**Иностранный язык Группа ТО 1611/з**

**Преподаватель – Файзрахманова Ю.С.**

Сдать в электронном формате до **9.04**

Оформление работы: Предмет, фамилия, группа, дата, тема. Файл сохранять под своей фамилией

**Дата 8.04**

**Тема. Проблемы и перспективы автомобильной промышленности. Автомобильные заводы. Сложное дополнение и подлежащее.**

**Прочитайте текст.**

**Problems and Perspectives of Transport System.**

Transport is a key factor in modern economies. However, there is a permanent contradiction between society, which demands ever more mobility, and public opinion, which is becoming increasingly intolerant of delays and the poor quality of some transport services.

As demand for transport keeps increasing, the answer cannot be just to build new infrastructure and open up markets. The transport system needs to be optimized to meet the demands of enlargement and development. A modern transport system must be sustainable from an economic and social as well as an environmental viewpoint.

Plans for the future of the transport sector must take account of its economic importance. New technologies, increased population, growth of cities set new objectives for transport policy: restoring the balance between modes of transport and developing intermodality, combating congestion and putting safety and the quality of services at the heart of our efforts, while maintaining the right to mobility. One of the main challenges is to define common principles for fair charging for the different modes of transport. This new framework for charging should both promote the use of less polluting modes and less congested networks and prepare the way for new types of infrastructure financing.

**Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What is a key factor in modern economies?
2. Why does the transport system need to be optimized?
3. What are new objectives for transport policy?

**Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**Car manufacturers**

Nowadays Japan and the United States are the largest car producers. Japan replaced the United States as the top passenger car manufacturer from 1980 to 1983. It regained the top spot in 1987 and still holds the ﬁrst place. Other major producers include France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Spain. In general, the largest automating countries also have the largest markets for cars. The United States has the biggest car market by far. Such countries as Japan, Italy, and France follow well behind.

The largest U.S. automakers, called the Big Three, are General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, and Chrysler Corporation. Each of the Big Three produces, under different trade names, a variety of cars and light trucks designed to meet the needs, preferences, and incomes of different consumers.

Japan’s major producers include Toyota Motor Corporation, Nissan Motor Company, Honda Motor Company, Mitsubishi Motor Company, and Mazda Motor Corporation. Historically, Japanese cars made for use in Japan have tended to be small, fuel efﬁ cient, and of limited power. This is because Japan depends completely on imported oil and many of its streets are too narrow and crowded for big cars. For export, Japan produces a range of models to satisfy a variety of buyers. Many European companies make far fewer vehicles than do Japanese or American ﬁrms because they target their output to the smaller luxury and sports car markets. Such European producers include Jaguar of Great Britain; Mercedes-Benz, Audi, BMW, and Porsche of Germany; and Saab and Volvo of Sweden. Other European manufacturers produce millions of cars each year. These major producers include Volkswagen of Germany; Peugeot and Renault of France; and Fiat of Italy.

**Заполните таблицу, используя информацию из текста**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The country** | **The main car manufacturers** |
| Japan |  |
| The USA |  |
| France |  |
| Germany |  |
| Great Britain |  |
| Italy |  |
| Sweden |  |

**Изучите и законспектируйте грамматический материал по теме Сложное дополнение и сложное подлежащее.**

**Сложное дополнение (Complex Object)** — это конструкция, состоящая существительного / объектного местоимения + инфинитив. Инфинитив в конструкции *сложное дополнение* употребляется:

с частицей **to:**

без частицы **to:**

глаголов:

*to want:*

I *want* you to learn English.

*Я* хочу, чтобы ты выучил англий-ский.

*I expect (wish, ask)*:

I *expect* you to be on time.

*Я* ожидаю, что ты придешь вовремя.

*Should like:*

I *should like* you to play tennis.

Я хотел бы, чтобы ты сыграл в теннис

***would*** *like:*

.

He w*ould like* **us to read** this book. :

Он хотел, чтобы мы прочитали эту книгу.

I want him

We wish her

You expect us **to do** it

They like them

|  |
| --- |
| **I want the work to be done = I want the work done** |

после глаголов восприятия:

*to hear* — слышать

*to see* — видеть

*to watch* — наблюдать

*to feel* — чувствовать и глаголов:

*to make* — заставлять

*to let* — позволять После глаголов восприятия также

возможно употребление **причас­тия I** (Participle **I):**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | *see* | him |  |
| We | *hear* | her | do it. |
| You | *watch* | us | doing it |
| They | *make* | them |  |

I *saw* her cross the road *(from one*

*side to the other).*

*Я* видел, что она переходила улицу.

*(факт)*

I *saw* her crossing the road.

Я видел, как она переходила улицу.

*(процесс)*

**Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject)** — это конструкция, состоящая из существительного или личного местоимения в именительном падеже + инфинитив.

А) Complex Subject употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено следующими

глаголами в Passive Voice:

*to know* — знать *to report* — сообщать

*to say* — говорить *to consider* — считать

*to believe* — полагать, считать *to think* — думать

The river Thames *is known* to divide the city into two parts. Известно, что река Темза делит город на две части.

Инфинитив в Complex Subject может иметь следующие формы:

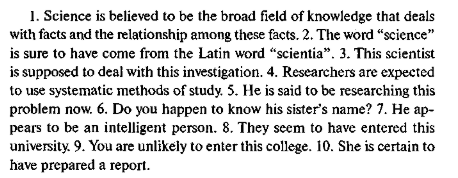
*Simple:* He *is said* to learn foreign languages quickly.

Говорят, что он быстро учит иностранные языки.

**Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.**

1. He wanted his letters sent at once.
2. I don’t want my papers looked through.
3. She didn’t want her child taken to the hospital.
4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed.
5. The teacher wanted our home-work to be prepared well.
6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs?
7. I want a bedroom prepared for the guest.
8. If you want things done well, do them yourself.

**Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее**



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