on fuel, though some public roads are funded by tolls.

2. In order to support heavy vehicles moving at high speeds, a modern road is made up of several layers. Each layer helps the layers above it to support the weight and pressure of moving traffic. Roads that carry more traffic at higher speeds, like highways, are built to stronger standards than roads that carry less traffic, such as secondary or rural roads. The process of building a road starts by removing the vegetation and testing the soil to see if it will support the weight; if it will not, a layer of soil is removed and replaced to form a roadbed, which is the bottom layer of the road. The number of layers in a road often depends on the intended use of the road, but generally roads have three distinct layers: the roadbed, the base course, and the wearing course. The base course rests directly on top of the roadbed and is often made up of compacted gravel with drainpipes usually installed within it to control rain and moisture drainage. A road's top layer, which directly supports moving vehicles, is called the wearing course. It is a solid layer and is designed to be smooth and withstand erosion from traffic and weather. There are two main types of pavements used as a wearing course – bituminous (asphalt), a flexible pavement, and concrete, a rigid pavement. The former one is cheaper and easier to construct, but requires more maintenance. Most roads in our country are bituminous. Concrete pavements last for a very long time with minimal upkeep, but are more expensive and time-consuming to build.

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием *-(e)s* и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в *Present Indefinite*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The engineers of ancient Rome built an unparalleled network of roads.
2. Highway construction usually follows planning and design, and involves such facilities as pavements, drainage structures and traffic control devices.
3. Though a vast majority of today's roads are constructed using asphalt, its use has been traced back hundreds and even thousands of years.
4. The settlements were connected with each other by the ancient track ways.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них пассивные конструкции. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. Autobahns in Austria and Germany may only be used by powered vehicles that are designed to achieve a maximum speed exceeding 60 km/h.
2. Roman roads were primarily built by the legions themselves, as they stretched the borders.
3. Directional signs have not been harmonised under the Convention, at least not on ordinary roads.
4. He said all rubbish had been thrown away.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I'm seeing the electrical contractor tomorrow.
2. The water has not been drained.
3. Where do you store finished goods?
4. While the analyst was carrying out the test, the other technicians were not recording the results.
5. When he went West in 1492, Christopher Columbus reportedly wished to create yet another Silk Route to China.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Дополните предложения глаголами *to be* или *to have* в требуемой видовременной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In modern usage, a causeway ... a road or railway elevated by a bank, usually across a broad body of water or wetland.
2. A well designed bike trail will ... an average grade of less than 10 %.
3. While our team ... studying performance, another team ... looking at characteristics.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1 и 3 абзацы текста.

1. There are a few measures involved in building a road to make road traffic safe. Modern roads are designed to allow water to drain away from a road to its edges. Water is carried away by gutters, or it simply drains away to a naturally porous verge or into ditches. On the side of a road there may be retro reflectors on pegs, rocks or crash barriers. They will be white toward the direction of the traffic on that side of the road and red towards the other direction. There may be cat's eyes in the road surface, which are retro reflectors that protrude slightly, but can be driven over without damage.

2. Major roads are usually called main roads. Smaller roads are known as secondary roads. Roads are usually divided by a central band into two sections, one for traffic going one way, and the other for traffic going the other way. You can turn off a road at a crossroads, which is also called a road junction. It is a place where two or more roads either meet or cross. A junction between 3 road segments (arms) is a T-junction or Y-junction. One type of junction which is very popular these days and is to be found in many places is a roundabout, which has an island in the middle.

3. A highway, also widely known as a motorway, speedway or expressway, is a major road within a city or one that links several cities together. In America it is also called an interstate highway if it crosses a state line; in Australia, people call such a road a freeway. A full description of a highway varies by country and language, but generally it is a road which has multiple lanes of traffic in each direction, often with a physical division between the directions of the flow. Access to and from a highway is possible using a ramp or slip road, which is a short section of road which allows vehicles to enter or exit a motorway. Pedestrians are not allowed to cross a highway or walk along it. There are some other restrictions about what types of vehicles are allowed to travel on a highway and the minimum speed of traffic. When other roads cross highways, they can go under them so they form an underpass or over them using an overpass also called a flyover. If the city is very large, there is usually a complete ring road rather than a mere bypass.

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -(e)s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;**
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;**
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Among Telford's other works were the St. Katharine Docks in London, roads in the Scottish Lowlands and the bridges over the Severn at Tewkesbury and Gloucester.

2. Intersections and interchanges occur when two or more highways cross each other at the same level.

3. Pot-holes on roads are caused by rain damage and vehicle braking or related construction works.
4. The remains of the ramparts, which still surround the town, are the successors of the rudimentary fortifications of the old British settlement.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них пассивные конструкции. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. Major progress has been made in making existing U.S. freeways and expressways more efficient.
2. The word "street" is sometimes used colloquially as a synonym for "road".
3. The first few miles of the Appian Way outside Rome are flanked by a striking series of monuments.
4. He promised that by the end of the year the construction would have been completed.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They won't be able to complete the research before November.
2. A senior manager isn't looking forward to next week because he's worried about the tests.
3. The supervisor has been checking the walls today.
4. How many tunnels have they dug?
5. This is a very slow manual process.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Дополните предложения глаголами *to be* или *to have* в требующейся видовременной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Pierre-Marie Jerome Tresaquet ... the first person to bring sound science to road making.
2. In most parts of the world, there ... public rest areas or service areas on freeways.
3. At present, freeway expansion ... largely stalled in the US, due to a multitude of factors that converged in the 1970s.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 3 и 4 абзацы текста.

1. A row of chairs is placed on each side of the joint before the concrete is laid and these support dowel-bars which pass through a compressible joint filler. Provision is made for the dowel-bars to move within the concrete, for placing the chairs at the required distance from the joint, and for placing a joint-sealer on the filler. The size of the chairs and the number of the dowel-bars can be varied as required.
2. The chairs are made of welded rods and when in position form a tough-like structure resting on the formation. Rods are welded on the chairs one to the base, to the vertical parts. The chairs are secured by pickets spiked into the formation.

3. The chairs are placed with their longer sides parallel to the joint and extend the full width of the slab. The joint filler is of suitable compressible material & is drilled to receive the dowel bars. Distance pieces can be fixed between the chairs & the filler to keep the filler in position. The dowel bars are fastened to the vertical bars of the chairs beyond which they extend on both sides. They are coated with a bituminous preparation over half their length to prevent this part from bonding with the concrete and a cap containing a compressible filling to allow movement of the dowel is fitted on the coated end of each bar.

4. The concrete is laid continuously over the joint filler. When the concrete has hardened sufficiently a power-driven saw is used to cut it away over the filler & the joint-sealer is placed in the channel thus formed. A plastic twin-tube can be used for this purpose; this tube limits extrusion of the sealing material under compression when the concrete expands due to a rise of temperature and returns to its normal shape when the concrete contracts. The diameter of the tube is normally 1/4 in. greater than the width of the joint and is reduced by extracting the air by means of a vacuum pump; after placing the tube in position the air is allowed to return to the tube. This restores its shape and forms a seal between the faces of the concrete joint. It is claimed that the plastic tube provides a watertight seal if unaffected by fuel oil and can be made in the same color as concrete.

ВАРИАНТ 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-(e)s** и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Romans varied the road construction to accommodate local materials and the terrain.

2. It's impossible that McAdam's initial radical departure from the Telfordian use of stone blocks as a base was due to the lack of suitable stone for block-making in this part of England.

3. Highway construction usually follows planning and design, and involves such facilities as pavements, drainage structures and traffic control devices.

4. Passenger cars are considered to have no practical effect on a pavement's service life.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них пассивные конструкции. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. After the chippings have been spread they must be compacted into the surface course using a heavy roller.

2. The drainage systems are constructed so that they should be able to carry the essential upstream flow to a waterway, river, stream, or the sea.

3. Only the European route number, if signposted, will always be placed in white letters on a green rectangle.

4. Our class will be taught by another teacher next year.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Has the cable been laid?
2. European countries use the metric system on road signs (distances in kilometers or metres, heights/widths in metres) with the notable exception of the UK, where distances are still indicated in miles.
3. The Amber Route led from Afghanistan through Persia and Arabia to Egypt, and the Silk Route stretched 4,000 miles from China across Asia.
4. The team were developing new guidelines that assume the benefits of fibre reinforcement and allow the design of thinner pavements.
5. In a case of a traffic jam, the drivers will form an emergency lane to guarantee that emergency services can reach the scene of the accident.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Дополните предложения глаголами *to be* или *to have* в требуемой видовременной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Traffic signals ... either pre-timed or demand-actuated.
2. Drainage ditches ... added to stop the erosion process and avoid wheel ruts.
3. Continually improving road building technology ... led to miles of bituminous roadways that ... central to the lifestyle today.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1 и 2 абзацы текста.

1. A bridge is a structure designed to provide continuous passage over a physical obstacle such as waterways, deep valleys, or transportation routes. Bridges commonly carry highways, railroad lines, and pathways, but may also carry water, power cables, or telecommunication lines. Designs of bridges vary, depending on the function of the bridge and the nature of the terrain where the bridge is constructed.
2. Some special types of bridges are defined according to their function. In structures such as highways or railroad lines an overpass elevates one route to provide clearance to traffic on the lower level. Aqueducts also belong to bridge structures and are used for the transportation of water. A viaduct carries a railroad or highway over a land feature, such as a valley, that can obstruct passage. The earliest bridges were simple structures created by spanning a gap with timber or rope. Designs became more complex as builders developed new construction methods and discovered better materials.
3. Bridge designs differ in the way they support loads, especially the weight of the bridges themselves and the weight and stresses of the vehicles crossing them. There are basically eight common bridge designs which differ in appearance, construction methods and materials used, as well as in the way they deal with the forces of tension or compression they are subject to.

ВАРИАНТ 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием **-(e)s** и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Highway planning involves the estimation of current and future traffic volumes on the road network.
2. Freeways can have frontage roads, normal surface roads parallel to and on either side of the freeway, to provide access to adjacent properties.
3. The autobahns could not be used by tanks as their weight and caterpillar tracks tore the roads' delicate surfaces.
4. Streets have existed as long as humans have lived in permanent settlements.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них пассивные конструкции. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода пассивных конструкций.

1. Today almost all the roads in developed countries are surfaced with de Smedt's man-made asphalt.
2. The roads were mostly destroyed in the 18th and 19th century when toll roads were constructed on top of the Roman originals.
3. Intelligent transportation systems (ITS) are also being increasingly used, with cameras to monitor and direct traffic.
4. My bike has disappeared. It must have been stolen.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. How long have they been excavating at the site?
2. We receive raw materials from our suppliers.
3. Had all the tests been carried out?
4. The road will be closed from 7p.m. till 7 a.m.
5. The results will be evaluated after the tests have been completed.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Дополните предложения глаголами *to be* или *to have* в требуемой видовременной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... there much demand for civil engineers these days?
2. In 1970 all transportation ... carried out by rail.
3. New testing methods ... made the process much more efficient.

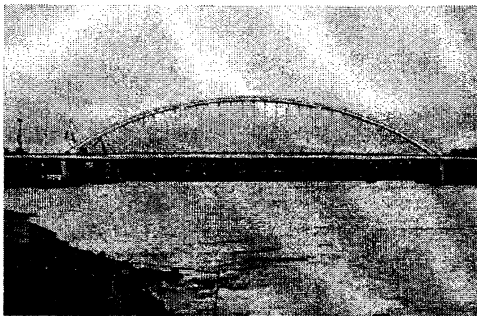
5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 2 и 4 абзацы текста.

1. Beam bridges are horizontal beams supported at each end by piers. The earliest beam bridges were simple logs that rested across streams. The weight on the top of the beam pushes straight down on the piers at either end of the bridge. Beam bridges are the most commonly used bridges in highway construction.

2. Cantilever bridges are built using cantilevers – horizontal beams that are supported on only one end. Most cantilever bridges use two cantilever arms that extend from opposite sides of the obstacle to be crossed and meet at the center. Good examples of cantilever bridges are the Quebec Bridge, Canada, with a span of 549m, the Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland, which spans 521m, and the Milano Bridge in Osaka, Japan, with a span of 510m.

3. Arch bridges are arch-shaped and have abutments at each end. They have great natural strength. In an arch, the force of the load is carried outward from the top to the ends of the arch, where the abutment keeps the arch ends from spreading apart.

4. Thousands of years ago the Romans and Greeks built arches out of stone. One belonging among the oldest is the Mycenaean Arkadiko Bridge in Greece from 1300 B.C. Today, most arch bridges are made of steel or concrete. Good examples of such bridges are the Sydney Harbour Bridge, completed in 1932, which has a span of 503m, or the Apollo Bridge in Bratislava, which was opened to the public on September 5, 2005, and spans 231m.



Apollo Bridge (Arch bridge)

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу №2, необходимо изучить следующие грамматические разделы курса английского языка.

1. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. (Приложение 15).
2. Неличные формы глагола: простые и сложные формы инфинитива, конструкции с инфинитивом. (Приложения 5, 9, 10).
3. Неличные формы глагола: причастие I и причастие II. Простые и сложные формы причастия, конструкции с причастием. (Приложения 7,8).

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Only fully qualified electricians should be permitted repairing these appliances.
2. The land also had to be surveyed by a professional to determine the most efficient route between two points.
3. Asphalt cement must be free of water or moisture as it leaves the refinery.
4. You could at least have asked me before taking the money.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They like to use a subcontractor to maintain this equipment.
2. However, work still needs to be done to convince the construction industry to introduce new codes of practice that accept fibre-reinforced RCC.
3. I pretended to be reading the newspaper.
4. He seems to have lost his passport.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них причастие; определите тип причастия (Participle I или Participle II). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In original usage, a "road" was simply any pathway fit for riding.
2. The oldest engineered road discovered is the Sweet Track causeway in England, dating from around 3800 BC.
3. Weak soils may also be stabilized with additives such as portland cement and quicklime, or dug out and replaced with imported soils.
4. Road signs are often made retroreflective or even illuminated in rare circumstances.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите в каждом из них инфинитивную или причастную конструкцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The chief ordered the cases to be loaded.
2. He didn't prove to be a very experienced engineer.
3. She is said to be working in the factory.
4. The lane was wide enough for him to turn the car.
5. He made his living building summer houses or garages for people.
6. Having read this book I learnt a lot.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1 и 2 абзацы.

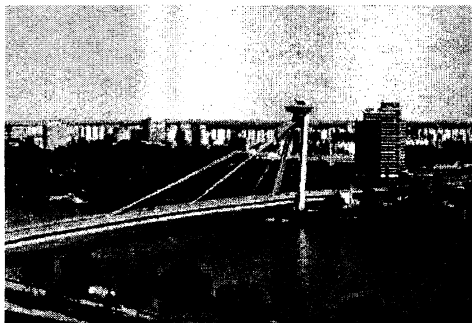
1. Truss bridges are bridges composed of straight, connected elements in a triangular configuration, which may be stressed from tension, compression, or sometimes both in response to dynamic loads. Truss bridges are one of the oldest types of modern bridges. The basic types of truss bridges have simple designs and are economical to construct owing to their efficient use of materials. They can carry heavy loads and are relatively lightweight. Trusses are utilized in the construction of beam, cantilever and arch bridges. An example of a beam bridge using trusses is the Old Bridge in Bratislava.



Old Bridge (Truss bridge)

2. Suspension bridges consist of two main cables that are hung (suspended) from towers. The main cables of a suspension bridge drape over two towers with the cable ends buried in enormous concrete blocks known as anchorages. The roadway is suspended from smaller vertical cables that hang down from the main cables. In some cases, diagonal cables run from the towers to the roadway and add rigidity to the structure. The main cables support the weight of the bridge and transfer the load to the anchorages and the towers. Suspension bridges are used for the longest spans. A typical example of a suspension bridge is the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, which was completed in 1937. Today, the longest suspension bridge is the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge between Honshu and Awaji Islands in Japan with a span of 1,990m. Suspension bridges can span long distances, but their design has a serious drawback. They are very flexible, and traffic loading may cause large deflections or bending in the bridge roadway. Therefore, they are rarely used for railroads, as trains are heavy and cab travel fast.

3. The cable-stayed bridge represents a variation of the suspension bridge. Cable-stayed bridges have towers which are shorter, than those of suspension bridges and the roadway is attached directly to the towers by a series of diagonal cables. They are used for intermediate-length spans. The construction of a cable-stayed bridge is faster and cheaper than suspension bridges, and less cable is required and anchorages are not necessary. A typical example of a cable-stayed bridge is the Oresund Bridge, which crosses the Oresund Strait between Malmo, Sweden, and the Danish Capital Region. Its span is 490m, and its total length is 7.85 km.



New Bridge (Cable-stayed bridge)

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The ingredients that make up the road surface can be influenced by the type of road, the volume and speed of traffic, and its location among others.
2. If the surface course is too hot the chippings may be pressed too deep into the material effectively losing their purpose as a high friction surface layer.
3. The researches are aware that they need to develop their guidelines so that they can be used in codes.
4. The traffic warden said we weren't allowed to park the car outside the bank.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Please remember to check the bill of materials.
2. I would like to have seen her again.
3. For zero defects to be achieved, we will have to introduce tighter prevention controls.
4. The company is said to have been conducting negotiations with contractors for three months already.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них причастие; определите тип причастия (Participle I или Participle II). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Roman emphasis on constructing straight roads often resulted in steep grades relatively impractical for most economic traffic.
2. After the architect looked over the site of the proposed road and determined roughly where it should go, the agrimensores went to work surveying the road bed.
3. The ancient people of the Sahara had already imported domesticated animals from Asia between 7500 and 4000 BC.
4. In urban areas roads may pass along and be named as streets, serving a dual function as urban space and route.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите в каждом из них инфинитивную или причастную конструкцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The fuel exhausted, the engine stopped.
2. We had the roof repaired yesterday.
3. What do you think of the method being used?
4. There is nothing else for me to say.
5. The delegation is reported to have left Minsk.
6. I saw him leave the parking place.

5. Прочитайте, перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык данный текст.

1. Movable bridges make up a class of bridges in which a portion of the bridge moves up or swings out to provide additional clearance beneath the bridge.

A drawbridge is a type of movable bridge typically associated with the entrance of a castle surrounded by a moat. Movable bridges are usually found over heavily traveled waterways. There are many kinds of movable bridges; however, the three most common types of movable bridges are the bascule bridge, a typical example of which is the Tower Bridge in London, the vertical-lift bridge and the swing bridge.

2. A pontoon bridge or floating bridge is a bridge that floats on water. It is formed by fastening together sealed floating containers called pontoons and placing a roadbed on top of them. These bridges are temporary structures originally used for military purposes.

3. When designing a bridge, engineers must consider several factors – the distance and the feature such as a river, bay or canyon to be crossed. They have to make decisions about the type of bridge, the materials of which it will be made, the type of foundations that will support the structure, and the construction method to be used. Bridges must be convenient to build, use and maintain. As bridges are tax-payer funded projects, their appearance is important and they must be designed to endure and provide service for at least 50 to 100 years.

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The foundation of a pavement must be crowned, or slightly arched, for rapid shedding of water.
2. Road surface could be stabilized by adding water to the surface sand to form a binder, which would support horse-drawn traffic.
3. Bulldozers may only be used if the slopes at the sides are not excessively steep.
4. You shouldn't have taken the car without asking me.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We tried to mix the two chemicals that you delivered.
2. A plow was used to loosen the soil and mark the trench margins.
3. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation.
4. She is known to have been working on this project for many months.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них причастие; определите тип причастия (Participle I или Participle II). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Yesterday the professor told us about the experiments being carried out in his laboratory.
2. Motorways are highways designed to carry a large volume of traffic where a normal road would not suffice or would be unsafe, usually between cities.
3. Rural freeways open up vast areas to economic development, generally raising property values.
4. Many causeways are tidal, being covered for a period surrounding high tide.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите в каждом из них инфинитивную или причастную конструкцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We expect the subcontractor to arrive soon.
2. By the way, did she ask you to sign any papers yesterday?
3. The first experiment proved to be a success.
4. He thinks it's best for you to stay here.
5. Having built the house, he began building the greenhouse.
6. The plant supplied with good raw materials, the quality of products has been much improved.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 2, 3 и 4 абзацы.

1. A tunnel is an underground structure which is usually shaped like a tube. It is longer than it is wider and is open at each end. Generally, the purpose of tunnels is to enable the direct transportation of passengers and goods through a certain obstacle. They can be used for road and rail traffic as well as for pedestrians or cyclists. Some are constructed to transport water, sewage, oil and gas or carry telecommunication cables. Some tunnels were built for military and civil-defense purposes.

2. Tunnels are dug in various types of materials, from soft clay to hard rock, and the excavation method depends on the soil conditions. It is therefore essential to investigate the soil conditions and assess the nature of the rock or the exact location of a fault zone before the tunnel project starts.

3. There are various tunneling methods: the cut-and-cover method, the drill and blast method, or methods using a Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) and a New Tunnel Boring Machine.

Cut-and-cover is a simple method of construction for shallow tunnels where a trench is excavated and the lining for the tunnel is built. Then the tunnel is roofed over with the earth or other fill that was originally removed. A strong overhead support system is required to carry the load of the covering material, roads, streets or other transportation systems.

4. The usual technique for tunneling through hard rock is the drill and blast method. This method involves drilling many holes in the rock and then filling them with explosives such as dynamite. The area should then be cleared, with all the workers and equipment withdrawn to a safe distance, after which the blasting material is detonated. Broken rock is removed, often on conveyor belts. The disadvantage of this method is an "overbreak", when explosives tear away too much rock. In spite of that drill and blast is the most frequently used tunneling method.

ВАРИАНТ 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The injection devices must include a grout packer capable of sealing the hole.
2. When cleaning the reservoir, no dust, dirt or traces of old sealant should remain.
3. You could have done this work much better.
4. May I borrow your calculator for a moment?

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. So as not to pay for unnecessary reworking, we sample all raw materials.
2. We regret to inform you that we are unable to offer you the job.
3. The boss is said to have been negotiating with his employees for 3 hours already.
4. The workers were glad to have been presented with new laptops.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них причастие; определите тип причастия (Participle I или Participle II). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She admitted having stolen the money.
2. I now regret saying what I said.
3. The street is a public environment shared between all sorts of people.
4. Trails intended for use by bicycles, wheelchairs and pedestrians will often be surfaced, especially in heavily-used or urban areas.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите в каждом из них инфинитивную или причастную конструкцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He is considered to be one of the best specialists in this field.
2. The water seems to be boiling.
3. The street is too narrow for him to turn the car.
4. Having settled the problem, you will find something new to worry about.
5. He left his bicycle propped against the wall.
6. Many men preceded Newton in the field of mechanics, perhaps the most outstanding being Galileo.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1 и 2 абзацы.

1. The entire tunneling process can be highly automated by using Tunnel Boring Machines (TBM). There are a variety of TBMs that operate in a variety of conditions, from hard rock to soft clays or sands. A TBM is a rotating cutting wheel that breaks the ground and drops it through slots in the cutting wheel for removal. Tunnel diameters can range from 1 meter to 16 meters. A TBM has the advantages of limiting the disturbance to the surrounding ground and producing a smooth tunnel wall. This significantly reduces the cost of lining the tunnel and makes TBMs suitable to use in heavily urbanized areas. The major disadvantage is the upfront cost. TBMs are expensive to construct, and can be difficult to transport.

2. In the 1960s the New Austrian Tunneling Method (NATM) was invented and has become the predominant technique for excavating and supporting tunnels of shorter lengths and noncircular cross-sections. Based on geotechnical measurements, an optimal cross section is computed. Using this method the excavation is carried out in a sequence of smaller sections which are supported immediately after excavation by shotcrete. Shotcrete is concrete conveyed through a hose and pneumatically projected at a high velocity onto a surface which is compacting at the same time. It creates a natural load-bearing ring.

3. In the event of excavating through soil that is too soft or fluid and therefore needs some support, we use a tunneling shield. It serves as a temporary support structure for the tunnel while it is being excavated before the lining with concrete, cast iron or steel is completed. The shield has a sharp edge and is driven into the tunnel face by a hydraulic hammer.

ВАРИАНТ 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You should have worn a seatbelt.
2. Visitors couldn't use the car park as it was being paved.
3. You have to wear a uniform, it's a regulation.
4. You ought to have gone to the doctor as soon as the accident happened.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них инфинитив, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They don't allow us to smoke in the laboratory.
2. I pretend to be reading the newspaper.
3. She seems to have lost weight.
4. He is said to have been working in this company for a long time.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните в каждом из них причастие; определите тип причастия (Participle I или Participle II). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. European walking paths are blazed with yellow points encircled with red.
2. Pavement in American English refers to the durable surface for an area intended to sustain traffic, which can be either vehicular traffic or foot traffic.
3. For countries driving on the left, the convention stipulates that the traffic signs should be mirror images of those used in the countries driving on the right.
4. Having collected all the data, the engineer was able to write a full report about the properties of a new material.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните и определите в каждом из них инфинитивную или причастную конструкцию. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They are reported to have finished the construction.
2. I saw the fire slowly conquered.
3. He stood aside for us to pass by.
4. Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.
5. How often do you have your car serviced?
6. Probably the first metals used by man were gold, silver, and copper, these metals being found in nature in the native or metallic state.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 1, 3 и 4 абзацы.

1. Despite using various sophisticated methods of tunneling and a geotechnical investigation before tunnel excavating is started, the hazards connected with this process cannot be entirely eliminated. Water can pour into tunnels not yet lined with concrete or plastic sealers. Dust from blasting is another problem. Ventilation is a major problem in all tunnels, but particularly in those used by automobile traffic. Most of them have two systems of ducts. Huge fans pump in fresh air through one of them, while polluted air is sucked out through the other.

2. The cost of tunneling is determined by the length of the tunnel and the time needed for its construction. The use of modern and sophisticated methods might make tunneling more economically feasible.

3. The longest tunnels in the world are water supply tunnels, such as the Delaware Aqueduct in the state of New York, which is 137,000 meters long, the Paijanne Water Tunnel, with its length of 120,000 meters and the Orange-Fish River Tunnel in South Africa and Bolmen Water Tunnel in Sweden, both 82, 000 meters long.

4. The longest railway tunnel is the Seikan Tunnel in Japan, which is 53,850 meters long and was completed in 1988. A unique kind of tunnel with the longest underwater section is the Channel Tunnel connecting England and France. The construction started in 1988 and was completed in 1994.

The longest land tunnel is the Lotschberg Base Tunnel, a railway tunnel in the Bernese Alps in Switzerland, with its 22 km single track. It was completed in 2007.

5. Many tunnels in the world serve as a metro with a variable length from about 14,000 m up to 41,500 m. A large number of tunnels in the world are under construction, and they will be completed between 2013 and 2025.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу №3, необходимо изучить следующие грамматические разделы курса английского языка:

1. Условные предложения, их типы. (Приложения 11, 12).
2. Косвенная речь. Правила перевода в косвенную речь предложений различных типов. (Приложения 13, 14).
3. Сослагательное наклонение.
4. Герундий. Конструкции с герундием. (Приложение 6).

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода форм сослагательного наклонения.

1. If it were not for your help, I wouldn't be able to finish my work in time.
2. If he is working on Friday he won't be able to do with us.
3. In case I don't find her at home, I'll leave her a note.
4. I wish it wasn't raining cats and dogs.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите тип условных предложений (I - реального условия, II – нереального условия, относящегося к настоящему или будущему; III – нереального условия, относящегося к прошлому; смешанный). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If you had made the reservation in advance, you would be free now.
2. If you follow these measures, the risk of burns will be substantially reduced.
3. If you hadn't sealed the container, the vapour would have contaminated the environment.
4. If you combined these two substances together, there would be a serious risk of explosion.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения в косвенную речь, обращая внимание на правила согласования времён и изменения наречий места и времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. "I will have translated the article by Monday", he promised.
2. The tutor asked the students, "Collect all papers and put them on my table!"
3. "What time does the train usually start?" he asked.
4. The contractor said, "I insist on finishing all outside works till next Saturday".
5. "Have you heard about the clashes in Turkey?" she asked.
6. The policeman said to a child, "Don't cross the road without your parents! You're too small yet!"

4. Используя грамматические конструкции с герундием, измените данные предложения по образцу, если это необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists...

The teacher insists on the students' writing their corrections carefully.

1. I told you that my watch was five minutes slow. Have you forgotten ..?
2. I can't excuse her not answering our invitation.
3. No one helped her with her homework. She did her homework without ...
4. I didn't object to other people being there.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 3 и 4 абзацы.

1. Roads are so old that we are not sure of the origin of the word road. Most experts think it came from the Middle English word *rode*, meaning mounted journey. This may have come from the Old English *rad*, from the word *ridan*, meaning to ride.

2. In England, hundreds of years ago, certain main roads were higher than surrounding ground. This was because earth was thrown from the side ditches toward the center. Because they were higher, they were called highways. These roads were under protection of the king's men and were open to all travelers. Private roads were known as byways.

3. The first roads in the world probably followed trails and paths made by animals. These trails and paths led from feeding grounds to watering places. People followed these trails to hunt for animals. People also made their own trails and paths in searching for water, food and fuel. Explorers followed these trails as they investigated new lands. Early roads were built in the Near East soon after the wheel was invented this was about 3000 B. C. As trade developed between villages, towns, cities, other paths or trade routes were made. One such early system of roads was the Old Silk Trade Route which ran over 6000 miles (9, 700 km) connecting China with Rome and pre-Christian Europe. Merchants used this ancient route to carry Chinese silk across Turkestan, India and Persia.

4. The first road markers were piles of stones at intervals. Trails through forests were marked by blazing trees or cutting a piece from the bark of the tree. Egyptians, Carthaginians, Etruscans all built roads. But the first really great road builders were the Romans. They knew how to lay a solid base & how to give that road a pavement of flat stones. The Romans knew that the road must slope slightly from the center toward both sides to drain off water. This gave the road a crown. The Roman road builders knew also that there must be ditches along the sides of the road to carry waterways. Roman roads were built mainly to get soldiers from one part of the empire to another. These roads ran in almost straight lines and passed over hills instead of cutting around them. The Romans built more than 50000 miles (30000 km) of roads in their empire and some of them still are in use.

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода форм сослагательного наклонения.

2. But for the rain, we would go down to the country.
3. Were she in Brest, she would certainly call you.
4. I wish someone would answer that telephone!
5. We'll finish the work on time provided you send all the necessary materials.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите тип условных предложений (I - реального условия, II – нереального условия, относящегося к настоящему или будущему; III – нереального условия, относящегося к прошлому; смешанный). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If our survey indicates the possibility of oil, then we will do some drilling.
2. If we hadn't made this find, we would have leased out our tankers.
3. If there was a blowout, we would evacuate the rig immediately.
4. I would speak Japanese better if I had attended all classes.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения в косвенную речь, обращая внимание на правила согласования времён и изменения наречий места и времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. "Meet me outside the cinema at five o'clock," she said.
2. The lecturer says, "The boiling point of water is 100°C or 212° F at 1 atmosphere of pressure".
3. The professor asked the student, "Why haven't you done the home assignment?"
4. "Are you going with us to watch "Great Gatsby" with DiCaprio?" they asked me.
5. "It has been raining for the whole week", she complained.
6. "Don't interrupt me when I'm speaking with your mother, Michael", the father said.

4. Используя грамматические конструкции с герундием, измените данные предложения по образцу, если это необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

*Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists...
The teacher insists on the students' writing their corrections carefully.*

1. Did you give me back the book I lent you? I can't remember
2. She was afraid that the baby would fall out of the bed. She was afraid of
3. The old lady said I could open the window. She didn't mind
4. I agreed to delay my leaving till next day.

5. Прочитайте, перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык данный текст.

1. From the 500's to the 1800's most roads in Europe were merely clearings in the forests. Cobblestone paving was used in some areas. There was little reason to build good roads because most of the travel was on horseback. The cleared way was sometimes quite wide so that robbers hiding in the woods could not leap out suddenly upon unsuspecting travelers. Later when more wheeled vehicles, such as wagons, came into use the roads of Europe still remained in poor condition.

2. Usually the roads were made up of one mudhole after another. Roads with smooth surfaces were rare in England until the 1600's.

In South America from the 1200's to the 1500's the Inca Indians built a network of 10000 miles (16000 km) of roads. The roads connected their cities.

3. The first highway department was established in France in 1716. This department built Europe's finest gravel roads of the 1700's using methods developed by Pierre M. J. Tresaguet, an engineer.

4. In the early 1800's the person who did more for European road-building than anyone else up to that time was John London McAdam, a Scottish engineer. McAdam is remembered for the surface he developed for roads. This kind of surface called McAdam is still used today.

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода форм сослагательного наклонения.

1. I'll come in time unless I'm detained at the Institute.

2. But for her spelling she would have received an excellent mark for her composition.

3. If I were you, I would read the book in the original.

4. I wish I could travel round the world!

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите тип условных предложений (I - реального условия, II – нереального условия, относящегося к настоящему или будущему; III – нереального условия, относящегося к прошлому; смешанный). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If we ran an additional test, we could estimate the experimental error.

2. If rubber is cooled to -200°C, it becomes brittle and will break.

3. He would not have made such a terrible mistake if he were not so absent-minded.

4. If safety measures had been followed, the accident would never have happened.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения в косвенную речь, обращая внимание на правила согласования времён и изменения наречий места и времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. "I won't be able to pick you up," he said.

2. "I don't think employees should be forced to work overtime," the manager said.

3. "Has science done more harm than good?" the professor asked the students.

4. "Who did you meet at the theatre last night?" she asked.

5. "Don't be silly acting like a fool!" he said to his friend laughing.
6. "I'm fed up with this job anyway!" he shouted.

4. Используя грамматические конструкции с герундием, измените предложения по образцу, если это необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

***Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists...
The teacher insists on the students' writing their corrections carefully.***

1. We appreciate John's helping us.
2. I'm sure he asked you not to phone after 11 p.m. Have you forgotten ... ?
3. My father doesn't like me to stay out late at night. He doesn't like
4. I wonder at Sofia's allowing the engagement.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 2, 3 и 4 абзацы.

1. Highway planners study everything from the long-range needs of a state or the entire country to a particular section of a single route. This planning determines what the highway needs of the region are and how these needs can best be fulfilled and paid for.

2. In planning a system or a route, planners must learn: 1) where people live, 2) where they want to go, 3) how they get there, 4) where goods are produced, 5) what markets goods are sent to and 6) how the goods reach their final users. Traffic counts tell how many, what kinds of vehicles travel on a road and when traffic is the heaviest. From these and other facts about the past and present planners try to predict future growth in population and industry, changes in land use, and how such growth and change will affect highway needs.

3. Highway engineers have drawn up standards for various kinds of roads, highways and bridges. These standards govern the thickness and kind of foundation and surfacing for different kinds of traffic; the number of lanes needed, the sharpness of curves and the steepness of hills.

4. In planning a next road or rebuilding an existing one maps must be drawn if they are not already available. Aerial photography is widely used today for this work. The maps show the location of other roads, railroads, towns, farms, houses and other buildings. They also show such natural features as rivers, lakes, forests, hills and the slope of the land. The types of soil may also be identified.

5. Using these maps engineers locate new highways and make detailed drawings called plans. The plans show the exact boundaries right of way. This is land needed for road pavement, shoulders, ditches and side slopes. The plans also show the exact location, grades and curves of the pavement and the location of bridges and culverts.

ВАРИАНТ 4

Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода форм сослагательного наклонения.

1. In case we don't find them at the café, we'll wait for them at home.
2. Suppose he wrote to you, would you answer him immediately?
3. I wish you would give her my message.
4. What would you do if the lift got stuck between two floors?

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите тип условных предложений (I - реального условия, II – нереального условия, относящегося к настоящему или будущему; III – нереального условия, относящегося к прошлому; смешанный). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If all vehicles were fitted with a catalytic converter, there would be less pollution.
2. If you were more attentive, you'd have passed your exam excellently yesterday.
3. If we had known the weather was going to be this bad, we would have delayed the start of the project.
4. If heat is applied, the substance will decompose.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения в косвенную речь, обращая внимание на правила согласования времён и изменения наречий места и времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. "Will you go to Spain in summer?" she asked her mother.
2. "My granny is learning to drive!" he exclaimed.
3. "Where were you yesterday night?" the policeman inquired.
4. She said to her daughter, "Come and see everything with your own eyes!"
5. He says, "I am going to visit South Africa with my colleagues."
6. "Would you prefer red or white wine, dear?" he asked.

4. Используя грамматические конструкции с герундием, измените данные предложения по образцу, если это необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

*Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists...
The teacher insists on the students' writing their corrections carefully.*

1. He doesn't believe that a boy of twelve should have too much pocket money. He doesn't believe in
2. I can't imagine my mother approving it.
3. He allows his son to drive his car. He doesn't mind
4. They resented my winning the prize.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 3-5 абзацы.

1. In planning road first the precise line of the road is determined and the soil must be investigated. For this purpose samples of the different soils have to be taken. This is of great importance since certain types of soil are known to have low bearing capacities.
2. Failures in roads are usually found to be due to insufficient preparation and compaction of the sub-grade, i.e. the soil on which the road is laid. The most stable sub-grade soils are gravel or sand; both being readily compactable and easy to drain. It is common practice, to lay a sub-base over the sub-grade so as to strengthen it. Such an intermediate layer distributes the traffic load more widely over the foundation.

3. Rigid pavements made of a concrete and flexible road bases are generally considered to be the two typical types of road bases. The thickness of the concrete base varies considerably according to the nature of the sub-grade and the anticipated traffic density. Pavements which are more than seven or eight inches thick are best laid in layers to ensure adequate compaction. The length of each slab is determined by the need to provide expansion joints at certain intervals, its width by the required number and width of the lanes.

4. In some places different kinds of earth or soil are mixed together to form a pavement. Certain chemicals, lime, cement or bitumens (asphalt and tars) may also be mixed with soil to act as a binder and to make it harder and more durable. On most of the low-traffic surfaced roads, however, the pavements are of gravel, crushed rock, oyster shells, other mineral materials. These types of pavements may be given a thin surfacing of bitumen known as seal coat.

5. Roads that carry heavy traffic must have a durable surface. An intermediate type of surfacing is called bituminous macadam. This is made by placing crushed stone or gravel on the roadbed, packing it down firmly and filling the spaces with a bitumen. Better types of bituminous surfacing are made with sand, gravel or crushed stone premixed with bitumen. These types of surfacing are laid with a paving machine and then rolled hard and smooth. Bituminous pavement is sometimes referred to as blacktop.

ВАРИАНТ 5

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода форм сослагательного наклонения.

1. I wish you would have your car serviced regularly.
2. But for the heat I would like working in this country.
3. If I were you, I wouldn't quarrel with your future employer.
4. They'll complete the test in time provided you don't disturb them.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите тип условных предложений (I - реального условия, II – нереального условия, относящегося к настоящему или будущему; III – нереального условия, относящегося к прошлому; смешанный). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If the stresses and strains in some parts are too great, the parts would break or give way possibly leading to the collapse of the bridge.
2. If we hadn't brought in that earthmover, we wouldn't have made it in time.
3. If we get any more rain here, we will have to repair the potholes in the road before we can use it.
4. If there were no bridges, people would need boats to cross waterways and would have to travel around such obstacles as canyons and ravines.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите данные предложения в косвенную речь, обращая внимание на правила согласования времён и изменения наречий места и времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The man asked his friend, "When did you buy your car?"
2. He told me, "I've been working all day."
3. "Can I borrow your bike?" he asked.
4. He ordered, "Close the gates quickly!"
5. "The Earth is round", the teacher said.
6. "Don't ever enter this room!" mother said to the children.

4. Используя грамматические конструкции с герундием, измените данные предложения по образцу, если это необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists...

The teacher insists on the students' writing their corrections carefully.

1. He got my letter although I had addressed it wrongly. He got my letter in spite of ...
2. I can't bear his interfering with what I do.
3. I beat him at tennis, and he wasn't pleased at all. He hated ...
3. Would you mind my smoking?

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с первого по последний абзац текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык 2, 4 и 5 абзацы.

1. Roads and highways gradually wear out. The work of repairing and resurfacing is called maintenance. Maintenance also includes removing ice and snow, painting stripes on pavement, cutting grass, putting up signs and caring for roadside shoulders, roadsides and bridges.

2. Gravel and either similar type roads have to be smoothed quite often. Surfaces and edges of bituminous materials are repaired by patching with new material where worn spots develop from travel or because of weak spots in the ground underneath. Every 10 or 15 years many roads with bituminous surfaces are resurfaced completely.

3. Workers repair concrete pavements by digging out broken sections and putting in new concrete. They often repair cracks by filling them with asphalt. Many older concrete pavements must be resurfaced completely.

4. Most roads and highways must serve the year round. So they must be kept free from snow and ice in the winter. In some places snow fences are put up. These are thin pickets wired together and parallel to the road on the side from which the storm winds usually blow and about 50 to 1000 feet (15-30 meters) from the road. Snowdrifts then form between the fence and the road instead of piling up in the road.

5. Trucks with V-shaped or straight-blade plows attached to the front clear the roads when it snows. In deep drifts special snowplows are needed. Some of the most powerful snowplows are called rotary plows. Rotary plows have a big screw at the front that chews into the snow-drifts and pulls the snow back into a large fan. The fan shoots the snow on the side of the road. Often roads and highways that are slippery from ice and snow must have salt, chemicals, sand or cinders spread on them to keep them passable.

Приложение 1

TO BE (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple)

Спряжение глагола «быть» в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени

TABLE 1.1.2

	PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	FUTURE SIMPLE
+	I am he } she } is it } we } you } are they }	I he } she } was it } we } you } were they }	I he } she } it } will be we } you } they }
?	Am I Is { he } ? { she } ? { it } ? Are { we } ? { you } ? { they } ?	Was { I } ? { he } ? { she } ? { it } ? Were { we } ? { you } ? { they } ?	Will { I } be ? { he } ? { she } ? { it } ? { we } ? { you } ? { they } ?
-	I am not he } she } is not it } (isn't) we } you } are not they } (aren't)	I he } she } was not it } (wasn't) we } you } were not they } (weren't)	I he } she } it } will we } not be you } (won't be) they }

Приложение 2

PLURAL NOUNS. Множественное число существительных

ТАБЛИЦА

**ИМЕНА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБРАЗУЮТ
МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО
ПУТЕМ ПРИБАВЛЕНИЯ
К ФОРМЕ ЕДИНСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА
ОКОНЧАНИЙ -s, -es.**

[s/z]	[ɪz]
<p>После глухих согласных окончание произносится как [s], после звонких согласных и гласных как [z].</p>	<p>После s, ss, sh, ch, x, z + es [ɪz]</p>
<p>map - maps [mæp:] <i>карты</i></p>	<p>class - classes [ˈklɑ:sɪz] <i>классы</i></p>
<p>hand - hands [hændz:] <i>руки</i></p>	<p>dress - dresses [ˈdresɪz] <i>платья</i></p>
<p>shoe - shoes [ʃu:z] <i>ботинки</i></p>	<p>dish - dishes [ˈdɪʃɪz] <i>блюда</i></p>
	<p>box - boxes [ˈbɒksɪz] <i>коробки</i></p>
[z]	[ɪz]
<p>-o + es</p>	<p>Перед y стоит согласная y + ie</p>
<p>tomato - tomatoes [təˈmɑ:təʊz] <i>помидоры</i></p>	<p>factory - factories [ˈfæktəri:z] <i>фабрики</i></p>
<p>hero - heroes [ˈhɪərəʊz] <i>герои</i></p>	<p>city - cities [ˈsɪti:z] <i>города</i></p>
	<p>army - armies [ˈɑ:mɪz] <i>армии</i></p>
	<p>Перед y стоит гласная → +s</p>
	<p>day - days [deɪz] <i>дни</i></p>
	<p>boy - boys [bɔɪz] <i>мальчики</i></p>
	<p>key - keys [keɪz] <i>ключи</i></p>

Приложение 3

ALL TENSES COMPARED. Все времена в сравнении

ТАБЛИЦА № 14

ACTIVE

	SIMPLE Констатация факта	PROGRESSIVE Процесс	PERFECT Завершенность	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE Процесс в течение некоторого периода времени
PRESENT	V, V-s I write Я пишу (часто)	am } is } V-ing are }	have } has } V-III	have } has } been V-ing I have been writing Я пишу (уже час, с двух часов)
PAST	V < ed I wrote Я написал (вчера; два дня тому назад)	was } were } V-ing I was writing Я писал (вчера в два часа; когда он вошел)	had V-III I had written Я написал (вчера к трем часам до того, как он пришел)	had been V-ing I had been writing Я писал (уже два часа, когда он пришел)
FUTURE	will (shall) V I will (shall) write Я буду писать (завтра)	will (shall) be V-ing I will (shall) be writing Я буду писать (завтра в три часа)	will (shall) have V-III I will (shall) have written Я напишу (завтра к трем часам)	will (shall) have been V-ing I will (shall) have been writing Я буду писать (завтра уже три часа, когда он придет)

СЛОВАРЬ СРАВНЕНИЙ

V — основа глагола

V-s — форма глагола в третьем лице единственного числа

V-ed — Past Simple (прямые формы глагола)

V-III — Past Simple (косвенные формы глагола)

V-was — Past Simple (косвенные и неличные формы глагола) (третья форма глагола)

V-ing — Participle I

Приложение 4

ALL TENSES COMPARED. Все времена в сравнении

TABLE № 15

PASSIVE

	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
PRESENT	am } is } V-III* are } I am instructed Меня инструктируют (каждый год)	am } is } being V-III are } I am being instructed Меня инструктируют (сейчас)	have } has } V-III I have been instructed Меня проинструктировали (уже)	
PAST	was } were } V-III I was instructed Меня инструктировали (в прошлом)	was } were } being V-III I was being instructed Меня инструктировали (когда он работал)	had been V-III I had been instructed Меня уже проинструктировали (к тому времени, когда он пришел)	Вместо отсутствующих форм Perfect Progressive употребляются формы Perfect
FUTURE	will (shall) be V-III I will be instructed Меня будут инструктировать (завтра)	Вместо отсутствующей формы употребляется Future Simple	will (shall) have been V-III I will have been instructed Меня уже проинструктируют (к тому времени)	

* V-III – Participle II правильных и неправильных глаголов (третья форма глаголов)

Таблица 3.

THE INFINITIVE

Active Voice

Present

Infinitive

(not) to do

Continuous Infinitive

(not) to be doing

Perfect

Infinitive

(not) to have done

Continuous Infinitive

(not) to have been doing

Passive Voice

Present

Infinitive

(not) to be done

Perfect

Infinitive

(not) to have been done

Функции в предложении

1 **To know English is important.**

1 **Подлежащее**

2 a) **Our task is to test this device.**
b) **He is to come at 6 p.m.**

2 **Часть составного сказуемого**

3 **We decided to go for a walk.**

3 **Дополнение**

4 **He went to London to improve his English.**

4 **Обстоятельство**

5 **The book to be read is on the table.**

5 **Определение**



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Таблица 4.

THE GERUND

Active Voice

Present

(not) reading

Perfect

(not) having read

Passive Voice

Present

(not) being read

Perfect

(not) having been read

Функции в предложении

Walking with the dogs here is forbidden.

Подлежащее

1

My hobby is collecting pictures.

Часть сказуемого

2

I enjoy studying foreign languages.

Дополнение

3

a) Gerund as a direct object

b) Gerund as an indirect object

Verb + prep + Gerund

He insisted on my calling him.

Phrasal verb + Gerund

You should give up smoking.

Some expr + Gerund

It's not worth speaking about this matter.

Таблица 5.

PARTICIPLE I

Active

Present

(not) asking

Perfect

(not) having asked

Passive

Present

(not) being asked

Perfect

(not) having been asked

Функции в предложении

1 *I looked at the laughing woman.*

1 **Определение**

2 *The book was exciting.*

2 **Часть составного сказуемого**

3 *Ann showed us the photo lying on the piano.*

3 **После существительных в причастных оборотах**

4 *I saw my brother crossing the street.*

4 **После ряда глаголов (Complex Object)**

- 5
- 1) *While watching the film she forgot about everything.*
 - 2) *She came up to me smiling.*
 - 3) *Having finished the work, we were ready to go home.*

5 **Обстоятельство:**

- 1) времени
- 2) образа действия
- 3) причины



Таблица 6.

PARTICIPLE II

Past

Active

(только от непереходных глаголов)

come

Passive

asked

Функции в предложении

1) *A broken cup lay under the table.*

1) **Определение**

2) *The teacher was pleased about the result of the test.*

2) **Часть составного сказуемого**

3) *All books borrowed from the library must be returned tomorrow.*

3) **После существительных в причастных оборотах**

4) 1) *When asked whether he expected me to help, dad said nothing.*

4) **Обстоятельство:**

1) времени

2) *She spent the day as though surprised.*

2) образа действия

3) *Satisfied with my answer, the professor put me a "five".*

3) причины

Таблица 9.

THE COMPLEX OBJECT

Mum wanted my brother to go to the cinema with us.

Мама хотела, чтобы брат пошел с нами в кино.

SOME WORDS WITH WHICH WE USE

TO-INFINITIVE

Advise	She advised me to wait.
Allow	I don't allow you to go there.
Ask	We asked Ann to sing for us.
Expect	We expected you to come earlier.
Forbid	I forbid you to invite him.
Force	They forced me to tell the truth.
Help	I'll help you to get ready for the exam.
Invite	He invited me to dance with him.
Know	I know him to be a kind person.
Need	We need you to help us.
Persuade	We persuaded John to accept our offer.
Remind	I reminded Mike to take the book.
Teach	My brother taught me to swim.
Warn	She warned me to put on a coat.

SIMPLE FORM /-ING FORM

A verbs hear notice smell look at watch
of sense perception see feel listen to observe

I saw my neighbour cross the street.

I saw my neighbour crossing the street.

ing form gives the idea of "while": I saw my neighbour while he was crossing the street.

B make let have get **He let me drive his car.**
I made him help us.

C help **I'll help you get ready/getting ready for the exam.**

Таблица 10. THE COMPLEX SUBJECT

1

She is known to be a good doctor.

Главное предложение

Известно,

Придаточное предложение

что она хороший врач.

2

I was allowed to stay at home. Мне разрешили остаться дома.

THE PREDICATE

PASSIVE VOICE

1

verbs that express opinion and mental activity

say, report, think, expect etc.

You are expected to help us.

Ожидается, что вы нам поможете.

2

verbs of sense perception

hear, see, observe

They were seen to leave the house.

Видели, как они покидают дом.

3

verbs that express request, permission or order

order, permit, tell, allow etc.

He was told to come earlier.

Ему велели прийти раньше.

4

some other verbs

teach, encourage, ask etc.

She was asked to read the text.

Ее попросили прочитать текст.

ACTIVE VOICE

to be (un)lucky to appear
to be (un)fortunate to seem
to be (un)likely to prove
to happen etc.

He seems to be a good student.

Кажется, он хороший студент.

She is unlikely to come.

Маловероятно, что она придет.

Таблица 1.

**ZERO CONDITIONAL.
FIRST CONDITIONAL**

Zero Conditional

for general truths
for instructions

1 *It gets warmer when spring comes.*

Present Simple
Present Continuous

If (when) + Present Simple
Present Continuous

2 *If the light comes off, change the battery.*

If (when) + Present Simple
Present Continuous

Present Simple
Present Continuous

if-clause

main clause

First Conditional

possible or probable
future situation

1 *If we train hard, we will win the game.*

If (when) + Present Simple
Present Continuous

Future Simple
Future Continuous

2 *We will stay at home if it is raining tomorrow.*

Future Simple
Future Continuous

If (when) + Present Simple
Present Continuous

Таблица 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL.**
THIRD CONDITIONAL

Second Conditional impossible or unreal present or future situation

present

1 *If I had their address, I would send them a letter.*

If (when) + Past Simple
Past Continuous

would
might
could

+ Simple Infinitive

future

2 *I would help him if he asked me.*

would
might
could

+ Simple Infinitive

If + Past Simple
Past Continuous

NOTE

I
he } + were
she

If I were you, I would stay here longer.
If he were with us, he could answer this question.

if-clause
main clause

Third Conditional unreal situation in the past to criticize past actions

1 *If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would have gone to the zoo.*

If + Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous

would
might
could

+ Perfect Infinitive

2 *You would have passed the exam if you had worked hard.*

would
might
could

+ Perfect Infinitive

If + Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous

Таблица 7.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Reported Statements Without Tense Changes

Утвердительные предложения без изменений глагола

1	the reported words are "always true"	She said, "The world is round". She said (that) the world is round.
2	the reporting verb is Present Simple	She says, "I don't go to school on Sunday". She says (that) she doesn't go to school on Sunday.
	Present Perfect	She has said, "I don't go to school on Sunday". She has said (that) she doesn't go to school on Sunday.
	Future Simple	She will say, "I don't go to school on Sunday". She will say (that) she doesn't go to school on Sunday.

Reported Statements With Tense Changes

Утвердительные предложения с изменением глагола more or less
the reporting verb is in the past tense

Present Simple	Past Simple	He said, "I go for a walk every evening". He said (that) he went for a walk every evening.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	He said, "I am watching TV". He said (that) he was watching TV.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	He said, "I have finished my work". He said (that) he had finished his work.
Past Simple	Past Perfect	He said, "I read this book". He said (that) he had read that book.
Future Simple	Future-in-the-Past	He said, "I'll call you from London". He said (that) he would call me from London.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	He said, "I was writing a letter at 7 p.m". He said (that) he had been writing a letter at 7 p.m.
Past Perfect	Past Perfect	He said, "I had finished my work by 5 o'clock". He said (that) he had finished his work by 5 o'clock.

Some Other Changes. Некоторые другие изменения

NOW	THEN	TODAY	THAT DAY	HERE	THERE	THIS	THAT
YESTERDAY	THE DAY BEFORE	AGO	BEFORE/PREVIOUSLY				
TOMORROW	THE NEXT DAY/THE FOLLOWING DAY						

Таблица 7.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Reported Statements Without Tense Changes

Утвердительные предложения без изменений глагола

the reported words are "always true"	<i>She said, "The world is round".</i> <i>She said (that) the world is round.</i>
the reporting verb is Present Simple	<i>She says, "I don't go to school on Sunday".</i> <i>She says (that) she doesn't go to school on Sunday.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>She has said, "I don't go to school on Sunday".</i> <i>She has said (that) she doesn't go to school on Sunday.</i>
Future Simple	<i>She will say, "I don't go to school on Sunday".</i> <i>She will say (that) she doesn't go to school on Sunday.</i>

Reported Statements With Tense Changes

Утвердительные предложения с изменением глагола по времени

the reporting verb is in the past tense

Present Simple	Past Simple	<i>He said, "I go for a walk every evening".</i> <i>He said (that) he went for a walk every evening.</i>
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	<i>He said, "I am watching TV".</i> <i>He said (that) he was watching TV.</i>
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	<i>He said, "I have finished my work".</i> <i>He said (that) he had finished his work.</i>
Past Simple	Past Perfect	<i>He said, "I read this book".</i> <i>He said (that) he had read that book.</i>
Future Simple	Future-in-the-Past	<i>He said, "I'll call you from London".</i> <i>He said (that) he would call me from London.</i>
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	<i>He said, "I was writing a letter at 7 p.m".</i> <i>He said (that) he had been writing a letter at 7 p.m.</i>
Past Perfect	Past Perfect	<i>He said, "I had finished my work by 5 o'clock".</i> <i>He said (that) he had finished his work by 5 o'clock.</i>

Some Other Changes. Некоторые другие изменения

NOW	THEN	TODAY	THAT DAY	HERE	THERE	THIS	THAT
YESTERDAY	THE DAY BEFORE	AGO	BEFORE/PREVIOUSLY	TOMORROW	THE NEXT DAY/THE FOLLOWING DAY		



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Приложение 15

MODAL	EXAMPLES	USES
CAN	He can find any street in London. You can take a taxi. Can you take me to Victoria Station?	Ability Suggestion Request
BE ABLE TO	He is able to find any street in London.	Ability
CAN'T	That story can't be true.	Certainty that something is impossible
COULD	I could play tennis when I was younger. Could you take me to Victoria Station? You could take a taxi.	Ability Request Suggestion
MAY	It may be quicker to travel by train. May I come in?	Possibility Formal request/Permission
MIGHT	It might be quicker to travel by train.	Possibility
MUST	You must be back at 10 o'clock. Look at the snow. It must be cold outside.	Obligation Certainty that something is true.
HAVE TO	You have to be back at 10 o'clock.	Obligation
NEED TO	You need to study a lot.	Obligation.
NEEDN'T	You needn't have a university degree.	Lack of obligation.
MUSN'T	You musn't drive without a license.	Prohibition.
DON'T HAVE TO	You don't have to call a taxi.	Lack of obligation
SHOULD	You should drive more carefully.	Opinion/Advice
OUGHT TO	You ought to drive more carefully.	Opinion/Advice

УЧЕБНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

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