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, В, Д, Ж, И, К, М, О, Р, Т, Ф, Ц, Ш, Э, Я – вариант 1;**

**Б, Г, Е, З, Й,Л, Н, П, С, У, Х, Ч, Щ, Ю – вариант 2;**

**Контрольная №5**

Вариант 1

***Babylon***

1. Archaeologists have discovered that in Babylon the streets were laid out in straight lines that intersect approximately at right angles, an innovation that bears witness to city planning and strong central government.

2. There were 24 streets in the city, running either parallel to the river or at a right angle to it. These streets were narrow, irregular, ranging from about four to twenty feet in width with high windowless walls on each side. The streets were not paved, with the exception of the Processional Way, but instead created with raw earth. Streets provided access to houses, temples, and public buildings. They also carried the burden of becoming the dumping grounds for the city. The citizens of Babylon, not unlike those of Renaissance England, threw their garbage and filth into the streets. Then, they covered it up with layers of clay. As a result, the streets of Babylon began to rise, and eventually, houses needed to be built on higher ground.

3. The street known to the Babylonians as Aibur-shabu (the enemy shall never pass) was the name of the road leading from the north to the Ishtar gate. It was a broad paved road that ran for 200m between high walls (the eastern wall of the northern palace and the western side of the eastern outer bastion).

4. The most famous street was the “Processional Way” which ran along the eastern side of the southern palace, through the Ishtar gate and outside the inner town to a special festival house called the Bit Akitu situated to the north. The road climbs gently upwards towards gate. Center of the roadway was laid with huge flagstones of limestone, each paving stone has an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar's dedication. On leaving the gate, the Processional Way goes past the Southern Palace, sloping downwards then some 900m south turns west between the ziggurat enclosure and the Marduk temple towards the Euphrates bridge built by both Nabonidus and Nebuchadnezzar.

5. The way was lined with figures of some 120 lions, the symbol of Ishtar in molded glazed bricks. The lions on the Ishtar gate have a dark blue background. They were either white with yellow mane or yellow with red manes (now weathered to green).

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

intersect глина

pave известняк

width дорога

Angle ворота

layer земля, грунт

clay вымостить

road ширина

limestone слой

gate угол

ground пересекать

***2. Переведите в письменной форме 2, 3, 4 абзацы.***

***3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:***

*1. How were streets laid out in Babylon?*

*2. How many streets did Babylonians have in Babylon?*

*3. What was their famous street?*

*4. What properties of their streets can you describe?*

*5. Did they raise the ground? And why?*

*6. What’s the famous gate of Babylon?*

*7. Did they have broad paved roads?*

*8. What road was lined by figures of lions?*

***4. Кратко перескажите текст на английском языке, используя 5-7 предложений.***

Вариант 2

***The Roman roads***

1. The greatest systematic road builders of the ancient world were the Romans, who were very conscious of the military, economic, and administrative advantages of a good road system. The Romans drew their expertise mainly from the Etruscans – particularly in cement technology and street paving – though they probably also learned skills from the Greeks (masonry), Cretans, Carthaginians (pavement structure), Phoenicians, and Egyptians (surveying). Concrete made from cement was a major development that permitted many of Rome's construction advances.

2. The Romans began their road-making task in 334 BC and by the peak of the empire had built nearly 53,000 miles of road connecting their capital with the frontiers of their far-flung empire. Roman roads varied from simple corduroy roads to paved roads using deep roadbeds of tamped rubble as an underlying layer to ensure that they kept dry, as the water would flow out from between the stones and fragments of rubble, instead of becoming mud in clay soils. According to Ulpian, there were three types of roads:

1) viae publicae, consulares, praetoriae or militares;

2) viae privatae, rusticae, glareae or agrariae;

3) viae vicinales.

3. The first type of road included public high or main roads constructed and maintained at the public expense, and with their soil vested in the state. Such roads led either to the sea, or to a town, or to a public river (one with a constant flow), or to another public road. These roads bear the names of their constructors (e.g. Via Appia, Cassia, Flaminia). Twenty-nine great military roads, the viae militares, radiated from Rome. The most famous of these was the Appian Way. Begun in 312 BC, this road eventually followed the Mediterranean coast south to Capua and then turned eastward to Beneventum, where it divided into two branches, both reaching Brundisium (Brindisi). From Brundisium the Appian Way traversed the Adriatic coast to Hydruntum, a total of 410 miles from Rome.

4. The second category included private or country roads, originally constructed by private individuals, in whom their soil was vested, and who had the power to dedicate them to the public use. Such roads benefited from a right of way, in favor either of the public or of the owner of a particular estate. Under the heading of *viae privatae* were also included roads leading from the public or high roads to particular estates or settlements.

5. The third category comprised roads at or in villages, districts, or crossroads, leading through or towards a village. Such roads ran either into a high road, or into other *viae vicinales*, without any direct communication with a high road.

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

concrete глина

pavement слой

roadbed полоса отвода

right of way бетон

layer земля, грунт

mud сооружение

road грязь

soil покрытие

rubble дорога

construction дорожное полотно

clay булыжник

***2. Переведите в письменной форме 1, 2, 3 абзацы.***

***3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:***

1. Why did Romans need a good road system?

2. Who taught the Romans to build roads?

3. What types of Roman roads were there?

4. What is the most famous road radiated from Rome?

5. When did the Romans begin their road-making task?

6. How did Romans name their roads?

***4. Кратко перескажите текст на английском языке, используя 5-7 предложений.***