**Практическая работа для студентов 312 группы за 1 семестр**

**Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык**

**Trends in Tractor Design**

It is known that the need for more food, feed and industrial crops  regularly grows. Farmers usually meet these ever increasing demands by increasing crop yields. This largely depends on the quantity and quality of the machinery supplied by tractor and agricultural engineering industry. The most important machine used on farms is the tractor. The heart of the tractor is its power unit, that is, the engine.

The main trend adopted in designing new tractors and other farm machinery is as follows:

— to increase the capacity of the engine, mainly by

increasing its power and field speed;

— to improve the design of transmission, chassis and

the engine;

— to reduce fuel consumption and maintenance time;

— to improve labor conditions for tractor operators,

etc.

The designers said that this trend would result in basic improvements in tractor design. As a result, for example, both the wheeled and track-type general purpose tractors T-150 used in conjunction with trailing or mounted machines and implements are now able to perform not only a number of routine operations, such as soil cultivation, sowing and harvesting, but also land reclamation, earth-moving and other jobs. Of great importance now is  that both the wheeled and the crawler models have up to 70% of standardized parts, which is of great importance.

The most important feature of the T-150 is its high power which provides higher field speeds as compared to other general-purpose tractors. Its other important feature is the dual transmission system. The tractor is equipped with an all-metal cab which may be heated and ventilated. When tractor operators began to work on the T-150 they said the new cab had greatly improved their labour conditions.

The basic technical data  (specifications) of the T-150 crawler-type tractor are as follows: engine power — 150 hp, at 200 r.p.m. fuel consumption per brake horse power — 185 gph speeds — eight forward and four reverse range of speeds — 2.68 to 15.89 km/h track — 1435 mm ground clearance — 300 mm average soil compacting pressure — 0,44 kg/cm2 mass (weight) —7400 kg

Notes:

1. for more food, feed and industrial crops  - в большем количестве пищевых добавок, кормовых и промышленных культур.

2.in conjunction with – в сочетании с чем-либо

3.of great importance is – очень важно то, что (большое значение имеет то, что)

4. which is of great importance  - что имеет большое значение

5. as compared to  -  по сравнению с чем-л.

**Составьте предложения, используя слова**

meet these ever increasing demands – учитывать возрастающие потребности

power unit – силовой агрегат

the engine –  двигатель

the capacity – мощность

design of transmission – конструкция трансмиссии

chassis – шасси

maintenance time – время обслуживания

a conjunction – сочетание

a land reclamation – мелиорация земли

a feature – особенность

general-purpose tractors – тракторы общего назначения

to equip with an all-metal cab – быть оснащённым цельнометаллическими кабинами

r.p.m. – обороты в минуту

gph speeds – галлоны в час

a range – диапазон

average soil compacting pressure – среднее давление прессования почвы

**Выполните задания**

**- Find 10 adjectives and form  three degrees of comparison.**

**- Answer the following questions:**

1. What kinds of  farm machines do you know?

2. List the main trends adopted in the design of new tractors?

**Выполните** **тест по английскому языку**

Вопрос 1. Use the required tense instead of the infinitives in brackets : my friend (to study) two foreign languages?

* Do study...
* Does my friend studies ..
* Do my friend studys ...
* Does my friend study..

Вопрос 2. Use the required tense instead of the infinitives in brackets : The teacher (to point) at the blackboard when he (to want) to explain something

* The teacher points at the blackboard when he wants to explain something
* The teacher point at the blackboard when he want to explain something
* The teacher pointed at the blackboard when he wanted to explain something

Вопрос 3. Use the required tense instead of the infinitives in brackets : Every morning, she (to hurry) to the University.

* hurry
* hurries
* will hurry
* hurried
* hurrys

Вопрос 4. I (not/understand) that man because I (not/know) English.

* don't understand, don’t know;
* not understand, don't know;
* don't understand, not know;

Вопрос 5. Use the required tense instead of the infinitives in brackets : The sun (to rise) every day

* The sun rise every day
* The sun rised every day
* The sun rises every day

Вопрос 6. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not help) her much.

* not helped;
* didn't helped;
* didn't help;

Вопрос 7. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitive in brackets: You can’t have the book now because my brother (to read) it.

* You can't have the book now because my brother reading it
* You can't have the book now because my brother read it
* You can't have the book now because my brother is reading it

Вопрос 8. Use Present Continuous of the infinitive in brackets : He (to plant) new trees in the orchard now.

* are planting
* is planting
* am planting
* are plant

Вопрос 9. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitive in brackets: Do not go out; it (to rain) heavily.

* Do not go out; it raining heavily
* Do not go out; it is raining heavily
* Do not go out; it is rain heavily

Вопрос 10. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitive in brackets: They still (to discuss) where to go now.

* They still discussing where to go now
* They are still discuss where to go now
* They are still discussing where to go now

Вопрос 11. Use Present Continuous of the infinitive in brackets : Go and see what the children (to do)

* Go and see what the children are doing
* Go and see what the children doing
* Go and see what the children to do

Вопрос 12. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitive in brackets : Very often I (to go) to the University by Metro, but today I (to go) by bus.

* go; am going
* is going; go
* go; is going
* am going; go
* goes; go
* are going; go

Вопрос 13. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of die infinitive in brackets : I (not to think) he (to take) his Physics exam now.

* are not thinking; takes
* does not think; is taking
* do not think; is taking
* do not think; are taking
* am not thinking; take
* is not thinking; take
* do not think; am taking

Вопрос 14. Why you (put on) the coat? It’s sunny today.

* are you putting on;
* do you put on;
* are you puting on;
* will you put on;

Вопрос 15. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous instead of the infinitive in brackets : Mother (to cook) breakfast in the kitchen; she always (to cook) in the morning.

* Mother is cook breakfast in the kitchen; she always cooks in the morning
* Mother is cooking breakfast in the kitchen; she always cooks in the morning
* Mother cook breakfast in the kitchen; she always cooks in the morning

Вопрос 16. Write questions in present perfect simple. I have been in my room.

* Have I ever been in my room?;
* Where have you be?;
* Where have you been?;

Вопрос 17. She put on the red dress, which she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for ages.

* had not worn;
* has not worn;
* not had worn;

Вопрос 18. We the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.

* reached;
* were reaching;
* will have reached;

Вопрос 19. By the end of August we'll

* have moved;
* move;
* will move;

Вопрос 20. Put the adverbs of Indefinite tune in their proper place: Have you made the beds, Ann (already)?

* Have you made aheadv the beds, Ann?
* Have already you made the beds, Ann?
* Have you already made the beds, Ann?

Вопрос 21. We'll decorating the room before you get back.

* finish;
* have finished;
* finished;

Вопрос 22. By that time I'll from the University and will a well-paid job, I hope.

* graduate, have got;
* graduate, get;
* have graduated, get;
* have graduated, have got;

Вопрос 23. Put the adverbs of Indefinite time in their proper place: We have been there before (never)

* We never have been there before
* We have never been there before
* We never had been there before

Вопрос 24. Put the adverbs of Indefinite time in their proper place: She hasn’t finished doing the room (yet)

* She hasn't finished doing the room yet
* She yet hasn't finished doing the room
* She hasn't finished yet doing the room

Вопрос 25. Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect instead of the infinitive in brackets : Then I (to search) for a piece of paper and I (to write) a message for a maid

* Then I searched for a piece of paper and I wrote a message for a maid
* Then I searched for a piece of paper and I write a message for a maid
* Then I search for a piece of paper and I write a message for a maid

Вопрос 26. The policeman told me my car near the office of the company.

* not parking ;
* did not park;
* do not park ;
* not to park ;

Вопрос 27. Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect instead of the infinitive in brackets: Ansell (to give) an angry sigh and at that moment there (to be) a tap on the door

* Ansell give an angry sigh and at that moment there be a tap on the door
* Ansell gave an angry sigh and at that moment there was a tap on the door
* Ansell gave an angry sigh and at that moment there be a tap on the door

Вопрос 28. Vie said that they knew only what was in the papers, that they for a call or a telegram since they heard of the accident.

* had been waiting;
* waited;
* had waited;
* were waiting;

Вопрос 29. Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect instead of the infinitive in brackets. He (to make) tea and (to eat) biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen (to bring) him.

* He make tea and eat biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen have brought him
* He made tea and ate biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen had brought him
* He made tea and eat biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen had brought him

Вопрос 30. Change sentence into indirect speech: Helen said: "Don't even ring me up. I’ll be working at my translation."

* Helen say not to ring her up. She would be work at her translation.
* Helen say not to ring her up. She have been working at her translation.
* Helen said not to ring her up. She would be working at her translation.

Вопрос 31. Change sentence into indirect speech: Robert asked his friend: "Where are you going for the weekend? "

* Robert ask his friend where he were going for die weekend
* Robert ask his friend where he has going for the weekend
* Robert asked his friend where he was going for the weekend

Вопрос 32. Put the sentence into the Passive Voice: They punished the boy for that

* The boy was punishes for that
* The boy were punish for that
* The boy was punished for that

Вопрос 33. Put the sentence into the Passive Voice: They have just shown me a new magazine

* I have just been shown a new magazine
* I was just been shown a new magazine
* I had just been shown a new magazine

Вопрос 34. The famous actress now for the "HELLO" magazine.

* is interview;
* interview;
* was interviewed;
* is being interviewed;

Вопрос 35. Put the sentence into the Passive Voice: Somebody locked the front door

* The front door was lock
* The front door were locked
* The front door was locked

Вопрос 36. Put the sentence into the Passive Voice: They built this house in 1950

* This house was built in 1950
* This house was builted in 1950
* This house were built in 1950

Вопрос 37. Put the sentence into the Passive Voice: When I switched on the radio they were broadcasting a very interesting programme

* When I switched on the radio a very interesting programme was being broadcast
* When I switched on the radio a very interesting programme has being broadcast
* When I switch on the radio a very interesting programme was being broadcast

Вопрос 38. English is the main foreign language which within most school systems.

* teach;
* is taught;
* teaches;
* is teaching;

Вопрос 39. Use the required tense instead of the infinitives in brackets : Mother always (to cook) in the morning

* Mother always cooked in the morning
* Mother always cook in the morning
* Mother always cooks in the morning

**Выполните задания**

Task 1 Match the word with its Russian equivalent:

1

1.1 power plant a) силовая установка;

1.2 power train b) ходовая часть;

1.3 running gear c) силовая передача.

2

2.1 brake a) двигатель;

2.2 clutch b) тормоз;

2.3 engine c) сцепление.

3

3.1 chassis a) шасси;

3.2 body b) капот;

3.3 hood c) кузов.

4

4.1 steering wheel a) стеклоочиститель;

4.2 lubricating b) смазка;

4.3 windshield wiper c) рулевое колесо.

**Task 2 Choose English terms below to match the following automobile parts:**

1) the engine 2) the chassis 3) the body

a) fuel system; d) running gear; g) heater;

b) accessories; e) lubricating system; h) windshield wipers;

c) cooling system; f) steering system; I) electric system.

**Task 3 Choose the wright answer**

1 The automobile is made up of … basic parts

a) one; b) two; c) three.

2 Most automobile engines have … cylinders

a) five; b) six; c) seven.

3 Most automobile engines work on … - stroke cycle

a)three; b) four; c) five.

**Task 4 Finish sentences in the first column using corresponding endings in the second column**

1. Тhe automobile is made up of ... a) a power transmission, running gear, steering and braking systems.

2. The power plant is... b) the clutch, gear box, propeller shafts, final drive, differential and axle shafts

3. The engine includes ... c) a hood, fenders and accessories

4. The chassis consists of ... d) the engine, the chassis and the body

5. The power transmission contains ... e) a frame with axles, wheels and springs

6. The running gear consists of ... f) the source of power

7. The body has ... g) fuel, cooling, electric and lubricating systems

**Task 5 Match the following mechanisms with their descriptions**

1. Mechanism, which is used to stop the car

a) Clutch;

b) Brakes;

c) Gearbox;

d) Steering system.

2. Mechanism, which is used to guide the car

a) Clutch;

b) Brakes;

c) Gearbox;

d) Steering system.

3. Mechanism, which engages or disengages the engine and the car wheels

a) Clutch;

b) Brakes;

c) Gearbox;

d) Steering system.

4. Mechanism, which is used to change the speed of the car

a) Clutch;

b) Windshield wiper

c) Gearbox;

d) Brakes.

5. Device, which is designed to measure the speed of the car

a) Heater;

b) Windscreen;

c) Kilometer;

d) Speedometer.

**Task 6 Choose the wright answer**

1.During ….. the intake valve opens and a charge of fuel mixture flows into the cylinder.

a) the power stroke; b) the exhaust stroke;

c) the inlet stroke; d) the compression stroke.

 2.During ….. the inlet valve is closed and the fuel is compressed by the rising piston.

a) the power stroke; b) the exhaust stroke;

c) the inlet stroke; d) the compression stroke.

 3. During ….. both valves are closed, pressure rises in the combustion chamber, and the spark ignites the mixture.

a) the power stroke; b) the exhaust stroke;

c) the inlet stroke; d) the compression stroke.

 4. During ….. the exhaust valve is opened, pressure is released and residual gases into the atmosphere through the exhaust valve.

a) the power stroke; b) the exhaust stroke;

c) the inlet stroke; d) the compression stroke.

**Task 7 Complete the following sentences, choosing the correct version**

1. The internal combustion engine is called so because fuel is burned...

a) outside the engine;

b) inside the engine.

2. On the inlet stroke …

a) the intake valve opens;

b) the intake valve is closed;

c) the intake and the exhaust valves are closed.

3. On the compression stroke …

a) the intake valve opens;

b) the intake valve is closed;

c) the intake and the exhaust valves are closed.

4. On the power stroke …

a) the intake valve opens;

b) the intake valve is closed;

c) the intake and the exhaust valves are closed.

5. On the exhaust stroke …

a) the exhaust valve opens;

b) the intake valve is closed;

c) the intake and the exhaust valves are closed.