**ВАРИАНТ 1**

**The History of transportation**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

The history of transportation is connected to industrialization, urbanization, and the separation of residence from workplace. By the beginning of the 20th century, London, New York, Boston, Paris, Budapest, and other major cities had fixed-rail subway systems. By the 1920s buses were common there. In the United States, the quantity of passengers grew steadily from 1900 (six billion passengers per year) to 1927 (over 17 billion), but it fell during the Great Depression. Then it grew again during War II, peaking in 1946 at 23 billion riders, but then dropped steadily every year until the early 1970s due to the revival of public transport.

The total number of riders in 1970 was less than that of 1910. The reasons for these declines are complex and often political. Los Angeles, for example, had over 1,000 miles of trolley and interurban lines before 1930. This system was taken over by a private company and replaced with noisy, polluting, and comparatively slow buses. But few people chose to use them. That’s why costs rose and the number of passengers was falling. To reduce costs, private companies removed distant branches and smaller stations. These changes, along with cheap gasoline, suburban and highway development, bad condition of older subway lines, and the greater amount of cars offered, helped turn the United States into a car culture.

The people have grown increasingly concerned over the impact of cars on the environment and the quality of life in urban areas. But at this time more efficient and comfortable mass transit systems are developing. Models for such systems were developed in Europe and Japan. Trains in the Paris Metro, for example, operate on rubber tires and can reach speeds of 77 km. In Canada engineers built more lightweight trains that can reach speeds of 72 km.

In the United States by 1990 over 90% of North American mass transit was publicly owned and managed. Washington, D.C.'s Metro system (144 million riders in 1988) included a wider area of service and more efficient schedules. Currently buses account for 60% of mass transit rides in the United States. Innovations such as articulated buses and reserved lanes on highways are balanced by the problems of noise, [air pollution](http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/sci/A0802906.html), and traffic. Now mass transit is a central social and political issue.

**2. Прочитайте предложения и подумайте верны они или ложны.**

1. The history of transportation is connected to industrialization, urbanization, and the separation of residence from workplace.
2. In the United States, the quantity of passengers fell from 1900 to 1927.
3. The system of public transport was not replaced with noisy, polluting, and comparatively slow buses.

4) Now mass transit is a central social and political issue.

**3. Поставьте слова в предложении в правильном порядке**

1. companies/government/or/private/the/owned/transport/public
2. operations/other/airlines/in/began/many/world/of/parts/the
3. most/of/walking/transportation/was/the/elementary/means
4. takes/they/go/people/where/or/want/transportation/need/to
5. he/at/weather/traffic/reduced/in/always/speed/in/bad/in/night/bad/heavy

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**Development of automobile undustry in Russia.**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Before World War I Russia produced automobiles at Machine building works in Moscow, Petersburg, Riga and Orel. In 1924 the first Russian trucks – ten AMO – F – 15 came off the assembly lines and took part in the holiday parade on the Red Square in Moscow.

In 1932 in Nizhni-Novgorod new Motor Works appeared which planned to manufacture at least 150 000 vehicles a year. The Moscow Automobile Works underwent reconstruction and began to turn out up to 25 000 automobiles.

Five years later in 1937 Russia was the first in Europe and the second in the world (after USA) in the production of trucks. At the Gorky, Moscow and Yaroslavl Works trucks, buses and special service cars of all types came off the accembly lines as well as passenger cars-big, medium and comfort. Automobile industry played a great role in wartime when it supplied the army with different kinds of vehicles.

After the Great Patriotic War Russia not only reached but surpassed the pre-war level in automobile industry in 1949.

In 1965 the industry entered a new period of rapid development. The tempo of automobile production will increase considerably in the nearest future. We expect essential progress in the output of cars and in the improvement of their design qualities.

**2.Выучите новые слова и выражения.**

**assembly line –** конвейер

**at least –** по крайней мере

**to tern out –** выпускать

**appear –** появляться

**undergo –**подвергаться

**supply –** превосходить

**reach –** достигать

**surpass –** превосходить

**level –** уровень

**rapid –** быстрый

**increase –** увеличивать, возрастать

**3. Поставьте следующие предлодложения в отрицательную форму. Переведите их на русский язык.**

1. These engines are light and small.
2. Motor cars use two-stroke engines.
3. This truck goes very fast.
4. This aotomobile works underwent reconstruction two years ago.
5. All forms of transport will depend directly on the atomio energy.

**ВАРИАНТ 4**

**1. Запишите и выучите новые слова,**

**convenience** удобство

**exciting** увлекательный

**valuable** ценный

**produce** выпускать

**available** доступный

**entertainment** развлечение

**advertising** реклама

**cellular phone** сотовый телефон

**dozen** десяток

**traffic** уличное движение

**average speed** средняя скорость

**crowd** заполнять

**freeway** скоростная автомагистраль (без платы за

проезд)

**environmentalist** специалист по охране окружающей среды

**fuel** топливо

**protect** защищать

**gasoline** бензин

**parking lot** стоянка для автомобилей

**available** доступный

**believe** считать

**require** нуждаться

**pollute** загрязнять

**flight** полет

**solar-powered** работающий на солнечной энергии

**2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**Cars: passion or problems.**

For some people, the car is a convenient form of transportation. But for others,

the car is an exciting hobby. Some people spend their lives collecting valuable cars.

Others drive them in races, including the M i l l e Miglia in Italy, the Carrera Panamericana in Mexico, and the world-famous Indianapolis 500. For many people, cars are more than transportation. They are a source of passion and pleasure. Yet cars can also be a source of many problems.

In 1903, Henry Ford began selling the Model T car for $825. His company,

Ford Motors, was the first to produce cars in large numbers. This made the car available

to large numbers of people and helped them to travel long distances quickly and

easily. The car has brought people much closer to places of work, study and entertainment.

Many people also work in car-related industries: fixing cars, washing cars, advertising

cars and selling car products such as stereos and cellular phones.

Most Americans buy a new car every five or six years. This means that one

American may own a dozen cars in a lifetime. In fact, there are more cars than people

in the United Slates. In New York City, 2.5 million cars move in and out of the city

each day. In this traffic, the average speed is sometimes 8.1 miles per hour. This

speed could easily be reached by riding a horse instead of driving a car. But New

Yorkers continue to drive, just as people do in California, where freeways are often

very crowded.

Some environmentalists believe that forms of public transportation such as buses and trains have not been fully developed in the United States. They try to teach others that public transportation saves fuel and helps to protect the environment. Many people are unhappy with car traffic and pollution, as well as with the use of beautiful land for building new roads. One environmentalist, Jan Lundberg, left his Mercedes-Benz in Los Angeles and moved to the forests of northern California. There he works on the Auto-Free Times, a newspaper that teaches people how to live without driving. Lundberg travels on foot, on bicycle, or by bus. Before he decided to live without a car, Lundberg worked for the oil companies, studying the prices of gasoline.

Lundberg and other environmentalists dream of turning parking lots into parks and replacing cars with bicycles, but most people around the world believe that the car is a necessary part of life in today's world. Still, there is an important question that must be answered: What kind of fuel will we use when gasoline is no longer available? Lundberg believes that by the 2021, there will no longer be oil for gasoline makers to use. To solve this problem, car companies in Korea, Japan, Europe, and the United Stales are trying to develop an electric car that will not require gasoline at all. The electric car is not a new idea. It had success with American women in the early 1900s.

Women liked electric cars because they were quiet and did not pollute the air. Electric cars were also easier to start than gasoline-powered ones. But gasoline powered cars were faster, and in the 1920s they became much more popular. The electric car was not used again until the 1970s, when there were serious problems with the availability of oil. Car companies began to plan for a future without gasoline. The General Motors Company had plans to develop an electric car by 1980; however, oil became available again, and this car was never produced. Today there is a new interest in the electric car, which is partly related to a passion for speed and new technology. In 1977, engineer Paul MacCready, designed a human-powered airplane that successfully completed a three-mile flight. A similar airplane crossed the English Channel in 1977, followed by a solar-powered airplane.

In 1987, the Sunraycer, a solar-powered car, won a 2,000-mile race in Australia. As a

result of this success, the General Motors Company began new work on the development of the electric car. The Toyota Company recently decided to spend $800 million a year on the development of new car technology. Many engineers believe that the electric car will lead to other forms of technology being used for transportation.

Cars may change, but their importance will not. Cars are important to nearly

everyone, including engineers, businesspeople, environmentalists, and even poets.

Poet Curt Brown believes that cars are part of our passion for new places and new

experiences. According to Brown, this "very, very comfortable flying chair" will continue to bring us travel and adventure, no matter how it changes in the future.

**3. Дополните предложения, используя информацию из текста.**

Advantages of the car:

1. Some people enjoy….

2. People can travel….

3. People are closer to….

4. Some people make money by….

Disadvantages of the car:

1. Lots of traffic and….

2. Cars use more fuel than….

3. Beautiful land is replaced with….

4. Gasoline may no longer….

**ВАРИАНТ 5**

**1.****Прочитайте текст и переведите его. Найдите и выпишите ключевые**

**предложения из текста.**

**WITH VOLVO AS A BUSINESS PARTNER YOUR**

**PROFITABILITY INCREASES**

**1. Volvo is one of the world's largest producers of heavy trucks.**

The company has the necessary resources to carry on the research needed to

maintain its lead in truck automotive development. The truck owner is assured of a

product that meets the demands of a modern and cost-efficient truck.

With its industry-wide research program and broad product range, Volvo can offer

the right vehicle for each transport application.

The skilled transport consultants at Volvo draw up complete, customized packages

which cover not only the vehicle, but also financing, parts and service.

Each representative is part of an international network. This will ensure a strong,

durable business partner with solutions for every need and purpose.

**2. The NL Range - the result of ongoing product development.**

The Volvo NL is a farther development of Volvo's N trucks. The NL range offers

a wide range of options for all types of heavy-duty operations. Design flexibility

means that the truck can be designed and built for a specific job. The NL is available

in two models – NL 10 and NL 12.

The efficiency of a truck depends on the components it is made of the cab, chassis,

engine, gearbox, axles. Volvo offers a wide variety of all the most important

components. With its strong chassis and high capacity, the product line covers on/off road construction site work, city work, mining and logging, rescue vehicles as well as

long-distance haulage.

The NL range uses Volvo's own driveline: the engine, gearbox and rear axle are

all made by Volvo. This ensures that all the components are developed to match each

other exactly, so they minimize loss of power.

**3. The cabs.**

There is an obvious connection between comfort, comfort, and the safety are

safety and the profitability of the vehicle. By using a safe, comfortable and quiet cab,

the driver -an concentrate better over a longer period of time, and he can work more

efficiently. This results In higher profitability. Over the past 20 years the Volvo

Group has formed ongoing developments in the field of safety. The tests include controlled laboratory crashes as veil as realistic outdoor collisions.

The F range offers four cab versions of different sizes and overnight accommodation

standards. The ergonomic design, the of an equally high standard. This makes

it easy to select the cab suitable for a specific application. The range includes a short

(day) cab, a short high cab (Eurotrotter), a long (sleeper) cab, and a long high cab

(Globetrotter) fitted with one or two comfortable bunks.

The sleeper cabs are equipped for demanding long-distance routes, with large

storage space for personal items. Air conditioning is fitted as an option.

The cab's suspension, combined with one of the seat options, makes the cab very

comfortable.

**2.Закончите предложения, используя содержание текста.**

1. Volvo manufactures…

a) skidders

b) harvesters

c) heavy trucks

d) forwarders

2. Volvo is one of the world's largest…

a) companies

b) loaders

c) feller bunchers

d) heavy trucks

3. The efficiency of a truck depends on…

a) the engine, cab, chassis

b) steep slopes, tight thinnings and soft ground

c) city work, mining and logging

4. The sleeper cabs are equipped with….

a) the ergonomic design, the comfort and the safety

b) one or two comfortable bunks

c) large storage space for personal items