

Завдання з англійської мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 2 Мс,3 Р)

Theme: 'The Cooling System'

I. Read the text and translate it:

The Cooling System

Engines become very hot while they are running, due to the intense heat created by combustion. Some form of cooling must therefore be adopted and in most cars water is used. The water enters the cylinder block near the bottom of the cylinders, and flows through special passages cast in the cylinder block and cylinder head. As it absorbs the engine heat its temperature increases and this causes it to flow upward. When it reaches the top of the engine it is very hot. Now the water itself must be cooled, otherwise it would boil. This is done by means of a radiator. The hot water leaves the top of the engine and filters through the radiator where it is cooled by the passage of air. As it cools it falls to the bottom of the radiator from where it re-enters the engine. A pump, driven by the fan belt, helps to force the water through the system and so improves its cooling efficiency. Some engines are cooled by air only, not by water.

II. Answer the questions in a written form :

1. What is the purpose of the cooling system?
2. How does a water cooling system work?
3. Are there engines cooled only by air?

III. Інфінітив.

Інфінітив-це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання *що робити?, що зробити?, to write* (писати), *to answer* (відповідати). В англійській мові інфінітив має одну просту і п'ять складних форм.

Значення і вживання форм інфінітива

Інфінітив у формі Indefinite вживається:

1. Якщо дія, яку він виражає, одночасна з дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком речення:

I am sorry to hear it.
He was glad to see them.

Мені прикро чути це.
Він був радий бачити їх.

2.3 дієсловами, що виражають намір, надію, бажання Indefinite Infinitive означає дію, майбутню по відношенню до дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком:

I hope to see you on Monday.
понеділок.

Я сподіваюсь побачитися з вами в

3.3 модальними дієсловами Indefinite Infinitive часто виражає майбутню дію:

They may come tomorrow.

Може вони прийдуть завтра.

4. Continuous Infinitive виражає тривалу дію, що відбувається одночасно з дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком:

It was pleasant to be driving a car again.
автомобіль.

Приємно було знову вести

5. Perfect Infinitive виражає дію, що передуює дії, вираженій дієсловом-присудком:

I was pleased to have done something.
зробила.

Я була задоволена, що я дещо

6. Perfect Continuous Infinitive виражає тривалу дію, що відбувалася протягом певного часу перед дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком:

I am happy to have been living in Kyiv
for 25 years.

Я щасливий, що 25 років живу в
Києві.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. To know him is to trust him.
2. It was not safe to cross the bridge at night.
3. The point is to achieve the aim.
4. I have no right to ask.
5. I do not know how to do it.

Відповіді на завдання з англійської мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 2 Мс, 3Р):

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. The purpose of the cooling system is to cool the engine.

2.The water enters the cylinder block near the bottom of the cylinders,and flows through special passages cast in the cylinder block and cylinder head. As it absorbs the engine heat its temperature increases and this causes it to flow upward. Now the water itself must be cooled, otherwise it would boil. This is done by means of radiator.

3.Some engines are cooled by air only, not by water.

IV. Перекладіть з англійської мови на українську:

1.Знати його- значить довіряти йому.

2.Переходити через міст вночі було небезпечно.

3.Головне- досягти мети.

4.Я не маю права запитувати.

5.Я не знаю, як це зробити.

Завдання з англійської мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 2Р, 2Д)

Theme: ‘Getting About The Town’

I.Readthetextandtranslate it:

Getting About The Town

A town is a large number of houses, schools, hospitals, theatres, factories and buildings built near each other. Streets divide all these buildings into blocks. On one side of the street the buildings have even numbers, on the other – odd numbers. Along the streets run cars, buses and trolley-buses. On both sides of the streets there are pavements on which people walk.

People usually cross the streets at special places, called crossings. When the traffic is very heavy, the policeman, who regulates the movement of the cars and buses, has to stop the never- ending stream by raising one hand, thus giving pedestrians a chance to cross the street.

In the centre and in important parts of a large town, there are squares, gardens and market places. Certainly, in every town there are places of interests, such as monuments, cathedrals, museums, etc.

People use various means of communication to get from one place to another. When getting about town one can go by bus, by tram, by trolley-bus, or by the underground. The underground in large cities is very popular with the citizens. It is the fastest way and most convenient way of going about town. If you have

to travel a short distance you make take a bus, a tram, a trolley-bus or go on foot. If there is no direct bus to your destination you will have to change to another bus, trolley-bus or tram. When we travel on buses, trolley-buses, trams, etc. we have to pay fare. It does not depend on the distance you go. If there are many cars, buses, and trolley-buses in the town we say that the traffic is heavy. If the vehicles are few we say that the traffic is light. The traffic is especially heavy in the rush hours, that is in the morning when people are hurrying to work and in the evening when people are coming back home. At this time the public transport is overcrowded (packed to the full).

II. Answer the questions:

1. Where do people cross the streets?
2. Who regulates the traffic?
3. Which is the most convenient way of getting about town?
4. When do you have rush hours in your city?
5. Is the public transport overcrowded in the rush hours?

III. Translate into English:

1. Скажіть мені, будь-ласка, як дійти до драматичного театру?
2. Плата за проїзд у міському транспорті не залежить від відстані.
3. В кожному місті є багато визначних місць.
4. Як найкраще дістатися до центра міста?
5. Вам подобається здійснювати екскурсію по місту?

IV. Repeat the numerals (повторіть числівники):

Кількісні

one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten
eleven
twelve
thirteen

Порядкові

the first
the second
the third
the fourth
the fifth
the sixth
the seventh
the eighth
the ninth
the tenth
the eleventh
the twelfth
the thirteenth

fourteen	the fourteenth
fifteenth	the fifteenth
sixteen	the sixteenth
seventeen	the seventeenth
eighteen	the eighteenth
nineteen	the nineteenth
twenty	the twentieth
thirty	the thirtieth
forty	the fortieth
fifty	the fiftieth
sixty	the sixtieth
seventy	the seventieth
eighty	the eightieth
ninety	the ninetieth

Відповіді на завдання з англійської мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 2Р, 2 Д)

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. People cross the streets at special places, called crossings.
2. The policeman regulates the movement of the cars and buses.
3. The underground in large cities is the fastest and most convenient way of getting about town.
4. We have rush hours in the morning and in the evening.
5. The public transport is overcrowded in the rush hours.

III. Перекладіть на англійську мову:

1. Tell me, please, how can I get to the Drama Theatre?
2. The fare in the city transport does not depend on the distance you go.
3. There are many places of interest in every town.
4. What is the best way to get to the centre of the town?
5. Do you like to make an excursion around the city?

Завдання з англійської мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 1Р,1ОР)

Theme: ‘My Future Speciality’

I. Read the text and translate it:

My Future Speciality

As we become older we realize that there are some essential things and places we always long to come back to. They are certainly our birthplace, our home, our school, our college or our institute we went to. We will always be indebted to our teachers for the rest of our lives.

I decided to enter Zhytomyr Automotive And Highway College Of National Transport University. Our college is situated in the center of the town in Velyka Berdychivs'ka Street. It was founded in 1930. Our college has a long history.

It has two departments: mechanical and road-building.

There is a gymnasium where we have physical training lessons and all sorts of competitions, and the students are always welcomed here.

On the first, second, third and fourth floors there are many classrooms, laboratories, specialized rooms, workshops. They are equipped with modern teaching materials, necessary devices and facilities.

The junior students study various subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, programming, biology, geography, Ukrainian, English and other educational subjects. The senior students study specialized subjects such as Automobiles, Foreign Automobiles, Traffic Rules. I'll try to study well to become a good specialist.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you study ?
2. How many departments are there in your college ?
3. What subjects do you study this year?
4. Are you going to enter the University after college?

III. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He studies at the Medical University.
2. Our college has full-time department and correspondence department.
3. Do students study economics at the college.

4. We have two semesters at the college.

Відповіді на завдання з англійської мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 1Р, 1ОР):

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. I study at the Automotive and Highway College of the National Transport University.

2. There are two departments in our college.

3. This year we study such subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, Ukrainian, English, computer science and other educational subjects.

4. Yes, of course. I am going to enter the University after college.

III. Перекладіть на українську мову:

1. Він вчиться в медичному університеті.

2. В нашому коледжі є денне і заочне відділення.

3. Студенти вивчають економіку в коледжі?

4. У нас є два семестри в коледжі.

Завдання з англ. мови для студентів І курсу ЖАДК НТУ (груп 1Рс, 1Мс)

Тема: 'Travelling' ("Подорож")

Lesson 1.

I. New words and expressions:

routine	рутина
relaxation	перепочинок
to be essential	бути необхідним
to board a train	сісти на потяг
to be on the safe side	про всяк випадок
in advance	завчасно
to make preparations	готуватися
to settle business	вирішувати справи
on the eve	напередодні
to pack	пакуватися
departure	відправлення
passenger	пасажир
carriage	вагон
package	пакунок
destination	місце призначення
to be in a hurry	поспішати

II. Read the text and translate it:

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation, in my opinion, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

To understand how true it is you've got to go to a railway station, a sea or a river port or an airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line, you'd better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send

your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your preparations. You should settle all your businesses and visit your friends and relatives. On the eve of your departure you should pack your things in a suitcase. When the day of your departure comes you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time you stay in the waiting-room. If you are hungry you take some refreshments. In some time the loudspeaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train you find your carriage, enter the corridor and find your berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller packages on the racks. In some time the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train, because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. The land can be seen below between the clouds and it looks like a geographical map. After the plane gained its regular height the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their color from white to black. Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But to my mind the best way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become home-sick and feel like returning home. You realize that "East or West – home is best," as the saying goes.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Is modern life impossible without travelling?
2. How can people travel?
3. Do you buy tickets beforehand?
4. Do you settle your businesses before travelling?
5. What can you see travelling by train?
6. What is your favourite kind of travelling?
7. Why do people travel?

Lesson 2

I. Fill in the missing words:

1. Hence some _____ is essential to restore our mental and _____ resources.
2. To understand how true it is you've got to go to the _____ station, a sea or a river _____ or an airport.
3. To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the _____, you'd better book tickets in _____.
4. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your _____.
5. You should _____ all your business and visit your friends and _____.
6. On the eve of your _____ you should pack your things in a _____.
7. If you are hungry you take some _____.
8. If you travel by train you find your _____, enter the corridor and find your _____.
9. You put your _____ into a special box under the lower seat.
10. Travelling by train is _____ than by plane, but it has its _____.
11. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by train, because it doesn't stop at small _____, and it takes less time to get to your _____.
12. But if you are in a hurry and want to _____ your time you'd better travel by _____, because it is the fastest way of _____.
13. A sea _____ is very enjoyable, indeed.
14. And for this _____ travelling by car is _____ for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on _____.
15. When you get tired of relaxation, you become _____ and feel like returning home.

II. Read and translate the dialogue:

Departures

Yoshiko Kyo has been studying English at a college in California. She'll finish the course at the end of this week. She's going back home on Saturday. She's at a travel agency now.

Travel agent: Have a seat, please, and I'll be with you in a minute... Ok. What can I do for you today?

Yoshiko: I want to fly to Tokyo. Are there any seats available on Saturday?

Travel agent: Just a second. Let me check... Tokyo. What time of day do you want to go?

Yoshiko: Well, I'd rather take a non-stop flight. Is there a non-stop early in the afternoon?

Travel agent: Let's see... JAL's 1:00 p.m. flight is full, but there's space on Pan Am's flight at the same time. The only other non-stop is China Airlines an hour later.

Yoshiko: The Pan Am flight sounds ok. What time does it get in?

Travel agent: At 3:40 Sunday afternoon. You know all about crossing the international Date Line, Of course.

Yoshiko: Yes. Ok. That'll be fine. I want to pay in cash, but I'll have to go to the bank.

Travel agent: That's all right. I'll hold the reservation for you.

III. Write seven sentences about your favourite kind of travelling.

Lesson 3

The Present Continuous Tense

1. Теперішній тривалий час вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення:

Why are you crying? Чому ти плачеш?

You are not listening to me. Ти не слухаєш мене.

2. Теперішній тривалий час утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be в Present Indefinite (am, is, are) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (The present participle) смислового дієслова (із закінченням -ing):

We are writing.

He is smiling.

Стверджувальна форма

I am

we, you, they are writing.

he, she, it is

Питальна форма

Am I

Are you, we, they writing?

Is he, she, it

Заперечна форма

I am not (aren't)

We, you, they are not (aren't) writing.

He, She, It is not

3. Зверніть увагу: дієслова, які виражають почуття, сприймання, розумові процеси (*to love, to like, to hate, to want, to wish, to see, to hear, to feel, to know, to understand, to remember, to forget, to believe, to appear* та ін.), як правило, не вживаються у формах теперішнього тривалого часу.

I. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Олена прибирає кімнату зараз.
2. Ми дивимося телевизор зараз.
3. Що ви робите? Ми працюємо в саду.
4. Хлопці грають в шахи зараз?
5. Вони пишуть листи зараз.

Відповіді на завдання з англ. мови для студентів I курсу ЖАДК НТУ(груп 1Рс, 1Мс)

Lesson 1

III. 1. Modern life is impossible without travelling.

2. People can travel by plane, by train, by car, by bus, by ship, and on foot.

3. Yes, I do. I buy tickets before hand.

4. I settle all my businesses before travelling.

5. Travelling by train I can admire the beauty of nature.

6. My favourite kind of travelling is by car.

7. People travel because they want to get new impressions.

Lesson 2

I. 1. Relaxation, physical.

2. Railway, port.
3. Line, in advance.
4. Preparations.
5. Settle, relatives.
6. Departure, suitcase.
7. Refreshments.
8. Carriage, berth.
9. Suitcase.
10. Slower, advantages.
11. Stations, destination.
12. Save, plane, travelling.
13. Voyage
14. Reason, popular, on business.
15. Home-sick.

III. Modern life is impossible without travelling.

People can travel by plane, by train, by car, by bus, by ship, and on foot. As for me, my favourite kind of travelling is by car. Travelling by car you can stop wherever you wish. Travelling by car you can make your own time table. I travel every summer with my relatives. Travelling by car, I can get new impressions.

Lesson 3

- I. 1. Olena is cleaning a room now.
2. We are watching TV now.
3. What are you doing? We are working in the garden.
4. Are the boys playing chess now?
5. They are writing letters now.

Завдання з німецької мови для студентів ЖАДК НТУ (для груп 2М , 2Р)

Тема: «Поїздка по місту»

I.Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його:

Eine Stadtfahrt

Unsere Heimatstadt ist nicht nur die zwei größte Stadt der Ukraine und ein großes Industriezentrum, sondern auch eine Schatzkammer der ukrainischen und Weltkultur. Darum kommen Touristen aus vielen Ländern nach Charkiw, um seine Sehenswürdigkeiten zu besichtigen. Sie unternehmen gewöhnlich eine Rundfahrt mit dem Bus, die im Stadtzentrum beginnt. Unser Swoboda Platz ist einer der größten in Europa. Dort sind viele Bauten, die zu modernen architektonischen.Das sind Bauarten gehören vor allen das GebäudeNationaluniversitat, des Hotels ''Charkiw''und das Haus Staatsindustrie.

Nicht weit von hier in der SumskajaStrase ist ein schöner Park, der Namen des großen ukrainischen Dichters T.G.Schewchenko trägt.Im Park besichtigen die Touristen das Schewchenko-Denkmal,über dessen Geschichte ihnen der Reiseleiter erzählt.

Weiter geht es mit dem Bus in den Gorki-Park und dann in den Waldpark, der sich auf einige Kilometer hinter dem Stadtrand erschreckt.ImGorkij Park bewundern die Reisenden seine schone grünen Alleen und Spielplatze. Im Waldpark steigen sie wieder aus und gehen zur Kindereisenbahn. Manchmal unternehmen sie zusammen mit Kindern eine Fahrt durch den Wald.

Danach steigen sie wieder in den Bus ein und fahren in andere Stadtviertel, wo sie die berühmtesten Theater, Museen, Denkmaler und Kirchen besichtigen. So halt der Touristenbus am neuen Opernhaus und am Ukrainischen Dramatischen Schewtschenko Theater in der Sumskaja-Straße.

Der Reiseleiter macht sie damit vertraut. Vergessen wird auch nicht das Puppentheater, das sich in der Stadtmitte befindet.

Vor der Kathedrale und vordem Maria Verkundigungskirchegehenießen die Touristen die Schönheit der ukrainischen Kirchen. Es ist unmöglichwährendeiner StadtfahrtsolcheinegroseStadtwieCharkiwkennenlernen.

Darum halt der Bus nicht in jeder Straße und nicht an jedemDenkmal und Museum.DieReisendensitzenan Busfenstern und könnenalles das sehen, was für

sie besonders attraktiv ist. Eine Stadtrundfahrt bereitet große Freude und bleibt unvergesslich in Herzen der Reisenden.

II. Wörter und Wendungen

die Stadtrundfahrt	поїздка містом
vertraut machen mit	знайомити
genießen, o, o	насладжуватися
besichtigen (te, t)	оглядати визначні місця
der Reiseleiter	екскурсовод
unvergesslich	незабутній
der Strandrand	околиця міста

III. Fragen zum Text:

1. Wo beginnt gewöhnlich eine Stadtrundfahrt?
2. Was befindet sich am Swobodaplatz?
3. Wem macht die Reisenden mit den Sehenswürdigkeiten der Stadt vertraut?
4. An welchen Theatern hält gewöhnlich der Bus?
5. Warum bereitet die Stadtfahrt den Reisenden große Freude?

IV. Дієслово. Дієвідмінювання дієслів у Präteritum

Präteritum слабких дієслів утворюється додаванням до основи Präsens суфікса -te + особове закінчення:

ich machte fragte arbeitete atmete

Du machtest fragtest arbeitetest atmetest

Er, sie, es machte fragte arbeitete atmete

Wir machten fragten arbeiteten atmeten

Ihr machtet fragtet arbeitetet atmetet

Sie machten fragten arbeiteten atmeten

У сильних дієсловах відбувається зміна кореневої голосної. До основи додаються особові закінчення, як у слабких дієсловах

ich liebte liebte half

Du liebst liebtest halfst

Er, sie, es liebte liebte half

Wir liefen blieben halfen

Ihr lieft blieb thalt

Sie liefen blieben halfen

Неправильні дієслова:

ich hatte war wurde tat

Du hattest warst wurdest tatest

Er, sie, es hatte war wurde tat

Wir hatten waren wurden taten

Ihr hattet wart wurdet tattet

Sie hatten waren wurden taten

V. Розмовна ситуація:

Ви в чужому місті, маєте вільний час. Розкажіть, що ви робитимете, куди підете, що хочете побачити.

Відповіді на завдання з німецької мови для студентів групи 2М та 2Р:

III. 1. Eine Stadtrundfahrt beginnt im Stadtzentrum.

2. Dortsindviele Bauten.

3. Der Reiseleiter macht die Reisenden mit den Sehenswürdigkeiten vertraut.

4. Der Bus hält am neuen Opernhaus und Ukrainischen Dramatischen Theater.

5. Eine Stadtrundfahrt bleibt unvergessen in Herzen der Reisenden.

V. Ich bin in der Stadt Kyjiw. Es ist ein politisches, industrielles und kulturelles Zentrum des Staates. Kyjiw hat viele Sehenswürdigkeiten. In der Stadt gibt es viele Theater, Kinos, Museen, Kirchen. Zuerst will ich die bekanntesten Kyjiwo-Peterskaja Lawra, die Sofjienkathedrale besichtigen.

Ich will einige Museen besuchen. Ich will auch Andrejewski Spusk besuchen.

In Kyjiw gibt es viel Schönes und Interessantes, aber man braucht dazu viel Zeit.