МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КОМИ
Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
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Сборник заданий для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине Иностранный язык

Учебно-дидактическое пособие для студентов
по профессии
Мастер по ремонту и обслуживанию автомобилей

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Составитель – **Полуян Оксана Сергеевна, преподаватель**

Сборник заданий для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине Иностранный язык: учебно-методическое пособие для студентов по профессии «Мастер по ремонту и обслуживанию автомобилей». – г.Воркута, 2022. – 23с.

Сборник заданий для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначен для студентов по профессии «Мастер по ремонту и обслуживанию автомобилей» для самостоятельной работы с целью расширить, усовершенствовать, углубить и закрепить знания по изучаемой дисциплине. Сборник может быть полезен преподавателям английского языка в качестве дополнительного материала на занятиях. В дидактическом материале предлагается тексты и задания, словарь технических терминов.

Пояснительная записка

Степень сформированности речевых, учебно-познавательных и общекультурных умений у студента создаёт реальные предпосылки для учёта конкретных потребностей студентов в его использовании в других дисциплинах, а также в самообразовательных целях в интересующих их областях знаний и сферах человеческой деятельности.

Цели:

1) познакомить студентов с терминами по темам изучаемого курса;

2) развить навыки чтение английской технической литературы и навыки речевой деятельности на материале данных тем;

3) научить самостоятельно, пользоваться учебным материалом;

4) формировать умения по применению английских терминов в новой ситуации.

Пособие включает шесть самостоятельных работ, которые направлены на усвоение основной терминологии по данному разделу специальности, выделяется наиболее важная информация текста и обобщается в виде речевого высказывания.

Задания пособия составлены в соответствии с современными требованиями методики и рабочей программы.

Этапы выполнения работы:

1. Студенты записывают слова, проговаривают их,
2. Студенты читают и переводят текст с помощью словаря.
3. Студенты выполняют лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту и закрепляют работу по данной теме.

Все послетекстовые упражнения построены на лексике текстов. В конце методического пособия дан краткий терминологический словарь, который помогает перевести наиболее трудные слова и словосочетания при чтении текста и выполнений упражнений.

Критеррии оценивая работ:

Оценка «5» - работа выполнена по установленному заданию, содержание соответствует теме, все задания выполнены правильно. Работа сдана в срок, выполнена аккуратно.

Оценка «4» - работа имеет несущественное несоответствие заданию, тема раскрыта полностью, однако все задания выполнены правильно. Работа сдана в установленный срок.

Оценка «3» - работа имеет существенное несоответствие заданию, тема раскрыта частично, не все задания выполнены либо выполнены не правильно. Работа выполнена неаккуратно.

Оценка «2» - работа выполнена не полностью, не в срок, обучающийся не понимает содержания работы, оформление небрежно.

Содержание внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы по данному пособию и количество часов, необходимое для оптимального усвоения материала:

№	Темы самостоятельных работ	Кол-во часов
1.	Самостоятельная работа №1. «Развитие автомобильного транспорта»	2
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Самостоятельная работа №1. «Развитие автомобильного транспорта»

1. **Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

The early days of the Automobile

1. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Isaac Newton. But the first self-propelled vehicle was constructed by the French military engineer Cugnot in 1763. He built a steam-driven engine which had three wheels, carried two passengers and run at maximum speed of four miles. The supply of steam lasted only 15 minutes and the carriage had to stop every 100 yards to make more steam.

2. In 1825 a steam engine was built in Great Britain. The vehicle carried 18 passengers and covered 8 miles in 45 minutes. However, the progress of motor cars met with great opposition in Great Britain.

3. In Russia there were cities where motor cars were outlawed altogether. When the editor of the local newspaper in the city of Uralsk bought a car, the governor issued these instructions to the police: «When the vehicle appears in the streets, it is to be stopped and escorted to the police station, where its driver is to be prosecuted».

4. From 1860 to 1900 was a period of the application of gasoline engines to motor cars in many countries. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N. Otto who introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation. By the time motor cars got a standard shape and appearance.

In 1896 a procession of motor cars took place from London to Brighton to show how reliable the new vehicles were.

The cars of that time were very small, two-seated cars with no roof, driven by an engine placed under the seat. Motorist had to carry large cans of fuel and separate spare tyres, for there were no repair or filling stations to serve them.

After World War 1 it became possible to achieve greater reliability of motor cars, brakes became more efficient. Multi-cylinder engines came into use; most commonly used are four-cylinder engines.

5. Gradually the development of vehicles driven by international combustion engine – cars, as they had come to be known, led to the abolition of earlier restrictions. Huge capital began to flow into the automobile industry.

From 1908 to 1924 the number of cars in the world rose from 200 thousand to 20 million; by 1960 it had reached 60 million!

6. There are about 3,000 Americans who like to collect antique cars. They have several clubs such as Antique Automobile Club. Collectors can also advertise in the magazine published by their clubs. The best collection-100 old cars of great rarity – is in possession of William Harrah. He is very influential in his field. The value of his collection is not only historical but also practical: photographs of his cars are used for films and advertisements.

2. **Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и словосочетания, используя информацию текста:**

Vehicle, mechanical power, self-propelled, was constructed, a steam-driven engine, wheels, passengers, motor cars, issued, prosecuted, of gasoline engines, introduced the four-stroke cycle of

operation, two-seated cars, efficient, international combustion engine, abolition, automobile industry, collect antique cars, advertisements.

3. Закончите предложения:

1) In ….. a steam engine was built in Great Britain.

2) From 1860 to 1900 was a period of the application…

3) The cars of that time were very small…

4) Multi-cylinder engines came into use, most commonly used are…

5) The best collection-100 old cars of great rarity –…

Самостоятельная работа № 2. «Виды наземного транспорта»

1. **Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

Different kind of land transport

What was the reaction of the people after the invention of the steam engine?

In Washington the story is told of the Patent Office who in the early thirties of the last century suggested that the Office be closed because «everything that could possibly be invented had been invented». People experienced a similar feeling after the invention of the steam engine.

But there was a great need for a more efficient engine than the steam engine, for one without a huge boiler, an engine that could quickly be started and stopped. This problem was solved by the invention of the international combustion engine.

Who introduced the first cheap motor car?

The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876.

Since then motor transport began to spread in Europe very rapidly. But the person who was the first to make it really popular was Henry Ford, an American manufacturer who introduced the first cheap motor car, the famous Ford Model «T».

When did diesel-engine Lorries become general?

The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors, thereby creating a revolution in agriculture. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when diesel-engined Lorries became general.

The motor cycle steadily increased in popularity as engines and tyres became more reliable and roads improved. Motor cycles were found well suited for competition races and sporting events and were also recognized as the cheapest form of fast transport.

When were the trams introduced first?

Buses were started in Paris in 1820. In 1828 they were introduced in London by George Shillibeer, a coach builder who used the French name Omnibus which was obtained from the Latin word meaning «for all». His omnibuses were driven by three horses and had seats for 22 passengers. Then in then 20th century reliable petrol engines became available, and by 1912 the new motor buses were fast replacing horse-driven buses.

Trams were introduced in the middle of the 19th century. The idea was that, as the rails were smoother than the roads, less effort was needed to pull a tram than a bus. The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were almost all driven by electricity. The electric motor driving the tram was usually with electric current from overhead wires. Such wires are also used by trolleybuses, which run on rubber tyres and do not need rails.

Another form of transport used in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, St.Petersburg,

Kiev and some other crowded cities is the underground railway. London’s first underground railway of the «tube» type was opened in 1863, the Moscow underground in 1935.

What do the longest oil pipe-lines connect?

The pipe-lines, which were in use by the ancient Romans for carrying water supplies to their houses, are now mainly used to transport petroleum. The first pipe-line of this kind was laid in Pennsylvania, the United States, in 1865. Some of the longest oil pipe-lines connect oil-fields in Iraq and near the Persian Gulf with ports on the Mediterranean coast. A famous Pipe-line Under the Ocean was laid across the English Channel in 1944.

What are the cableways used for?

A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is the aerial cableway. Cableways are used at nearly all winter sport centers to pull or carry skiers to the top of the slopes. Cableways are used by many Alpine villages which lie high up the mountain-sides for bringing up their supplies from the valley bellow.

2. Распределите правильно слова, в соответствии с развитием транспорта

Omnibus, cableway, steam engines, pipe-lines, motor cars, diesel engines

3. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

invention of the steam engines	усилие
efficient engine	дизельный двигатель
internal combustion engine.	омнибус
motor transport	изобретение парового двигателя
the rapid development	бензин для транспорта
diesel-engine	троллейбусы
trams	продуктивный двигатель
omnibuses	связь с нефтяной сферой
horse-driven buses.	двигатель внутреннего сгорания
effort	моторный транспорт
the electric motor	трамваи
trolleybuses,	лошадиная сила
pipe-lines	электрический мотто
transport petroleum.	трубопровод
connect oil-fields	бензин

4. Закончите предложения:

1. People experienced a similar feeling after the….
2. The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by…
3. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until…
4. The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were…
5. The first pipe-line of this kind was laid…
6. A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is…

Самостоятельная работа № 3. «Автомобильное производство»

1. **Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

Automobile production

Specialists in automobile industry deal with designing and manufacturing cars, so they should know that the production of the automobile comprises the following phases:

Designing

Working out the technology of manufacturing processes

Laboratory tests

Road tests

Mass production

Why is it necessary to know all these facts?

It is important to know them as before the automobile (car or truck) is put into mass production, it should be properly designed and the automobile must meet-up-to-date requirements.

What are these requirements?

The automobile must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and pleasant appearance.

In order to obtain all these qualities engineers should develop up-to-date methods of designing cars, using new types of resistant to corrosion light materials. Also it is important to know computer science because it is intended to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing. Computers offer quick and optimal solutions of problems.

But before the car is put into mass production all its units and mechanisms are subjected to tests, first in the plant's laboratory, then the car undergoes a rigid quality control in road tests. Only then the car is put into mass production. Why are these tests required? What qualities are required of the automobile? The modern automobile must be rapid in acceleration, must have smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system, as well as pleasant appearance. Also it must be comfortable and have all conveniences.

2. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. mechanical engineer	а) долгий срок службы
2. to deal (with)	б) запустить в массовое производство
3. designing cars	в) подвергать испытаниям
4. to put into mass production	г) плавное сцепление
5. long service life	д) отвечать современным требованиям
6. driving safety	е) иметь дело
7. to meet up-to-date demands	ж) надёжные тормоза и рул. упр-я
8. smooth-acting clutch	и) безопасность езды
9. silent gearbox	й) бесшумная коробка передач
10 .dependable brakes and steering system	к) инженер-механик
11. to subject to test	л) конструирование автомобилей

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What phases does the production of the automobile comprise?
2. What requirements must the automobile meet?
3. Why are cars subjected to road tests
4. What qualities are required of the automobile?
5. Why is it important for the specialists in automobile industry to know computing methods?

4. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

a) The cars are subjected to road tests in order…

a)to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing

b) to meet up-to-date requirements

c)to work out new technological processes

b) The car must have the following units….

a)high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance

b) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system

c) The car must have the following qualities….

a)high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance

b) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system

Самостоятельная работа № 4. «Знакомство с авто»

1. **Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

Acquaintance with cars

Dialogue A

Nick: Hullo, Boris!
Boris: Hullo, Nick. How are things?
N.: Perfectly well, thank you. I entered the automobile construction college.
B.: That's nice, what will you become after graduating from the college?
N.: I'll become a technician and deal with manufacturing new cars.
B.: Why did you choose this profession?
N.: I enjoy learning about a car. I enjoy working with metal. And most of all I enjoy being able to construct cars. B.: Do you enjoy the course?
N.: Yes, of course.
B.: Tell me about your profession in detail, please?
N.: With great pleasure. As you know an automobile must be safe, have smooth acting clutch, silent gears, excellent brakes and steering system. And in order to achieve these qualities a lot of work must be done.
B.: Thank you very much for your information. I believe you like your profession very much.
N.: Oh, yes, very much, indeed.

Dialogue B

Anton: Where do you study?
Boris: I study at the automobile construction college.
A: Whom does the college train?
B: It trains specialists for the automobile industry.
A: Why did you decide to become a technician?
B: I enjoy working with machines. I enjoy learning about a car. I understand every part of it.
A: What can you tell me about the car?
B: Well, the car of today must be rapid in acceleration; it must have dependable clutch, brakes, and steering system, be stable on the road and have pleasant appearance.
A: Do you enjoy the course?
B: Yes, very much. I have learned a lot of things. For example, I know that the production of the car comprises five phases.
A: What are they?
B: They are designing, working out the technology, laboratory tests, road tests, mass production.
A: And why are laboratory and road tests needed?
B: The cars are subjected to tests in order to meet up-to-date demands.
A: And what are these demands?
B: They are high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and so on.
A: I think you will become an expert in automobile engineering.
B: I'll try. The cooperative plan of an academic program with practice at a plant will help me to become a good specialist.

2. Найдите в тексте диалога английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов и выражений и запишите их в виде мини-словаря:

Учусь в автомобилестроительном колледже, техник, люблю работать с машинами, современный автомобиль, надежные тормоза, плавное сцепление, приятный внешний вид, массовое производство автомобилей, стендовые испытания, отвечать современным требованиям, долгий срок службы, легкость техобслуживания, надежность, быстро разгоняться (приёмистость), подвергаться жестким дорожным испытаниям

3. Составьте из двух диалогов один. Используйте лексику из упр.1.

4. Закончите предложения, подобрав соответствующие по смыслу слова (или словосочетания), приведенные ниже.

1. I study at .....
2. After graduating from the college I shall become .....
3. I shall deal with .....
4. All specialists must know that the production of the automobile comprise …….
5. It is necessary to know these facts because the automobile of today must meet …
6. The modern automobile must have ..... ……
7. In road tests the automobile undergoes ..... …….

A technician, a specialist in automobile industry, the production of the automobile, designing, working out the technology of manufacturing processes, laboratory tests, road tests, mass production, high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance, rigid quality control, rapid acceleration, smooth-acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes, dependable steering system, the automobile construction college, up-to-date demands (requirements).

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What college do you study at?
2. What will you become after graduating from the college?
3. What will you deal with?
4. What phases does the production of the automobile comprise?
5. Why are the cars subjected to laboratory and road tests?
6. What qualities must the car have?
7. What units must the car have?

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я учусь на автомобильном факультете технического колледжа.
2. После окончания колледжа я стану специалистом автомобильной промышленности.
3. По моему мнению, каждый специалист должен знать, что автомобиль должен пройти стендовые и дорожные испытания.
4. Эти испытания необходимы, чтобы автомобиль отвечал современным требованиям.
5. Современный автомобиль должен обладать следующими качествами: быть приёмистым, иметь плавное сцепление, бесшумную коробку передач, надежные тормозную и рулевую системы, быть легким в управлении.
6. Двигатель автомобиля также должен иметь небольшой расход топлива и быть экологичным.

Самостоятельная работа № 5. «Тенденции в современном машиностроении»

1. **Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

Trends In The Modern Machine-Building Industry

The scientific and technological progress will continue in engineering along two main headlines. Firstly, it is automation, including the creation of "unmanned" industries. Secondly, raising the reliability and extending the service life of machines.

This certainly requires new technology. The machine modules on a large scale are well suited for "unmanned" industries.

Intense work is being carried out on new robots. What we need is not merely manipulators which can take up a workpiece and pass it on, but robots which can identify objects, their position in space, etc.

We also need machines that would trace the entire process of machining. Some have been designed and are manufactured. Modern engineering thinking has created new automated coal-digging complexes and machine systems, installations for the continuous casting of steel, machine-tools for electrophysical and electrochemical treatment of metals, unique welding equipment, automatic rotor transfer lines and machine-tool modules for flexible industries.

New technologies and equipment have been designed for most branches of engineering.

In the shortest time possible the engineers are to start producing new generations of machines and equipment which would allow manufacturers to increase productivity several times and to find a way for the application of advanced technologies.

Large reserves in extending service life for machines can be found in the process of designing. At present, advanced methods have been evolved for designing machines proceeding from a number of criteria. Automatic design systems allow for an optimizing of the solutions in design and technology when new machines are still in the blueprint stage.

A promising reserve in increasing the life of parts is strengthening treatment. In recent years new highly efficient methods have been found.

First and foremost of them is the vacuum plasma methods for coating components with hard alloy compounds, such as nitrides and carbides of titanium, tungsten and boron. Methods have been designed for reinforcing machine parts most vulnerable to wear and tear, such as in grain harvesters, to'make them last several times longer.

Thus, it is not merely quantity engineers and scientists are after, rather it is a matter of major characteristics. In other words, this is a matter of quality, and not of the mere number of new machines, apparatuses and materials

2. Найдите данные слова в тексте и уточните их значения по контексту: module, robot, to identify, manipulator, electro physical, electrochemical, unique, rotor, line, productivity, to reserve, criteria, to optimize, vacuum, plasma, component, nitride, carbide, titanium, apparatus.

3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты для следующих русских словосочетаний:

срок службы, передовые методы, электрофизическая обработка, модуль станка, система проектирования, составы из твердых сплавов, методы вакуумной плазмы, упрочнение деталей машин, гибкое производство, полностью автоматизированное производство

4. Определите какие выражения правдивы, а какие нет:

1. There are two main trends in modern machine-building: automation and raising of the reliability of machines.

2.The creation of «unmanned» industries is included into automation.

3. Machine modules and robots are not suited for «unmanned industries».

4. Automation and raising of the reliability of machines require new technologies.

6. Advanced technologies are applied in most branches of engineering.

7. The service life of machine parts can't be increased by strengthening treatment.

8. Hard alloy compounds are employed for coating components.

9. The process of designing can also be automated. This gives the advantage of optimizing solutions in design and technology.

Самостоятельная работа № 6. «Экологически чистые автомобили»

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Environmentally Friendly Cars

Many of the world's cities lie under a permanent blanket of smog. People are concerned about global warming, and fuel prices just keep going up and up. In recent years car manufacturers have been put under pressure to invent a vehicle that is both cheaper to run and better for the environment.

One of the first ideas which car manufacturers tried, was to replace engines which run on fossil fuels with electric motors. Unfortunately, these vehicles had several drawbacks and they didn't sell very well. The problems were that the batteries of these electric cars ran out very quickly and took a long time to recharge.

Car manufacturers have improved the concept so that environmentally friendly cars can now be efficient and economical as well. The hybrid car, which has both an electric motor and a traditional petrol engine, comes in. The electric motor never needs to be recharged and it is much better for the planet than a traditional car.

In a hybrid car, the engine is controlled by a computer which determines whether the car runs on petrol, electricity, or both. When the car needs maximum power, for example, if it is accelerating or climbing a steep hill, it uses all of its resources, whereas at steady speeds it runs only on petrol. When slowing down or braking, the electric motor recharges its batteries.

Hybrid cars are made using materials such as aluminium and carbon fibre, which makes them extremely light. Hybrid cars are better for the environment because they use far less petrol than normal cars, so they produce less pollution.

Of course, hybrid cars aren't perfect; they still run on fossil fuel an so pollute the environment to some extent. However, they may be the first step along the road to cleaner, 'greener' cars. Car manufacturers are already working on vehicles which run on hydrogen. The only emission from these cars is harmless water vapour. These are still some way in the future, though, as designers need to think of cheap and safe ways of producing, transporting and storing hydrogen, but at last, it looks like we might be heading in the right direction.

2. Сопоставьте слова (выражения) из левого столбика с их переводом из правого

a) environmentally friendly cars	1.водород
b) global warming	2.углеродное волокно
c) keep going up and up	3.никогда не требует перезарядки
d) have been put under pressure	4.ископаемое топливо
e) fossil fuel	5.гибридный автомобиль
f) electric motor	6.продолжают подниматься
g) drawbacks	7.были подвергнуты давлению
h) the hybrid car	8. безвредные для окружающей среды автомобили
i) never needs to be recharged	9.глобальное потепление
j) carbon fibre	10.безопасный водяной пар
k) hydrogen	11.недостатки
l) harmless water vapour	12.электродвигатель

3. Найдите эквиваленты данный выражений на английском

1 -- работать на ископаемом топливе --
2 -- длительное время для перезарядки --
3 -- традиционный автомобиль --
4 -- при замедленном движении или торможении --
5 -- невероятно легкий --
6 -- гораздо меньше бензина --
7 -- до определенной степени --
8 -- первый шаг на пути к –

4. Закончите предложение одним из предложенных вариантов

1. Car manufactures are trying to invent a new vehicle because
a) today's cars produce too much poisonous gas;
b) today's cars produce too much power;
c) today's cars moves too fast.

2. Vehicles which ran on electric motors
a) moved too slowly
b) were not very popular;
c) had to have their engines replaced.

3. The electric motor in hybrid cars
a) doesn't need to recharge its batteries;
b) had its own petrol engine;
c) takes a long time to be recharged.

4. The computer in a hybrid car
a) helps the car to go up hills;
b) keeps the car running at a steady speed;
c) decided how the car should be powered in any given time.

5. Hybrid cars are better for the powered in any given time.
a) they use different fuels;
b) the electric motor is smaller than a normal engine;
c) they produce less harmful gases.

5. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях

1.Car manufacturers are trying invent a vehicle that is better for the enviroment.
2.One of a first ideas was to use electric motors.
3.Cars can now to be efficient and economical.
4.In hubrid cars engines are controlled from a computer.
5.Hybrid cars use far least petrol than traditional cars.
6.Cars with electric motors are harmlesser to the environment than traditional cars.

Словарь технических терминов

A

Appearance - появление

Advertisement - объявление

Abolition - отмена

Automobile industry – автомобильная промышленность

Advantage - преимущество

Adjustment – порядок

Accelerate - ускорять

Acceleration - акселерация

Available – имеющий в распоряжении

Admission stroke – доступ такта

B

Battery - батарея

Body - кузов

Braking systems – тормозная система

Burns out – выгорать, сжигать

C

Carbon fibre – углеродное волокно

Collect antique cars –коллекционировать антикварные машины

Construct - конструировать

Clutches - сцепление

Carburetor engines –коорбюраторный двигатель

Compression - компрессия

Cooling system – система охлаждения

Cooler drops – холодная капля

Circulation - циркуляция

Crankshaft – коленчатый вал двигателя

Cardan - кардан

Control - контроль

Corrosion -коррозия

Comfortable - удобный

Conveniences - удобства

Connect - связывать

Cableway –канатная дорога

Combustion mixture –горючая смесь

Channel –канал

Cheap - дешевый
Carbon - карбон
Condition – условия, состояние
Conveying energy – передавать энергию
Combination types –комбинированный тип
Convert – конвертировать, преображать

D

Determine - определять
Diesel engine –дизельный двигатель
Design - дизайн
Distributor - распределитель
Differential - дифференциал
Dependable brakes – устойчивые тормоза
Dimension - величина
Distribution - распределение
Drawbacks - недостатки

E

Escort - сопровождать
Efficient –эффективный
Emission – выделение, испускание
Engine - двигатель
Endure high overloads – тяжёлая загрузка
Ensuring - обеспечение
Enrich – обогащать
Environment – окружающая среда
Environmentally friendly cars - безвредные для окружающей среды автомобили
Exhaust stroke – выхлопная труба
Electric - электрический
Effort - усилие
Energy - энергия

F

Four-cylinder engines – четырёх цилиндровый двигатель
Fuel economy – экономия топлива
Fuel pump – топливная помпа
Fuel System – топливная система

Fan - вентилятор
Frequently -частотность
Formation – формация
Fossil fuels – ископаемое топливо
Functions -функции

G

Gasoline engines –газовый двигатель
Gas turbine – газовая турбина
Gear box – коробка передач
Gasoline vapor - выхлоп
General - общий
Gravity -гравитация
Gear oil pump –топливный насос
Generator – генератор
Global warming – глобальное потепление

H

Highest load –самая высокая загрузка
Heated inner walls – отопление стен
Heater -отопление
Hydraulic – гидравлический
Hydrogen - водород
Horse-driven buses – лошадиные силы автобуса

I

Issue -выпуск
Introduce -представлять
Internal-Combustion engines – двигатель внутреннего сгорания
Initial starting –начальный запуск
Invention – изобретение
Invent - изобретать
Instrument – инструменты
Indicate -указывать
Intermittent -
Inject – инжектор
Improve - улучшать

J

Jacket - чехол

K

Kinetic energy – кинетическая энергия

L

Lubricating property – смазочные устройства

Liquid -жидкость

Lubricating systems – система смазки

Laboratory tests – лабораторные тесты

Long service life – долгий срок службы

Lorry -грузовик

M

Mode formation – метод формации

Manufacturing cars –производство автомобилей

Mass production – массовое производство

Method - метод

Material - материал

Motor cycles -цикл

Multi-cylinder engines

Motor car - автомобиль

Mixture -смешивание

N

Normal - нормальный

O

Outlawed -

Operation - операция

Omnibuses - омнибус

Oil - масло

Obtain - получать

Offer - предлагать

Optimal solutions – оптимальное решение

P

Process - процесс
Prevent -предотвращать
Portion –доля, порция
Plug – вилка, вставлять
Pressure -давление
Pulls the gasoline – спускать бензин
Pump - помпа
Power train – силовая передача
Power plants – силовая установка
Propeller - пропеллер
Pushes down - нажимать
Put into mass production – запустить в массовое производство
Pipe-line - трубопровод
Petrol engines –бензинный двигатель
Power stroke – рабочий ход поршня
Piston –поршень

Q

Quality – качество

R

Range - ряд
Reduction - снижение
Redirect - переворот
Road tests – дорожные тесты
Requirement - требование
Rigid quality control –качественный контроль
Rapid in acceleration – ускорение
Reliable -надёжный
Rotate – вращать
Run out – работать на

S

Steam engine – паровой двигатель
Speed - скорость
Seat - место
System - система
Source of current – источник
Suction stroke – секция хода

Safety - безопасность
Splash -брызги
Speedometer - спидометр
Steering system – рулевая система
Stroke engine –ход двигателя
Simultaneously - симуляция
Subdivided - разделено

T

Torque – крутящий момент
Thermodynamic – термодинамик
Turbine - турбина
Transport - транспорт
Trams - трамвай
Trolleybuses - троллейбус
Timing gears – легкая передача
Transmission - трансмиссия

U

Use - использовать

V

Vehicle – транспортное средство
Valve - клапан

W

Wheels -колесо
Weight - вес
Water supply – поставка воды
Way - путь
Widespread –широко распространенный

Z

Zone –зона

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы.

Интернет-ресурсы:

- http://study-english.info/phrases.php
- http://weldingdesign.com/processes/news/wdf_11601
- http://www.englishelp.ru/component/content/article/91.html
- http://edu.ru
- http://www.abc-english-grammar.com
- http://www.lang.ru
- http://englex.ru/how-to-write-an-effective-essay-11-rules/

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