**27.04 – 2 пара**

**Тема урока «Роль и задачи специальности «Эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание подвижного состава. Союзы».**

***Цель -*** закрепление знаний по теме «Союзы», совершенствование лексических навыков по теме «Эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание подвижного состава».

 ***Порядок выполнения***

***Задание 1 .***Перепишите лексику.

Notes

complete a - полный, законченный

truck n - грузовик

maintain v - содержать

fired costs - постоянные расходы

pay tax - платить налог

terminal n - конечная станция

ageing process - процесс старения, процесс износа

rot v, wear v - изнашиваться

dust n - пыль

foothold - точка опоры

affect . v - влиять

weed n - трава

overall cost - общая стоимость

pollute v - загрязнять

load n - груз

conserve v - сохранять

gallon n (U.s.) - галлон (США) равен 3,78 л.

cargo n - груз consumer n - клиент

distribution n - распределение

vast a - обширный

double track railroad - двухпутная железная дорога

accomodate v - приспосабливаться

highway n - шоссе

long-term - продолжительный

investment n - капиталовложение

departmentalized a - бюрократический

environment n - окружение, окружающая среда

***Задание 2 .*** Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно в тетради.

ADVAHTAGES OP TRANSP0RTATION

In the transportation field, the "railroad" is a complete system whereas "road" is seen as only tracks. Because the railway has high fixed costs, most associated with this completeness. Railroads own and maintain their own right-of-way and their own terminals - and pay taxes on them.

Railway tracks, like roads, wear out, but the ageing process is quite different. Railway wear is largely a function of time. After definite time sleepers will rot, ballast will gather dust which pro rides a foothold for weeds. Weeds in turn affect drainage, thus speeding the rotting of sleepers. Bridges need to be paid whether they handle five' or 50 trains a day. A large part of the cost of a railway system lies in simply providing it.

Railroads pollute the air less than do most other modes of transportation. And they conserve fuel better.

Railroads move much more freight traffic per gallon of fuel as big trucks. And railroads are not only consumers of energy. They play an important role in the distribution of energy.

For railroads, research and testing are more important than for many other industries. The reason for this is the long-term nature of railroad investments in equipment and plant. A locomotive is expected to remain in service for 15 years; a freight oar - for up to 30 years, and rails - for up to 60 years.

Railways need to employ highly specialized people to develop the new technology. At the same time it is necessary to organize the talent of some people so that it does not become over-departmentalized. The technology has advanced remarkably, and far more advances are sure to come. It takes people to produce newer more effective technologies and then use them effectively. The human environment in which technology is placed must also be considered. Railways need for more engineers to understand the economics of the business better, to understand what engineering can do for railways.

***Задание 3 .***Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

* 1. Why is the "railroad" a complete system?
	2. What is the ageing process?
	3. Are railroads pollute the atmosphere?
	4. Why are research and testing important?
	5. Why do railways need to employ highly specialized people?

***Задание 4 .*** Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I’m sorry I opened your handbook, (however / but) I mistook it for mine.
2. Alex lost his job a year ago, (however / or) he soon managed to find another one.
3. I know she’s hard to deal with, (and / nevertheless) you ought not to be rude to her.
4. I’ve been living here for many years, (but / and) I don’t know the place very well.
5. Her life is very peaceful, (or / yet) she is always complaining.

***Задание 5 .*** Укажите правильный союз.

1. We haven’t got much in common, (moreover / but) we get on with each other fairly well.
2. Тоm is 17 (or / and) he is studying at college.
3. The rent is reasonable, (moreover / but) the location is perfect.
4. My mum dislikes pets, (nevertheless / and) she bought a puppy for us.
5. You can take a horse to water (and / but) you can’t make him drink.

***Содержание отчета***

1. Тема и цель занятия.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно в тетради.

3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

4. Выберите подходящий союз.

5. Укажите правильный союз.

6. Сделайте вывод.

***Контрольные вопросы***

1. Дайте определение союзов.

2. Для чего они необходимы?