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СУДОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ**

Цикловая комиссия гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин

Васильева Е.А.

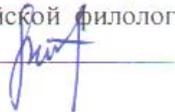
ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Практикум
по выполнению контрольной работы №2
для курсантов 2го курса
специальности
26.02.05 Эксплуатация судовых энергетических установок

заочной формы обучения

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Составитель: Васильева Е.А., преподаватель цикловой комиссии Гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин СМТ ФГБОУ ВО «КГМУ» 

Рецензент: Н.А. Вовк, старший преподаватель кафедры английской филологии Института иностранной филологии КФУ им. В.И. Вернадского 

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Председатель цикловой комиссии  Р.В. Попова

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практикум по выполнению контрольной работы №2 по иностранному языку предназначен для курсантов специальности 26.02.05 Эксплуатация судовых энергетических установок, заочной формы обучения.

Контрольная работа по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» является одним из видов самостоятельной работы студента-заочника. Она призвана проконтролировать уровень усвоения учебного материала курсантами заочниками.

Практикум составлен на основе учебного плана. Он представляет собой одну контрольную работу №2, содержащую 10 вариантов. Выполнение контрольной работы позволяет проверить уровень знаний лексики и грамматики и умение извлекать информацию из текстов.

Практикум состоит из 10 вариантов контрольной работы. Каждый вариант контрольной работы направлен на проверку усвоения лексического минимума профессиональной направленности и грамматического материала. Все задания носят практический характер.

Выбор варианта контрольной работы осуществляется по последней цифре номера зачётной книжки студента в соответствии с таблицей выбора вариантов (См.: Табл. 3.1).

Требования к оформлению, объёму, срокам предоставления и порядку защиты контрольной работы.

Контрольная работа представляет собой письменный отчет, имеющий следующее содержание и оформление:

1. Титульный лист, на котором должны быть указаны: название дисциплины, специальность, профиль, форма обучения, вариант контрольной работы, группа, номер зачетной книжки, фамилия и инициалы курсанта и фамилия и инициалы преподавателя (См.: Образец оформления титульного листа).

2. Основная часть, включающая в себя выполненные задания.

Общий объём контрольной работы составляет 3-5 листов машинописного текста (компьютерный набор) формата А4. При использовании компьютерного редактора Word применяется полуторный междустрочный интервал, размера шрифта – 14. Размер левого поля – 20 мм, правого, верхнего и нижнего – по 10 мм. Более подробная информация о правилах оформления контрольных работ представлены в «Положении о порядке оформления студенческих работ», размещенном на сайте КГМТУ <https://www.kgmtu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Polozhenie-o-poryadke-oformleniya-sudencheskikh-rabot.-Izdanie-4.pdf>

Допускается написание контрольной работы от руки.

Контрольная работа выполняется в межсессионный период и представляется в учебную часть учебного заведения за две недели до зачётно-экзаменационной сессии. Она является основанием для допуска курсанта к зачёту по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Если контрольная работа по содержанию и оформлению соответствует основным требованиям, предъявляемым к работам такого рода, то она допускается к защите.

В ходе защиты контрольной работы студентом учитывается:

- 1) умение осуществить адекватный перевод текста, отражающий правильное понимание смысла прочитанного;
- 2) владение профессионально ориентированной лексикой;
- 3) умение использования её на практике;
- 4) применение на практике усвоенных грамматических форм и конструкций.

Если работа допущена к защите условно, студент должен ознакомиться с указанными недостатками (при необходимости встретиться с преподавателем для консультации), доработать её и повторно представить на проверку.

В случае если работа не допущена к защите, студент переписывает контрольную работу полностью.

1 РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ ВОПРОСОВ КУРСА

Для успешного написания и защиты контрольной работы необходимо учитывать, что изучаемый курс предполагает самостоятельную проработку учебной и дополнительной литературы по курсу «Иностранный язык». В процессе выполнения контрольной работы необходимо уделить особое внимание усвоению лексики профессиональной направленности и форм грамматических конструкций (См. Табл. 1.1).

Таблица 1.1 - Темы, рекомендуемые к изучению по теоретическим вопросам курса

| ТЕМЫ | ИСТОЧНИКИ |
|--|-----------|
| Согласование времен | [1; 5; 6] |
| Прямая и косвенная речь | [1; 5; 6] |
| Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Виды придаточных предложений | [1; 5; 6] |
| Инфинитив: свойства и функции | [1; 5; 6] |
| Герундий: формы, свойства и функции | [1; 5; 6] |

2 ЗАДАНИЯ К РАБОТЕ ПО ВАРИАНТАМ

2.1 Вариант 1

2.1.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

General description of a ship

When giving a general description of a ship one should first mention its main body which is called the hull. The hull is divided into three main parts: the foremost part is called the bow, the rearmost part is called the stern and the part between the bow and the stern is called the midships. The ship's hull is limited by the main deck, the sides and the bottom. It is made up of frames covered with plating.

Inside the hull is divided into a number of watertight compartments by decks and bulkheads. Bulkheads are vertical steel walls passing across the ship and along. Steel decks divide the hull horizontally. The decks which divide cargo spaces are called 'tween decks.

The hull contains the engine room, cargo and other spaces and a number of tanks. In dry cargo ships the cargo space below the main deck is divided into holds, in liquid cargo ships it is divided into tanks. The openings cut in the main deck are called hatches. They are equipped with automatic hatch-covers.

At the fore end of the hull are the fore peak tanks and at the after end are the after peak tanks. They are used for fresh water and water ballast. The space between the holds and the bottom of the hull contains double bottom tanks. They are used for ballast water and fuel.

When one faces the bow, the left-hand side is called the port side and the right-hand side is called the starboard side. The part of the hull below water is the ship's underwater body. The distance between the waterline and the main deck is the vessel's freeboard.

All the ship's part above the main deck are known as superstructures which usually include the navigating bridge, the radio room, the crew's quarters, the sick bay, the funnel, the radar mast, etc.

The raised part of the deck in the bows is called the forecastle and its after raised part is a poop. On the main deck there are cargo handling facilities - derricks, cranes, winches, etc., and also the windlass on the forecastle, the capstan on the poop and bits.

2.1.2. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Основное описание судна; корпус судна ограничен; вертикальные стальные стены; делить корпус горизонтально; грузовое помещение ниже главной палубы; люки оснащены; они используются для; подводная часть судна; надстройки обычно состоят; возвышенная часть палубы.

2.1.3 Закончите предложения.

- 1) Vessels ' weight must be less than...
- 2) There are many types of hulls, from...
- 3) A vessel may have two hulls in case of...
- 4) Vessels with more than three hulls are rare, but ..
- 5) ... hulls are generally parallel to each other.
- 6) The bow is ... part of the hull.
- 7) The keel is...
- 8) The rear part of the hull is ...
- 9) Common hull appendages include...
- 10) Hulls are subject to various ... constraints.
- 11) Steel is used for ... vessels.
- 12) Aluminium is used for...
- 13) Composite materials are often found in ...

2.1.4 Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя термины из текста.

1. Корпус судна собран из шпангоутов, покрытых обшивкой.
2. Грузовое пространство под главной палубой разделено на трюмы.
3. На баке можно увидеть брашпиль и кнехты.
4. Все люки снабжены автоматическими люковыми закрытиями.
5. Эти танки используются для водяного балласта и жидкого топлива.
6. Все палубные надстройки были выкрашены в белый цвет.
7. Судовой лазарет размещается под верхней палубой с правого борта.

2.1.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) How many parts does the hull include?
- 2) What are bulkheads?
- 3) What is called 'tween deck?
- 4) What are the hatches equipped with?
- 5) Where is the cargo space below the main deck divided into holds?
- 6) What are the after peak tanks used for?
- 7) How is the left-hand side called?
- 8) How is the right-hand side called?
- 9) What do the superstructures include?
- 10) How can the raised part of the deck be called?

2.1.5 Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужном времени, используя правило согласование времен

1. When we came in the lesson _____(already/ to begin).
2. We didn't know that Nick _____(to leave) for Murmansk the next day.
3. I couldn't sleep that night as she _____(to play) the piano.
4. He knew that Russia _____(to be) a great marine state.
5. They were informed that the merchant fleet _____(to be) the leading kind of transport in our country for many years.
6. We were informed that our shipping companies successfully _____(to compete) on the chattering market.
7. I supposed that the ship _____(to fly) the Russian flag.
8. We thought that Russian passenger liners _____(to transport) millions people the following year.
9. We were told that the total deadweight of the vessel _____(to be) 10 million tons.
10. I knew that the Third Mate _____(to make) entries into the log-book from 3 till 5 o'clock the day before.

2.1.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

- 1) He said, "Our ship is proceeding to the port of call now."
- 2) He said, "This port was expanded last year."
- 3) She asked, "Have you ever been to Africa?"
- 4) He asked, "What vessel has just left the harbour?"
- 5) The Captain said, "Stop engine!"
- 6) He asked, "Were the stevedores loading the cargo from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. yesterday?"
- 7) He said, "I have never sailed on board a tanker."
- 8) The teacher said, "All the attempts to enter the unexplored area of the Antarctic had failed."
- 9) The Captain said, "Our ship will set a course for Australia."
- 10) He added, "We have covered 50 nautical miles."

2.1.7 Постройте предложение, используя Complex Object.

- 1) "The cargo must be delivered in a month", the Chief Officer said.
- 2) The Master ordered: "Increase the ship's speed!"
- 3) "The goods must be unloaded in 5 hours", the Master said.
- 4) "The vessel will moor at berth 5", the motorman said.
- 5) "You should take some painkiller", the doctor said.

2.1.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

- 1) The weather has affected the work of apparatus. (to find)
- 2) The volume of the cargo will increase. (to know)
- 3) The passenger ship arrives in St. Petersburg at 5 a.m. tomorrow. (to expect)
- 4) Goods of every kind pass through the docks in the port of London. (to announce)
- 5) The direction of the wind may be changed tomorrow. (to report)

2.1.9 Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase.
2. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece.
3. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion.
4. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister.
5. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody.
6. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup.
7. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa.
8. The machine needs (to clean).
9. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad.
10. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child.

2.1.10 В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом *of*.

1. I thought *I would come and see you tomorrow*.
2. I am thinking *that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother*.
3. What do you think you will do tomorrow? - I don't know now; I thought *I would go to the zoo*, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go.
4. We were thinking *we would plant roses this year*.
5. I thought *I would work in the library this evening*, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.

2.2 Вариант 2

2.2.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

The hull

For a ship to float, its weight must be less than that of the water displaced by the ship's hull. There are many types of hulls, from logs lashed together to form a raft to the advanced hulls of America's Cup sailboats. A vessel may have a single hull (called a monohull design), two in the case of catamarans, or three in the case of trimarans. Vessels with more than three hulls are rare, but some experiments have been conducted with designs such as pentamarans. Multiple hulls are generally parallel to each other and connected by rigid arms.

Hulls have several elements. The bow is the foremost part of the hull. Many ships feature a bulbous bow. The keel is at the very bottom of the hull, extending the entire length of the ship. The rear part of the hull is known as the stem, and many hulls have a flat back known as a transom. Common hull appendages include propellers for propulsion, rudders for steering, and stabilizers to

quell a ship's rolling motion. Other hull features can be related to the vessel's work, such as fishing gear and sonar domes.

Hulls are subject to various hydrostatic and hydrodynamic constraints. The key hydrostatic constraint is that it must be able to support the entire weight of the boat, and maintain stability even with often unevenly distributed weight. Hydrodynamic constraints include the ability to withstand shock waves, weather collisions and groundings.

Older ships and pleasure craft often have or had wooden hulls. Steel is used for most commercial vessels. Aluminium is frequently used for fast vessels, and composite materials are often found in sailboats and pleasure craft. Some ships have been made with concrete hulls.

2.2.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Вес должен быть меньше чем; корпус судна; бревна, связанные вместе; форма плота; в случае; более трех корпусов; были проведены эксперименты; соединены с помощью; параллельно друг другу; нос судна; киль судна; кормовая часть судна; гребные винты; рулевое управление; элементы корпуса; может относиться к; гидростатическое ограничение; распределение веса; включает в себя; способность противостоять; часто используется.

2.2.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

- 1) Существует много видов корпусов судна.
- 2) Сложносоставные корпуса располагаются параллельно друг к другу.
- 3) Корпуса состоят из нескольких элементов.
- 4) Задняя сторона корпуса называется кормой.
- 5) Киль - это самая нижняя часть корпуса судна.
- 6) Нос - это передняя часть корпуса судна.

2.2.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

1. What weight must a ship have to float?
2. What types of hulls do you know?
3. How many hulls may a vessels have?
4. How are multiple hulls connected to?
5. What elements have the ship's hulls?
6. What is the foremost part of the hull?
7. What is the keel?
8. What part of the hull is known as the stern?
9. What is a transom?
10. What do common hull appendages include?
11. What is the hydrostatic constraint?
12. What do hydrodynamic constraints include?
13. What ships had wooden hulls?
14. What vessels have steel hulls?

2.2.5 Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужном времени, используя правило согласование времен

- 1) I was told the lesson (*already / to begin*).
- 2) I didn't know that Nick (*to leave*) for Odessa the next day.
- 3) He heard that she (*to learn*) the poem by heart then.
- 4) We were sure that they (*to publish*) that article in the "Guardian" the following week.
- 5) I couldn't sleep that night as she (*to play*) the piano.
- 6) He knew that Russia (*to be*) a great marine state.
- 7) They were informed that the merchant fleet (*to be*) the leading kind of transport in our country for many years.

- 8) We were informed that our shipping companies successfully (to compete) on the chartering market.
- 9) I supposed that the ship (to fly) the Russian flag.
- 10) We were told that the total deadweight of the vessel (to be) 10 million tons.

2.2.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

- 1) He said, "The ship will arrive at the end of the week."
- 2) He said, "Mary will do it"
- 3) He said, "She will come in the evening."
- 4) He said to me, "The negotiations have begun."
- 5) Mary said, "Peter has taken my dictionary."
- 6) My brother said, "I shall come at five o'clock."
- 7) He said, "I sent them the catalogue on Monday."
- 8) She said, "I shall translate this article tomorrow."
- 9) He said, "We shall ship the goods in May."
- 10) My mother asked, "Do you know this girl?"

2.2.7 Постройте предложение, используя Complex Object.

- 1) "You may pay cash," the shop assistance said.
- 2) "Render him first aid," the captain said to the ship doctor.
- 3) "We should reduce the danger of a hurricane." The First Mate said.
- 4) "The ship must not be delayed," our captain said.
- 5) The teacher asked me: "Tell me the ship's type and tonnage."

2.2.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

- 1) It is known that this passenger liner has operated as a cruise ship.
- 2) It appears that he has been included in the crew of the ice-breaker "Arctica".
- 3) It is considered that Glasgow is the principal Scottish port.
- 4) It is known that the radio officer keeps watch for 8 hours.
- 5) It is said that a great variety of special-purpose ships are developed nowadays.

2.2.9 Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter.
2. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do.
3. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance).
4. The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see).
5. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark.
6. After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark.
7. She accused him of (to steal) her purse.
8. She reproached me for (not to write) to her.
9. This job is not worth (to take).
10. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back.

2.2.10 . Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1. I like ... play the guitar.
2. My brother can ... speak French.
3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
4. They wanted ... cross the river.
5. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
6. May I ... use your telephone?
7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.

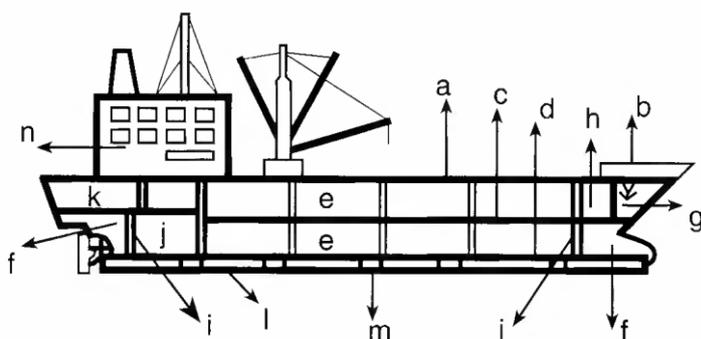
8. I would rather ... stay at home today.
9. He did not want ... play in the yard any more.
10. Would you like ... go to England?

2.3 Вариант 3

2.3.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

General arrangement of the vessel

Spaces and separations



The general arrangement plan shows the division of a vessel into compartments in cross sections and longitudinal sections.

The compartments are formed by vertical separations (longitudinal and transverse bulkheads) and horizontal separations (decks).

These compartments and spaces serve as storage spaces for cargoes, stores, equipment, spare parts, liquids,

etc., as accommodation spaces for passengers and members of the crew, and as “domestic spaces”, such as galley, pantries, dispensary, etc.

The extreme fore end of the vessel is called stem. The extreme aft end is the stern.

The upper deck, or main deck (**a**), is often the deck that is exposed to sea and weather.

That is why the main deck is also called the “weather deck”. In fact, it provides a “shelter” for all the contents of the vessel.

The foremost part of the upper deck is called the forecastle (**b** - pronounced as [fooks]). Its bulwark is called the vauxhall. The anchor winches are situated on this deck.

The tweendeck (**c**) is the intermediate deck between upper deck (**a**) and the inside bottom of the vessel, called tanktop (**d**). The tweendeck divides the vessel into separate holds.

The upper holds and lower holds (**e**) are the spaces that contain the cargoes.

Spaces for liquid cargoes are called tanks.

Access to a hold can be obtained through hatches. On freighters these hatches must be sufficiently broad for grabs to be lowered into the holds.

The foremost and aftermost spaces of the vessel are the peak tanks (**f**).

They may serve as storage spaces for ballast water and are capable of “absorbing” a part of the impact- forces that are released in case of a collision.

The anchor chain is stored in the chain locker (**g**). It is situated over the fore peaktank.

The upper part of the fore peaktank is called the boatswain’s (or bosun’s) (**h**), where ropes, paint and dunnage are kept.

Bulkheads are the vertical separations between holds and spaces.

The fore peak bulkhead and after peak bulkhead (**i**) are the so-called collision bulkheads. These transverse bulkheads are watertight and prevent the vessel from flooding in case the vessel collides with another vessel. Collision bulkheads are also fire-retarding or even fireproof.

Apart from transverse bulkheads tankers are also fitted with 2 longitudinal bulkheads that divide the vessel into starboard- and port wing tanks and a centre tank.

The engine room (**j**) is a watertight machinery space that contains the vessel’s propulsion plant. The steering engine room (**k**) must also be a watertight compartment and is very often situated over the after peaktank (**f**).

Due to large stresses that occur under the engine room and peak tanks, additional strengthenings are often inserted.

The double bottom (I) provides strength and storage space for fuel, lubricating fresh water, salt (ballast) water and potable water.

To prevent liquids from leaking from one double bottom tank into the other, longitudinal and transverse separations are used between the tanks. These separations, which are in fact empty spaces, are called cofferdams (m).

On the main deck we find the so-called superstructure (n) with the accommodation for the crew and passengers, the messroom, the galley and the pantry.

The navigating bridge contains the wheelhouse with the control, the chartroom where charts, pilot books and publications are kept, and the radio room.

2.3.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Судно для перевозки массовых (навалочных) грузов, бульбообразный нос, ватерлиния, носовое подруливающее устройство, корма, руль, средняя (миделевая) часть судна, днище, двойное дно, цепной ящик, якорная цепь, таранная переборка, главная палуба, машинное отделение, надстройка, кормовая часть судна, нижняя палуба, водонепроницаемая крепь.

2.3.3 Закончите предложения, выбрав нужный вариант ответа.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1) A thwart ship propulsion unit | is called | a) the beam. |
| 2) The area between the bow and the stern | | b) bow. |
| 3) A below-deck space where cargo is stowed... | | c) a bow thruster. |
| 4) The front portion of a ship... | is named | d) the double-bottom. |
| 5) The rear portion of a ship... | | e) the stern. |
| 6) The maximum breadth of a vessel... | is known as | f) the midships. |
| 7) The space in the lower part of the ship's hull between the outer and inner bottoms... | | g) a hold. |

2.3.4 Определите являются ли утверждения верными или неверным (True or False). Если утверждение неверно, исправьте ошибку.

- 1) The fore and aft line separates stem from stern. (True or False)
- 2) Decks and bulkheads are horizontal and vertical separations that form the holds and spaces. (True or False)
- 3) There are upper deck, tween deck and bottom deck. (True or False)
- 4) The forepeak tank serves as storage space for the anchor chain. (True or False)
- 5) The steering engine room and the engine room must be watertight. (True or False)
- 6) The chain locker serves as storage space for the anchor. (True or False)
- 7) The double bottom is for strength and provides storage for fuel, lubricating oil and waters. (True or False)
- 8) Cofferdams are transverse or longitudinal bulkheads between tanks that prevent leaking. (True or False)

2.3.5 Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужном времени и залоге.

- 1) A sea voyage is very pleasant and comfortable now. Modern liners ... (to cross) the sea or ocean from port to port along a regular route.
- 2) We were informed that their passenger liner... (to have) two masts (foremast and mainmast).
- 3) This shipping Company... (to specialize) in carrying oil, coal, iron and timber.
- 4) This port... (to expand) next year.
- 5) It... (to depend) on the effective use of up-to-date technology in future.
- 6) They successfully... (to compete) on the world chartering market last year.
- 7) When we approached the port, the guide... (to show) the sophisticated ships to the apprentices.

- 8) When the Captain entered the radio-room, we...(already / to receive) the navigation warning.
- 9) After the Captain...(to command), the crew...(to rush) to the holds.
- 10) The Chief Mate was sure that the sailors...(to do) their best to save the vessel and the cargo had been fastened properly.

2.3.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

- 1) The radio announcer said, "In this broadcast we'll tell you about a great discovery made by the polar expedition".
- 2) The polar explorers said, "Our intention is to reach the North Pole."
- 3) The announcement on television said, "This space flight is a new victory of the Russian science and technology."
- 4) My friend said to me on August 25, "My dream has been realized. I've become a cadet of the Leningrad Makarov Nautical College."
- 5) He said to me yesterday, "My grandfather was an outstanding scientist."
- 6) "We call the North Pole the top of the world," he said.
- 7) The scientist said, "All generations of the Russian people will remember the drift of Papanin's expedition."
- 8) He said, "Outstanding scientists win the gratitude of people by their discoveries."

2.3.7 Постройте предложение, используя Complex Object.

- 1) The master ordered: "Batten down watertight hatches and portholes!"
- 2) The captain asked: "Are life-saving appliances ready for use?"
- 3) "Check the cargo in the holds," the chief mate said to me.
- 4) "The ship will proceed further to the South," our boatswain said.
- 5) "Our ship will anchor at London," the officer-of-watch said.

2.3.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

- 1) It appears that the motor-ship "Batumi" will arrive in her port of destination on time.
- 2) It is expected that the ship will leave for Riga tomorrow.
- 3) It is considered that Liverpool is the second largest port in Great Britain.
- 4) It is known that the bridge is the main control position of a ship, from which it is controlled and navigated.
- 5) It is expected that a large number of merchant ships of new designs will be built in the years to come.

2.3.9 Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me?
2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to.
3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital.
4. The child insisted on (to send) home at once.
5. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist?
6. He showed no sign of (to recognize) me.

2.3.10 . Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

- 1) They want us ... (to discharge) the cargo in three hours.
- 2) I expected them ... (to stay) on board.
- 3) We expected the pilot ... (to come) on board in the morning.
- 4) The teacher wanted his students ... (to read) the text.
- 5) We knew him ... (to be) an experienced captain.
- 6) We see a big liner ... (to approach) the harbor.
- 7) We heard the ship ... (to give) a warning signal.
- 8) I saw a small boat ... (to cross) the canal.

9) I heard the man ... (to shout) "I'm sinking, help!"

10) I watched the passenger ... (to come) on board.

2.4 Вариант 4

2.4.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

Types of merchant ships

There can be different ways of classifying merchant ships. Such ships can be classified according to what they carry. Most are designed to carry cargo, but some still carry passengers.

On the one hand, cargo ships may be divided into two basic types: those carrying dry cargo and those carrying liquid cargo. Multi-deck vessels are a traditional type of dry cargo ship. Their holds are divided horizontally by one or two 'tween decks. Dry bulk cargo is carried in bulk carriers.

Examples of liquid cargo carriers are oil tankers, liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers and chemical carriers.

On the other hand, cargo ships may be divided into universal ships (general cargo vessels) designed to carry one type of cargo (bulk carriers, container ships, timber carriers, reefers, oil tankers, Ro-Ro ships, etc.). Of course, when it is necessary, specialized vessels can carry general cargo, and vice versa, universal ships can carry dry bulk cargo in their holds.

In comparison with cargo vessels, passenger ships are few in number and types. Passenger liners are the traditional type of passenger ships, though nowadays they are rather few in number. Cruise ships are another type of passenger vessel. In many cases cruise ships are converted passenger liners. These days ferries are the most common type of the passenger vessel. Many of them are designed to carry vehicles.

Commercial vessels or merchant ships can be divided into three broad categories: cargo ships, passenger ships, and special-purpose ships. Cargo ships transport dry and liquid cargo. Dry cargo can be transported in bulk by bulk carriers, packed directly onto a general cargo ship in break-bulk, packed in containers as aboard a container ship, or driven aboard as in roll-on roll-off ships. Liquid cargo is generally carried in bulk aboard tankers, such as oil tankers, chemical tankers and LNG tankers, although smaller shipments may be carried on container ships in tank containers.

Passenger ships range in size from small river ferries to giant cruise ships. This type of vessel includes ferries, which move passengers and vehicles on short trips; ocean liners, which carry passengers on one-way trips; and cruise ships, which typically transport passengers on round-trip voyages promoting leisure activities aboard and in the ports they visit.

Special-purpose vessels are not used for transport but are designed to perform other specific tasks. Examples include tugboats, pilot boats, rescue boats, cable ships, research vessels, survey vessels, and ice breakers.

Most commercial vessels have full hull-forms to maximize cargo capacity. Hulls are usually made of steel, although aluminum can be used on faster craft, and fiberglass on the smallest service vessels. Commercial vessels generally have a crew headed by a captain, with deck officers and marine engineers on larger vessels. Special-purpose vessels often have specialized crew if necessary, for example scientists aboard research vessels.

Commercial vessels are typically powered by a single propeller driven by a diesel engine. Vessels which operate at the higher end of the speed spectrum may use pump-jet engines or sometimes gas turbine engines.

2.4.2 Переведите словосочетания на русский язык

Commercial vessels, merchant ships, cargo ships, passenger ships, special-purpose ships, dry and liquid cargo, bulk carriers, aboard a container ship, driven aboard, roll-on roll-off ships, liquid cargo, oil tankers, chemical tankers, tank containers, range in size, river ferries, giant cruise ships, ocean liners, one-way trips, round-trip voyages, specific tasks, tugboats, pilot boats, rescue boats, cable ships, research vessels, survey vessels, ice-breakers, full hull-form, service vessels, deck officers, marine engineers, specialized crew, driven by a diesel engine, pump-jet engines, gas turbine engines.

2.4.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

- 1) Торговые суда могут быть классифицированы по типам грузов.
- 2) Универсальные суда предназначены для перевозки основных видов грузов.
- 3) Грузовые суда перевозят сухие и жидкие грузы.
- 4) Сухой груз перевозится рассортированным в партиях.
- 5) Танкеры перевозят нефтепродукты, химикаты и сжиженные природные газы.
- 6) Типы пассажирских судов определяются по их размеру от небольших речных прогулочных катеров до круизных лайнеров.
- 7) Специализированные суда делятся на буксиры, лоцманские катера, спасательные катера, кабельные суда, исследовательско-географические суда, промерные суда и ледоколы.

2.4.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) How can merchant ships be classified?
- 2) What are two possible ways of classification of cargo ships?
- 3) What examples of dry cargo carriers and liquid cargo ones do you know?
- 4) What is the difference between universal ships and specialized ships?
- 5) What kind of cargo do cargo ships transport?
- 6) How is liquid cargo usually carried?
- 7) What types of vessels do passenger ships include?
- 8) How can special-purpose ships be used?
- 9) What are hulls of commercial vessels made of?
- 10) What kinds of engines can commercial vessels be powered by?

2.4.5 Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужном времени и залоге.

- 1) When we arrived, the Master ... (to speak) on the radio telephone.
- 2) We... (already / to decrease) the ship's speed.
- 3) The ship... (to slow) down her speed, before she entered the port.
- 4) After the ship... (to slow) down her speed, we could approach it.
- 5) The barge... (to drift) before it was spotted 200 miles away from the coast.
- 6) The crew... (to fight) the fire, when our ship came to their help.
- 7) The ship's doctor helped all those who... (to fight) the fire.
- 8) We were informed that the divers... (just / to search) the seabed.
- 9) The radio-officer... (to receive) radiograms, when I entered the radio-room.
- 10) A small fishing boat... (to sink) when a salvage ship came to its rescue.

2.4.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

1. Masha said: "I usually spend my holidays in the south."
2. She said: "I spent my holidays in the Crimea last year."
3. Boris said: "I go to the south every year."
4. He said: "I am going to a rest-home tomorrow."
5. Ann said to us: "They haven't yet come."
6. She said to us: "They arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday."
7. I said: "I was in London last year. My friends in London sometimes invite me to spend my holidays with them."
8. Nick said: "I have never been to London. I think I shall go there next year."
9. He said: "I shall not stay with my friends too long."
10. He said to me: "They are staying at the 'Europe' hotel."

2.4.7 Перефразируйте предложения, используя Complex Object.

1. Father said to his son that he must go to Chicago.

2. Mom said that I can go to the party with you.
3. Tom said to his daughter: "You can't stay up late".
4. I brought some juice from the kitchen.
5. She said to the waiter: "Cook my steak well, please".

2.4.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.
2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving the following week.
3. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.

2.4.9 Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.

1. She showed no sign of (to surprise)
2. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business.
3. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment.
4. He was always ready for (to help) people.
5. He was very glad of (to help) in his difficulty.
6. On (to allow) to leave the room the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play).

2.4.10 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase.
2. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece.
3. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion.
4. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister.
5. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody.

2.5 Вариант 5

2.5.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

Actions of ship's crew members during accidents on board

Accidents at sea may include collisions, grounding, engine trouble, fire on board, capsizing, etc. Fire may start practically in any space of the vessel - in the engine room, living quarters, cargo spaces, storerooms, etc. This accident is one of the most dangerous which can result in the loss of cargo, a part of the ship's equipment and - in the worst case - in the loss of human lives and the ship itself.

Causes of fire can be quite different: short-circuit in the wiring, a piece of cloth left on the oven of the galley, an electric spark from the electric motor, which fell on a slick of fuel, etc. Thus, even an insignificant seat of fire may lead to a full-scale fire on board.

Although a lot of more and more sophisticated fire-prevention precautions are taken by crew each year, nevertheless fire damage to ships still remains one of the most frequent accidents at sea these days.

As soon as a fire is discovered a crewman is to immediately raise the fire alarm. Then he must report to the navigating bridge or engine room pointing out the place of the seat of the fire and its extent as well as the information of injured persons (if any). All doors and air vents on his way should be closed. After that he must act according to the muster list. The first steps to be taken to prevent the fire from spreading over the ship are closing watertight and fire doors, ventilation openings and fire flaps.

As soon as the fire alarm is raised the crew assembles at the muster stations according to the muster list. Each member of a fire party should have the fireman's outfit which usually includes personal equipment, a self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus (CABA), a fireproof lifeline

with a snap-hook and harness. Portable firefighting equipment may include portable fire-extinguishers of different types, fire hoses and nozzles, fire axes, etc. As soon as the fire parties receive orders from their fire officers they start to contain the fire and to put out it.

But in many cases fires are small at the beginning and can be often extinguished with the help of a portable extinguisher or other appliance. Therefore, the person who has discovered a small fire should take such actions, if there is no risk of becoming trapped by flames and smoke. At the same time someone else should be sent to raise the alarm.

2.5.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Потеря груза; в самом крайнем случае; тряпка, оставленная на плите; полномасштабный пожар; более и более сложные меры предосторожности; как только пожар обнаружен; указать очаг пожара; действовать в соответствии; предпринимать первые шаги; начать сдерживать; с помощью переносного огнетушителя.

2.5.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

- 1) Пожар может случиться в любом помещении судна.
- 2) Как только член экипажа обнаружил пожар, он должен немедленно поднять пожарную тревогу и доложить о нем на мостик.
- 3) После получения приказа пожарная партия начинает борьбу с пожаром.
- 4) Дыхательный аппарат используется для работы в помещении, наполненном дымом.
- 5) Переносное противопожарное оборудование включает в себя портативные огнетушители, брандспойты, топоры и т.п.
- 6) Даже незначительный очаг пожара может привести к полномасштабному пожару на борту судна.
- 7) Первым делом необходимо закрыть вентиляционные отверстия и противопожарные захлопки.

2.5.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) What accidents at sea do you know?
- 2) Where may fire start?
- 3) Why is fire on board considered to be one of the most dangerous accidents?
- 4) What are possible causes of fire on board?
- 5) What are the actions of a crewman in case of a fire on board?
- 6) What must crewmembers do as soon as the fire alarm is raised?
- 7) What should each member of a fire party have?
- 8) Where must the crew assemble according to the muster list?
- 9) Whose orders do the fire parties receive?
- 10) What steps are usually taken after the fire has been extinguished?

2.5.5 Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужном времени и залоге.

1. He said that his work (not / to finish), but by the 24th of February he ...(to complete) his work.
2. They...(to raise) the sunken ship by the time you arrive.
3. He promised that by six o'clock we...(to sail) past the lighthouse.
4. The log-book of the ship that ...(to sink) many years before was a great find!
5. I thought that he... (to graduate) from that college.
6. He didn't notice that the speed-boat ... (to strike) a buoy.
7. At first we thought that a fire...(to break) out on board ship.
8. I looked at the captain of the ship and understood that the salvage operation...(to be) a complete failure.
9. Soon we realized that something...(to happen) on board.
10. I knew that his brother...(to study) at the University then.

2.5.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

- 1) He said to me: "I want to see you today."
- 2) She said: "I am free tonight".
- 3) Mother said to me: "I feel bad today."
- 4) The pupil said to the teacher: "I can do my homework after dinner."
- 5) The teacher said to Jack: "You work hard, I know. You are a good boy."
- 6) The teacher said to the pupils: "Next year we shall have six hours of English a week."
- 7) The old man said to the girl: "You can sing perfectly. I think you will be a famous singer."
- 8) My sister said to me: "You look very well, much better than you looked yesterday. I think you have recovered after your illness."
- 9) My brother said to me: "I am going to become a doctor."
- 10) My uncle said to us: "I buy several newspapers every day."

2.5.7 Перефразируйте предложения, используя Complex Object.

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw
2. They said: "He is an expert in our industry." – They consider
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed
4. Elvis said to his son: "Don't watch horror films." – Elvis doesn't let
5. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows

2.5.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

1. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy.
2. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops.
3. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
4. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver.
5. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space.

2.5.9 Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.

1. He was very glad of (to help) in his difficulty.
2. On (to allow) to leave the room the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play).
3. In (to make) this experiment they came across some very interesting phenomena.
4. The results of the experiment must be checked and re-checked before (to publish).
5. David was tired of (to scold) all the time.
6. The watch requires (to repair).
7. The problem is not worth (to discuss).
8. Jane Eyre remembered (to lock) up in the red room for (to contradict) Mrs. Reed.

2.5.10 . Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter.
2. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do.
3. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance).
4. The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see).
5. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark.

2.6 Вариант 6

2.6.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

Safety: fire – types, classes of fire, extinguishers

Fire is a chemical reaction – combustion which happens when fuel and oxygen are brought together with sufficient heat to cause ignition.

A fire cannot start or continue if fuel, oxygen, or heat is absent. If one of these elements is removed, the fire will stop burning. Oxygen is normally present in the air in sufficient quantity to sustain a fire. Ignition happens only when there is critical temperature but after a fire starts it will normally keep its own heat supply.

Heat and fire may spread in one or more of the following four different ways:

- direct heat transfer –when heat travels along or through unprotected steel-work;
- the spread of heat via gases, liquids, or hot air circulating through stairwells, lift shafts, ventilations, etc.
- radiation – materials may ignite when they are kept near electric heaters or other heating appliances;
- direct burning – when combustible materials come into contact with naked flame. For example, a mattress is ignited by a lighted cigarette.

Types of fire

It is important to find out the types of fire because if you fight with a fire in correct way, it can only increase the danger. There are four classes of fire.

Class A

Fires in ordinary combustible materials such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber and many plastics are classified under this. In general fires involving solid materials, usually of an organic nature, in which combustion normally takes place with the formation of glowing embers.

Water is the best extinguishing medium for Class A fires. Some Dry Chemical Powder (DCP) are also used.

Class B

Include fires involving liquids or liquefiable solids. Fires in flammable liquids, oils, greases, tars, oil based paints, lacquers, etc.

Foam is the best extinguishing medium for Class B fires. But its reactivity should be ensured in case of Chemical fires.

Class C

Fires involving gases. Flammable gases such as methane, natural gas, acetylene, etc.

Dry Chemical Powder is widely used for extinguishing gaseous fires. Its ability to cut the chain reaction in the combustion process makes it suitable for the purpose.

Class D

Fires involving metals, including magnesium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, potassium, etc.

Steam, Dry Chemical Powder can be used against metal fires.

The classification of fire tells us which fire extinguisher to be used for efficient extinction of fire.

A fire extinguisher is designed to attack a fire onboard in the early stage.

- ✓ powder fire extinguisher
- ✓ foam fire extinguisher
- ✓ water extinguisher
- ✓ CO₂ fire extinguisher

Water and Foam

Water and Foam fire extinguishers extinguish the fire by taking away the heat element of the fire triangle. Foam agents also separate the oxygen element from the other elements.

Water extinguishers are for Class A fires only – they should not be used on Class B or C fires. The discharge stream could spread the flammable liquid in a Class B fire or could create a shock hazard on a Class C fire.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

Carbon Dioxide fire extinguishers extinguish fire by taking away the oxygen element of the fire triangle and also be removing the heat with a very cold discharge.

Carbon dioxide can be used on Class B & C fires. They are usually ineffective on Class A fires.

Dry Chemical (Powder)

Dry Chemical fire extinguishers extinguish the fire primarily by interrupting the chemical reaction of the fire triangle.

Today's most widely used type of fire extinguisher is the multipurpose dry chemical that is effective on Class A, B, and C fires. This agent also works by creating a barrier between the oxygen element and the fuel element on Class A fires. Ordinary dry chemical is for Class B & C fires only. It is important to use the correct extinguisher for the type of fuel! Using the incorrect agent can allow the fire to re-ignite after apparently being extinguished successfully.

2.6.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Пожар может начаться; достаточное количество тепла; огонь может распространяться; источник тепла; воспламенение; прямой теплообмен; материал находится рядом с источником тепла; открытый огонь; горючие материалы органической природы; химический порошок; химический порошок; легковоспламеняющиеся газы; процесс сгорания; порошковый огнетушитель.

2.6.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

- 1) Сухой химический порошок широко используется для тушения газовых пожаров.
- 2) Пожары с участием металлов, в том числе магния, циркония, натрия, лития, калия и т.д.
- 3) Классификация огня говорит нам, какой огнетушитель будет использоваться для эффективного тушения пожара.
- 4) Воспламенение происходит только тогда, когда есть критическая температура.
- 5) Кислород обычно присутствует в воздухе в количестве, достаточном для поддержания огня.
- 6) Огонь - это химическая реакция - горение, которое происходит, когда топливо и кислород соединяются вместе с достаточным количеством, чтобы вызвать возгорание.

2.6.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) What is fire?
- 2) What are the sources of fire?
- 3) How many types of fire classes?
- 4) What is class A of fire?
- 5) What kinds of material are burnt in class B and C of fire?
- 6) Why is fire of class D the most dangerous?
- 7) How many types of fire extinguishers do you know?
- 8) What kind of extinguishers do we use for class A of fire?
- 9) What kind of extinguishers do we use for class B of fire?
- 10) What kind of extinguishers do we use for class C of fire?
- 11) What kind of extinguishers do we use for class D of fire?

2.6.5 Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужном времени и залоге.

- 1) We soon learnt that there... (to be) an accident on board during the discharging of the cargo.
- 2) They informed us that they... (to find) a steering-wheel of speed-boat.
- 3) When they raised their powerful net they... (to find) a chest full of gold!
- 4) The master thought that five days... (not / to be) enough for the salvage operation.
- 5) He asked us to do that work again, as some mistakes... (to make) in it.
- 6) I saw him when he... (to walk) past my house.
- 7) Our captain said that we... (to sail) towards the tip of that cape the next day.

- 8) What...(to happen) there made a great impression on me.
- 9) We wanted to know what...(to happen) on board their ship.
- 10) I hoped that you ...(to learn) how to use echo sounder in the nearest future.

2.6.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

1. The secretary reported, «The press conference is taking place now in the main hall».
2. My brother said, «Aunt Sally will come on Monday.»
3. The students told the teacher, «We had two tests last week.»
4. Her daughter said, «I am not listening to music now.»
5. My friend said, «I have visited all these places.»
6. Tom said, «I am a first year student now.»
7. She said, «I have not been speaking to him since yesterday.»
8. Susan said, «I was in the library two days ago.»
9. The boy told, «I was not watching TV in my home at 8 o'clock.»
10. The teacher said, «They have been writing since early morning».

2.6.7 Перефразируйте предложения, используя Complex Object

- 1) Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows
- 2) He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard
- 3) “Bring me some water from the well,” my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted
- 4) Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt
- 5) Daniel said: “Helen, you can go to a night club tonight.” – Daniel let

2.6.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

- 1) It appeared that he was losing patience.
- 2) It happened that I was present at the opening session.
- 3) It turned out that my prediction was correct.
- 4) It seems they know all about it.
- 5) It seems they have heard all about it.

2.6.9 Используйте в предложениях герундий

- 1) I can't remember ... (see) him before.
- 2) Everybody enjoys ... (work) with him.
- 3) The boy hates ... (scold).
- 4) I am sorry for ... (disturb) you.
- 5) The windows need ... (clean).
- 6) It is no good ... (force) him to go with us.
- 7) I hate ... (ask) stupid questions.
- 8) I don't like ... (cheat).

2.6.10 Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week.
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office.
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food.
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym?
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month.
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question.

2.7 Вариант 7

2.7.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

Emergency organization on ship

Always a ship was potentially dangerous place for the people on board. The situations very often arise when crew has to deal with an emergency to save their vessel or human's life. Emergency organization (E/O) is introduced on board each ship. The ship's emergency organization comprises all members of the ship's crew. The E/O is centered on an emergency squad which comprises a number of selected officers who will take any actions necessary and possible to deal with an emergency. Each designated member of such squad is assigned to special duties. Although their actions are largely governed by the circumstances but their principal functions are to provide technical support. On sounding the emergency station signal or fire alarm the emergency squad shall muster at the emergency headquarters from which position they will collect necessary equipment.

The Chief Officer is normally in charge of emergency squad when tackling emergencies and the Second Engineer takes charge of emergencies within machinery spaces. The members of squad are chosen from the most experienced and suitable officers.

The information about location of emergency equipment, emergency station signals, emergency instructions and details of drills are specified on the emergency plan (E/P). This plan includes the duties of each crew member in case of emergency. The EP is worked out by the Chief Officer and confirmed by the Master. Each crew member should know all types of alarm signals and what he must do in case of emergency.

Alarm systems are installed all over the ship's systems and machinery to notify the crew on board about the dangerous situation that can arise on the ship. Alarm on board ships are audible as well as visual to ensure that a person can at least listen to the audible alarm when working in an area where seeing a visual alarm is not possible and vice versa.

It is a normal practice in the international maritime industry to have alarm signal for a particular warning similar in all the ships, no matter in which seas they are sailing or to which company they belongs to. This commonness clearly helps the seafarer to know and understand the type of warning or emergency well and help to tackle the situation faster.

The main alarms that are installed in the ship to give audio-visual warnings are as follows:

General Alarm; Fire Alarm; Man Overboard Alarm; Navigational Alarm; Machinery space Alarm; Abandon Ship Alarm; Ship Security Alarm System and others.

In addition to the emergency plan practically all vessels have got the personal instructions. They can be found in each cabin. Such instructions include all types of alarm signals, muster stations, number of lifeboat and also duties during launching the survival craft. There are also general emergency instructions. Such instructions are usually located in the wheelhouse, in the engine room and in the other visible places.

Each crew member has his own personal safety number in according to the E/P. So in case of lifeboat alarm all personnel shall meet at the designed lifeboat wearing warm clothing, and shall wear life-jackets before preparing to lifeboat launching. Life-rafts are prepared as per Boat Commander's orders. The Boat Commander should examine the presence of fresh water, food and other necessary supply in the lifeboat. Any crewmember should report as anybody is missing.

2.7.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Машинное отделение, проводить регулярные учения, персонал, пожарная тревога, решать чрезвычайные ситуации, старший помощник, спускать на воду, спасательное плавучее средство, указания, на борту судна, экипаж, жизненный, взять руководство на себя, противопожарное оборудование, система аварийной сигнализации.

2.7.3 Определите являются ли утверждения верными или неверным (True or False). Если утверждение неверно, исправьте ошибку.

- 1) Emergency organization (E/O) is introduced on board each ship. (True or False)
- 2) The ship's emergency organization comprises only designated members of the ship's crew. (True or False)

- 3) On sounding the emergency station signal or fire alarm the emergency squad shall muster at the emergency headquarters from which position they will collect necessary information. (True or False)
- 4) The information about location of emergency equipment, emergency station signals, emergency instructions and details of drills are specified on the emergency plan (E/P). (True or False)
- 5) Life-rafts are prepared as per Chief Officer's orders. (True or False)
- 6) Only Boat Commander should report as anybody is missing. (True or False)

2.7.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) Where is emergency organization introduced?
- 2) What does the emergency squad comprise?
- 3) Where does the Second Engineer take charge of emergencies?
- 4) Who works out and confirms the emergency plan?
- 5) What do the personal instructions include?
- 6) What should each crew member keep in mind?

2.7.5 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

- 1) The Captain knew that the "Igarka" (to moor) in the port with a 35 hours' delay the next day only.
- 2) The wind (to moderate) and we can put to sea.
- 3) They were informed that the cargo (not to fasten) properly before they left the port.
- 4) We saw the man who (to fight) the waves to keep himself on the surface. We rushed to help him.
- 5) Stephen Lewis said that he (to impress) by his stay in Russia.
- 6) He learnt from his guide-book that the Russian Federation (to found) in 1918.
- 7) He said he (to give) an opportunity to visit London lately.
- 8) He said he (to want) to know the principal particulars of ships.
- 9) We were in a hurry as the transport (to overcrowd) in an hour.
- 10) I was sure that London double-deckers (to impress) my friend greatly.

2.7.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

1. "When I get a job, I'll buy you a warm coat," said the boy's father.
2. "If you spill the milk, there won't be any for the cat," said my mother to me.
3. "When you come to see me on Sunday, I shall show you my new dress," she said to me.
4. "If Mary arrives before seven, bring her to our house for the evening," said Jane to Henry.
6. "I shan't start anything new until I have finished this novel," said the writer to the correspondent.
7. "Don't wait until I come. As soon as you finish the exercises, begin playing volley-ball," said the PT teacher to the pupils.
8. "As soon as Robert appears, ask him where he put the dictionary," said Mary to her mother.

2.7.7 Перефразируйте предложения, используя Complex Object

- 1) "Check the cargo in the holds," the chief mate said to me.
- 2) "The ship will proceed further to the South," our boatswain said.
- 3) "Our ship will anchor at London," the officer-of-watch said.
- 4) The captain ordered: "Increase the ship's speed!"
- 5) The captain said to the Third Mate: "You should remake your cargo-plan."

2.7.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

- 1) People consider the climate there to be very healthful.
- 2) It is expected that the performance will be a success.
- 3) It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.

- 4) It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
- 5) It was reported that five ships were missed after the battle.

2.7.9 Используйте в предложениях герундий:

- 1) There is no sense in ... (earn) more money than you can spend.
- 2) Do you mind ... (work) overtime?
- 3) Normally I enjoy ... (go) out but today I'd prefer ... (stay) indoors.
- 4) The film was really worth ... (see).
- 5) Brent is looking forward to ... (take) a short break next month.
- 6) She is fond of ... (have) picnics.

2.7.10 Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon.
2. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you.
3. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs.
4. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year.
5. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow.
6. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice.

2.8 Вариант 8

2.8.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

General emergency alarm

Alarm signal: seven short blasts (or more) and one long blast on ship's whistle and continuous sounding of ship's general ALARM.

When General Alarm sounds it does not necessarily mean to Abandon Ship.

At the general emergency alarm the sailor must:

- ✓ Close the watertight doors, leading to the superstructure and other compartments;
- ✓ Get ready the life-boats for launching;
- ✓ Get ready the life-saving equipment.

If an able seaman is second in command of the damage control party he must get ready the portable firefighting appliances. The crew on watch must remain in their positions on signal for Emergency Drill.

Fire on board

Fire on board a ship is the last thing which everyone dreams about. Recent generation technologies and automation have eliminated the risk of fire to a great extent. In spite, if the ship is under fire, a combination of equipment extinguishes it without any human assistance. But no one can be 100% sure that there will be no fire on board a ship. A ship, which is completely surrounded by water, cannot use this enormous resource to extinguish the fire. It is because of the simple reason that, as more and more water is added on a ship, it starts to sink.

The best protection against a fire-casualty is the prevention and a vessel should dispose of a well-skilled and disciplined crew, disposing of adequate good working firefighting equipment. It is therefore recommended that during the weekly boat and fire drills, attention should be paid in properly explaining the working of the equipment and the proper use demonstration.

Also from time to time a stimulated fire-drill should be organized such as:

- ✓ An engine-room fire fighting
- ✓ A cargo hold fire fighting

- ✓ And accommodation fire fighting
- ✓ A galley fire fighting etc.

When a fire originates in the engine room, a boiler room or a hold, the first step is to turn off all fans, to close all ventilator flaps, skylights, openings, entrances etc. and to keep the burning compartments sealed in order to make it as airtight as possible.

It is important to localize as soon as possible where the fire is, e.g. by means of measuring the temperature at decks, bulkheads and in air and sounding pipes; if the seat of the fire is close to a bulkhead, steps must be taken to prevent the fire from spreading to the other side.

2.8.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Хорошо обученный экипаж, гасить, защита, иметь в распоряжении, закрывать вентиляционные заслонки, камбуз, трюм, котельная, палуба, распространять, вход, брать начало, очаг пожара, пожаротушение, место пожара, надстройка, распространять, учебная пожарная тревога, тонуть, противопожарное оборудование.

2.8.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Лучшей защитой против пожара является предупреждение катастрофы.
2. Поэтому рекомендуется в ходе еженедельных пожарных учений уделять особое внимание надлежащему объяснению принципа действия противопожарного оборудования и демонстрации его работы.
3. Из-за того, что все больше и больше воды прибывает на судно, оно начинает тонуть.
4. Важно определить местоположение очага пожара посредством измерения температуры на палубах, надстройках и в воздухе.
5. Никто не может быть на 100% уверен, что пожара на борту корабля не будет.

2.8.4 Используя слова в скобках, поставьте вопросы к предложениям.

1. Recent generation technologies and automation have eliminated the risk of fire to a great extent. (What...?)
2. During the weekly boat and fire drills, attention should be paid in properly explaining the working of the equipment and the proper use demonstration. (When...?)
3. It is important to localize as soon as possible the seat of the fire. (What...?)
4. A ship cannot use this enormous resource to extinguish the fire. (What...?)
5. Fire on board a ship is the last thing which everyone dreams about. (What...?)

2.8.5 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

- 1) I saw him when he...(to walk) past my house.
- 2) Our captain said that we...(to sail) towards the tip of that cape the next day.
- 3) What...(to happen) there made a great impression on me.
- 4) We wanted to know what...(to happen) on board their ship.
- 5) I hoped that you...(to learn) how to use echo sounder in the nearest future.
- 6) They...(to travel) along the coast of Africa last year.
- 7) We...(not to see) each other for ages!
- 8) They...(to eat) all the apples which I...(to bring) before.
- 9) If the weather...(to be) fine tomorrow, we...(to go) to the park.
- 10) After the children...(to have) dinner yesterday, they...(to go) for a walk.

2.8.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

1. "Don't cross the street under the red light," said the man to Nick.
2. "I took a very good book from our library yesterday," said Mike to his father.
3. "Come to my house tomorrow, Jane," said Lena.
4. "Where are your books, Betsy?" said her mother.

5. "Do you like my pies, Ann?" asked her grandmother.
6. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said Tom's mother to him.
7. "What did you do at school yesterday, John?" said his father.
8. "Will you play the piano today, Helen?" asked her aunt.
9. My uncle said: "We shall visit you next week."

2.8.7 Составьте предложения, используя Complex Object

1. The Smiths want _____ (we, visit) them next month.
2. Do you want _____ (she, post) the letter for you?
3. What does the teacher expect _____ (his pupils, do) during the lesson?
4. When do you expect _____ (they, arrive) ?
5. The man wouldn't like _____ (his son, become) a dentist.

2.8.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

1. Somebody announced that the competition had begun.
2. Everybody says that the exercises in this test are very difficult.
3. Many people believe that honey cures the cold.
4. Everybody thought that Henry and Alice had been married already.
5. Somebody of them sees that the chambermaid is cleaning your room now.

2.8.9 Образуйте герундий от глагола в скобках и переведите предложение.

1. Start ... about pleasant things — and you'll be happy! (think)
2. Americans enjoy ... houses and ... to new places. (change/ move)
3. Would you like to go ... in the sea? (sail)
4. Most people enjoy ... in the sun. (lie)
5. I haven't had my lunch yet. Do you mind ... outside for ten minutes? (wait)
6. John likes ... at a high speed. (drive)
7. Stop ... about your troubles. (worry)
8. Jack was proud of ... the first prize for.... (get/ jump)

2.8.10 Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results.
2. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)?
3. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children.
4. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up).
5. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling).
6. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess.

2.9 Вариант 9

2.9.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

Keeping underway watches by motormen in the engine room

The watch motorman is directly subordinate to the watch engineer. When taking over the underway watch the motorman is considered the oncoming watchkeeper and at such time he shall obtain all relevant information from the motorman whom he is relieving and who is called the offgoing watchkeeper. The oncoming watch motorman shall obtain from the offgoing motorman the information concerning, for example, the condition of the machinery and mechanisms which are being serviced, and about orders given for the watch. He is also to familiarize himself with the working condition and operational regime of the equipment to be serviced by him. After that he is to report to

the watch engineer on taking over the watch. Taking over and handing over the watch are carried out only with the permission of the watch engineer.

During his watch the motorman shall be on his station and perform the control of functioning of all operational machinery and mechanisms assigned to him and operate them. He is to observe the instructions on servicing the machinery plant equipment. The watch motorman is to execute the watch engineer's instructions on maintaining continuous operation of mechanisms at pre-set regimes as well as his other orders. The watch motorman is to observe safety and fire-prevention regulations. He shall immediately notify the watch engineer of detected malfunctions of the equipment and take measures for their removal.

When there is a threat of an accident or danger to life of persons, the watch motorman is to report to the watch engineer on it and to take appropriate measures. If the matter is urgent he should act immediately and then to report to the watch engineer. If a fire starts or sea water begins to penetrate inside the ship's hull, the watch motorman is to immediately announce an alarm and take all possible and effective measures to fight the fire and incoming water.

If keeping watches by electricians is not arranged on board the ship the watch motorman shall operate the electrical equipment of the machinery plant under the supervision of the watch engineer. When the ship is at sea the engineers are able to arrange certain in-situ repairs in which motorman are supposed to take an active part.

2.9.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Получать всю необходимую информацию, обслуживаемые механизмы, условия работы и рабочий режим, с разрешения вахтенного механика, обязан быть на рабочем месте, выполнять инструкции вахтенного механика, немедленно дать знать, срочное дело, соответствующие меры, объявить тревогу.

2.9.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Во время вахты моторист обязан соблюдать все правила безопасности.
2. В некоторых случаях электрики не несут вахту на борту судна.
3. Если в машинном отделении начинается пожар, вахтенный моторист должен немедленно поднять тревогу.
4. Прием и сдача вахты осуществляются только с разрешения вахтенного механика.
5. В случае угрозы аварии вахтенный моторист обязан доложить об этом вахтенному механику.
6. Во время рейса мотористы участвуют в текущих ремонтных работах.
7. Каждый моторист обязан нести ходовую вахту в машинном отделении

2.9.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) What information shall the oncoming watch motorman obtain from the offgoing watchkeeper?
- 2) Whose permission must the watch motorman receive to relieve each other?
- 3) What are the duties of the watch motorman during his watch?
- 4) What regulations must the watch motorman observe?
- 5) What must the watch motorman do if he has detected any mal-functions?
- 6) What are the motorman's actions in case of a fire on board?
- 7) Whom is the watch motorman to report when there is an accident on board?
- 8) Who does the work of an electrician if keeping watches by the latter is not arranged on board?

2.9.5 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

- 1) When we arrived, the Master... (to speak) on the radio telephone.
- 2) We... (already / to decrease) the ship's speed.
- 3) The ship... (to slow) down her speed, before she entered the port.

- 4) After the ship...(to slow) down her speed, we could approach it.
- 5) The barge...(to drift) before it was spotted 200 miles away from the coast.
- 6) The crew...(to fight) the fire, when our ship came to their help.
- 7) The ship's doctor helped all those who...(to fight) the fire.
- 8) We were informed that the divers...(just / to search) the seabed.
- 9) The radio-officer...(to receive) radiograms, when I entered the radio-room.
- 10) A small fishing boat...(to sink) when a salvage ship came to its rescue.

2.9.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

1. He said: "I haven't yet seen the film you are talking about."
2. He said: "I seldom went to see my friend in May as I was very busy."
3. My friend said: "We arrived in Kiev on Saturday and the next day we went to have a look around the city."
4. She said to me: "Did you live in St. Petersburg ten years ago?"
5. She said to me: "Were you present at the meeting yesterday?"
6. She said to me: "Are you going to leave St. Petersburg for the summer?"

2.9.7 Составьте предложения, используя Complex Object

- 1) The teacher let _____ (the class, go) home early.
- 2) She wanted _____ (her husband, borrow) some money to buy a car.
- 3) I know _____ (he, be) a very experienced driver.
- 4) Nobody noticed _____ (we, leave) the room.
- 5) Tim didn't want _____ (Richard, be invite) to the party.

2.9.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

- 1) People consider the climate there to be very healthful.
- 2) It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.
- 3) It is expected that the performance will be a success.
- 4) It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
- 5) It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.

2.9.9 Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий.

1. The doctor insisted on ...(send) the sick man to hospital.
2. He was good at... (repair) cars.
3. She was sorry for ...(come) late.
4. The children ran out the room and began... (play).
5. He seemed sorry for ...(be) rude.
6. The girl had no talent for ...(dance).
7. After... (check) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back.
8. Excuse her for ...(break) her cup.
9. She was proud of... (win) the prize.
10. She accused the boy of ...(steal) her purse.

2.9.10 Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish.
2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty.
3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite.
4. She must ... (stay/to stay).
5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later.
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present.
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster.
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment.

9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen.
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car.

2.10 Вариант 10

2.10.1 Прочитайте текст и переведите его письменно на русский язык

Necessary repair and damage survey

The Russian vessels operate in various parts of the world ocean far away from the native shores. In case of emergency when some machinery fails, our ships call at foreign ports for repairs. Damage repair may be fulfilled in foreign repair yards, in CIS countries and Russia including the home port. The shipmaster should describe damage in detail with indication of the degree of damage - damage of the hull and its structures, failed details. He must also state the reason of damage and necessity of repair made by experts of coast subdivisions.

Some of our ships are built at foreign shipyards under the supervision of the representatives of the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping. As soon as the hull works are completed the future shipowners send their representatives to supervise the installation of machinery and equipment. They also take part in the delivery trials and the ship's acceptance.

The ship built at a foreign shipyard is usually repaired at the same yard. The ship's engineers take part in the repair works. They discuss the list of repairs with the shipyard's representatives, verify the scope of the work, supervise and check up the repair process. After completion of damage repair the shipmaster and chief engineer sign invoices and the ultimate repair sheet. When the delivery trials are carried out, the protocol of delivery is made out and the ship is ready for service again.

Mr. Brown (B) - an inspector of the commercial department of the ship repairing company comes on board. He is talking to the Chief engineer (C).

B - Let's get down to business. We've got some preliminary information about the future repairs but I'd like to verify the scope of the work.

C - O.K. It's necessary to repair all the outboard fittings and to replace the controllable pitch propeller (CPP) blade.

B - Doesn't the list of repairs include the (CPP) repair?

C - No, it doesn't. The CPP was damaged when we were fishing in the Labrador area. There is too much floating ice there, you know.

B - I see. And what about the bulwark? Much work to do?

C - We damaged it while mooring in the open sea. You'll have to do a lot of welding.

B - O.K. But I must see the damage myself.

C - Certainly. I'll take you there. But first let's finish with the list of repairs.

B - Well, I suppose you'll go through the list of repairs with the representatives of our ship's department. They'll come tomorrow morning and you'll have an opportunity to discuss everything. They'll also revalue the cost of your repairs.

C - All right.

B - Now I'd like to see the list of spare parts to be ordered.

C - Here you are.

B - Oh, why is there so much zink here in the list?

C - These are zink protectors to replace the old ones all over the hull.

B - All right. So you'll have the docking with the replacement of the hull protective part. Now I'd like to have a look at the damaged bulwark.

C - Off we go. This way, please.

B - Well, I see. We'll have to replace the bulwark from frame No.40 to frame No.78. And besides it is necessary to replace the fire main here. Is it included in the list of repairs?

C - Of course, it is.

B - So, Mr. Wilson, the manager of the ship repair department will come to you tomorrow at 9 a.m.

2.10.2 Переведите словосочетания на английский язык

Вдали от родных берегов; аварийный ремонт может производиться; указать размеры повреждений; под наблюдением представителей; будущие судовладельцы; следить за установкой; принимать участие в ходовых испытаниях; обсудить ремонтную ведомость; контролировать ремонт; подписать счета; составить приемо-сдаточный акт.

2.10.3 Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Представители судовладельцев всегда наблюдают за установкой механизмов и оборудования.
2. Судовые механики принимают активное участие в различных ремонтных работах на борту судна.
3. После приемных ходовых испытаний составляется приемосдаточный акт.
4. Фальшборт был поврежден во время швартовки в открытом море.
5. Вот перечень запчастей, которые нам необходимо заказать.
6. Это - цинковые протекторы, которые пойдут на замену старых по всему корпусу судна.
7. Сначала мне бы хотелось уточнить объем работы.
8. Необходимо заменить лопасть ВРШ, которую мы повредили в районе Лабрадора, где много плавающего льда.

2.10.4 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту

- 1) Where are some of our ships built?
- 2) Who supervises their construction?
- 3) Where may damage repair be fulfilled?
- 4) What should the shipmaster describe?
- 5) Who supervises the installation of machinery and equipment?
- 6) What are the duties of the ship's engineers in repair works?
- 7) Who takes part in the delivery trials and the ship's reception?
- 8) What document is made out after the delivery trials?
- 9) Who signs the ultimate repair sheet?
- 10) When is the ship ready for service?

2.10.5 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

- 1) He didn't notice that the speed-boat... (to strike) a buoy.
- 2) At first we thought that a fire... (to break) out on board ship.
- 3) I looked at the captain of the ship and understood that the salvage operation... (to be) a complete failure.
- 4) Soon we realized that something... (to happen) on board.
- 5) I knew that his brother... (to study) at the University then.
- 6) We soon learnt that there... (to be) an accident on board during the discharging of the cargo.
- 7) They informed us that they... (to find) a steering-wheel of speed-boat.
- 8) When they raised their powerful net they... (to find) a chest full of gold!
- 9) The master thought that five days... (not / to be) enough for the salvage operations.

2.10.6 Замените прямую речь косвенной.

- 1) He said: "I am proud of my brother who took the first prize at the competition."
- 2) He said to me: "Come at nine o'clock, I shall be free at that time and we shall have a nice cup of coffee."
- 3) Nina asked her friend: "What did the professor speak about in his lecture?"
- 4) Ann said: "He is one of the best speakers I have ever heard."
- 5) She asked me: "How long have you been living in St. Petersburg?"
- 6) She said: "He has just left."
- 7) He asked me: "When will your parents arrive in St. Petersburg?"
- 8) She asked her brother: "Will you manage to get tickets to the Philharmonic on Sunday?"

2.10.7 Составьте предложения, используя Complex Object

1. Do you want (they / stay) at the hotel?
2. I would like (the professor / look through) my report.
3. We considered (he /be) an honest person.
4. I would like (the dress / buy) by Sunday.
5. He doesn't want (they / be late) for dinner.

2.10.8 Перефразируйте предложения, употребив Complex Subject.

1. She smiled broadly and waved her hand. She seemed (to recognize) me. (to have recognized)
2. Even if he is out you needn't worry. He is sure (to leave) the key under the door-mat. (to have left)
3. At that time I happened (to work) at my first novel. (be working)
4. You won't be likely (to miss) the train if you start right away. (to miss)
5. Don't cry! Everything is bound (to get) right between you. (to get)

2.10.9 Образуйте герундий от глагола в скобках и переведите предложение.

1. It's no use (explain) this difficult problem to Tom. He won't understand.
2. These educational articles are worth (read).
3. I can't help (laugh) when I watch a comedy.
4. My parents had no idea of my (come) back so soon.
5. The girls were busy (pack).
6. I don't mind (have) a cat in the house.

2.10.10 Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

1. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment.
2. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen.
3. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car.
4. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word.
5. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone.
6. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice.
7. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much.
8. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street.

3 ВЫБОР ВАРИАНТОВ ЗАДАНИЙ

Таблица 3.1 -Таблица выбора вариантов

| Последние цифры зачетной книжки | № варианта |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |
| 0 | 10 |

4 ОБРАЗЕЦ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ ТИТУЛЬНОГО ЛИСТА

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Керченский государственный морской
технологический университет»**

Судомеханический техникум

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык»

специальность

26.02.05 Эксплуатация судовых энергетических установок

Вариант № ____

**Выполнил студент
группы
шифр**

**Проверил
преподаватель**

2020

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Васильева Е.А.

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по выполнению контрольной работы №2
для курсантов 2го курса
специальности
26.02.05 Эксплуатация судовых энергетических установок
заочной формы обучения

Судомеханический техникум ФГБОУ ВО
«Керченский государственный морской технологический университет»
298309 г. Керчь, Орджоникидзе, 123