**Иностранный язык Группа ТО 1611- заочное**

**Преподаватель – Файзрахманова Ю.С.**

Сдать в электронном формате до **7.04**

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

**Дата 6.04 (2 занятия)**

**Тема. Современные требования к сборке автомобиля. Причастия.**

**Запишите слова**

technician — техник

deal with manufacturing cars иметь дело с производством

автомобилей

work out the technology of manufacturing processes — разрабатывать технологию производственных процессов

put into mass production — запустить в массовое производство

subject to tests — подвергать испытаниям

dependable brakes - надежные тормоза

driving safety — безопасность управления автомобилем

long service life - долгий срок службы

rapid acceleration —приемистость

ease of maintenance —простота техобслуживания

meet up-to-date demands (requirements) — отвечать современным требованиям

be stable on the road — быть устойчивым на дороге

ignition system — система зажигания

fuel consumption — расход топлива

truck - грузовой автомобиль

**Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на термины.**

1. After graduating from the college I shall become a technician.

2. I shall deal with manufacturing cars.

3. The production of the automobile comprises five phases, such as: designing, working out the technology of manufacturing processes, laboratory tests, road tests, mass production.

4. The automobile of today must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and be stable on the road.

5. The automobile must meet up-to-date demands, that is, it must have rapid acceleration, smooth-acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering systems, dependable ignition system.

6. Before the car is put into mass-production it must be subjected to laboratory and road tests.

7. Technicians should know the technology of manufacturing processes.

**Прочтите и переведите текст.**

**Automobile Production**

I study at the college, at the automobile-construction department. When I graduate from the college I shall become a technician. All specialists in automobile industry dealing with manufacturing automobiles (cars or trucks) must know that the production of the automobile comprises the following phases:

-designing;

-working out the technology of manufacturing processes;

-laboratory tests;

-road tests;

-mass manufacturing (production).

Why is it necessary to know all these facts? It is important to know them, as before the automobile is put into mass production it should be properly designed and the car must meet up-to-date requirements. What are these requirements?

The automobile must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of handling and maintenance, pleasant appearance. Also it must be comfortable and ecological. In order to obtain these qualities the specialists 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 sciences because computers offer quick and optimal solutions of the problems. Besides they are used for better operation of mechanisms in cars.

Before the car is put into mass production the units of the car are subjected to tests in the Works laboratory and then the car undergoes a rigid quality control in road tests. Why are these tests required? What qualities are required of the automobile? They are needed because the modern automobile must be rapid in acceleration, have smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable braking and steering systems, dependable ignition system, low fuel consumption and be stable on the road.

**Найдите и выпишите из текста слова, относящиеся:**

- к производству автомобиля;

- к характеристикам автомобиля.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Car Manufacturing | Car qualities |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Заполните пропуски предлогами.**

1. After graduating ... the college I shall deal ... manufacturing cars.

2. The production ... the automobile comprises five phases.

3. Specialists ... automobile industry should develop up-to-date methods... designing cars.

4. In producing automobiles new types ... resistant... corrosion light materials should be used.

5. All cars udergo a rigid quality control... tests.

6. The car is put... mass production after laboratory and road tests.

7. Technicians must know the technology... manufacturing processes... cars.

**Пройдите тест по ссылке** [**https://forms.gle/RdwX8znsc2617EMn7**](https://forms.gle/RdwX8znsc2617EMn7)

**Изучите грамматический материал по теме Причастия и законспектируйте его.**

**Причастие. Participle**

Причастие — неличная форма глагола, которая соответствует в русском языке причастию и деепричастию. В предложении чаще всего выполняет фун­кции определения, обстоятельства и именной части составного именного сказуемого или функции, свойственные прилагательному и наречию.

**Формы причастий**

Глаголы в английском языке имеют две формы причастия Active Voice и три формы причастия Passive Voice.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Participle I** | **Participle II** | **Perfect Participle** |
| **Active** | **writing**  пишущий | **—** | **having written**  написав |
| **Passive** | **being written**  пишущийся | **written**  написанный | **having been written**  после того, как написали |

**Образование форм причастий**

**Причастие 1**:

to buy + ing = *buying*

to take + ing = *taking* (e — опускается)

to sit + ing = *sitting* (t — удваивается, если звук глухой и ударение

падает на последний слог)

Причастие в предложении может быть определением, обстоятельством или частью сказуемого.

• **Определение**

The boy **playing** in the garden is my son. — Мальчик, играющий в саду, — мой сын.

They saw a **flying** parrot. — Они видели летящего попугая.

People **coming** to Sydney visit different museums. — Люди, приезжающие в Сидней,

посещают различные музеи.

• **Обстоятельство**

**Coming** to the Lake District, we put up our tents. — Приезжая в Лейк Дистрикт, мы разбиваем палатки.

**Having travelled** around America for a month, she returned to England.- Пропутешествовав по Америке около месяца, она вернулась в Англию.

**While** **translating** this article he came across many difficulties.— Переводя (когда он переводил) эту статью, он встретился со многими трудностями.

**Being impressed** by the film, they kept silent. — Они молчали, находясь под впечатлением фильма.

He spent the whole day **reading** a book. — Он провел весь день, читая книгу.

**Having lost** the book, the student couldn't remember the topic. — Студент не мог вспомнить тему, поскольку потерял книгу.

**Причастие 2** образуется:

|  |
| --- |
| to ask + ed = *asked* от правильных глаголовu путем прибавления -ed  to send *sent* III форма, если глагол неправильный  to take *taken* |

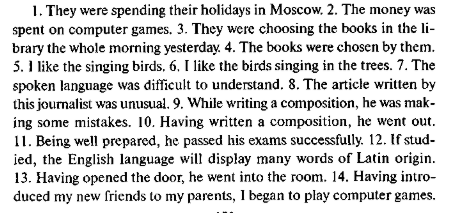
The **described** method is very effective. — Описанный метод очень эффективен.

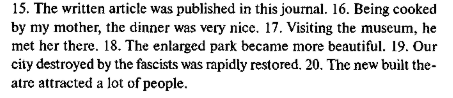
The method **used** depends on the material selected. — Используемый метод зависит

от выбранного материала.

People **treated** in hospitals are **called** in patients. - Люди, которых лечат в больницах, называют стационарными больными.

**Выполните упражнение. Переведите предложения и подчеркните причастия.**





**Прочтите текст. Расставьте данные в рамке материалы в правильном порядке (от самого используемого до менее используемого).**

**Materials**

|  |
| --- |
| zink, lead, and copper • steel • rubber • iron • glass • aluminium • plastics • fluids and lubricants • other |

The average car is made of a large number of different materials, as the pie chart here shows.

Steel makes up by far the single largest percentage of materials, accounting for 55% of the car materials by weight. Then comes iron, with 13%. Plastics make up 10% of the car, although this percentage is naturally increasing all the time as car makers try to make vehicles lighter. Aluminium accounts for 5% of the materials, although some cars contain much more.

Some manufacturers are switching from steel to aluminium to save weight, because aliminium’s so light. And new alloys mean that aluminium is now about as rigid as steel.

Another advantage is that it’s corrosion-resistant. It’s going to be interesting to see if the popularity of aluminium continues to increase in the future.

Returning to my chart, you see that rubber accounts for 5% of the weight, and fluids and lubricants make up 4%. Zink, lead, and copper together accounts for 3%, and glass makes up 2%. All the other materials, including things like fabrics and ceramics, make up the final 3% together.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. |  |

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