**ВАРІАНТ 1**

**Вправа № 1**

Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово у дужках в правильну форму *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.* Перекладіть речення.

1. Don’t bother him! He … (to work) on the design of a new motor car.
2. Owing to the new system of regulations the number of accidents … (to go) down and the driving … (to become) safer since its implementation.
3. As far as I know, the lorry … (to arrive) on the 10th of May. It … (to be) necessary to unload it immediately.
4. How long … (you / to work) for this automotive company? – I … (to be a mechanic) for 10 years.
5. ‘You look tired.' ‘I … (to drive) all day long.’
	1. Don’t bother him! He is working on the design of a new motor car. – Не відволікай його! Він працює над дизайном нового автомобіля.
	2. Owing to the new system of regulations the number of accidents is going down and the driving has become safer since its implementation. – Завдяки новій системі нормативних актів число аварій зменшується та водіння стало безпечнішим з моменту впровадження.
	3. As far as I know, the lorry arrives on the 10th of May. It is necessary to unload it immediately. – Наскільки мені відомо, вантажівка прибуває 10-го травня. Необхідно миттєво її розвантажити.
	4. How long have you been working for this automotive company? – I have been a mechanic for 10 years. – Як довго ти працюєш на цю автомобільну компанію? – Я працюю механіком 10 років.
	5. ‘You look tired.' ‘I have been driving all day long.’ – ‘Ти виглядаєш втомленим.' ‘Я вів авто цілий день.’

**Вправа № 2**

Розкрийте дужки і поставте дієслово у дужках у правильну форму *Past Simple* або *Past Continuous*. Перекладіть речення.

1. When I … (to see) a loaded boat, it … (to move) in the direction of the port and the manager … (to be) there to meet it.
2. The car … (to move) at full speed when the policeman … (to stop) it.
3. Stoppage of fuel supply … (to cause) serious trouble in the engine last night, so I … (to go) to the filling station.
4. Leonardo da Vinci … (to consider) the idea of a self-propelled vehicle in the 15th century.
5. They … (to sign) the contract when the boss … (to arrive).
	1. When I saw a loaded boat, it was moving in the direction of the port and the manager was there to meet it. – Коли я побачив навантажене судно, воно рухалося в напрямок порту та менеджер був там, щоб зустріти його.
	2. The car was moving at full speed when the policeman stopped it. – Авто рухалося на повній швидкості, коли поліцейський зупинив її.
	3. Stoppage of fuel supply caused serious trouble in the engine last night, so I went to the filling station. – Зупинка подачі палива спричинила серйозні проблеми в двигуні минулої ночі, тому я пішов до заправної станції.
	4. Leonardo da Vinci considered the idea of a self-propelled vehicle in the 15th century. Леонадро да Вінчі розглянув ідею самохідного транспорту в 15 столітті.
	5. They were signing the contract when the boss arrived. – Вони підписували контракт, коли бос приїхав.

**Вправа № 3**

Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслово в *Future Simple*, *Future Continuous* або *Future Perfect*. Перекладіть речення.

1. His plane probably … (to get) to Heathrow late owing to air traffic congestion.
2. By the time they arrive we ... (to go) home.
3. No doubt the designer … (to work) on his project at 5 pm tomorrow.
4. By 2040 the first men … (to land) on the planet Mars.
5. If you give us a discount we … (to place) a bulk order of cars for our company.
	1. His plane will probably get to Heathrow late owing to air traffic congestion. – Його літак, напевно, прибуде в Гітроу пізно унаслідок перевантаження повітряного руху.
	2. By the time they arrive we will have gone home. – До того часу як вони приїдуть ми поїдемо додому.
	3. No doubt the designer will be working on his project at 5 pm tomorrow. – Безсумнівно дизайнер буде працювати над цим проектом о 5 вечора завтра.
	4. By 2040 the first men will have landed on the planet Mars. – До 2040 року перша людина висадиться на планету Марс.
	5. If you give us a discount we will place a bulk order of cars for our company. – Якщо ви дасте нам знижку ми розмістимо велике замовлення авто для нашої компанії.

**Вправа № 4**

Доповніть речення, використовуючи прикметники у вищому та найвищому ступені. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. What is … (quick) way of shipping goods from western China to Shanghai?
2. Rail is … (reliable) mode of transport, but private car is … (convenient) than rail.
3. However, shipping goods by road is … (fast) and … (flexible) than by train.
4. Transport by sea is … (cheap) than transport by air.
5. The delivery cost … (little) than I expected.
	1. What is the quickest way of shipping goods from western China to Shanghai? – Який найшвидший спосіб доставки товарів з західного Китаю до Шанхаю?
	2. Rail is the most reliable mode of transport, but private car is more convenient than rail. – Залізна дорога це найнадійніший спосіб транспорту, але особисте авто більш зручне ніж залізна дорога.
	3. However, shipping goods by road is faster and more flexible than by train. - Однак, доставка товарів дорогою швидше і зручніше ніж потягом.
	4. Transport by sea is cheaper than transport by air. – Транспортування морем дешевше ніж транспортування повітрям.
	5. The delivery cost little more than I expected. – Ціна доставки трішки більша ніж я очікував.

**Вправа № 5**

Перекладіть речення українською мовою. Поставте усі типи запитань до них.

1. We will sell our new car into many markets. – Ми будемо продавати наше нове авто на багатьох ринках.
	1. Will we sell our new car into many markets?
	2. Where will we sell our new car?
	3. Who will sell new car into many markets?
	4. Will we sell our new car or new motorcycle into many markets?
	5. We will sell our new car into many markets, won’t we?
2. Some parts of the structure cracked after hot dry summer and rainy autumn. – Деякі частини конструкції тріснули через сухе спекотне літо та дощову осінь.
	1. Have some parts of the structure cracked after hot dry summer and rainy autumn?
	2. How did some some parts of the structure crack?
	3. What happened to some parts of structure?
	4. Did some parts of the structure or the building crack after hot dry summer and rainy autumn?
	5. Some parts of the structure cracked after hot dry summer and rainy autumn, didn’t it?
3. He works on the design of a new motor car. – Він працює над дизайном нового автомобіля.
	1. Does he work on the design of a new motor car?
	2. Why does he work on the design of a new motor car?
	3. Who does work on the design of a new motor car?
	4. Does he work on the design of a new motor car or a motorcycle?
	5. He works on the design of a new motor car, doesn’t he?
4. The new design of the car is being presented to the team. – Команді презентується новий дизайн авто.
	1. Is the new design of the car being presented to the team?
	2. When the new design of the car is being presented to the team?
	3. What is being presented to the team?
	4. Is the new design of the car or the motorcycle being presented to the team?
	5. The new design of the car is being presented to the team, isn’t it?
5. My sister has lost the ignition key. She can’t find it. – Моя сестра втратила ключ запалювання. Вона не може знайти його.

5.1 Has your sister lost the ignition key? Can she find it?

5.2 Where has your sister lost the ignition key? How can she find it?

5.3 Who has lost the ignition key? Who can find it?

5.4 Has your sister lost the ignition key or the sparkplug? Can she or her friend find it?

5.5 My sister has lost the ignition key, hasn’t she? She can’t find, can she?

**Вправа № 6**

Перепишіть та перекладіть письмово 1-3 абзаци тексту.

**Пояснення до тексту:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| weight/power ratio | питома потужність |
| fuel consumption | витрати полива |
| horse power | кінська сила |
| flexibility | гнучкість |
| reliability | надійність |
| overhaul | капітальний ремонт |
| jet engine | реактивний двигун |

**THE ENGINE**

The word *engine* originally meant any ingenious device, and came from the Greek world *ingenious,* clever. Engines present one of the most interesting groups of problems considered in the engineering field. One of the main problems is receiving the maximum possible power or thrust for minimum weight. The weight is included in the factor called the weight/power ratio, which may be defined as the weight in pounds per horse power output.

Another important problem is that of fuel. Both in the past and today the designers work at the problem of getting lower specific fuel consumption. Specific fuel consumption is obtained by dividing the weight of the fuel burned per hour by the horse power developed.

Another possible problem considered in any engine is its flexibility. Flexibility is the ability of the engine to run smoothly and perform properly at all speeds and through all variations of atmospheric conditions.

One more important problem worked at by the designers is the engine reliability. The engine is to have a long life, with maximum of time between overhaul periods. In some cases the problem of balance is one of the main. Balance has several possible meanings but the principle factor is freedom from vibration. Besides any engine must be started easily and carry its full load in a few minutes. There are gasoline engines, diesel engines, gas turbines, steam engines, jet engines and rocket engines. Each of them has certain advantages and disadvantages over other forms of power plants.

As distinguished from gasoline engines diesels have no ignition system fed with electricity. The fuel is ignited simply by contact with very hot air in the cylinder. The operation performed is like this: when taken in the cylinder the air is highly compressed, the temperature rises so the heated fuel-air mixture burns. The higher the pressure, the higher the temperature. Besides the compressed mixture produced more power than that uncompressed.

All the companies investigating diesels are trying to reduce noise and smoke, but the problems are not yet entirely solved. Diesel engines clatter when started on a cold morning. And the warm-up period for all diesels seems too long to rivers accustomed to gasoline models.

**ДВИГУН**

Слово *двигун* початково означало будь-який геніальний пристрій, та пішло від грецького слова *геніальний*, розумний. Двигуни представляють одну з найцікавіших груп проблем, яку розглядають в інженерній галузі. Одна з головніших проблем це отримання максимально можливої потужності або тяги за мінімальної ваги. Вага включена в фактор, який називається співвідношення ваги до потужності, який може бути визначений як вага в фунтах на кінську потужність.

Інша важлива проблема – це паливо. Як у минулому, так і зараз дизайнери працюють над проблемою отримання питомої витрати палива. Питома витрата палива виходить з ділення ваги палива, витраченого за годину на вироблену кінську потужність.

Іншою можливою проблемою в будь-якому двигуні вважається його гнучкість. Гнучкість – це здатність двигуна плавно запускатися та правильно працювати на всіх швидкостях та на всіх атмосферних умовах.

**Вправа № 7**

Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. What does the word 'balance' mean? The word 'balance' mean freedom from vibration.
2. What kind of engines are there? There are six types of engines: gasoline engines, diesel engines, gas turbines, steam engines, jet engines and rocket engines.
3. How is fuel ignited in diesels? – The fuel is ignited simply by contact with very hot air in the cylinder.
4. What are the companies investigating diesels trying to do? - All the companies investigating diesels are trying to reduce noise and smoke.
5. The warm-up period for all diesels seems too long, doesn't it? – Yes, the warm-up period for all diesels seems too long to rivers accustomed to gasoline models.