

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ЗАЛІЗНИЧНОГО ТРАНСПОРТУ

НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ЦЕНТР ГУМАНІТАРНОЇ ОСВІТИ  
Кафедра «Іноземні мови»

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**

до виконання контрольної роботи 1  
для студентів 1-го курсу усіх факультетів

з дисципліни  
**«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА»**

англійська мова

Харків, 2016

Дані методичні вказівки підготовлені відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни, є складовою частиною навчально-методичного комплексу дисципліни «Англійська мова».

Основна мета методичних вказівок – самостійна робота студентів 1-го курсу заочного відділення усіх факультетів. Вказівки складаються з двох розділів. Перший розділ містить стислий граматичний довідник з прикладами вживання граматичних явищ, які трапляються у завданнях контрольної роботи. Другий розділ включає п'ять варіантів завдань, які містять вправи з лексико-граматичними завданнями, навчальні тексти і систему вправ, що забезпечує набуття міцних навичок в усіх видах мовної діяльності, формує вміння обговорювати актуальні питання і висловлювати власну думку, читати й анотувати літературу за фахом.

Методичні вказівки до виконання контрольної роботи 1 призначені для студентів 1-го курсу усіх факультетів.

Методичні вказівки розглянуто і рекомендовано до друку на засіданні кафедри “Іноземні мови” 16 грудня 2015 р., протокол № 5.

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## **ВСТУП**

Контрольна робота 1 розпочинає курс вивчення англійської мови та послідовно ознайомлює з азами граматики як основою розуміння та мовлення іноземною мовою. Контрольна робота складається з двох частин. Перша частина є граматичним довідником. Друга частина розподілена на п'ять варіантів. Номер варіанта визначається за останньою цифрою залікової книжки:

1 і 2 – 1-й варіант;

3 і 4 – 2-й варіант;

5 і 6 – 3-й варіант;

7 і 8 – 4-й варіант;

9 і 0 – 5-й варіант.

### **Контроль знань студентів**

Під час здачі контрольної роботи викладачу студент повинен:

1) вміти пояснити випадки вживання граматичних явищ, які трапляються у завданнях контрольних робіт;

2) знати слова і вирази, помічені у контрольних роботах як активні.

3) вести бесіду за наданими у роботах текстами.

4) відповідати усно за наведеними ситуаціями.

## ЧАСТИНА I

### Граматичний довідник

#### Sentences with the Verb *to be*

(Речення з дієсловом *to be*)

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
<i>I am (I'm)</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>will ('ll) be</i>
<i>he, she, it is (he's)</i>		
<i>you, we, they are (you're)</i>		
NEGATIVE		
<i>I am not (I'm not)</i>	<i>was not (wasn't)</i>	<i>will not (won't) be</i>
<i>he, she, it is not (isn't)</i>		
<i>you, we, they are not (aren't)</i>	<i>were not (weren't)</i>	
INTERROGATIVE		
<i>Am I ...?</i>	<i>Was I, he, she, it ...?</i>	<i>Will you be ...?</i>
<i>Is he (she, it) ...?</i>		
<i>Are you (we, they) ...?</i>		

#### Sentences with the Verb *to have (have got)*

(Речення з дієсловом *to have (have got)*)

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
<i>have = have got</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>will have</i>
<i>he, she, it has = has got</i>		
NEGATIVE		
<i>don't have = haven't got</i>	<i>didn't have</i>	<i>won't have</i>
<i>he doesn't have = hasn't got</i>		
INTERROGATIVE		
<i>Do you have...? Have you got...?</i>	<i>Did you have...?</i>	<i>Will you have...?</i>
<i>Does she have...? Has she got...?</i>		

Дієслова *have* та *have got* використовуються майже однаково (*have got* використовується лише у теперішньому часі та у розмовній мові, *have* характерно для письмової мови).

Стійке сполучення *have + noun* означає діяльність або звичку:

*have a swim / a good time / a party / a holiday*

*have breakfast / dinner / a cup of tea / a cigarette / a break*  
*have a bath / a shower / a shave / a rest*  
*have a chat / a row / a dream / fun*  
*have a look at something / a word with someone*

**Construction** *there + to be*  
 (Зворот *there + to be*)

Зворот ***there + to be*** має значення *є, знаходиться, існує*.  
 Переклад починається з кінця речення (обставини місця) або з присудка за відсутності обставини.

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	FUTURE SIMPLE
<p><b><i>There is</i></b> a book on the shelf.  <b><i>There are</i></b> (some) books on the shelf.            На полиці є книга (книги).</p>	<p><b><i>There was</i></b> a mistake in my paper.  <b><i>There were</i></b> (some) mistakes in my paper.            У моїй роботі була помилка (були помилки).</p>	<p><b><i>There will be</i></b> a new show on TV next week.            Наступного тижня по телевізору буде нове шоу.</p>
INTERROGATIVE		
<p><b><i>Is there</i></b> a book on the shelf?            -Yes, <b><i>there is</i></b> (<b><i>there are</i></b> some).  <b><i>Are there</i></b> (any) books on the shelf?            -No, <b><i>there is not</i></b> (<b><i>there are not</i></b> any).</p>	<p><b><i>Was there</i></b> a mistake in your paper?            -Yes, <b><i>there was</i></b> (<b><i>there were</i></b> some).  <b><i>Were there</i></b> (any) mistakes in your paper?            -No, <b><i>there was not</i></b> (<b><i>there were not</i></b> any).</p>	<p><b><i>Will there be</i></b> a new show on TV next week?            -Yes, <b><i>there will be</i></b>.            -No, <b><i>there won't be</i></b>.</p>
NEGATIVE		
<p><b><i>There is no</i></b> (<b><i>isn't a</i></b>) book on the shelf.  <b><i>There are no</i></b> (<b><i>not any</i></b>) books on the shelf.</p>	<p><b><i>There was no</i></b> (<b><i>wasn't a</i></b>) mistake in my paper.  <b><i>There were no</i></b> (<b><i>not any</i></b>) mistakes in my paper.</p>	<p><b><i>There will be no</i></b> show on TV next week.</p>

*Примітка.* – Зворот *there + to be* указує на існування чогонбудь, що не було раніше згадано у певному місці. Якщо мова

йде про вже відомі предмети, то зворот *there + to be* не використовується. Порівняйте:

*The book is on the table.* – (Ця) книга на столі. (*Where is the book?*)

*There is a book on the table.* – На столі (якась) книга. (*What is there on the table?*)

## Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

(Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників)

Тип прикметника	Вищий ступінь	Найвищий ступінь
Однокладові <i>hot – гарячий</i> <i>easy – легкий</i>	<i>hotter – більш гарячий</i> <i>easier – легший</i>	<i>the hottest – найбільш гарячий</i> <i>the easiest – найлегший</i>
Двоскладові (на <b>-y, -ow, -le</b> ) <i>happy, narrow, simple</i>	<i>happier</i> <i>narrower</i> <i>simpler</i>	<i>the happiest</i> <i>the narrowest</i> <i>the simplest</i>
Багатоскладові <i>interesting</i>	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>the most interesting</i>
<b>Винятки</b> <i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>much, many</i> <i>little</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>more</i> <i>less</i>	<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> <i>the most</i> <i>the least</i>

### Примітки

1 Деякі прикметники мають дві форми ступенів порівняння, що відрізняються значенням:

*farther, the farthest* (віддалений у просторі)

*far further, the furthest* (віддалений у просторі, подальший, додатковий)

*old older, the oldest* (старший за віком)

*elder, the eldest* (старший за положенням у родині)

*Edinburgh is farther/further away than York.* – Едінбург знаходиться далі, ніж Йорк.

*For further information, see page 6.* – Додаткову інформацію дивитися на сторінці 6.

My *elder/older* brother has just got married. – Мій старший брат щойно одружився.

He's *the oldest* student in our group. – Він найстарший у нашій групі.

2 Деякі прикметники можуть створювати порівняльний та найвищий ступінь двома способами: *common, friendly, happy, lively, lonely, lovely, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, true*.

Please be *politer/more polite* to our guests.

This story has a *happier/more happy* ending.

### Порівняльні сполучники та звороти

<i>as ... as...</i>	<b>as</b> young <b>as</b> – (такий же) молодий, як <b>as</b> busy <b>as</b> a bee – зайнятий, як бджола
<i>twice as old (as)</i>	удвічі старше (за)
<i>three times as large (as)</i>	утричі більше (ніж)
<i>half the price of = half as much as</i>	удвічі дешевше
<i>half as much (many)</i>	удвічі менше
<i>twice the length of (twice as long as)</i>	у два рази довше
<i>two pages less</i>	на дві сторінки менше
<b>than</b>	younger <b>than</b> ... (молодше за ...)
<i>not so (as) ... as</i> – не такий, як	This text is <b>not so</b> interesting <b>as</b> that one.
<i>the ... the ...</i> – чим ... тим ...	<b>The</b> sooner, <b>the</b> better. – Чим скоріше, тим краще.

### Remember the expressions:

<i>at least</i> – принаймні	<i>worst of all</i> – гірше над усе
<i>most of all</i> – більш усього	<i>best of all</i> – більше (краще) усього
<i>at best</i> – у найкращому випадку	<i>so far so good</i> – поки усе гаразд

### Примітки

1 Вищий ступінь прикметників може посилюватися за допомогою прислівників *much* та *far*:

*much more powerful* – набагато міцніший;  
*far cheaper* – набагато (значно) дешевший.

Найвищий ступінь порівняння посилюється за допомогою *by far*:

*He is by far the most successful manager in his business.* – Він найуспішніший менеджер у цьому бізнесі.

2 *Most (of)* перед іменником має значення: *більшість, більша частина*.

*Most (of the) experiments were made in the laboratory.* – Більша частина експериментів проводилась у лабораторії.

3 *Most* без артикля або з неозначеним артиклем перекладається словами: *дуже, надто, надзвичайно*:

*It is most important.* – Це дуже (надзвичайно) важливо.

*This is a most interesting fact.* – Це дуже (надто) цікавий факт.

### Indefinite (Simple) Tense

(Часи групи *Indefinite*)

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
<i>I, you, we, they work</i> <i>He, she, it works</i>	<i>worked</i> <i>went</i> (2 форма)	<i>will work</i>
NEGATIVE		
<i>I don't work</i> <i>He, she, it doesn't work</i>	<i>didn't work</i>	<i>will not (won't) work</i>
INTERROGATIVE		
<i>Do you work...?</i> <i>Does he, she, it work...?</i>	<i>Did he work...?</i>	<i>Will you work...?</i>

### Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense

Вживається лише для позначення факту здійснення дії у теперішньому часі, не вказуючи на її тривалість або закінченість. Позначає дію, яка трапляється звичайно, регулярно у теперішньому часі, або констатує позачасові факти та явища. Часто використовуються такі обставини: *always, often, seldom, rarely, sometimes, usually, every day, never, frequently, as a rule*.

*I usually get up early.* – Я звичайно встаю рано.

*The Sun rises in the East.* – Сонце встає на сході.



*They do not study every day* – Вони не навчаються кожного дня.

*Do you learn English?* – Ви вивчаєте англійську мову?

### **Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense**

Вживається для позначення одноразових або послідовних дій у минулому. Обставини минулого часу: *last month, some days ago, yesterday, long ago, the day before yesterday* та ін. Також вживається у питальних реченнях, що починаються з *when, what time*.

*I worked hard and finally won the prize.*

*They did not pass their exam in physics.*

*When did you see her last?*

### **Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense**

Вживається для позначення майбутніх дій. У сучасній мові допоміжне дієслово *will* вживається для всіх осіб (але *shall* для першої особи може вживатися в офіційному стилі). Обставини часу: *tomorrow, in a year, next week, soon, the day after tomorrow* та ін.

*We will take exams in June.*

*They won't go to Europe next year.*

*Will he finish the experiment in two years?*

### **Possessive Case of Nouns**

(Присвійний відмінок іменників)

Присвійний відмінок іменників відповідає на питання *чий?* і позначає належність предмета до якоїсь особи. Присвійний відмінок вживається:

- коли мова йде про людей і тварин: *my sister's name* – ім'я моєї сестри, *my mother-in-law's flat* – квартира моєї теці, *the cat's tail* – хвіст коша, *Charles's address* – адреса Чарльза, *Kate and Alan's yacht* – яхта Кейт і Алана (*but: Sonia's and Ann's yachts* – яхти Соні та Анни);

- у деяких фразах, що позначають час, простір та кількість: *a month's holiday, an hour's walk, a mile's distance, today's newspaper, yesterday's business talks*;

- з назвами країн, міст, рік та словами *world, country, city, ship: city's council, country's capital, world's population, ship's crew, London's galleries*;

- для позначення місця, пов'язаного з людиною певної професії чи родичем: *Yesterday I was **at my sister's***. – Вчора я був у моєї сестри. *I bought it **at the butcher's** yesterday*. – Я купив це вчора у м'ясній лавці.

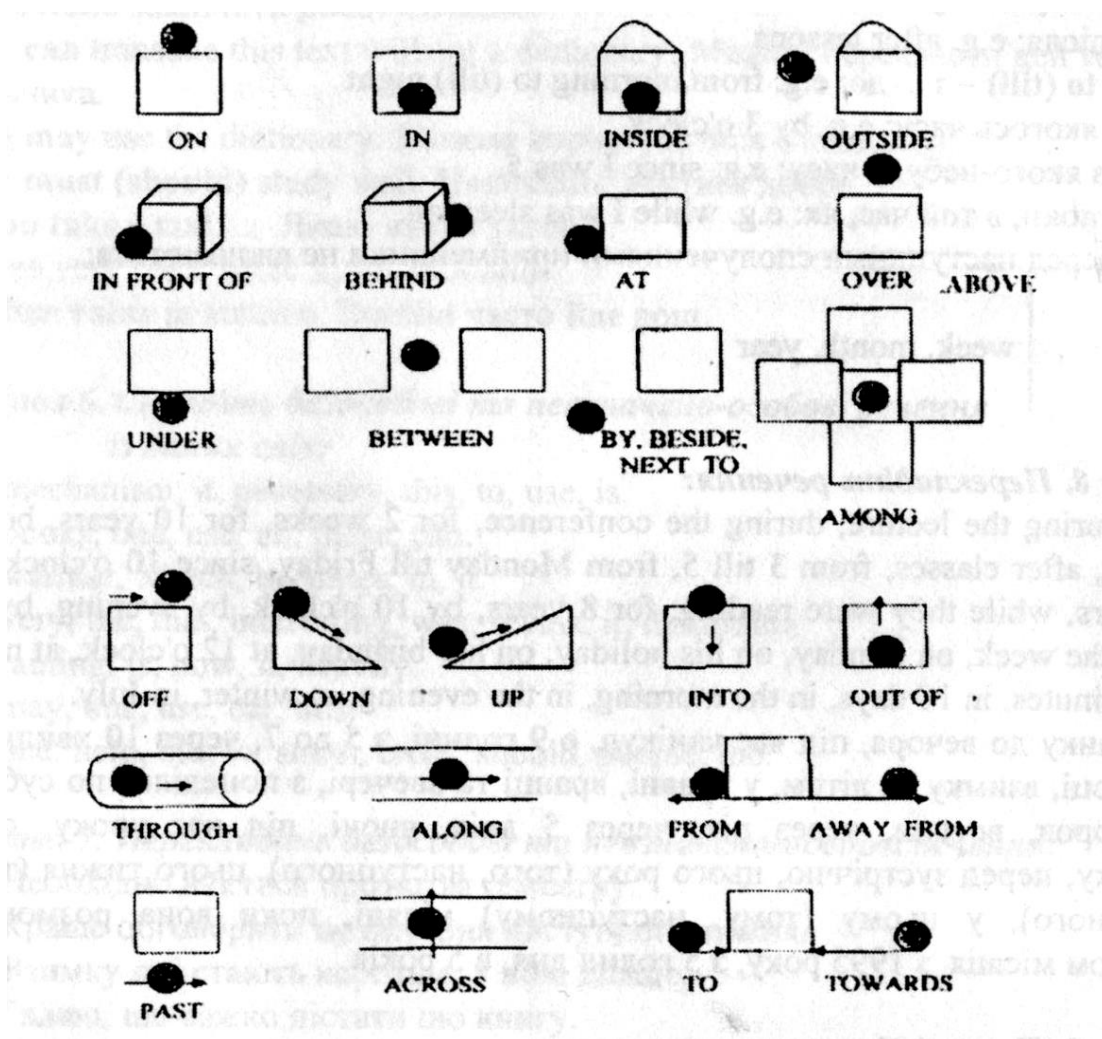
Належність до неживого іменника висловлюється за допомогою прийменника *of*: *the book of the film* (not 'the film's book'), *the top of the box* (not 'the box's top'), або складовим іменником, або рядом визначальних іменників: *the leg of the table* (*the table-leg*), *a world oil demand* (*the world's oil demand*).

## Prepositions of Time

(Прийменники часу)

<b>IN</b>	in September, in July in summer, in winter in the morning/afternoon/evening in 2010 in a year, in two weeks' time ( <i>через</i> )
<b>ON</b>	on Monday, on Sunday morning on the first of September on Christmas Day
<b>AT</b>	at 3 o'clock, at half past 8 at night, at noon, at midnight, at lunchtime at Christmas, at the weekend at the moment, at the same time at the age of 5
<b>DURING</b>	during the war, during the meeting ( <i>нід час</i> )
<b>FOR</b>	for 5 years, for a week, for several minutes ( <i>протягом</i> )
<b>BEFORE</b>	before lunch, before going to bed ( <i>перед, до</i> )
<b>AFTER</b>	after lessons ( <i>після</i> )
<b>FROM ... TO (TILL)</b>	from morning till night ( <i>з ... до ...</i> )
<b>BY</b>	by 2 o'clock ( <i>до якогось часу</i> )
<b>SINCE</b>	since my childhood ( <i>з якого-небудь часу</i> )
<b>WHILE</b>	while I was reading ( <i>поки, у той час</i> )

## Prepositions of Place and Direction (Прийменники місця та напрямку)



## Pronouns (Займенники)

Особові		Присвійні		Зворотні
Називні	Об'єктні			
<i>Хто?</i> <i>Що?</i>	<i>Кому? Чому?</i> <i>Кого? Чого?</i>	<i>Чий? Чия?</i> <i>(з іменником)</i>	<i>Чий? Чия?</i> <i>(самотійно)</i>	<i>Кого? Як?</i> <i>(себе, сам)</i>
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

## ЧАСТИНА II

### Варіант 1

**Завдання 1.** Заповніть пропуски, використовуючи *am, is, are, was, were, will be, have, has, had, will have*. Перекладіть речення.

1 How old ... your parents? 2 We ... two lectures on physics last week. 3 My mother ... a comfortable country house. 4 Railways ... the safest and the most popular means of transportation. 5 My sister ... not an engineer. She ... an engineer next year. 6 I ... very busy this week. 7 Students ... two examination sessions a year. 8 My grandfather ... a railway man when he ... young. 9 Where ... she from? 10 They ... present at the business meeting yesterday.

**Завдання 2.** Заповніть пропуски відповідною формою дієслова *to be*. Перекладіть речення із зворотом *there + to be*.

1 There ... an underground station nearby. 2 There ... some English books and dictionaries in our scientific library. 3 Without transportation there could ... no civilization. 4 There ... a wide network of railways in our country. 5 There ... some foreign scientists at the conference next month. 6 There ... no mistakes in her dictation last time. 7 How many faculties ... there in your university? 8 Early railways used steam trains because there ... no electricity. 9 There ... different sources of energy. 10 There ... an invisible magnetic field between the poles of the magnet.

**Завдання 3.** Перекладіть речення та визначте видо-часову форму присудка. Змініть речення на негативні та питальні.

1 Our chief engineer often goes on business trips. 2 The invention of steam locomotives made the railway the most important means of transportation. 3 Due to computer technologies high speed trains will become more and more intelligent. 4 Modern trains resemble aircraft in design, fully automated operation and speed. 5 The two-century-long progress of railways changed not only

locomotives and cars, but the track as well. 6 The demand for efficient rail transport systems will continue to grow in the nearest future. 7 The strategic development of our railways involves technical re-equipment of the rolling stock. 8 Cab simulators help to train drivers for emergency situations.

**Завдання 4. Замініть прийменник *of* на *Possessive Case* та перекладіть словосполучення.**

The computer of Ann; the nests of the birds; the toys of the children; the birthday of my brother; the children of Don and Mary; the flat of my parents; the longest tunnel of the world; the newspaper of today; the capital of the country, the manager of the hotel; the tools of the workers; the distance of two miles; the degree of the Master.

**Завдання 5. Поставте прикметник у дужках у відповідному ступені порівняння та перекладіть речення.**

1 This new maglev train is (*fast*) than other high speed trains. 2 The USA is the (*big*) country in the world. 3 My first job was one of (*important*) periods in my life. 4 Who was (*famous*) woman Prime Minister in Britain? 5 Is wood a (*good*) conductor of electricity than rubber? 6 The Everest is (*high*) mountain in the world. It is (*high*) than any other mountain. 7 It was a terrible day. It was (*bad*) day of my life. 8 Railways are (*comfortable*) than airplanes and (*safe*) than automobiles. 9 The (*long*) was the day, the (*hot*) it became. 10 Concrete sleepers have a far (*great*) weight than wooden ones.

**Завдання 6. Доповніть речення відповідними прийменниками місця та часу. Перекладіть речення.**

*in, to, for, on, for, at, in, at, on, from ... till*

1 George Stephenson demonstrated his locomotive ... 1829. 2 Can you meet me ... the station? 3 The railways do great business carrying people ... other places. 4 He's ... Washington at the moment. 5 Last week I was held up ... three hours. 6 They were late for the meeting. They arrived only ... five. Many changes will take place ... railways in the future. 8 We can discuss the issue ... Wednesday.

9 I waited for you ... half an hour. 10 She phoned me ... morning ... evening yesterday.

**Завдання 7. Підкресліть усі займенники, визначте їх групу та перекладіть речення.**

1 Can we have your suggestion first and then we'll hear his. 2 We decided to keep most of the magazines for ourselves. 3 The book you wanted to give him is on the table. 4 His dictation was much better than yours or mine. 5 At the conference we met our colleagues. 6 You can do without my help, but not without hers. 7 Lend them your dictionary. 8 We have to solve our problems ourselves. 9 Did you hear his report? 10 What is its importance?

**Завдання 8. Доповніть речення відповідними займенниками та перекладіть речення.**

*any, nothing, any, anyone, no, some, none, anybody, anything, anything, something*

1 We certainly don't want ... trouble. 2 There is hardly ... place in this house where we can talk alone. 3 There are ... matches left. We must buy .... 4 Will there be ... at the office so early? 5 In the winter he lived without doing .... 6 If you have ... against me, speak out. 7 Do you see ... on the shelf? 8 ... of them is my friend. 9 I don't give ... permission to borrow my calculator. 10 He said ....

**Завдання 9. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

## **EDUCATION**

Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values, or attitudes. The word *education* is used to describe the results of the educational process. Education should help people become useful members of society. It should also help them develop an application of their cultural heritage and live more satisfying lives. The most common way to get an education is to attend school.

Most countries spend a large amount of time and money to provide formal education for their citizens. In the late 1980's, there

were about 950 million students and about 45 million teachers in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges and universities throughout the world.

Education is as old as humanity; prehistoric people needed education to survive. Parents taught their children how to hunt wild animals for food. Prehistoric people also had to learn to cooperate with one another and to live together peacefully. They discovered that they could not live together peacefully for long unless they learned to act in certain ways. Education taught them how to act and so helped make society possible.

A society that reaches a relatively complex level of development is called a civilization. For a society to achieve this level, its members must learn a great deal. They must become skilled in agriculture, commerce, government, industry and the arts. Education is the chief means of acquiring and teaching the essential knowledge and skills. It helps people acquire the skills they need for such everyday activities as reading a newspaper or managing their money. It also gives them the specialized training they may need to prepare for a job or career. Many fields, such as computer or police work, require completion of special training.

Education helps people adjust to changes. This benefit has become increasingly important because social changes today take place with increasing speed and affect the lives of more and more people. Education can help a person understand these changes and provide the skills for adjusting to them.

**Завдання 10. Знайдіть у тексті відповіді на наступні запитання.**

1 What is education? 2 Why do most countries spend their efforts on providing education for their citizens? 3 Why did prehistoric people need education? 4 How can we get the essential knowledge and skills? 5 What helps us adjust to changes?

**Завдання 11. Знайдіть в тексті відповідні словосполучення.**

Одержувати знання, навчальний процес, корисний член суспільства, культурна спадщина, відвідувати школу, жити мирно, діяти певним чином, порівняно високий рівень розвитку, базові знання та навички, вимагати спеціальну підготовку.

**Завдання 12. Give your opinion about the importance of education for any person. Compose no less than five sentences.**

**Варіант 2**

**Завдання 1. Заповніть пропуски, використовуючи *am, is, are, was, were, will be, have, has, had, will have*. Перекладіть речення.**

1 My friends ... part-time students of the Transport University.  
2 I ... glad to meet you. 3. They ... second-year students next year.  
4 This computer center ... up-to-date equipment. 5 Where ... this engineer from?  
6 The early locomotives ... not fast; they ... very slow. 7 I ... not busy, I ... a lot of free time now. 8 When the steam engine was invented, many people ... doubts about the possibility of using it in winter. 9 High speed ... the priority task in the competition with air and road transport. 10 It ... hot tomorrow.

**Завдання 2. Заповніть пропуски відповідною формою дієслова *to be*. Перекладіть речення із зворотом *there + to be*.**

1 There ... many interesting books on this subject in the University library. 2 There ... a wide network of railways in our country. 3 There ... no mistakes in her last test paper. 4 ...there anything I can do for you? 5 There ... a lecture on environmental protection at the University tomorrow. 6 There ... a lot of guests at his birthday party two days ago. 7 ... there any milk left? 8 There ... a lot of sights in Kyiv. 9 There ... many interesting facts in your report last week. 10 How many faculties ... there in your University?



**Завдання 3. Перекладіть речення та визначте видо-часову форму присудка. Змініть речення на негативні та питальні.**

1 Every day he takes a bus to his factory. 2 Extra-mural students receive many state benefits. 3 In the not-distant future the speed of movement will be several hundred miles per hour. 4 On early trains people called conductors “the captain of the train”. 5 We construct railways for many reasons. 6 The survey party works with special instruments: levels, theodolites and axes. 7 A driver moved a lever and the electric train started. 8 The boom years of early railways began with the invention of the steam engine at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. 9 The two-century-long progress of railways changed not only locomotives and cars, but the track as well. 10 Tomorrow’s trains will actually fly in the air by means of magnetic levitation.

**Завдання 4. Замініть прийменник *of* на *Possessive Case* та перекладіть словосполучення.**

The locomotive of the Cherepanovs; the gun of my father; the flat of Helen and Peter; the brother of Liz; the car of that man; the railways of tomorrow; the crew of the ship; the house of my mother-in-law; the parents of elder boys; the new club of the workers; the clothes of women; the offer of the seller; the contract of the forwarders; the boats of the fishermen.

**Завдання 5. Поставте прикметник у дужках у відповідному ступені порівняння та перекладіть речення.**

1 Stephenson’s locomotive was much (*small*) and (*light*) than the steam locos developed later on, and it was much (*slow*). 2. Advances in rail transportation will make the trains still (*fast*) with each coming decade. 3 Balastless track has (*high*) levels of security. 4 The new diesel locomotive is (*powerful*) than the old one. 5 That spring was (*warm*) of all. 6 Which is the (*large*) city in your country? 7 Their house in the country is (*little*) comfortable than their flat in the town. 8 It is the (*short*) chapter in the book. 9. Is it (*cheap*) to go there by car or by train? 10 This new train using magnetic levitation is the (*fast*) train in the world.

**Завдання 6. Доповніть речення відповідними прийменниками місця та часу. Перекладіть речення.**

*between, for, in front of, on, in, on, over, at, to, in*

1 It rained ... three days without stopping. 2 You'll find the sports results ... the last page of the newspaper. 3 The exhibition of the art gallery finished ... Sunday. 4 There was a bridge ... the river. 5 I went ... Canada to see my father. 6 I'll go to my parents ... Easter. 7 I entered the University ... 2015. 8 Houses ... the suburbs are in great demand now. 9 It's no good spending all your time ... the TV. 10 They decided to place the armchair ... the sofa and a fireplace.

**Завдання 7. Підкресліть усі займенники, визначте їх групу та перекладіть речення.**

1 Your answer is better than his. 2 We are all ready to defend our country. 3 From this moment their story comes in two versions, mine and hers. 4 He says that he doesn't trust them. 5 The computer will turn itself off if you don't use it. 6 When people are alone they often talk to themselves. 7 Do you think that most people are happy in their jobs? 8 Our friends like to travel. Last year they visited many European countries. 9 Goodbye! Have a good holiday and look after yourself! 10 That's exactly what he said about you.

**Завдання 8. Доповніть речення відповідними займенниками та перекладіть речення.**

*any, anything, anywhere, none, nothing, no, any, nobody, something, anybody*

1 There aren't ... trains until morning. 2 They understood each other without ... words. 3 It's a problem. ... of the students can answer the question. 4 I was late. I found ... in the house. 5 'Why don't you say ...?' he demanded. 6 There is ... familiar in his voice. 7 He knows a great deal more than ... of us about these machines. 8. I'll go home if there is ... urgent to do now. 9 I've got ... time to waste. 10 Have you seen my notebook ...?

## **Завдання 9. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

### **EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ENGINEERS IN THE UNITED STATES**

For students considering a career in engineering, the most important subjects to take in high school are mathematics, science, and English. Typically, the mathematics courses should cover algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and introductory calculus. Chemistry and physics are important sciences for students to take. Helpful electives include foreign languages, economics, history, and other social studies courses, and composition and public speaking.

To enter the engineering profession, most students complete a four-year bachelor's degree program at a college or university. In addition to a course of study in their chosen engineering fields, engineering students must take several advanced mathematics and science courses. Most undergraduate degree programs also include courses in such subjects as economics, history, languages, management, and writing to equip students with the skills that will be needed in their later work as engineers. Many programs require the completion of an independent study or design project, including a formal report, before graduation.

Graduate study gives the engineering student additional preparation for a professional career. Some engineering students study for another year after receiving a bachelor's degree. They undertake a program of advanced course work in a specialized field and earn a master's degree. The completion of an original research project called a thesis is a part of most master's programs. Engineering students who want to teach at a college or university or do advanced research may then study three years to earn a doctor's degree.

Some universities, junior and community colleges, and technical institutes offer two-year and four-year degree programs in certain specialized areas of engineering technology, such as computer maintenance and electronics. Engineering technology programs prepare students for basic design and production work in engineering rather than for jobs that require extensive knowledge of science or mathematical theory. Engineering technicians, graduates of the two-year programs, and engineering technologists, graduates of the four-year programs, form an important part of professional engineering teams.

### **Завдання 10. Знайдіть у тексті відповіді на запитання.**

1 What subjects are the most important for those who want to make a career in engineering? 2 What is the necessary minimum requirement for starting an engineering career? 3 How can engineers with a bachelor's degree improve their knowledge? 4 What must an engineer do if he wants to teach at a higher educational establishment or do research work? 5 Are there many ways to get engineering education in the United States?

### **Завдання 11. Знайдіть у тексті відповідні словосполучення.**

Ступінь бакалавра, самостійне опрацювання, дослідно-конструкторська розробка, перспективні дослідження, додаткова підготовка, ступінь магістра, ступінь доктора, середній спеціалізований навчальний заклад, широкі знання, математична теорія.

**Завдання 12. Give your opinion about the opportunities to get engineering education in Ukraine. Compose no less than five sentences.**

### **Варіант 3**

**Завдання 1. Заповніть пропуски, використовуючи *am, is, are, was, were, will be, have, has, had, will have*. Перекладіть речення.**

1 My days off ... Sunday and Saturday. 2 Railways ...the only means of transport with a considerable potential for improvement. 3 He ... late for the lecture yesterday because of the heavy traffic. 4 Some railways ... two or more tracks. 5 We ... transport engineers in five years. 6 Early railways ... wooden rails and ... no ballast. 7 When and where ... you born? 8 These managers ... on business trip abroad last month. 9 The workers ... additional holidays next month. 10 Stephenson ... the builder of the world's first public railway.

**Завдання 2. Заповніть пропуски відповідною формою дієслова *to be*. Перекладіть речення з оборотом *there + to be*.**

1 There ... three colleagues at my birthday tomorrow. 2 There ... a very good laboratory of wagons in our University. 3 There ... twenty students in our group last year. 4 ... there any bread left? 5 There ... different types of cars and containers on modern railways. 6 There ... a mistake in your calculations. 7 There ... special-type vehicles for monorails. 8 How many simulators ... there in your test laboratory last year? – There ... five simulators last year and now there ... eight of them. 9 It was reported that there ... four injured in the car accident. 10 There ... little light in the room. Turn on the lamp!

**Завдання 3. Перекладіть речення та визначте видо-часову форму присудка. Змініть речення на негативні та питальні.**

1 The demand for efficient rail transport systems will continue to grow. 2 Nowadays rail traffic operation requires high levels of security and quality. 3 Day-time students receive a state scholarship. 4 Last year we went to the mountains. 5 The University gives training for Bachelor's degree and Master's degree. 6 Last year he worked as a station master. 7 Two days ago our firm celebrated its anniversary. 8 Some students study on a part-time basis. 9 My friend will enter the Agrarian University next year. 10 We discussed the problem of traffic congestion at the student's conference.

**Завдання 4. Замініть прийменник *of* на *Possessive Case* та перекладіть словосполучення.**

The novels of Dickens; the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; the signature of Mr. Brown; the dog of Paul and Mary; the car of our boss; the ideas of Socrates; the voice of his sister; the conclusion of the experts; the technologies of yesterday; the answers of the students; the population of the world; the council of the city; the underground of London.

**Завдання 5. Поставте прикметник у дужках у відповідному ступені порівняння та перекладіть речення.**

1 Railway is the (*popular*) means of transportation. 2 First-class passengers travel with (*much*) comfort than second class passengers. 3 He lives (*far*) from the Academy than I do. 4 This is the (*strange*) book I have ever read. 5 Which is the (*short*) way from the station to the city center? 6 This is the (*important*) invention a man has ever made. 7 Due to computer technologies high-speed trains become (*intelligent*). 8 One of the (*great*) improvements was the elimination of rail joints. 9 The London underground is the (*old*) and the (*long*) metro system in the world. 10 Automatic operation is (*cheap*) and (*reliable*) than manual.

**Завдання 6. Доповніть речення відповідними прийменниками місця та часу. Перекладіть речення.**

*in, through, on, in, at, between, at, during, out of, under, from ... till*

1 I'll meet you ... the corner of the street ... 12 o'clock. 2 Our city is especially beautiful ... spring. 3 We worked in the laboratory ... three ... five in the afternoon. 4 She took her purse ... her bag and paid the taxi driver. 5 They constructed a tunnel deep ... the ground. 6 We'll finish the tests ... two weeks. 7 I looked ... the window and saw a book on the ground. 8 I saw many interesting things ... my vacation. 9 We always play tennis ... weekends. 10 Poltava is ... Kyiv and Kharkiv.

**Завдання 7. Підкресліть усі займенники, визначте їх групу та перекладіть речення.**

1 You can come to us whenever you want to. 2 I don't trust anyone to do my accounts: I always do them myself. 3 We can do our shopping before lunch. 4 Where is your seat? I will go to mine. 5 Will you help me to sort out these things? 6 He asked me what my name is and wrote it down in his notebook. 7 "That thought is not mine," he said to himself quickly. 8 We took our luggage and went to the station. 9 It is my phone. Where is yours? 10 She doesn't work at her English hard.

**Завдання 8. Доповніть речення відповідними займенниками та перекладіть речення.**

*any, somebody, no, some, none, somewhere, no, something, nobody, something*

1 Why do you always ask if there's ... new? 2 ... time ago I read this story in a magazine. 3 I can see ... papers on the table. Where are they? 4 I am expecting ... at twelve o'clock. 5 ... has been here before us. 6 The scientist was in ... need of an interpreter. 7 Now, can you tell me ... about the problem? 8 ... of you care what I think. 9 Last week he left .... 10 ... freight can be transported in this container.

**Завдання 9. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

**FROM THE HISTORY OF RAILWAYS**

Millions of people all over the world spend their time travelling either for pleasure or on business. Some choose automobiles for comfort and mobility; others prefer air travel especially if the distance is long and time is short. Anyway, railway is by far the most popular means of travel. In combining speed, comfort, safety and perfect service railways have no superior. But their most important function is to carry freight. Railways account for a major part of freight transportation, being, in fact, the backbone of the national economy.

The first trains were drawn by horses and transported such products as coal, ore and timber in mines and factories. Later on, the horse railways were used as passenger transport in large cities. However, the boom years of early railways began with the invention of the steam engine at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. One of the first attempts to use the steam engine for trains was made in 1808 by Richard Trevithick, an English engineer, who demonstrated his working model in London. This locomotive was looked at with great interest when it ran on a circular track of iron rails. For a shilling the public could travel in a carriage drawn by the steam engine. The locomotive was called 'Catch-me-who-can', and people could really catch it because it developed only 12 miles per hour (mph). The locomotive was too heavy and finally broke the rail, thus ending Trevithick's career as an inventor. Yet, he can be rightly credited as the father of steam locomotive.

At about the same time, George Stephenson, an engineer of the coalmine of Killingworth, England, constructed the engine called *Locomotion*. This locomotive was much smaller and lighter than the steam locos developed later on, and it was much slower. However, it could draw a small train of loaded cars on the railway and developed an unheard-of speed of 13mph. Stephenson was also the builder of the world's first public railway – *the Stockton & Darlington Railroad* (1825) using both steam and horses as tractive power. It began regular service with the only locomotive every day except Sunday.

Yet, Stephenson's really big triumph came in 1829 when he was asked to build another railway, now steam-powered, between Liverpool and Manchester. It was the first truly successful passenger railway in the world.

**Завдання 10. Знайдіть у тексті відповіді на запитання.**

1 What is the most important function of railways? 2 What part do railways play in the national economy of a country and why? 3 What are the advantages of railways? 4 What were the early railways like? What were they used for? 5 Where was the first truly successful passenger railway built?

**Завдання 11. Знайдіть у тексті відповідні словосполучення.**

Найбільш поширений засіб подорожування, не мати конкурентів, перевозити вантажі, складати основну частину, залізниці на кінській тязі, роки бурхливого розвитку, паровий двигун, розвивати швидкість, по праву вважатися, нечувана швидкість.

**Завдання 12. Give your opinion about the importance of rail transportation for the economy. Compose no less than five sentences.**



## Варіант 4

**Завдання 1.** Заповніть пропуски використовуючи *am, is, are, was, were, will be, have, has, had, will have*. Перекладіть речення.

1 He and his parents ... a comfortable flat. 2 She ... a well-known scientist. 3 The contract ... ready the day after tomorrow. 4 My grandparents ... three sons; my father ... the youngest of them. 5 Railway ... the most popular means of transport. 6 England ... the birthplace of railways. 7 Where ... you when I called you yesterday evening? 8 Last week we ... at a very interesting exhibition showing the latest communication technologies. 9 What ... the weather like today? 10 Future railway technologies ... highly effective, safe and environmentally friendly.

**Завдання 2.** Заповніть пропуски відповідною формою дієслова *to be*. Перекладіть речення із зворотом *there + to be*.

1 There ... alternative sources of energy in the nearest future. 2 ... there any coffee left? 3 There ... steam-powered trains on early railways. 4 There ... a message in your e-mail yesterday. 5 There ... no conveniences in their country house. 6 There ... no money left on my bank account. 7 There... various types of passenger and freight rolling stock. 8 There ... a growing interest around the world in alternative fuels. 9 There ... great technical progress during the last 200 years. 10 There ... new super high speed trains on our railways soon.

**Завдання 3.** Перекладіть речення та визначте видо-часову форму присудка. Змініть речення на негативні та питальні.

1 Extra-mural students devote much time to independent studies. 2 Each term lasts four months. 3 I studied descriptive geometry last term. 4 Next month all graduate students will have practice on railway. 5 My younger sister worked as a shop assistant in summer. 6 The professor will deliver the lecture next Friday. 7 Modern

railways compete effectively in the transportation market of the global economy. 8 A railroad runs two principal kinds of trains: regular trains and extra trains. 9 Modern classification yards use computers and automatic systems. 10 Steam locomotives developed low speed.

**Завдання 4. Замініть прийменник *of* на *Possessive Case* та перекладіть словосполучення.**

The garden of our neighbours; the economic policy of the government; the wishes of my friends; the birthday of my younger brother; the wedding of our best friends; the steam train of Stephenson; the new train of Britain; the career of my colleague; the triumph of the scientist; the Science museum of London; the first public railway of the world.

**Завдання 5. Поставте прикметник у дужках у відповідному ступені порівняння та перекладіть речення.**

1 The Tibet railway is the world's (*high*) railway running at altitudes of 4050 m above the sea level. 2 Modern high-speed rail lines need significantly (*much*) tunneling than it was required before. 3 The (*great*) engineering project of our century is the Channel Tunnel between Britain and France. 4 Modern freight cars are made largely of steel as it is (*strong*) than wood. 5 Brazil is the (*big*) South American country. 6 Let's meet at "Figaro" – it is the (*cosy*) place in our town. 7 It is (*cheap*) to buy things on the Internet than in the shop. 8 She is always ready to answer the questions, so she is (*clever*) in our group. 9 Computer was the (*important*) invention of the last century. 10 The problem is (*serious*) than we expected.

**Завдання 6. Доповніть речення відповідними прийменниками місця та часу. Перекладіть речення.**

*at, between, in, above, on, below, from ...till, on, in, from*

1 I read about the accident ... the front page of the newspaper. 2 The temperature in Washington today is eight degrees ... zero. 3 I'm always at home ... two ... four. 4 Munich lies 530 meters ... sea level. 5 You can get extra supplies ... the stationery store. 6 I called in to

make an appointment and I can see the doctor ... 3 pm. 7 I'll go to the conference ... Sunday. 8 Someday ... the future, we're going to build the house of our dreams. 9 She graduated from the institute ... 2000. 10 Can you tell the difference ... butter and margarine?

**Завдання 7. Підкресліть усі займенники, визначте їх групу та перекладіть речення.**

1 The computer quickly stores information on its huge memory. 2 A driver must supply himself with a mixture of oxygen and different gasses. 3 Their knowledge of the subject is not much better than ours. 4 You can do without my help, but not without hers. 5 Very few could do it faster than you. 6 I'll see the President himself if necessary. 7 It's best if you do it yourself. 8 The article you wanted to give him is on my table, bring it here. 9 The travellers took their seats, and the car started on its way. 10 No country is so great and beautiful as ours.

**Завдання 8. Доповніть речення відповідними займенниками та перекладіть речення.**

*any, nothing, any, anyone, no, some, none, anything, something, something, anywhere*

1 She looked for matches everywhere but could not find .... 2 Are there ... mistakes in my dictation? – Yes, there are .... 3 Unfortunately they found ... evidence yet. 4 I think there's ... wrong with my watch. 5 When we get there it may be too late to do .... 6 Get off at the next stop and there ... will show you the way. 7 It's a subject you know ... about. 8 I don't want to go ... on Sunday. 9 You may choose ... mode of transport to get there. 10 ... of the students got an excellent mark.

**Завдання 9. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

### **UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS**

The first underground passenger railway was opened in London in 1863. It was the Metropolitan Railway, only 3.75 miles in length. At first, Londoners feared to get deep under the ground. Besides, this new and strange way of travel caused discomfort for passengers. The

tunnels were made as small as possible in order to reduce construction costs. The coaches themselves were small and narrow. No wonder that people called this underground line a ‘sardine-box-railway’. The small windows in the trains were made in the roof so that passengers could see nothing. The oil and gas lamps used gave little light, so passengers had to take candles with them. Steam locomotives filled the tunnels with steam and smoke. It was this discomfort that later on made engineers introduce electric traction. When put into service, electric trains eliminated steam and smoke and ensured much more frequent services for passengers.

Since that time underground railways have spread rapidly all over the world. London Metropolitan was followed by metros in Budapest, Berlin, and Paris, and later on in the rest of Europe, North and South America, Russia, Japan, China, and India. About 120 cities worldwide currently have metro networks, carrying more than 150 million passengers daily. The reason of metro building is the same as 100 years ago – traffic congestion and environmental protection. According to the statistics, the London Underground is the oldest and longest metro system in the world.

Modern underground railways offer more comfort and better service for passengers. Metro operators around the world employ the latest technologies in such spheres as architecture treated as a kind of art, safety systems, automatic driving and ticketing, etc.

The top priority task is the conversion of conventional metro lines to full automation. Automatic operation has a number of essential advantages: it is cheaper and more reliable than manual; it will use less energy; it will need fewer vehicles and operate shorter trains more frequently; and, finally, it promises better service and passenger carrying capacity.

### **Завдання 10. Знайдіть у тексті відповіді на запитання.**

1 Where was the world’s first underground railway built? 2 Why did people experience many discomforts in the early London Metropolitan? 3 How many cities in the world have metro systems? 4 What made people think about the construction of underground transport? 5 What are the advantages of fully automation metro systems?

### **Завдання 11. Знайдіть у тексті відповідні словосполучення.**

Чинити незручності, зменшити вартість будівництва, не дивно, вводити електричну тягу, вводити до експлуатації, забезпечувати обслуговування пасажирів, перевозити пасажирів, захист навколишнього середовища, застосовувати новітні технології, традиційні лінії метрополітену.

**Завдання 12. Give your opinion about the advantages underground railways offer for densely populated cities . Compose no less than five sentences.**

### **Варіант 5**

**Завдання 1. Заповніть пропуски використовуючи *am, is, are, was, were, will be, have, has, had, will have*. Перекладіть речення.**

1 The designing of a station building in a large city ... a very complicated job for civil engineers. 2 I ... at work when you called me. 3 Railways ... steam locomotives in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 4 We ... a conference tomorrow. So I ... busy with the report today. 5 What ... you fond of? – My hobby ... drawing. 6 It ... unusually warm last year. 7 My wife ... born in a small town. 8 How big ... your family? 9 What ... your parents? – My mother ... an economist, and my father ... a Bachelor's degree in transport engineering. 10 Why ... you late for the meeting yesterday?

**Завдання 2. Заповніть пропуски відповідною формою дієслова *to be*. Перекладіть речення із зворотом *there + to be*.**

1 There ... a strong competition between air transport and railways. 2 There ... some sorting yards at large railway stations. 3 There ... wooden rails on early railways. 4 There ... only three faculties when our Institute was founded. Now there ... five of them. 5 ...there any water in the kettle? 6 There ... many valuable minerals in the North. 7 In future there ... trains without wheels. 8 There ... an article about our new high-speed train in yesterday's newspaper.

9 There ... many institutions of higher learning in Kharkiv. 10 How many libraries ... there in your University?

**Завдання 3. Перекладіть речення та визначте видо-часову форму присудка. Змініть речення на негативні та питальні.**

1 Our scientists make wonderful discovery. 2 The students translated the text without dictionaries. 3 Progress in rail transportation will make our travel more comfortable. 4 The age of computers and cyber information systems changed the traditional railway. 5 Differences in the track gauge cause problems for international traffic crossing the borders. 6 Marketing involves market research. 7 Logistics experts optimize a steady flow of goods through a network of transportation links. 8 We passed entrance exams successfully. 9 This student will make a report at our local scientific conference. 10 The workers first laid down temporary tracks for transporting materials.

**Завдання 4. Замініть прийменник *of* на *Possessive Case* та перекладіть словосполучення.**

The central library of the city; the oldest metro in the world; the environmental situation of today; the computerized desk of the driver; the longest bridge of Asia; the proposal of the engineers; the computers of the students; the degree of the Bachelor; the task of the economist; the advice of our counselor; the record of the first prize winner, the name of my uncle.

**Завдання 5. Поставте прикметник у дужках у відповідному ступені порівняння та перекладіть речення.**

1 This train is (*comfortable*) I've ever seen. 2 Where is the (*near*) underground station, please? 3 The days in winter are (*short*) than in summer. 4 I am sure that career is (*important*) for her than you think. 5 Socrates was (*wise*) Greek of all. 6 Airplanes are (*fast*) than trains, but trains are (*safe*). 7 My uncle is the (*old*) of the four brothers. 8 Of two evils, choose the (*little*). 9 I never travel during the

rush hours – the traffic is the (*heavy*). 10 Next term we will take (*many*) examinations than this term.

**Завдання 6. Доповніть речення відповідними прийменниками місця та часу. Перекладіть речення.**

*at, on, to, by, in, from ... till, across, in, under, between*

1 They worked for this organization ... 2000 .... 2005. 2 The delegation will arrive at the meeting ... 2 o'clock. 3 The train went ... the fields. 4 We shall meet ... Christmas Eve. 5 I spent three days ... York. 6 What is the easiest way to get ... Bristol? 7 There is a garage ... my house. 8 We must submit our reports ... Friday. 9 The village is situated ... two hills. 10 We will meet early ... the morning.

**Завдання 7. Підкресліть усі займенники, визначте їх групу та перекладіть речення.**

1 Look at the diagram and tell me what you see on it. 2 Their knowledge of chemistry is not much better than mine. 3 Would you like to see some of her latest sketches? 4 The lights switch themselves on at night. 5 Britain imports more than it exports. 6 She gets paid more than me. 7 I must speak with him about you. 8 They shouldn't blame themselves for what happened. 9 The problems occur when divers raise themselves to the top too quickly. 10 We're staying at a very nice hotel. Our room is very comfortable.

**Завдання 8. Доповніть речення відповідними займенниками та перекладіть речення.**

*any, some, any, anybody, no, some, some, anybody, something, nobody, anywhere*

1 If you have ... news, call me back. 2 He found ... new expressions in the book. 3 If you have ... question to the lecturer, we can finish the lecture. 4 Is there ... at home? 5 ... can become a member of the club by paying a subscription. 6 If you need ... money, you must get it out of the savings bank; there is hardly ... in the house. 7 If there's ... you want, let me know. 8 ... was present at the lecture

yesterday. 9 ... element of the permanent way is important. 10 We can transport your freight ....

### **Завдання 9. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**

#### **PROBLEMS OF MODERN TRANSPORTATION**

Problems of modern transportation include traffic safety, declining fuel reserves and environmental problems. Problems are most severe in countries that depend heavily on automobile transportation.

**Traffic safety** Most types of high-speed, engine-powered transportation involve traffic safety problems. But automobile drivers have an especially poor safety records. In the United States, more people are killed in automobile accidents than in all other transportation accidents combined. Most automobile accidents could be prevented if every driver obeyed all traffic laws and all the rules for safe driving.

Airlines have one of the best safety records in the field of transportation. But heavy air traffic at major airports has increased the hazards of commercial flying. When many airliners await clearance to land or take off, airport approaches and runways become dangerously overcrowded. In addition, large airports have a growing amount of private plane traffic, which makes traffic control even more difficult. This problem could largely be eliminated if private planes were prohibited from flying near large commercial airports.

**Declining fuel reserves** Gasoline and other fuels made from petroleum supply nearly all the energy for engine-powered transportation. Energy experts warn that the world's supply of inexpensive petroleum is being used up rapidly. Developed countries therefore face a difficult problem. They must ensure that their major transportation systems have enough fuel to function normally, but must do all they can to conserve fuel. Fuel conservation is necessary not only because of the threat of a serious fuel shortage but also because of the high price of petroleum.

**Environmental problems** Automobiles are the chief cause of traffic congestion in urban areas, and their exhaust fumes contribute heavily to urban air pollution. Many cities plagued by traffic jams and air pollution have taken steps to reduce automobile traffic in their



downtown areas. The U.S. government has established pollution-control standards require automakers to manufacture cars that give off cleaner exhausts than earlier models.

**Завдання 10. Знайдіть у тексті відповіді на запитання.**

1 What are the problems of modern transportation? 2 How could most automobile accidents be prevented? 3 What kind of transportation has one of the best safety records in the field of transportation? 4 Why is fuel conservation necessary? 5 What kind of transportation is the chief cause of traffic congestion in urban areas?

**Завдання 11. Знайдіть у тексті відповідні словосполучення.**

Безпека руху, проблеми навколишнього середовища, низький показник безпеки, автодорожня аварія, попереджати аварію, дотримуватися правил дорожнього руху, чекати на проходження митного контролю, стикатися із серйозними проблемами, вихлопні гази, допустима норма забруднення.

**Завдання 12. Give your opinion about acute problems of modern transportation. Compose no less than five sentences.**

