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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

для організації практичної роботи

з дисципліни

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

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INTRODUCTION

This course is for the students studying English for scientific and technical purposes (ESP). These educational materials are designed for the students of the 1st course of specialty “Transport systems” to develop their knowledge and skills in English language.

The manual is based on the authentic texts concerning English for Transport systems. It also has the tasks for reading, translating, lexical and grammar tasks. It has two parts: English for transport systems and grammar part.

The manual can be also recommended for students’ self-study. It is expected to teach students working at English texts on their own, to increase the level of their knowledge and to form foreign communicative competence.

UNIT 1

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

full-size self-propelled vehicle – полноразмерное самодвижущееся средство передвижения
to propel a vehicle – передвижное транспортное средство
steam-driven carriage – экипаж, приводимый в движение паром
three-wheeled carriage – 3-колесный экипаж
conventional vehicles – обычное средство передвижения
steam-engine – паровой двигатель
to run at slow speed – двигаться на малой скорости
internal combustion engine – двигатель внутреннего сгорания
steam-powered engine – паровой двигатель
four-stroke cycle engine – двигатель 4-тактный
battery-powered – питание от батареи
pollute – загрязнять
pollution – загрязнение
exhaust – выхлоп
gallon of fuel – галун топлива
basic – основной
clatter – стук, шум
pump – качать
brake – тормоз
roller – каток
gear-box – коробка передач
burner – камера сгорания
valve – клапан
cam – кулачок
fuel – топливо
save – экономить
ignite – зажигать

2. Read and translate the text.

Automobile

The history of the automobile goes back several hundred years. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Sir Isaac Newton about 1680.

However, the credit for building the first self-propelled road vehicle must undoubtedly go to the French military engineer, Nickolas Cugnot. Between 1763 and 1769 two steam-driven carriages were built and tried.

In 1784 the Russian inventor Kulibin built a three-wheeled carriage. In his vehicle he used for the first time such new elements as brakes, rollers and gear-box.

The first Englishman to build a full-size self-propelled vehicle for use on the roads and to obtain practical results was Trevithick. Between 1798-1800 he built several working models.

Up to 1860 most all road vehicles were powered by steam engines, which ran at slow speeds. In 1860 Lenoir of Paris built an internal combustion engine, which ran on city gas, the gas being ignited by an electric spark. In 1866 Otto invented the type of four-stroke cycle engine which is used today.

Slowly but surely the auto industry is perfecting a number of alternatives to the conventional engines found in almost all of today's passenger cars.

Two prime factors lie behind the search for different engines - the necessity to reduce air pollution by requiring cleaner auto exhaust and the desire to produce cars that will run farther on a gallon of fuel.

While basic research is continuing on electric and steam-powered engines, it the diesel, turbine and Stirling that are current industry favorites.

Diesels get better mileage than gasoline engines, and the fuel is usually cheaper. The disadvantages of diesels as passenger-car engines are slow performance, noise and smoke.

All the companies investigating diesels are trying to reduce noise and smoke, but the problems are not yet entirely solved. Even the 28,000 dollar Mercedes clatters when started on a cold morning. And the warm up period for all diesels seems too long to drivers accustomed to gasoline models.

Experts say the the Stirling is the most promising among the three favored engines.

The Stirling concept, first offered more than 150 years ago by a Scottish clergyman, involves external instead of internal combustion. In 1816 Robert Stirling patented a new engine for pumping water out of mines and quarries. It could run on almost any fuel.

Unlike typical internal combustion engines, the Stirling engine is powered by heat from an external source. In the new design, hydrogen gas is heated by a burner, which can run on virtually all kind of fuel. Hydrogen then expands, enters one cylinder and pushes a sliding piston. As piston moves, it forces gas out of the other end of the cylinder; the emerging gas is cooled and then moves towards an adjacent cylinder where heat is applied once more and the process is repeated.

Engineers point out that a Stirling engine would be quieter than an equivalent internal combustion engine, would emit less toxic gases, and would use fuel more economically. Having no need for valves or cams, it would also have fewer parts.

Stirling's old dream might yet become reality - perhaps by the end of the twentieth century.

Now, since experts seek fuel – saving, less – polluting alternatives to the modern auto engine, Stirling's machine has started a new life, they show great interest in the work of a giant Dutch electronics firm, which has tested Stirling prototypes in boats, large pumps and even buses. In 1972 Ford signed an agreement with the firm for joint development of a Stirling engine for passenger cars.

As for electric cars, several types of small battery – powered vehicles are in production, but it is most unlikely that they will replace more conventional vehicles.

Yet, there is still opinion in the auto industry that the conventional gasoline powered engine – the type on almost universal used now – will continue to dominate until outside circumstances dictate otherwise.

3. Answer the questions.

1. Who made an attempt to propel a vehicle?
2. Who built the first self-propelled road vehicle?
3. What kind of carriage did the Russian inventor Kulibin build in 1784?
4. What did Kulibin use in his vehicle for the first time?
5. What were all road vehicles up to 1860 powered by?
6. What did Lenoir built in 1860?
7. How did an internal combustion engine run on?
8. When was the four-stroke cycle engine invented?
9. What are the main factors that are important search for different engines?
10. Why are these factors very important?
11. What are the disadvantages of diesel?
12. When was the Stirling engine invented?
13. Will electric cars replace the conventional vehicles?
14. What kind of engine will dominate in the near future?
- 15.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Двигатель внутреннего сгорания; обычное средство передвижения;

экономить; топливо; кулачок; паровой двигатель; галун топлива; экипаж; приводимый в движение паром; зажигать; двигаться на малой скорости; трехколесный экипаж; тормоз; клапан; качать; выпуск; коробка передач; каток; двигатель четырехтактный; основной; загрязнять; загрязнение; трескотня.

5. Translate the following words and word combinations into Russian.

Conventional vehicles; pump; cam; fuel; clatter; save; steam-driven carriage; basic; steam-powered engine; exhaust; gallon of fuel valve; burner; three-wheeled carriage; brake; steam engine; roller; gear-box; full-size self-propelled vehicles; run at slow speed; internal combustion engine ignite.

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

automobile vehicle carriage engine combust pollution fuel design engineer production

1. My car's been having _____ trouble recently.
2. Where did you park your _____?
3. The manifesto includes tough measures to tackle road congestion and environmental _____.
4. Wood, coal, oil, petrol and gas are all different kinds of _____.
5. Road _____ include cars, buses, and trucks.
6. Coke is used in the _____ of steel.
7. The _____ is coming to repair our phone tomorrow morning.
8. _____ a vehicle with four wheels that is usually pulled by horses and was used mainly in the past:
9. The whole ship might spontaneously _____.
10. This range of clothing is specially _____ed for shorter women.

7. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. production	a. to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings
2. to design	b. damage caused to water, air, etc. by harmful substances or waste
3. automobile	c. a road vehicle with an engine, four wheels, and seats for a small number of people
4. carriage	d. to start to burn
5. pollution	e. a substance that is used to provide heat or power, usually by being burned
6. engine	f. the process of making or growing goods to be sold
7. vehicle	g. a vehicle with four wheels that is usually pulled by horses and was used mainly in the past
8. engineer	h. a machine that uses the energy from liquid fuel or steam to produce movement
9. fuel	i. a person whose job is to repair or control machines, engines, or electrical equipment
10. to combust	j. a machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods on land, especially on roads

8. Translate the sentences into English.

1. История автомобиля насчитывает более нескольких сотен лет.

2. Тормоз, каток и коробка передач были впервые использованы в трехколесном экипаже известным русским изобретателем Кулибиным.
3. Двигатель внутреннего сгорания был создан в 1860 г. в Париже Ленуаром.
4. Главное в создании двигателей – уменьшить загрязнение воздуха.
5. Дизели из-за использования более дешевого топлива находят широкое применение в промышленности.
6. Многие компании, исследуя дизели, пытаются уменьшить шум и гарь, но проблемы еще не решены.
7. В отличие от обычных, двигатель Стерлинга питается теплом от наружного источника.
8. Инженеры отмечают, что двигатель Стерлинга будет выпускать меньше токсических газов и использовать топливо более экономно.

UNIT 2

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

safe – безопасный

combustion engine – двигатель внутреннего сгорания

petrol – топливо

energy – энергия

exhaust fumes – выхлопные газы

to damage – повреждать

to dominate – доминировать

advantage – преимущество

disadvantage – недостаток

to compete – конкурировать

battery – батарея

to charge – заряжать

capacity – вместимость

to generate – генерировать

chemical reaction – химическая реакция

tank – бак

cell – ячейка

sufficient – достаточный

transportation – транспортировка

motorcycle – мотоцикл

power station – электростанция

2. Read and translate the text.

The car of the future

It is safe to predict that in the near future most cars will use the internal combustion engine and burn petrol. At the present rate of production oil supplies will run out rather soon, and we will have to look for other sources of energy. That is one of the most important aspects of the problem, another being the damage that exhaust fumes do to the environment and health, especially in the towns.

What kind of vehicle will eventually dominate? At present there are a lot of talks about electric cars, for they have the advantage of giving off no exhaust gases. The electric car has a long history. The first cars were built at the end of the last century, but they could not compete against the internal combustion engine.

They have several disadvantages. First, we have no really suitable batteries – they are too heavy, take a long time to charge, have too small a capacity and a relatively short life.

For a while the fuel cell looked very hopeful. This does not have to be charged, it generates its own energy from a chemical reaction. But this, too, proved too large and expensive.

An electric car would have to run 200-250 km on one charge to compete with the conventional car, which can do about 200 km on a full tank.

So, scientists and engineers are looking for better storage batteries or cells, and ways of using energy more economically.

There are many different electric cars around the world. Some can run 100km and longer on one charge. This is quite sufficient for town traffic. Electric vans can have their storage batteries recharged while being loaded or unloaded.

The first electric cars have already been used in Moscow and in several other cities. They are used for local deliveries, post offices and the services. Specialists think that in future these cars will be used for urban transportation.

But will the electric car ever become a universal means of transport? Hardly.

Today there are several hundred million cars in the world not to mention millions of motorcycles. It is estimated that if these changed over to electricity, they would require six million kilowatt hours, and all the power stations in the world now generate only a little over a third of that. This means that tremendous efforts will have to be made in future to increase the power output.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What problems exist at the present rate of production oil supplies?
2. What kind of vehicle will eventually dominate?

3. When were the first electric cars built?
4. What is the weak point of the electric car?
5. Where are electric cars used for?
6. How many kilometers electric cars cover on one charge?
7. What is necessary for the electric cars to become universally used?

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. С уверенностью можно предсказать, что в скором будущем большинство машин будет использовать двигатель внутреннего сгорания и сжигать бензин.
2. При современном темпе производства запасы нефти истощаться довольно скоро, и нам придется искать другие источники энергии.
3. В настоящее время ведется много разговоров об электрических машинах. Они обладают преимуществом – не выпускают выхлопные газы.
4. Электрические машины имеют также и недостатки. У нас нет подходящих батарей. Они слишком тяжелые и требуют много времени, чтобы зарядиться, не очень мощные и недолговечные.
5. Первые электрические машины уже были использованы в Москве и некоторых других городах.
6. Электрические машины используются для местных поставок, почтовых учреждений, обслуживания.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

to predict petrol energy health vehicle combustion battery to charge scientist motorcycle

1. The hurricane is _____ to reach the coast tomorrow morning .
2. Regular exercise is good for your _____.
3. I'm a bit low on (= I don't have much) _____.
4. The bank _____ commission to change my traveller's cheques .
5. The energy _____ed by the windmill drives all the drainage pumps.
6. A truck driver died last night when his _____ overturned.
7. _____ is the chemical process in which substances mix with oxygen in the air to produce heat and light.
8. This alarm clock takes two medium-sized _____es.
9. Scientists and engineers are looking for better storage batteries or _____s.
10. She jumped on her _____ and raced off down the road.

6. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. to predict	a. the power from something such as electricity or oil , which can do work , such as providing light and heat
2. petrol	b. to say that an event or action will happen in the future ,especially as a result of knowledge or experience

3. health	c. the chemical process in which substances mix with oxygen in the air to produce heat and light
4. vehicle	d. to ask an amount of money for something, especially a service or activity
5. combustion	e. a machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods on land, especially on roads
6. battery	f. the condition of the body and the degree to which it is free from illness, or the state of being well
7. to charge	g. a liquid obtained from petroleum, used especially as a fuel for cars, aircraft, and other vehicles
8. scientist	h. a device that produces electricity to provide power for radios, cars
9. motorcycle	i. an expert who studies or works in one of the sciences
10. energy	j. a vehicle with two wheels and an engine

UNIT 3

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

automotive – автомобильный

improvement – улучшение

survey – исследование

technology – технология

speed limitation – ограничение скорости

widespread – распространенный

availability – доступность

highway – шоссе

gasoline – бензин

substantial – существенный

fuel injection – система впрыска топлива

truck – грузовик

hydrogen – водород

to store – хранить

nuclear energy – ядерная энергия

synthetic fuel – синтетическое топливо

2. Read and translate the text.

Automobile Industry

What is ahead of the automobile industry?

Will the speed of the automobile continue to increase?

A large group of experts was invited to give their opinion on the problem of “what is ahead of the automotive industry?” They were asked to cover two basic areas: technical improvements and environmental and energy problems.

All experts agree that automotive industry is now going through a change period. According to the survey of opinions during the last few years the idea has developed that faster is not necessarily better, which greatly influences the technology of the car. The idea of speed limitation makes itself felt in general economic and political structure. But experts believe that interesting future lies ahead for the automotive industry.

What is a possible alternative to a totally electrical system?

An improved version of the electric car will be technically perfected and economically possible and in widespread use by 2000. Success of this application depends on development of light weight battery, capable of being recharged quickly, and the availability of electric energy. A hybrid system where electric batteries for city driving would be recharged in highway driving with gasoline fuel is an alternative to the totally electrical system.

When is automatic control of cars and trucks on highways expected to become a practical reality?

Automobile computers, now used in some cars to locate engine problems, will be economically possible as a standard feature by the end of the century. This device should substantially reduce time for servicing. Another electronically controlled system now being adopted is fuel injection.

Automatic control of automobiles and trucks on highways is expected to be a possibility in the next decade, but not a practical reality until the middle of the 21st century.

What is the problem of using hydrogen as a substitute fuel?

Low pollution automobile emissions are technologically possible now, but estimates are that it will be some more years before such controls will be economically possible, and several more years before they can be widespread.

One expert felt that hydrogen would be the most likely substitute fuel because of the amount available from water. The problem includes extracting hydrogen in an economical manner and string the gas for use.

According to one expert with the indirect use of nuclear energy through batteries, electrification of nuclear energy through batteries, electrification of urban transportation and production of synthetic fuel can be expected.

3. Answer the questions:

1. Will the speed of the automobile continue to increase?
2. What is a possible alternative to a totally electrical system?
3. When is automatic control of cars and trucks on highways expected to become a practical reality?
4. What is the problem of using hydrogen as a substitute fuel?

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

industry expert influence electricity highway truck computer pollution widespread nuclear

1. The strike seriously reduced coal deliveries to _____.
2. My mother is an _____ at dress-making.
3. At the time she was under the _____ of her father.
4. The _____ has been turned off.
5. _____ is a public road , especially an important road that joins cities or towns together.
6. The road was completely blocked by an overturned _____.
7. All our customer orders are handled by _____.
8. The manifesto includes tough measures to tackle road congestion and environmental _____.
9. The campaign has received _____ support.
10. How many nations have a _____ capability.

5. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. industry	a. a form of energy , produced in several ways , which provides power to devices that create light , heat , etc.
2. expert	b. the power to have an effect on people or things, or a person or thing that is able to do this
3. influence	c. a person with a high level of knowledge or skill relating to a particular subject or activity
4. electricity	d. a public road , especially an important road that joins cities or towns together
5. highway	e. a large road vehicle that is used for transporting large amounts of goods
6. truck	f. the companies and activities involved in the process of producing goods for sale , especially in a factory or special area

7. computer	g. damage caused to water , air , etc. by harmful substances or waste
8. pollution	h. existing or happening in many places and/or among many people
9. widespread	i. an electronic machine that is used for storing , organizing , and finding words, numbers , and pictures , for doing calculations
10. nuclear	j. relating to weapons , or the use of weapons , which use the power produced when the nucleus of an atom is divided or joined to another nucleus

UNIT 4

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

driving – вождение автомобиля

traffic – движение

courteous – вежливый

alert – тревога

safe – безопасный

vehicle – транспортное средство

distance – расстояние

rush hour – час-пик

intersection – перекресток

enforcement – принуждение

traffic light – светофор

stop sign – знак остановки

alley – аллея

2. Read and translate the text:

Some basic driving tips

The following tips can help you drive safely:

- Concentrate on your driving.
- Obey all traffic control devices and traffic laws.
- Be courteous to others.
- Communicate your intentions to others.
- Be aware and keep alert. Even though you follow the laws, realize others may not.
- Recognize that you share the road with others whether they are walking, bicycling or driving.

- Always give yourself enough time and space to do what you need to do safely. Never follow another vehicle too closely.
- Be more careful and increase your following distance at night, during bad weather conditions, rush hour, and during maneuvers such as lane changes and when approaching intersections.
- Do not drive when you are tired.
- Always obey a law enforcement officer's orders or directions. Their directions take priority over a traffic light or stop sign.
- Avoid looking at any one thing for more than a few seconds.
- Watch for vehicles coming from alleys or parking places when driving in a business district.

3. Choose the corresponding terms:

Concentrate on driving	будьте более внимательны
Keep alert	сообщайте о своих намерениях водителю
Increase your distance	сосредоточьтесь на вождении
Be more careful	никогда не преследуйте другой транспорт
Obey traffic control vehicle	увеличьте Ваше расстояние
Communicate your intentions	будьте наготове
Never follow another vehicle	подчиняйтесь лицам правоохранительных органов
Obey a law enforcement officer's orders	следите за приборами контроля транспорта

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

driving tip traffic intention alert distance rush hour stop sign intersection to park

1. She has to do a lot of _____ in her job.
2. He is being _____ed as the next prime minister.
3. There was heavy /a lot of _____ on the roads this morning.
4. I've no _____ of changing my plans just to fit in with his.
5. I'm not feeling very _____ today - not enough sleep last night!
6. Does she live within walking _____ of her parents?
7. _____ is the busy part of the day when towns and cities are crowded , either in the morning when people are travelling to work, or in the evening when people are travelling home.
8. _____ is a sign on the road that tells drivers of vehicles to stop and not to continue until all other vehicles have gone past.
9. The _____ of the lines on the graph marks the point where we start to make a profit.
10. Just _____ your car in the driveway .

5. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. driving	a. something that you want and plan to do
2. tip	b. quick to see , understand , and act in a particular situation
3. traffic	c. to say that someone is likely to be successful or achieve something
4. intention	d. the ability to drive a car , the activity of driving, or the way someone drives
5. alert	e. the number of vehicles moving along roads , or the amount of aircraft , trains , or ships moving along a route
6. distance	f. a sign on the road that tells drivers of vehicles to stop and not to continue until all other vehicles have gone past
7. rush hour	g. an occasion when two lines cross , or the point where this happens
8. stop sign	h. to put a vehicle in a place where it can stay for a period of time , usually while you leave it
9. intersection	i. the busy part of the day when towns and cities are crowded , either in the morning when people are travelling to work , or in the evening when people are travelling home
10. to park	j. the amount of space between two places

UNIT 5

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

headlight – фара головного света

taillight – задняя фара

brake light – фонарь тормоза

windshield – лобовое стекло

tire – шина

to buckle up – пристегнуть ремень безопасности

driver's seat – водительское место

blind spot – участок обзора, закрытый от водителя

left rear – левое заднее колесо

right rear – правое заднее колесо
rearview – задний обзор
to adjust – прилаживать
to get rid of – избавляться
mirror – зеркало
braking system – тормозная система
antilock brakes – антиблокировочная тормозная система
manual – инструкция

2. Read and translate the text:

Preparing to drive

Before operating a vehicle:

- check for clean headlights, taillights and brake lights. Make sure all lights and turn signals work properly. Clean the windshield and windows;
- check the tires for proper air pressure and for any possible damage;
- check in front and behind the vehicle for objects, animals or persons in your path.

Before starting the engine:

- make sure you are positioned in the driver's seat;
- make sure you and all passengers, including children, are properly buckled up;
- check mirrors and check again for anything in your path. As a driver, you have at least two blind spots: to the left rear and right rear of the vehicle. Make sure the inside rearview mirror is properly adjusted so you can see the center of the road and any traffic behind the vehicles. Adjust the left outside mirror to see the left edge of the vehicle when seated in a normal driving position. If there is a right outside mirror, adjust it to permit a clear view of the right rear edge of the vehicle;
- turn your head to check the blind spots before every lane change. You cannot get rid of blind spots, but can make them smaller by properly adjusting the mirrors;
- know what type of braking system the vehicle has. If it has antilock brakes, be sure to read and follow the instructions in the owner's manual.

3. Translate the following word combinations:

Чистые фары; проверьте задний фонарь; стоп-сигналы; убедиться; лобовое стекло; шина; давление воздуха; повреждение; двигатель; застегнуть; путь; часть дороги; невидимая водителю машины задняя сторона автомобиля; зеркало задней обзорности; тормозная система; руководство; устанавливать; осторожный; предвидеть; проверьте, чтобы фары были чистые; убедитесь, что свет и сигналы поворота работают нормально.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations:

Blind spots; make sure; rear; rearview mirror; adjust; braking system; anticipate; prudent; buckle up; engine; clean headlights; check for taillights; windshield; brake lights; tire; damage air pressure; path; check for clean headlights; make sure all light and turn signals work properly.

5. Translate the sentences:

1. Make sure the inside rearview mirror is properly adjusted so you can see the center of the road and any traffic behind the vehicle.
2. Adjust the left outside mirror to see the left edge of the vehicle when seated on a normal driving position.
3. This speed is never faster than the posted speed limit.

6. Tell:

1. How to prepare to drive?
2. How should you control your speed?

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

to check brake damage engine passenger to adjust to drive path signal window

1. You should always ____ your oil, water, and tires before taking your car on a long trip.
2. She had no _____ on her bicycle.
3. The doctors were worried that he might have suffered brain _____.
4. My car's been having _____ trouble recently.
5. Two _____ trains were involved in the accident.
6. If the chair is too high you can _____ it to suit you.
7. They're _____ing to Scotland on Tuesday.
8. They followed the ____ until they came to a gate.
9. The _____ for a race to start is often the firing of a gun.
10. He caught me staring out of the _____.

8. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. to check	a. a route or track between one place and another, or the direction in which something is moving
2. brake	b. a person who is travelling in a vehicle but is not driving it, flying it, or working on it
3. damage	c. an action, movement, or sound that gives information, a message, a warning,

	or an order
4. engine	d. to make certain that something or someone is correct, safe, or suitable by examining it or them quickly
5. passenger	e. a machine that uses the energy from liquid fuel or steam to produce movement
6. to adjust	f. harm or injury
7. to drive	g. a device that makes a vehicle go slower or stop, or a pedal, bar, or handle that makes this device work
8. path	h. a space usually filled with glass in the wall of a building or in a vehicle, to allow light and air in and to allow people inside the building to see out
9. signal	i. to change something slightly, especially to make it more correct, effective, or suitable
10. window	j. to move or travel on land in a motor vehicle, especially as the person controlling the vehicle's movement

UNIT 6

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

to park – парковаться

crash – авария

to lock – закрывать

parking brake – ручной тормоз

moped – мопед

curb – обочина

transmission – коробка передач

sign – знак

to lease – сдавать в аренду

handicapped – инвалид

placard – плакат

license – лицензия

fire hydrant – пожарный кран

driveway – дорога

crossing – перекресток
emergency exit – аварийный выход
fire escape – эвакуационная лестница
pavement – тротуар
tunnel – туннель
sidewalk – тротуар
crosswalk – переходный переход

2. Read and translate the text:

Parking your vehicle

Crashes sometimes occur because people did not park their vehicles properly or carefully. Whenever you park and leave the vehicle, always turn off the engine and set the parking brake. Take the keys and lock your vehicle. Do not rely on the transmission to hold your vehicle in place.

Getting out of a vehicle on the street side can be dangerous. Watch for bicycles, motorcycles, mopeds or other vehicles that might be passing. Check the mirrors before opening the door on the street side since others may not see you. When returning to a vehicle, face oncoming traffic as you approach its street side door.

Parking on a hill

To park on a hill, turn the tires so that if the unattended vehicle starts to roll, it moves into the curb. Always use the parking brake. You cannot expect the transmission to hold the vehicle on a hill.

Parking violations

Communities may pass parking ordinances for local streets that are stricter than state law. Signs will be posted at the city limits.

The owner of a vehicle parked illegally is responsible for any parking tickets. If the vehicle is being leased, the person leasing it is responsible.

The following is a partial list of “no parking laws”.

Never park:

- where “no stopping”, “no standing”, “no parking” and “no parking at any time” signs are posted;
- within 500 feet of a fire or a crash;
- in a space reserved for handicapped, unless you are properly using a handicapper license plate or placard;
- within 25 feet of a fire hydrant;

- within 20 feet of a fire station driveway on the same side of the street or, when marked, within 75 feet of the driveway on the other side of the street;
- within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
- in front of any driveway, alley, theater, emergency exit or fire escape;
- next to a road where you block the view of drivers turning at an intersection;
- more than 12 inches from the curb;
- within 30 feet of a stop sign, traffic light or a flashing beacon, including a warning sign;
- on the pavement of a highway outside city or village limits, if there is a highway shoulder;
- on a bridge or overpass, under a bridge or in a tunnel;
- on a sidewalk or in front of a public or private driveway;
- within an intersection or crosswalk;
- within 20 feet of a marked crosswalk or 15 feet of an intersection if there is no crosswalk;
- on the street-side of a legally parked vehicle;
- in a manner that obstructs delivery of mail to a rural mailbox.

3. Find answers to the following questions in the text:

1. What kind of roads are freeways?
2. What direction does traffic flow in?
3. Are there stops or intersections?
4. What is not allowed on freeways?
5. How should you drive on a two-lane freeway?
6. How should you drive on a freeway with three or more lanes?
7. Why are merge signs placed near freeway entrances?
8. What will allow drivers to enter the freeway smoothly and safely?
9. What drivers should you watch?

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

to park lock tire to roll tunnel to lease responsible crash pavement intersection

1. Just _____ your car in the driveway.
2. I heard someone turn a key in the _____.
3. I keep a spare _____ in the back of the car.
4. I _____ed the wheel along the side of the road back to the car.
5. The train went into the _____.
6. The estate contains 300 new homes, about a third of which are _____ to the council.
7. Paul is directly _____ for the efficient running of the office.
8. She had a _____ on the way to work.
9. Keep to the _____, Rosie, there's a good girl.
10. The _____ of the lines on the graph marks the point where we start to make a profit.

5. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. to park	a. a device that prevents something such as a door from being opened and can only be opened with a key
2. lock	b. a path with a hard surface on one or both sides of a road, that people walk on
3. tire	c. to put a vehicle in a place where it can stay for a period of time, usually while you leave it
4. to roll	d. an occasion when two lines cross, or the point where this happens
5. tunnel	e. a thick rubber ring, often filled with air, that is fitted around the outer edge of the wheel of a vehicle, allowing the vehicle to stick to the road surface and to travel over the ground more easily
6. to lease	f. to have control and authority over something or someone and the duty of taking care of it or them
7. responsible	g. to (cause something to) move somewhere by turning over and over or from side to side
8. crash	h. a long passage under or through the ground, especially one made by people
9. pavement	i. to make a legal agreement by which money is paid in order to use land, a building, a vehicle, or a piece of equipment for an agreed period of time
10. intersection	j. an accident, especially one that damages a vehicle

UNIT 7

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

regulation – регулирование

highway – автомагистраль

route – маршрут

caution – предостережение
pavement – тротуар
yield sign– знак «уступи дорогу»
to indicate – указывать
driver – водитель
pedestrian – пешеход
stop – стоп
crosswalk – пешеходный переход
sidewalk – тротуар
intersection – перекресток
lane – переулок
arrow – стрелка
to warn – предостерегать
freeway – магистраль
emergency – авария
curve – кривая
limit – ограничение
to slow down – замедлять
gear - скорость двигателя
obstruction –препятствие
underpass –подземный переход
load –груз
truck –грузовик

2. Read and translate the text:

Traffic signs

Signs, pavement markings and signals

Signs are a way of communicating. They provide information about regulations, highway routes, directions, places of interest and cautions. They include regulatory, warning and guide signs. This section presents important information about signs, pavement marking and signals.

Regulatory signs

Regulatory sign that control moving traffic are always red and white or black and white. “Do Not Enter”, “Wrong Way”, “Yield” and “Stop” are examples of signs with red backgrounds.

The yield sign indicates a driver must slow down and give way to all traffic and pedestrians.



The shape of this sign indicates stop. Stop and give the right-way to pedestrians and all cross traffic before moving forward. A driver must stop behind a marked or unmarked crosswalk that joins sidewalks on opposite sides of the street, or behind a marked stop line. If there is no pavement marking or crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection, where traffic coming from all directions is visible. Regulatory signs that control parking may be green and white.



This sign means traffic in the right lane must turn right. Continue driving straight or turn right from the second lane. A similar sign may be used for left-turning traffic.



This sign means no right turn. The arrow pointed in the other direction means no left turn.



This sign informs or warns not to drive across the median (divider strip) of a freeway, particularly emergency crossovers. It is against the law for anyone to cross a freeway median except for law enforcement, emergency or maintenance vehicles. To change directions on a freeway, drive to the next exit, get off and re-enter the freeway in the other direction.

Warning signs

These signs warn of a curve or sharp turn ahead. If the curve is too sharp to drive at the posted speed limit, an advisory speed sign is attached to indicate the fastest recommended speed in ideal weather conditions. Slow down before entering the curve.



If the speed limit is not posted before a curve, judge how sharp the curve is and change speed accordingly. If you cannot see around a curve, slow down more than normal.


When driving around a curve, the vehicle will tend to move to the outside of the curve.



The sign shows the road ahead has two-way traffic.

This sign warns of a steep hill. A driver may need to slow down at the top or change to lower gear.



 This sign cautions that a section of the roadway may be more slippery when wet. Make sure to slow down when it is wet or when the road surface might be icy.



This sign marks a traffic island or obstruction. Drive to either side.



This sign is used to remind drivers that they are going from a divided highway to a two-way roadway.



This sign informs or warns truck drivers that a bridge or underpass is ahead with a clearance of only 12 feet, 6 inches.

Know the height of the vehicle and loads.



This sign means no trucks allowed.



This means prepare to stop ahead.

3. Choose the corresponding terms:

to control moving traffic	переход
slow down	повернуть направо
give way	поворот направо
pedestrian	крутой поворот
crosswalk	ромб
sidewalks	передаточный механизм
pavement	пешеходный переход
intersections	безопасная скорость
turn right	контролировать движущийся транспорт
right turn	дать дорогу
crossovers	перекресток
diamond-shaped	двухсторонне движение
safe speed	безопасная скорость
sharp turn	тротуар
two-way traffic	уступать дорогу
gear	замедлять

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

highway route caution indicate driver pedestrian lane arrow to warn load

1. _____ is a public road, especially an important road that joins cities or towns together.
2. The _____ we had planned took us right across Greece.
3. We need to proceed with/exercise _____.
4. Exploratory investigations have _____ed large amounts of oil below the sea bed.
5. The _____ of the van was killed in the accident.
6. The death rate for _____ hit by cars is unacceptably high.
7. He drives so fast along those narrow country _____s.
8. Robin Hood asked to be buried where his _____ landed.
9. We were _____ed not to eat the fish which might give us a slight stomach upset.
10. The maximum _____ for this elevator is eight persons.

5. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. highway	a. to show, point, or make clear in another way
2. route	b. a narrow road in the countryside or in a town
3. caution	c. a weapon that is like a long, thin stick with a sharp point at one end and often feathers at the other
4. indicate	d. a particular way or direction between places
5. driver	e. great care and attention
6. pedestrian	f. someone who drives a vehicle
7. lane	g. the amount of weight carried, especially by a vehicle, a structure such as a bridge, or an animal
8. arrow	h. to make someone realize a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future
9. to warn	i. a person who is walking, especially in an area where vehicles go
10. load	j. a public road, especially an important road that joins cities or towns together

UNIT 8

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

freeway – дорога скоростного движения

traffic – движение

stop – остановка

intersection – перекресток
entrance ramp – въезд на эстакаду
limit - ограничитель
to merge – объединять
acceleration – увеличение скорости
lane – переулок
congested – перегруженный
to adjust – устанавливать
safe – безопасный
gross vehicle – общий вес транспортного средства
trailer – прицеп
to designate – определять
to swerve – сворачивать

2. Read and translate the text:

Freeway driving

Freeways are our safest roads. Traffic flows in the same direction. There are no stops or intersections. Pedestrians, small motorcycles of 125 cc or less, mopeds, bicycles, all-terrain vehicles and slow-moving vehicles are not allowed on freeways.

A freeway is entered on an entrance ramp. Often, an exit ramp will be next to the entrance ramp. Look for “Do Not Enter” and “Wrong Way” signs and speed limit signs. The entrance ramp usually merges into an acceleration lane allowing you to increase your speed to match freeway traffic speed.

On a two-line freeway drive in the right lane except when passing, exiting to the left, allowing another vehicle to merge onto the freeway or when the lanes are fully occupied with heavily congested traffic.

On a freeway with three or more lanes of travel in the same direction, you may drive in any lane. A commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle of more than 10,000 pounds, a truck tractor or a combination vehicle with trailer must stay in either of the two lanes farthest to the right, unless otherwise designated.

Merge signs are placed near freeway entrances to alert you to traffic entering the freeway. Always watch for vehicles merging onto the freeway. Adjusting your speed and/on moving safely into another lane will allow drivers to enter the freeway smoothly and safely.

Always watch for drivers who suddenly slow down, when approaching an exit or swerve into the exit lane unexpectedly.

3. Find answers to the following questions in the text:

1. What are the safest roads?
2. What direction does traffic flow in?
3. Are there stops or intersections?
4. What is not allowed on freeways?
5. Where is a freeway entered on?
6. Where does the entrance ramp usually merge into? What does it allow?
7. How should you drive on a two-lane freeway? When the lanes are occupied with heavily congested traffic?
8. How should you drive on a freeway with three or more lanes?
9. Why merge signs are are placed near freeway entrances?
10. What will allow drivers to enter the freeway entrances?
11. What drives should you watch?

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

freeway traffic stop limit to merge lane to adjust safe driver sign

1. Because of the bad weather, _____ (driving) conditions are expected to be hazardous tonight.
2. We got stuck in _____ for several hours.
3. I'm getting off at the next _____.
4. Is there a _____ on the amount of money you can claim?
5. They decided to _____ the two companies into one.
6. He drives so fast along those narrow country _____.
7. If the chair is too high you can _____ it to suit you.
8. In some cities you don't feel _____ going out alone at night.
9. The _____ of the van was killed in the accident.
10. _____ is a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.:

5. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. freeway	a. a place where vehicles, especially buses, stop in order to allow passengers to get off and on:
2. traffic	b. not in danger or likely to be harmed:
3. stop	c. the greatest amount, number, or level of something that is either possible or allowed:
4. limit	d. a narrow road in the countryside or in a town:
5. to merge	e. a wide road for fast-moving traffic, especially in the US, with a limited number of places at which drivers can enter and leave it:

6. lane	f. to change something slightly, especially to make it more correct, effective, or suitable:
7. to adjust	g. someone who drives a vehicle:
8. safe	h. the number of vehicles moving along roads, or the amount of aircraft, trains, or ships moving along a route:
9. driver	i. a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.:
10. sign	j. to combine or join together, or to cause things to do this:

UNIT 9

1. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:

vehicle – транспортное средство

road – дорога

hazard – фактор риска

efficient – эффективный

to function – функционировать

accident – несчастный случай

transportation system – транспортная система

to eliminate – устранять

to carry out – осуществлять

inspection – проверка

highway – шоссе

technique – техническое оснащение

alignment – развал колес

curve – кривая линия

distance – расстояние

requirement – требование

profound – основательный

prosperity – благополучие

bend – поворот дороги

gradient – уклон дороги

visibility – угол обзора

to hinder – замедлять

to signpost – оснащать дорожными указателями

subsoil – грунт

2. Read and translate the text:

Roads

Transportation is a system consisting essentially of three components: 1) driver; 2) vehicle; 3) road. Whenever any one of these three components of the system fails, the whole system would fail, and conditions of hazards would be created on the road. If therefore it is desired to provide safe and efficient transportation systems it is necessary that all these three components should function efficiently in a well coordinated manner.

Driver. Of all the above-mentioned components driver is the most powerful influencing safety on a road. Studies have shown that 86% of the serious accidents are caused by drivers.

Vehicle. This component also plays a vital in determining safety on roads. Just like an unsafe driver, an unsafe vehicle is a source of constant danger in a road transportation system. With growing percentage of old vehicles the risk of accidents on roads has also been growing considerably. This risk could be minimized by eliminating unsafe vehicles from roads. One way of doing it is to carry out periodical inspection of old vehicles.

Road. To ensure maximum safety for the transportation system, it is very necessary to plan and design highways on sound engineering techniques. It is possible to obtain maximum safety on highways by controlling their geometry, by alignment of vertical and horizontal curves and providing adequate sight distances for the speeds, which it is desirable to obtain on these highways.

The traffic on the road has completely altered within the last twenty-five years and therefore the existing system of roads in many countries should also be changed, in order to meet modern requirements. The modern trend is undoubtedly towards national and consequently uniform planning, design and construction.

The efficiency of a country's road network has a profound effect on its prosperity. The ability of roads to enable traffic to flow freely and safely between the industrial and commercial centers contributes enormously towards a progressive economy. Motorways, besides serving each individual country, fulfill the desirable function of linking countries more closely together. Through the medium of travel, they help to promote cordial relations among the peoples of the various nations. In fact, the importance of good roads, both nationally and internationally, cannot be overstressed.

In order to serve their purpose in the best possible manner, modern roads should, as far as possible, possess the following principal features:

- 1) they should be designed according to the anticipated volume and speed of the traffic likely to use them;
- 2) bends and gradients, where necessary, should always be slight;

- 3) visibility should not be hindered;
- 4) they should be well and clearly signposted;
- 5) adequate provision should be made for both cyclists and pedestrians with regard to their safety;
- 6) they should be well lit, where necessary;
- 7) hedge and tree planting on the sides and central reservations should be arranged to provide a pleasant and interesting outlook for the road user, to avoid monotony and boredom.

In modern road construction, there is a much greater recognition of the importance of the subsoil beneath a road than years ago. It is regarded nowadays as an integral part of the road, and no longer as merely the formation on which to build a road. As a result of this various methods have been devised in recent years to improve its quality and consequently its stability. Stabilization can be achieved in a number of ways, the simplest being mechanical.

In case of mechanical stabilization granular or cohesive material are added to the subsoil. In particularly dry climates it is often found necessary to add substances helping to retain sufficient moisture. Alternatively, stabilization can be effectively carried out by adding substances that harden the soil, and greatly increase its compressive strength.

The constantly increasing volume of modern traffic, especially in the towns, indicates that there is an urgent need for countless road construction projects in the near future. This involves the construction of numerous auxiliary structures, such as bridges, fly-overs, tunnels and underpasses.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the three main components of transportation?
2. Why is it necessary that all these components should function in a well coordinated manner?
3. Which of three components is considered to be the most important?
4. Why is it necessary to inspect the old vehicles periodically?
5. How should highways be designed to ensure safety?
6. Why should the existing system of roads be changed?
7. What are the main functions of motorways?
8. What principal features should modern roads possess?
9. What is supposed to be of great importance in modern construction?
10. What does mechanical stabilization consist in?
11. Why is there an urgent need for a great number of road construction projects?

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

vehicle efficient to possess safety component to curve distance requirement bend to hinder

1. Road _____ include cars, buses, and trucks.
2. The city's transport system is one of the most _____ in Europe.

3. In the past the root of this plant was thought to _____ magical powers.
4. For your (comfort and) _____, we recommend you keep your seat belt loosely fastened during the flight.
5. The factory supplies electrical _____s for cars.
6. The road _____es round to the left.
7. What's the _____ between Madrid and Barcelona/from Madrid to Barcelona?
8. A good degree is a minimum _____ for many jobs.
9. The car came round the _____ on the wrong side of the road.
10. Her progress certainly hasn't been _____ed by her lack of experience.

5. Match the words from the left-side column with their definitions from the right-side column:

1. vehicle	a. a curved part of something
2. efficient	b. to form a curve, or move in the shape of a curve
3. to possess	c. _____ working or operating quickly and effectively in an organized way
4. safety	d. something that you must do, or something you need
5. component	e. a machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods on land, especially on roads
6. to curve	f. _____ a part that combines with other parts to form something bigger
7. distance	g. to have or own something, or to have a particular quality
8. requirement	h. to limit the ability of someone to do something, or to limit the development of something
9. bend	i. a state in which or a place where you are safe and not in danger or at risk
10. to hinder	j. the amount of space between two places

6. Translate the following sentences:

1. Транспортировка – это система, состоящая из трех компонентов: 1) водителя; 2) транспорта; 3) дороги. Всякий раз, когда отсутствует один из этих компонентов, то вся система терпит провал и на дорогах создаются беспорядки. Поэтому, чтобы обеспечить надежную и эффективную систему транспортировки, необходимо чтобы все эти три компонента эффективно использовались в хорошо отработанной системе.
2. Водитель из всех перечисленных выше компонентов является самым важным в дорожной безопасности. Контроль показал, что 86% серьезных несчастных случаев происходит по вине водителя.
3. Транспорт играет важную роль в определении безопасности на дорогах. Как ненадежный водитель, так и ненадежный транспорт является источником постоянной опасности в дорожно-транспортной системе. С растущим процентом старых машин значительно повышается риск несчастных случаев на дорогах. Это риск мог бы

быть уменьшен до минимума путем сокращения ненадежного транспорта на дорогах. Одним из способов сделать это является проведение периодического контроля старого транспорта.

4. Дороги необходимо планировать и проектировать на здоровой инженерной технике, для того чтобы обеспечить максимальную безопасность транспортной системы. Можно добиться максимальной безопасности на дорогах путем контроля их геометрии, регулировки вертикальных и горизонтальных кривых и обеспечения адекватных расстояний для скоростей, которые желательно достичь на этих дорогах.

За последние двадцать пять лет транспорт на дорогах изменился полностью, и поэтому существующая система на дорогах во многих странах должна быть изменена, чтобы удовлетворять современным требованиям.

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

Personal pronouns refer to a person in speech or in writing.

All personal pronouns refer to:

Singular

I – the person speaking

You – the person spoken to

He, She – the person spoken about

It – the thing spoken about

Plural

We – the persons speaking

You – the persons spoken to

They – the persons spoken about

TO BE

(PRESENT TENSE)

The verb to be is unique among English verbs in having different forms:

I am

He is

We are

You are

She is

You are

It is

They are

Ex. 1. Supply the correct form of the Present Tense of “to be”.

1. He ____ a customs officer.
2. It ____ a business trip.
3. She and I ____ air hostesses.
4. I ____ in the airport now.
5. The car number ____ 5784.
6. I ____ a good sailor.
7. They ____ on the plane now.
8. It ____ is possible to sleep on board a plane.
9. We ____ at gate 5 now.
10. Many people ____ fond of travelling.

Negative and Question Form

We form the negative form of **to be** by putting **not** after the verb:

She is a flight attendant. - She isn't a flight attendant.

We form questions with **to be** placing the verb before the subject:

He is very clever. - Is he very clever? - Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

Ex. 2. a) Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative.

1. This is non-stop flight.
2. The weather today is good.
3. The purpose of my trip is travelling.
4. Travelling by air is faster.

5. He is a good pilot.
6. The conductors are in the train.
7. I am at home now.
8. She is at gate 4 now.
9. The cars are in the street.
10. The sky is cloudy today.

b) Change all the sentences above to questions.

PLURAL NOUNS

We form the plural of most nouns by adding **-s**:

Door – doors

Book – books

We form the plural of nouns ending in **s, z, ch, sh** by adding **-es**:

Dish – dishes

Class – classes

Some nouns have irregular plural forms:

Man – men

Woman – women

Child – children

Foot – feet

Tooth – teeth

Mouse – mice

Ex. 3. Change the following sentences from singular to plural.

1. It is my ticket.
2. The schedule is on the wall.
3. The airport is rather new.
4. The check-in desk is around the corner.
5. He is English.
6. She is at gate 5 now.
7. This is a direct flight.
8. The film is very funny.
9. My friend is out for dinner.
10. She is on the board.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

We use object pronouns as direct or indirect object or as objects of prepositions.

I – me

he – him

we – us

you – you

she – her

you – you

it – it

they – them

Ex.4. Choose the correct form.

1. I met (they, them) at the business meeting.
2. The boss always tell (we, us) about it.
3. I ask (he, him) a lot of questions about his job.
4. My mother helps (I, me) with my work.

5. She sits near (I, me).
6. I asked (she, her) about business plan.
7. (They, them) are both Ukrainian.
8. (He, him) is rather good pilot.
9. I want to talk with (she, her).
10. She wants to send (we, us) a letter.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

Word order

Adverbial modifier	Subject	Predicate	Object	Adverbial modifier
---	We	buy	tickets	in the booking office
In the booking office	We	buy	tickets	-----

Ex. 5. Make up sentences, using the following words.

1. Travel – we – plane – by.
2. It – business – trip – is – a.
3. Want – buy – train – a – I – to – ticket.
4. Am – a – sailor – I – good.
5. I – to – by – car – like – travel.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns have a different form when they show who or what something belongs to:

I – my

He – his

We – our

You – your

She – her

You – your

It – its

They – their

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the possessive pronoun which refers to the subject of the sentence:

1. He knows ___ lesson very well.
2. I don't know where ___ berth is?
3. They wait for _____ friends in the waiting room.
4. Helen likes ___ colleagues.
5. Where I can leave ___ luggage?
6. We are planning to make _____ journey up the Dnieper.
7. She wants to see ___ compartment.
8. They are fond of _____ vacation.
9. _____ carriage number is 12.
10. They are afraid of missing _____ train.

There is / there are

We use **there is** and **there are** to say things exist or don't exist.

We use **there is** with singular nouns, and **there are** with plural nouns.

Ex. 2. Complete the following sentences with “is’ or “are”:

1. There ___ a waiting room at the corner.
2. There ___ some tickets vacant.
3. There ___ a plane to Madrid boarding.
4. There ___ my pills for air-sickness.
5. There ___ the conductor of my carriage.
6. There ___ many people in the booking office.
7. There ___ four passengers in my compartment.
8. There ___ only one train going to Kiev.
9. There ___ my seat, near the window.
10. There ___ an inquiry office over there.

This – these / that – those

Determiners are used before nouns or noun phrases. They change their form before plural nouns.

Ex. 3. Change the following questions from singular to plural:

1. This carriage is new.
2. That car belongs to my boss.
3. This conductor is very polite.
4. That is your ticket.
5. This plane is taking off.
6. That seat is vacant.
7. This passenger is very aggressive.
8. That compartment is full.
9. This schedule is not very convenient.
10. That luggage is rather heavy.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

We use the imperative mood to express a command or request.

The subject **you** is understood but not expressed.

Do it at once.

Come in.

We form the negative imperative with **don’t**.

Don’t do it at once.

Don’t come in.

We use “**please**” at the beginning or end of an imperative sentence to make it more polite.

Please, do it at once.

Come in, please.

Ex. 1. Give the imperative form of the following sentences:

1. (to open) the window.
2. (to show) me the seat.

3. (to buy) a train ticket.
4. (to check) my luggage.
5. (to give) me a pill for air sickness.
6. (to wait) a minute.
7. (to wake) me at 6 a.m.
8. (to go) to the red channel.
9. (to buy) some presents.
10. (to order) a cup of coffee.

Ex. 2. Give the negative imperative form of the above sentences.

TO HAVE		
(PRESENT TENSE)		
<i>I have</i>	<i>He has</i>	<i>We have</i>
<i>You have</i>	<i>She has</i>	<i>You have</i>
<i>It has</i>		<i>They have</i>

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb to have.

1. Karen _____ cereal for breakfast.
2. The manager _____ some interesting proposals to his partner.
3. They _____ many friends abroad.
4. This office _____ many windows.
5. The secretary _____ a lot of new papers on her desk.
6. We _____ the pleasure of doing business with your firm.
7. He _____ one sister and two brothers.
8. I _____ four meetings tomorrow.
9. The secretary _____ a new typewriter.
10. The building _____ a lot of business offices.

We form questions with **have** placing the verb before the subject.

He has a car.

Has he a car?

We form the negative of **have** placing **not** after the verb.

He has a car.

He has not a car.

Ex. 2. Change the sentences in exercise 1 to questions.

Ex. 3. Change the sentences in exercise 1 from affirmative to negative.

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The **Simple present Tense** is conjugated as follows:

<i>I work</i>	<i>He works</i>	<i>We work</i>
<i>You work</i>	<i>She works</i>	<i>You work</i>
<i>It works</i>		<i>They work</i>

We use this tense to describe an action which goes on every day all time. Adverbs **usually, often, every day (week, month, year)** and others are frequently used.

Ex. 1. Give the correct present tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. His wife (have) a headache.
2. Her father (work) at a local farm.
3. I really (know) nothing about her.
4. They (seem) a very nice young couple.
5. She (wait) for him to return.
6. They (charge) reasonable price.
7. They (prefer) to have breakfast in their rooms.
8. He usually (stay) in this hotel.
9. The porter (call) a taxi.
10. He never (tip) anyone.

We form the negative form of the Simple Present Tense by putting **do not** or **does not** before the verb.

I do not know her.
You do not know her.
He does not know her.

We do not know her.
You do not know her.
They do not know her.

She does not know her.
It does not know her.

The contracted forms **don't** and **doesn't** are generally used.

Ex. 2. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use the contracted forms.

1. She works in a hotel.
2. Her work begins at 9 a.m.
3. The clerk speaks English very well.
4. They travel by plane.
5. These rooms cost \$50.
6. She wants to learn English in order to get a better job.
7. This car belongs to my principle.
8. Mr. Smith returns to the hotel at 8 p.m.
9. He drives a Cadillac.
10. We have three vacant rooms.

We form the Simple Present tense questions by placing **do** or **does** before the subject. This applies even when the question begins with words like **where**, **when**, **how** and **what**.

He lives alone.
Does he live alone? – Yes, he does. No, he does not.
Why does he live alone?

Ex. 3. Supply “do” or “does” to complete the questions.

1. What time ___ you have breakfast?
2. How much ___ it cost.
3. What room ___ you prefer?
4. Why ___ you travel alone?
5. What ___ he know about this country?

6. When ___ they want to check out?
7. Where ___ your manager go to on business trip?
8. Why ___ you usually stay here?
9. What ___ the maid do?
10. How much ___ you pay for this room?

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We form the Past Tense of regular verbs by adding “-ed” to the stem of the verb.

Stay – stayed

Plan – planned

Irregular verbs must be memorized.

Ex. 1. Put the following sentences to the past tense.

1. I begin to learn English today.
2. They always cross the road here.
3. I always pay bus fare for her.
4. The children go to bed at 10 o'clock.
5. We wait for a bus for half an hour.
6. He brother studies in Moscow.
7. Her sister dances very well.
8. My cousin wants to become a doctor.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. She (finish) school last year.
2. Your secretary(give) me all information.
3. I (see) your friend this morning.
4. I (teach) this girl to drive myself when she was fifteen.
5. Lucy and I (be) there two years ago.
6. She (get) to her work by bus.
7. My wife (go) to the theater last week.
8. It (take) me ten minutes to get to the office.

We form the negative of the past tense by placing ***did not*** before the verb.

We form questions by changing the verb to its simple form and placing ***did*** before the subject.

He worked with this firm.

*He **did not** work with this firm.*

***Did** he work with this firm?*

Ex. 3. Change the following sentences form affirmative to negative.

1. The secretary told us about it.
2. He discussed this problem with the manager.
3. We waited for the bus at the corner.
4. The teacher repeated the question.
5. The students answered at once.
6. The clock struck five.

7. The doctor allowed you to go out.
8. The boys played football in the afternoon.

Ex. 4. Change the sentences above to questions.

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

We form the future with “**will**” and the simple form of the verb.

<i>I will go</i>	<i>He will go</i>	<i>We will go</i>
<i>You will go</i>	<i>She will go</i>	<i>You will go</i>
<i>It will go</i>	<i>They will go</i>	

The contracted forms *I’ll, you’ll, he’ll she’ll, it’ll, we’ll, they’ll* are generally used.

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences with the future form of the verb in parentheses. Use the contracted forms only.

1. I (spend) my summer holidays in the country.
2. The students (have) dictations twice a week.
3. You (meet) with my partner on Tuesday.
4. I (take) a taxi to get you to your house.
5. We (sleep) in the open air.
6. They (be) at the meeting.
7. We (visit) them next week.
8. The meeting (begin) at eight.

We form negatives in the future by placing **not** after **will**.

I will go there.
I will not go there.
I won’t go there.

We form questions in the future by placing **will** before the subject.

Will you go there?

Ex. 2. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use the contracted form.

1. They will be in Brussels the day after tomorrow.
2. The boy will be seven next year.
3. I will see you on Monday.
4. The manager will be back in fifteen minutes.
5. You will have to change buses.
6. They will tell us about it.
7. I will do everything you tell me.
8. He will park the car near the hotel.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We form the present Continuous Tense by placing the appropriate form of **to be** before the present participle (**-ing** form) of the main verb.

<i>I am working</i>	<i>We are working</i>
<i>You are working</i>	<i>You are working</i>
<i>He, she, it is working</i>	<i>They are working</i>

The Present Continuous Tense describes an action that is going on at the present moment.

*He is talking with her now.
It is raining.*

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The teacher (explain) the grammar rule.
2. We (have) our lunch in the café.
3. She (try) the dress on.
4. They (go) to the department store.
5. I (be) park the car.
6. The shop assistant (help) me to buy the skirt.
7. We (think) about it these days.
8. Nick (talk) with his friends.

The **Present Continuous Tense** describes an action which goes on *now* or *at the present moment*.

The telephone is ringing.

The **Simple Present Tense** describes an action that occurs *every day* or *all the time*.

The telephone rings all the time.

Ex. 2. Supply the Simple Present Tense or the Present Continuous Tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I'm interested in what you (say) about yourself.
2. He often (go) out of town on business trips.
3. Someone (have) a bath.
4. I always (go) shopping on Sundays.
5. He is in the department store. He (buy) an expensive suit for the party.
6. Where is Kate? She (do) her home task. She always (do) her home task in the evening.
7. The students (write) composition once a month.
8. Mary (dance) all modern dances very well.

We form negatives with the Present Continuous Tense by placing **not** after **to be**.

He is working there.

*He is **not** working there.*

We form questions by placing **to be** before the subject.

*They **are** working now.*

***Are** they working now?*

Ex. 3. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative.

1. It is starting to rain.
2. He is preparing for his exam.
3. I'm going to the department store.
4. The students are hurrying to the college.
5. He is being served now.

6. The shop assistant is helping him to choose.
7. The girl is looking for a smart dress.
8. I'm trying the skirt on.

Ex. 4. Change the sentences above to questions.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We form the Present Perfect tense with **have (has)** and the **Past Participle** of the main verb.

<i>I have worked</i>	<i>We have worked</i>
<i>You have worked</i>	<i>You have worked</i>
<i>He, she, it has worked</i>	<i>They have worked</i>

The Present Perfect Tense describes an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past:

I have already seen this movie.

The Present Perfect Tense also describes an action that was repeated several times in the past:

I have seen this movie several times.

Ex. 1. Supply the Present Perfect tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. We (not decide) yet.
2. They (order) steak for the main course.
3. She (visit) this restaurant lately.
4. I (know) this doctor for five years.
5. They (study) English since childhood.
6. My secretary (book) a table for three.
7. The boy (pass) all his exams.
8. The director (sign) the order.

We form negatives with the Present Perfect Tense by placing **not** after **have (has)**:

He has known her for a long time.
He has not known her for a long time.

We form questions with the Present Perfect Tense by placing **have (has)** before the subject:

Has he known her for a long time?

Ex. 2. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use the contracted forms "haven't" and "hasn't".

1. They have run out of shrimps.
2. I'm afraid I have lost my car keys.
3. The waiter has brought the steak.
4. I have seen her since she was a little girl.
5. Mr. Smith has graduated from the college two years ago.
6. We have enjoyed ourselves greatly.
7. The children have broken the vase.
8. I have sent the letter yesterday.

Ex. 3. Change the sentences above to questions.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

We form the Past Perfect Tense with **had** and the **Past Participle** of the main verb.

I had gone

We had gone

You had gone

You had gone

He, she, it had gone

They had gone

We use the Past Perfect Tense to describe an action that took place in the past before another past action.

By the time we arrived, he had gone.

Ex. 1. Supply the Past Perfect Tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. We (get) in touch with him by 7 p.m.
2. She was sure that she (hear) this voice before.
3. They (finish) their work by 3 o'clock.
4. Peter (study) English before he entered the institute.
5. He (park) the car before the rain started.
6. She (leave) by the time we arrived.
7. Then she remembered that she (leave) the keys in the car.
8. When they came back I (discuss) all the details by phone.

Ex. 2. Mark the sentences in which the Past Perfect Tense should be used.

1. Він сказав, що вже телефонував менеджеріві.
2. Моя сестра часто телефонувала нам.
3. Телефон був зайнятий.
4. Перш ніж прийти в офіс, ми домовилися про зустріч по телефону.
5. Ми замовили міжміську розмову після того, як обговорили контракт.
6. Вони підписали контракт учора.
7. Вони підписали контракт до того, як надійшли нові дані.

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