# Порядок выполнения контрольных заданий

1. На титульном листе укажите факультет, кафедру, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество и вариант, в конце работы указываются используемые источники — учебники, словари и учебные пособия.

1. Контрольные задания следует выполнять четким почерком (или в напечатанном виде) с соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний, комментария и методических указаний преподавателя.
2. Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения заданий.
3. Текст или его фрагменты, предназначенные для письменного перевода, перепишите на левой стороне страницы, а на правой представьте его перевод на русском языке (в напечатанном виде возможно последовательное выполнение: английский текст и перевод).
4. В конце работы поставьте свою личную подпись. Контрольная работа, выполненная не полностью или не отвечающая предъявляемым к ней вышеперечисленным требованиям, возвращается без проверки и не засчитывается.
5. Полученная от преподавателя проверенная контрольная работа с замечаниями и методическими указаниями должна быть переработана (только та часть, где содержатся ошибки или неточности перевода) на отдельном листке, который затем прилагается к контрольной работе.

При подготовке к контрольной работе рекомендуется использовать следующие учебники и учебные пособия:

Английский язык для экономистов: учебник для вузов / *Е.Н. Малюга, Н.В. Ваванова, Г.Н. Куприянова, И.В. Пушнова*. – СПб.: Питер, 2005. – 304 с.

Английский язык для инженеров / *Т.Ю.* *Полякова, Е.В. Синявская, О.И. Тынкова, Э.С. Улановская.* – М.: Высш. шк., 1998.

*Гузеева, К.А.* Справочник по грамматике английского языка. – СПб., 2000. – 288с.

*Качалова, К.Н.* Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами: учебник / *К.Н.* *Качалова, Е.Е. Израилевич. –* М., 1997. – 675 с.

*Шляхова, В.А.* Английский язык. Контрольные задания для студентов тех. вузов / *В.А.* *Шляхова, Т.Д.* *Любимова. –* М.: Высш. шк., 2000. – 111с. и др.

**Определить вариант контрольной работы можно по первой букве Вашей фамилии:**

**А, Д, И, М, Р, Ф, Ш, Я – вариант 1;**

**Б, Е, Й, Н, С, Х, Щ – вариант 2;**

**В, Ж, К, О, Т, Ц, Э – вариант 3;**

**Г, З, Л, П, У, Ч, Ю – вариант 4.**

**Контрольная №5**

Вариант 1

**Egyptian Pyramids**1. There have been many different styles or kinds of architecture in the past and there are many different styles today in different parts of the world. The oldest monuments which are met within architecture are the colossal pyramids of Egypt most of which were constructed about 6,000 years ago.
2. The pyramids are large triangular buildings which were placed over the tombs of Egyptian kings. The best known of the pyramids are a group of three built at Giza south of Cairo. The largest of these is 482 feet high. They tell us of the advanced civilization of ancient Egypt which is much spoken about even in our days. It was a country which had expert mathematicians and engineers where astronomy and philosophy were known and studied. The country was rich in hard and durable stone, but poor in timber and metal, so the main material used for construction was granite, and this was the reason for the durability of the pyramids.
3. Large blocks of stone were transported over long distances by land and water, and placed into position with the help of the most primitive equipment. That was done by slaves working for thirty or forty years. All this great amount of work was done, masses of material and a large territory sometimes of about 52,000 square meters were used, only for protecting the body of a dead king and constructing a dwelling place for his happy life in the «other world».

***1. Найдите в правой колонке русскоязычные эквиваленты:***

Hard (hardness) древесина, дерево

Engineer гробница

Durable (durability) твёрдый (твёрдость)

Timber металл

Triangular (triangle) архитектура

Metal инженер

Equipment треугольный (треугольник)

Construct долговечный (долговечность)

Architecture оборудование

Tomb сооружать

***2. Переведите в письменной форме 2, 3 абзацы.***

***3. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение …***

1. Blocks of stones for the construction of the pyramids were transported by water and air.
2. The best known pyramids in the world are a group of four built at Giza.
3. Ancient Egypt was a religious country where science was oppressed and persecuted.
4. Egyptian Pyramids had been constructed by slaves for nearly thirty or forty years.

4. ***Ответьте на вопрос:***Why did Egyptian architects use mainly granite for the construction of the pyramids?

a) Because it was easier to transport.

b) Because it was the favourite material of the pharaohs.

c) Because this stone was cheap.

d) Because Egypt was rich in this hard stone.

5. ***Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.***The Egyptian pyramids are basically …

a) large triangular buildings used as museums by pharaohs.

b) large triangular constructions used for scientific purposes

c) large triangular buildings symbolizing some ancient Egyptian religion

d) large triangular constructions placed over the pharaohs’ graves for protection

6. ***Основной идеей текста является …***

a)The Egyptian pyramids were designed by expert engineers and constructed by thousands of slaves to protect the body of the dead pharaoh and to provide him with the dwelling in his afterlife.

b) The best known and the largest of the pyramids are situated in Giza south of Cairo which symbolizes the advanced civilization of ancient Egypt with expert engineers, astronomers and philosophers.

c) The Egyptian pyramids, the colossal triangle constructions protecting pharaohs’ tombs are the oldest monuments which still exist due to the expertise of ancient engineers and durability of granite.

d) The Egyptian pyramids are the oldest architectural monuments on the earth most of which were constructed about 6,000 years ago and still attract thousands admirers from different parts of the world.

Вариант 2

**Manufactured Building Materials**

1. One of the building materials used in a construction is a brick. The production of a brick was industrialized in the 19th century. Earlier it was a process of hand-molding. Later it was superseded by «pressed» bricks. It was a mass production by a mechanical extrusion process. In this way clay was squeezed by «pressed» through a rectangular die as a continuous column and sliced to size by a wire cutter. Periodically fired kilns were used. Bricks were moved slowly on a conveyor belt. New methods considerably reduced the cost of a brick. That's why it became one of the constituent building materials of the age.
2. Rapid development of timber technology was in the 19th century in North America. It could be explained by large softwood fir's forests and pine trees. There they were used as industrial methods. Steam- and water-powered sawmills began producing standard-dimension timbers in the 1820s. The production of cheap machine-made nails began in the 1830s. It provided other necessary ingredient – a balloon frame. That made possible a major innovation in building construction.
3. The first example was a warehouse erected in Chicago in 1832 by George W. Snow. There was a great demand for small buildings of alt types settled on North American continent. Light timber frame provided a quick, flexible, inexpensive solution to this problem. Heavy timbers and complex joinery were abandoned in the balloon frame system.
4. The building walls were framed with 5x10-centimetre (2x4-mch) vertical members. They were placed at 40 centimeters (16 inches) from the centre. This supplied a roof and floor Joists, usually 5x25 centimeters (2x10 inches) and placed 40 centimeters (16 inches) apart and were capable of spanning up to six meters (20 feet).

***1. Найдите в правой колонке русскоязычные эквиваленты:***

brick древесина, дерево

construction склад

flexible (flexibility) прямоугольный (прямоугольник)

Timber каркас, корпус

Rectangular (rectangle) возводить

Nail сооружение

Erect гибкий (гибкость)

joist гвоздь

warehouse балка, брус

frame кирпич

***2. Переведите в письменной форме 1, 2 абзацы.***

***3. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста.***

a) Timber technology underwent rapid development in the 20th century in North America. b) The new technology of «pressed» bricks made the building construction more expensive. c) The bricks were manufactured by hand-molding in the 20th century. d) The production of machine-made nails in the 1830s lead to the creation of a balloon frame.

4. ***Ответьте на вопрос:***What was the first construction built with the balloon-frame technology?

a) It was a small building in Ohio. b) It was a factory in Chicago. c) It was a warehouse in Ohio. d) It was a warehouse built in Chicago.

5. ***Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.***A balloon frame is …

a) a heavy timber frame; b) platform frame; c) a brick frame; d) a light timber frame.

6. ***Определите основную идею текста.***

***a)*** Timber technology developed in North America because it was rich with fir forests and pine-trees. b) Brick became one of the constituent building materials of the 19th and 20th centuries because of its low cost. c) Numerous innovations and inventions of the 19th century made the building construction easier and cheaper. d) The invention of a balloon frame made possible a major innovation in building construction.

Вариант 3

**Early Russian Architecture**

1. Russian borrowed its early architecture, like its icon painting, from Byzantium. From the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries early towns were built on defensive sites on high river banks. From afar were visible low white walls with towers, churches with brilliant domes and bell towers. The finest examples of traditional architecture can be seen in the towns of Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Suzdal, Bogolyubovo and Sergiev Posad.
2. In Russia, timber has always been the most natural building material. Russian carpenters decorate the diverse structures they were building with beautiful carved decorations above windows and porches. One can see such decorations on log-cabins, fortress towers, huge cathedrals, churches and monasteries.
3. Wooden and masonry architecture developed side by side in medieval Russia, one stimulating and gratifying the love for verticality and slenderness, the other satisfying a yearning for massiveness, monumentality, and lavish decoration in the expression of power and splendour. The few remaining examples of the ancient wooden structures are now in Rostov and also in the museums of wooden buildings in Novgorod, Kostroma and Suzdal. These examples show the skill and gift of their builders to harmonize the building proper with the landscape. Wooden architecture predominates in Northern Russia and in some of the older settlements and towns of the Siberia, such as Tyumen.

***1. Найдите в правой колонке русскоязычные эквиваленты:***

architecture древесина, дерево

splendour купол

wooden пейзаж, ландшафт

Timber архитектура

masonry крыльцо, веранда

carpenter колокольня

dome деревянный

bell tower каменная или кирпичная кладка

porch великолепие

landscape столяр, плотник

***2. Переведите в письменной форме 2, 3 абзацы.***

***3. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение …***

1. Wood engraving as decorative element is one of the character traits of Russian architecture.
2. Wooden architecture prevailed in Southern Russia.
3. Masonry architecture was more developed than wooden one.
4. In Russia, stone has always been the most natural building material.

**4.** ***Ответьте на вопрос:***What was early Russian architecture derived from?

a) It was derived from oriental countries.

b) It was derived from the local sources.

c) It was derived from ancient Greece.

d) It was derived from Byzantium.

**5.** ***Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.***The early Russian builders managed to …

a) preserve wooden buildings for centuries

b) combine the buildings and nature in harmonious unity

c) Encourage the love for massiveness

d) develop masonry architecture over wooden one

**6.** ***Основной идеей текста является …***

***a)*** Early Russian architecture is characterized by carved decorations above windows and porches which were placed by Russian masters on log-cabins, fortress towers, huge cathedrals, churches and monasteries.

b) Wooden and masonry architecture developed side by side in medieval Russia, complimenting each other in stimulating the love for slenderness, satisfying a yearning for monumentality and lavish decoration and splendour.

c) The finest examples of traditional architecture of the eleventh – thirteenth centuries with white walled towers, churches, bell towers can be seen in the towns of Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Suzdal, Bogolyubovo and Sergiev Posad.

d) Derived from Byzantium early Russian architecture created its unique style characterized by the harmonious combination of buildings and nature, of masonry and wooden architecture the remnants of which can still be found in Northern Russian.

Вариант 4

**Early Modernism**

1.  With the Industrial Revolution, the availability of newly-available building materials such as iron, steel, and sheet glass drove the invention of new building techniques. In 1796, Shrewsbury mill owner Charles Bage first used his ‘fireproof’ design, which relied on cast iron and brick with flag stone floors. Such construction greatly strengthened the structure of mills, which enabled them to accommodate much bigger machines. Due to poor knowledge of iron's properties as a construction material, a number of early mills collapsed. It was not until the early 1830s that Eaton Hodgkinson introduced the section beam, leading to widespread use of iron construction.
2.  This kind of austere industrial architecture utterly transformed the landscape of northern Britain, leading to the description of places like Manchester and parts of West Yorkshire as “Dark satanic mills”. The Crystal Palace by Joseph Paxton at the Great Exhibition of 1851 was an early example of iron and glass construction, followed in 1864 by the first glass and metal curtain wall. A further development was that of the steel-framed skyscraper in Chicago around 1890 by William Le Baron Jenney and Louis Sullivan.
3. Around 1900 a number of architects and designers around the world began developing new solutions to integrate traditional precedents (classicism or Gothic, for instance) with new technological possibilities. The work of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, Victor Horta in Brussels, Antoni Gaudi in Barcelona, and Charles Rennie Mackintosh in Glasgow, among many others, can be seen as a common struggle between old and new. The work of some of these were a part of what is broadly categorized as Art Nouveau ("New Art").

***1. Найдите в правой колонке русскоязычные эквиваленты:***

architecture стекло

iron кирпич

steel железо

glass архитектура

fireproof свойство

brick огнеупорный

mill сталь

strengthen балка

property укреплять

beam мельница

***2. Переведите в письменной форме 1, 2 абзацы.***

***3. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение …***

a) At the beginning of the 20th century some architects combined conventional architectural styles with new technologies.

b) At the beginning of the 20th century modernism developed mostly in the United States of America.

c) Industrial architecture completely changed the landscape of southern Britain giving it a severe look.

d) New building techniques invented during Industrial revolution led to the invention of new building materials

**4**. ***Ответьте на вопрос:***Why was Charles Bage’s mill called fireproof?

a) Because there was a fire-extinguishing fence around the mill.

b) Because the materials used in his design were rather expensive.

c) Because the materials used in its construction do not subject to combustion.

d) Because he was known to have invented fireproof materials.

**5. *Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.***A number of first iron mills collapsed because of …

a) the bad quality of the metal used in the construction of the mills

b) the lack of the knowledge of behaviour of iron as a construction material

c) natural disasters which were frequent in those areas

d) the disproportion of the mills caused by poor design

**6**. ***Основной идеей текста является …***

***a)*** The first attempts to use new building materials such as iron were not always successful resulting in crushing of the building; though there were positive examples such as Charles Bage’s mill with fireproof design.

**b)** ndustrial architecture of the 19th century completely changed the landscape of northern Britain, especially Manchester and parts of West Yorkshire which were described by people as «Dark satanic mills».

**c)** Industrial revolution brought about the birth of new building materials which led to the development of new building techniques which later resulted in a new style called Art Nouveau characterized by combination of traditional precedents and new materials.

**d)** At the beginning of the 20th century a number of architects and designers around the world began developing new solutions to integrate traditional precedents with new technological possibilities.