

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
**«Петербургский государственный университет путей сообщения
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(ФГБОУ ВО ПГУПС)**

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федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего
образования «Петербургский государственный университет путей сообщения
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**Учебное пособие для практических занятий
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

по специальности

23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог

для обучающихся очной формы обучения

базовая подготовка

Санкт-Петербург
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Пособие составлено на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее ФГОС) среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО) по специальности 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог (базовая подготовка), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ N 388 от 22 апреля 2014 г.

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Пособие по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык по специальности 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог» представляет собой подборку текстов, упражнений, диалогов и справочных материалов для расширения словарного запаса, развития навыка общения на иностранном языке и повышения качества знаний студентов. Все задания составлены на основе требований ФГОС среднего общего образования, предъявляемых к структуре, содержанию и результатам освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык. Данная учебная дисциплина относится к блоку общегуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин.

Пособие может быть использовано на занятиях по темам: 1.1. Описание людей. Я и железная дорога; 2.3. Городской и междугородний транспорт. Метрополитен, тема 2.4. Досуг. Экскурсия в музей железнодорожного транспорта; 2.9. Профессии. Железнодорожные профессии. Оборудование. Деловая переписка; 2.12. Предприятия железнодорожного транспорта и др. Подобранный материал предлагается обучающимся для выполнения упражнений в аудитории и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы.

Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен

знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины происходит поэтапное формирование элементов общих и профессиональных компетенций:

ОК 1. понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивость и интерес

ОК 2. организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество

ОК 3. принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность

ОК 4. осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития

ОК 5. использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности

ОК 6. работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями

ОК 7. брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий

ОК 8. самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации

ОК 9. ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности

Introduction.

1. English alphabet.

Aa [ei]	Bb [bi:]	Cc [si:]	Dd [di:]	Ee [i:]	Ff [ef]
Gg [dʒi:]	Hh [eitʃ]	Ii [ai]	Jj [dʒei]	Kk [kei]	Ll [el]
Mm [em]	Nn [en]	Oo [əu]	Pp [pi:]	Qq [kju:]	Rr [ɑ:(r)]
Ss [es]	Tt [ti:]	Uu [ju:]	Vv [vi:]	Ww [dʌblju:]	Xx [eks]
Yy [wai]	Zz [zed]				

Picture 1. The alphabet.

2. Основные звуки английского языка. Транскрипция.

Язык – это средство общения людей. При устном общении мы произносим звуки. А пишем и печатаем буквами. Буквы - это изображение звуков на письме. В английском языке 26 букв, 6 гласных и 20 согласных. Звуки — это наименьшие звуковые единицы речи. Звуки мы слышим и произносим. В английском языке 44 звука. Для формирования навыков устной речи на английском языке нужно систематически отрабатывать произношение. Для отработки фонетических навыков можно использовать электронный словарь Abbyu Lingvo (<https://www.lingvolive.com/ru-ru>), который даёт возможность прослушать произношение отдельного слова.

Фонетика - это категория языкознания, которое изучает звуковое строение английского языка. Когда произносятся гласные звуки, во время их

произнесения для воздуха не создается никакой преграды. При этом давление минимальное. Когда произносятся согласные звуки, горловой тракт сужается, полностью или частично блокируя поток воздуха. Он преодолевает препятствия, тем или иным образом изменяя свое направление.

Для формирования навыков чтения на английском языке нужно изучить транскрипцию. Транскрипция - это письменное изображение звуков языка при помощи специальных знаков, имеющая целью точную передачу произношения. Двоеточие после знака означает, что звук долгий и произносить его нужно немного протяжней. В словарях английского языка встречается два вида ударений, главное и второстепенное, и оба ставятся перед ударным слогом. В транскрипции главное ударение ставится вверху - [...'...], а второстепенное внизу [...,...]. Оба вида ударения употребляются в многосложных и составных словах. Также стоит упомянуть, что существуют правила, при которых некоторые звуки и буквы не произносятся. В транскрипции их помещают в круглые скобки - [..(..)..].

3. Знаки транскрипции.

Гласные звуки		
[i:]	Близок протяжному и в слове <i>ива</i>	feel [fi:l]
[ɪ]	Близок к краткому и в слове <i>игла</i>	fill [fɪl]
[e]	Транскрипционный знак похож на э в слове <i>это</i>	fell [fel]
[æ]	— средний между а и э . Откройте рот как для произнесения а , постарайтесь произнести э .	cat [kæt]
[ɑ:]	Долгий звук а-а : да-ай	cart [ka:t]
[ɒ]	Краткий о в слове <i>том</i>	cot [kɒt]
[ɔ:]	Напоминает протяжно произнесенное о в слове <i>полно</i>	fall [fɔ:l]
[ɜ:]	Долгий звук, средний между о и э : <i>э-э</i> ... Напоминает ё в слове	curt

	<i>Гёте</i>	[kɜ:t]
[ə]	Короткий, неясный, неударный звук. В русском языке слышится в неударных слогах: <i>пять комнат</i>	banana [bə'nɑ:n ə]
[ʌ]	Близок неударному а в слове <i>камыш</i> . В английском языке обычно находится под ударением	cut [kʌt]
[ʊ]	Близок к звуку у в слове <i>тут</i>	full [fʊl]
[u:]	Близок звуку у , произнесенному протяжно: <i>у-умный</i>	fool [fu:l]
[aɪ]	Близок русскому ай в слове <i>Байкал</i>	file [faɪl]
[eɪ]	ей в слове <i>шейка</i>	fail [feɪl]
[ɔɪ]	ой в слове <i>бойня</i>	foil [fɔɪl]
[aʊ]	ау в слове <i>пауза</i>	foul [faʊl]
[əʊ]		foal [fəʊl]
[ɪə]	Сочетание [ɪ] и [ə] с ударением на [ɪ]. Приблизительно Иэ	tier [tɪə]
[və]	Сочетание [v] и [ə] с ударением на [v] Приблизительно Уэ	tour [tvə]
[eə]	Первый элемент сочетания близок к э в слове <i>этот</i> . За ним следует беглый звук [ə]. Сочетание примерно произносится Эа	tear [teə]

Согласные звуки		
[p]	соответ. русск. п	pier [pɪə]
[t]	соответ. русск. т	tier [tɪə]
[b]	соответ. русск. б	beer [bɪə]
[d]	соответ. русск. д	deer [dɪə]
[m]	соответ. русск. м	mere [mɪə]
[n]	соответ. русск. н	near [nɪə]

[k]	соответ. русск. к	bake [beɪk]
[l]	соответ. русск. л	leer [liə]
[g]	соответ. русск. г	gear [giə]
[f]	соответ. русск. ф	fear [fiə]
[v]	соответ. русск. в	veer [viə]
[s]	соответ. русск. с	base [beɪs]
[z]	соответ. русск. з	baize [beɪz]
[ʃ]	соответ. русск. ш	sheer [ʃiə]
[ʒ]	соответ. русск. ж	beige [beɪʒ]
[tʃ]	соответ. русск. ч	cheer [tʃiə]
[dʒ]	соответ. русск. дж	jeer [dʒiə]
[r]	соответствует звуку р в слове <i>жребий</i>	rear [riə]
[h]	выдох, напоминающий слабо произнесенный звук х	hear [hiə]
[j]	напоминает русский звук й перед гласными звуками: <i>Нью-Йорк, если</i> [йэсли]. Встречается в сочетании с гласными .	year [jiə, jɜ:]
[ju:]	долгое ю в слове <i>южный</i>	
[je]	е в слове <i>ель</i>	
[jɔ]	е в слове <i>ёлка</i>	
[jʌ]	я в слове <i>яма</i>	

Следующие согласные звуки не имеют даже приблизительных соответствий в русском языке

[w]	звук в , произнесенный одними губами. В переводе обозначается буквами в или у : Williams Уильяме, Вильяме	weir [wiə]
[ŋ]	Приоткройте рот и произнесите н , не закрывая рта	wrong [rɒŋ]
[θ]	Выдвиньте немного распластаный кончик языка между	wrath

	зубами и произнесите русское с	[rʊθ]
[ð]	При таком же положении языка произнесите з.	this [ðɪs]

UNIT 1. Description of people.

Vocabulary

1.1 Read the words aloud, paying attention to pronunciation.

appearance	[ə'piərəns]	внешность
head	[hed]	голова
hair	[heə]	волосы
eye	[aɪ]	глаз
eyebrow	[aɪbrəʊ]	бровь
nose	[nəʊz]	нос
chin	[tʃɪn]	подбородок
mouth	[maʊθ]	рот
cheek	[tʃi:k]	щека
ear	[ɪə]	ухо
neck	[nek]	шея
forehead	['fɒrɪd]	лоб
face	[feɪs]	лицо
body	['bɒdɪ]	тело
arm	[ɑ:m]	рука
hand, palm	[hænd, pɑ:m]	рука, ладонь
leg	[leg]	нога
foot	[fʊt]	ступня
belly	['belɪ]	живот
toes	[təʊz]	пальцы на ногах

fingers	['fɪŋgəz]	пальцы на руках
elbow	['elbəʊ]	локоть
knee	[ni:]	колени
moustache	[məs'tɑ:ʃ]	усы
beard	[biəd]	борода
bald head	[bɔ:ld hed]	лысина

1.2. Put the antonyms in pairs.

Tall person, light skin, thin eyebrows, blond hair, thick neck, narrow forehead, short nose, dark skin, wide forehead, long nose, dark hair, short person, thick eyebrows, slim person, thin neck, overweight person.

1.3. Read and translate the text.

New uniforms for train crew employees.

In mid-February 2020, testing of new uniforms for train crew employees and cashiers of the Federal Passenger Company was completed. Sets of uniforms for train crew chiefs and conductors are made in the same style. The development of the new form was based on the brand book of the Russian Railways holding. More than 300 employees took part in the trial operation of uniforms. Among them are 85 ticket offices. Passengers can see employees in new uniforms on the trains of the North-West, Moscow, Ural and Far East branches of FPC JSC.

These are trains connecting Moscow with Nizhnevartovsk, Vladivostok, St. Petersburg (Krasnaya Arrow), Nizhny Novgorod (Strizh), and St. Petersburg with Murmansk. 11 companies were invited to take part in the development of new uniforms - the market leaders in the production of uniforms and special clothes, possessing the necessary competencies and production facilities for the project.

The idea to make the employee's appearance more modern and memorable arose long ago. It was necessary to create a vivid and memorable image of a conductor that

would look favorably against the background of employees of other carrier companies, including aviation ones. At the beginning of 2019, we officially sent our proposals to the parent company. And already in August, the new design of the form was approved. When creating a new collection of uniforms, materials with a different ratio of artificial and natural fibers were used, great attention was paid to improving the practicality and ease of use, high quality fabrics and accessories.

Today it is no longer possible to imagine a train conductor without mobile devices to control the boarding of passengers. The new design of uniforms takes into account these features of work. Winter gloves have been developed that can be used with touchscreen gadgets. In addition, the design of the uniform includes pockets for storing car keys and mounts for DVRs. Sets of new uniforms are provided for year-round wearing. Considering the harsh climate in many regions, during testing, special attention is paid to precisely checking the thermal insulation properties of the new form.

1.4. Write a transcription of these words. Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

conductor	
uniform	
trial	
branch	
possessing	
competencies	
appearance	
fiber	

artificial	
precisely	
accessories	

1.5. Find missing word equivalents.

	бригада
uniform	
	кассир
complete	
	эксплуатация
approve	
	видеорегиcтратор
production	
	внешний вид
fabrics	
	фурнитура
touchscreen gadget	
	теплоизоляционные свойства
facility	
	крепления

pockets for storing car keys	
------------------------------	--

1.6. Describe the appearance, character.



Picture 2. Driver.

1. What does a driver look like?
2. How tall is he?
3. What is his figure?
4. What are his eyes like?
5. What is his forehead like?
6. What are his eyebrows?
7. What's his nose like?
8. What's his mouth like?

9. What's his face like?

10. What is his neck like?

11. What is his hair like?

12. Does he have a beard or moustache?

13. What kind of person is he? For a more expressive character description, use idioms such as: a social butterfly, a go-getter, a know-it-all, a heart of gold.

14. What can you tell about his uniform?

1.7. Do the exercise.

1. Make an interrogative and negative sentence, paying attention to the verb to be:
Among them are 85 ticket offices.

2. Make an interrogative and negative sentence, paying attention to the Present Simple and the Past Simple Tense:

a. The new design of uniforms takes into account these features of work.

b. The design of the uniform includes pockets for storing car keys and mounts for DVRs.

c. The idea to make the employee's appearance more modern and memorable arose long ago.

d. More than 300 employees took part in the trial operation of uniforms.

1.8. Write the words correctly:

Pas...enger, unifo...m, artifi...ial, appe...rance, dev...lopment, practi...ality, ne...essary, car...ier, favo...ably, diff...rent, pre...isely, t...ermal.

1.9. Memorize basic noun suffixes. They will help you guess the meaning of many previously unknown words. Translate the words.

- er/or: designer, engineer, worker, user, manager

- tion/-sion: applicastion, connection, information, expression

- ture: structure, nature, measure
- ment: equipment, development, entertainment, instrument,
- ness: happiness, kindness
- ist: scientist, specialist
- ty/cy: – society, literacy
- ance/ - ence: distance, importance, entrance
- dom: freedom, wisdom
- ship: friendship, leadership, relationship
- hood: childhood, brotherhood, neighborhood

1.10. Find an odd word.

Appearance, exterior, look, externality, individual, surface, person, externals, outward form.

UNIT 2. Interpersonal relationships. Personal correspondence, business papers.

Vocabulary

2.1 Read the words aloud, paying attention to pronunciation.

mother	['mʌðə]	мама
father	['fɑ:ðə]	папа
brother	['brʌðə]	брат
sister	['sɪstə]	сестра
aunt	[ɑ:nt]	тетя
uncle	[ʌŋkl]	дядя
nephew	['nefju]	племянник
niece	[ni:s]	племянница
father-in-law	['fɑ:ðə-in-lɔ:]	свекор, тесть
mother-in-law	['mʌð(ə)rɪnlɔ:]	свекровь, теща
adopted son, daughter	[ə'dɒptɪd sʌn, 'dɔ:tə]	приемный сын, дочь
foster mother, father	['fɒstə 'mʌðə, 'fɑ:ðə]	приемная мама, папа
guardian	['gɑ:diən]	опекун
stepdaughter	['stepdɔ:tə]	падчерица

2.2. Read the words by transcription.

[sʌn], ['dɔ:tə], ['grænmʌðə], ['grændfɑ:ðə], ['relətɪvz], ['stepbrʌðə], [kʌzn]

2.3. Find the equivalents in Russian for these words.

generation gap	
misunderstanding	
to concern	
overprotect	
to respect	
unfair	
ridiculous	

2.4. Match the phrases.

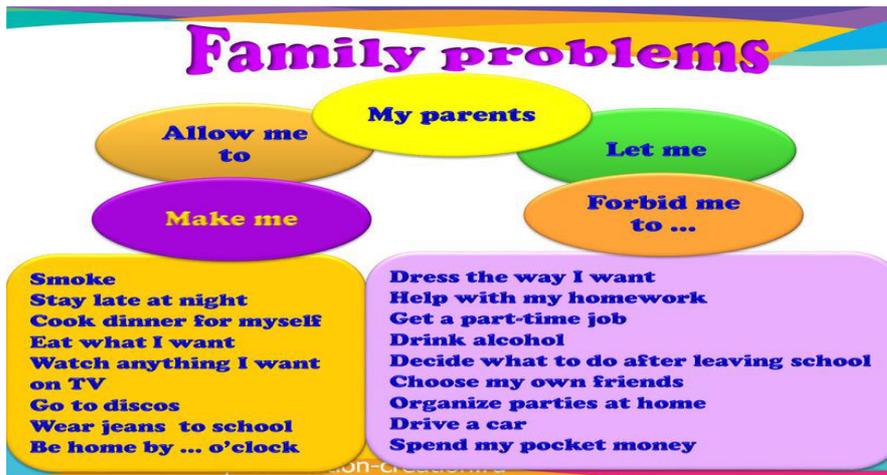
1. a nuclear family	a) расширенная семья
2. an extended family	b) неполная семья
3. a single-parent family	c) пара, усыновившая ребенка
4. a couple who adopted a child	d) пара без детей
5. a couple with no children	e) полная семья

2.5. Translate the sentences.

1. Children grow up self-confident only in nuclear families.

2. He has a very large extended family.
3. It is difficult to raise a child in a single-parent family.
4. The couple who adopted the child were happy.

2.6. Look at the picture and tell what problems there are in the family. Write a short story about family problems.



Picture 3: Problems in the family.

1. What problems do teenagers face?
2. What do your parents allow or forbid you to do?
3. Why is it important to keep family traditions?
4. Why should children respect their parents?
5. Why is there a misunderstanding between generations?
6. Why is it important to pass on experience from one generation to the next?
7. What do you know about dynasties in railway families?

2.7. Write a transcription of these words. Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

experience	
importance assignment	
generation assistant driver lineman the Trans-Baikal Railway	
assistant driver locksmith military service	
railway infrastructure facilities	

2.8. Read and translate the text Read and translate the text.

Family dynasties of railway workers.

Whole families have worked and continue to work at railway infrastructure facilities. A dynasty in the field of professional activity is considered to be such examples where at least three generations work in the same professions. General work experience is of great importance for the assignment of special titles and receiving awards. It must be at least 50 years old. Let us turn to the history of the Pyasetskys, a dynasty of railway workers.

And today the Pyasetsky dynasty continues the work begun. So, in the 70s. Anton Stanislavovich worked as a locomotive driver, the family business was continued by

his son - Alexey Antonovich. He started his career in 2003 and still works on electric and diesel locomotives in Russia.

The founder of the family contract was Stanislaw Piasecki, who for many years worked as a lineman near Warsaw. Pyasetsky devoted his whole life to his profession, his son Anton followed in his footsteps, who began working as a turner in a depot. Anton got his job at the Trans-Baikal Railway. The grandfather's business was continued by Anton's son Stanislav, named after his father. He worked as a locksmith, then underwent training and became an assistant driver. It is noteworthy that he was also drafted into the railway troops for military service.

2.9. Examine the table. Make affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences in the Simple group tenses with the given words and expressions:

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Am, is, are	Was, were	Will be
Can	Could	Will be able to...
Play, plays Do not play, does not play Do you play? Does she play?	Played Go - <u>went</u> - gone Did not play, did not go Did you play? Did you go?	Will play Will not play Will you play?
Действие совершается обычно, регулярно	Действие осуществлялось в прошлом	Действие будет осуществляться в будущем
every day, usually, often, seldom, always, never, sometimes	last week/month/year, 4 ears ago, in 2019, yesterday	tomorrow, in a year, next week/month/year

1. Infrastructure facilities;
2. dynasty of railway workers;
3. undergo training;

4. military service;
5. locksmith;
6. lineman;
7. locomotive driver.

2.10. Learn these words by heart.

sender	отправитель письма
recepient	получатель
subject	тема письма
attachment	вложение
main body	тело письма
greeting, salutation	приветствие
closing	заключение

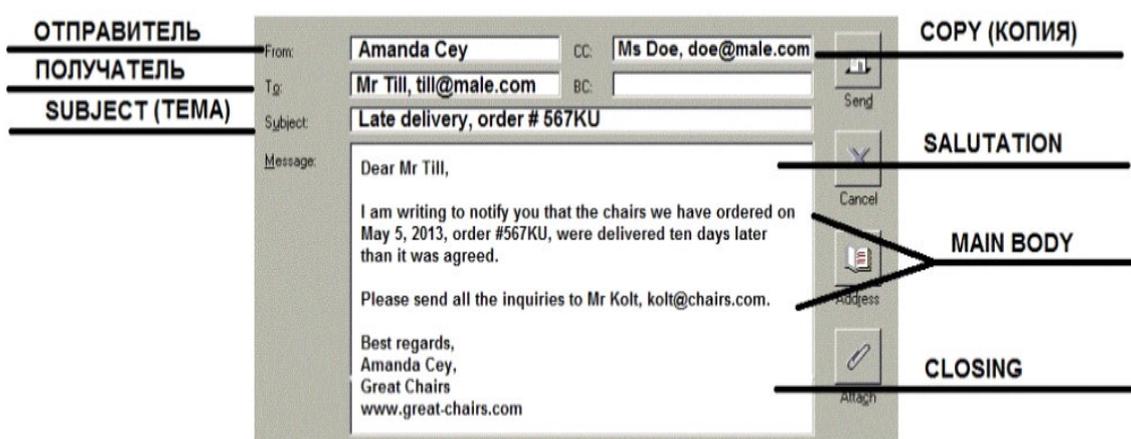
2.11. Read and translate the table.

Greeting	Hello, Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms.(Till),
Introducing a topic	We are addressing you in connection with... This is to inform you that ... I am writing to notify you that...
Asking and requesting	Do you have any details...? Could you give me an up date, ...?
Final sentence	I would better get back to work here Well, that all for now Thanks for (getting back to me, the info, the update, the email) Please send all the inquiries...
Closing	Yours sincerely, Yours truly,

	All the best, Regards,
--	---------------------------

2.12. Look at a picture and tell what the structure of a business email is:

BUSINESS EMAIL



Picture 4. Scheme of a business email.

2.13. Compose a business email with the specified words:

Car repair depot	Вагоноремонтное депо
Head of the locomotive depot	Начальник локомотивного депо
General Director of the UralVagonZavod carriage building plant	Генеральному директору вагоностроительного завода УралВагонЗавод
We are addressing you in connection with...	Мы обращаемся к Вам в связи...
Freight car	Грузовой вагон
Unsatisfactory results of trial operation of bogie frames	Неудовлетворительные результаты опытной эксплуатации рам тележек
With the mileage of cars from 300-400 thousand km.	При пробеге вагонов от 300-400 тыс. км.

Cracks are observed in the axle opening	Наблюдается возникновение трещин в буксовом проеме
Please send a factory representative to eliminate defects	Прошу направить представителя завода для устранения дефектов

UNIT 3. Everyday lifestyle.

Vocabulary

3.1 Learn the words by heart. Enter the transcription. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

daily routine		распорядок дня
What time is it?		Сколько времени?
alarm clock		будильник
to wake up at 6am		просыпаться в 6 часов утра
to take a shower		принимать душ
to brush teeth		чистить зубы
to make bed		заправлять кровать
to have breakfast		завтракать
to wash dishes		мыть посуду
to have dinner		обедать
to have supper		ужинать
to do exercise		делать зарядку
to make-up		делать макияж
to comb smb hair		причесываться
to check email		проверять электронную почту
to text on instant messaging		писать сообщение в вотс апе
to leave the house at 7:00		выходить из дома в 7 часов

to take a class at technical school		заниматься на занятии в техникуме
to come home from work		приходить с работы
to sweep the floor		подметать пол
to clean the room		убирать комнату

3.2. Read and translate the text.

Why do you need a daily routine?

Daily habits may vary depending on a person. They may include such things as water consumption, exercise, personal development or eating healthily. No matter the case, these small activities form a system according to which we all function. And such a system determines how we work, how our relationships look, and what we still need to improve or change to become better, both at work and in personal life.

There are five main benefits resulting from having a daily routine. There is, of course, more but these five components are the basis for creating a balanced life. They are also helpful in maintaining your daily habits at the same level. Once you achieve that, the routine becomes something natural and you'll do everything automatically.

Check these **5 reasons for which you should have a daily routine** and how it influences your efficiency.

1. Better Time Management.

Having daily habits helps to organize your time during the day because you're **following a specific pattern of activities**. It's like having a to-do list of which you're crossing off the items, one by one. Usually, these activities are repeated and they constitute a coherent part of our lives. Hence, being able to appropriately allocate time to them is very important.

It's a good idea to use time tracking to know exactly how much time you spend on each activity. This will help you have a deep insight into your daily processes to better understand where your time goes. When you have a specific plan for the day, week or even month, it's easier to achieve your goals and keep order in life.

2. Self-discipline.

Since there are certain things you need to do during your daily routine, there is no room for affairs from outside of your daily schedule. Once you start your day with at least one habit and continue doing it throughout the week, the rest will come naturally.

You will easily be able to keep the discipline, ditch all the bad habits, and get organized. And that applies to *your work, thoughts, emotions, relationships, and every other aspect of your life*.

3. Focus.

Daily habits easily eliminate distractions because you are focused only on those things that need to be done.

The more you keep to your daily routine, the more automatic it becomes for you to perform all the activities throughout the day. As a result, your work is smooth, efficient, and you learn to focus only on these actions that are related to your daily schedule.

4. A Healthy Balance.

Since keeping a daily routine helps to stay organized and focused, it's also a means for achieving the work-life balance.

Thanks to regular habits and self-discipline, you can clearly see when things get out of your hand. That allows you to reorganize your schedule and adjust to possible

changes. As a result, you're avoiding unnecessary stress and can quickly address any problems.

5. Understanding Yourself Better.

Sometimes forming your daily routine may take time. And nobody said it's an easy thing. But with time, you can develop your own habits, eliminate these bad ones, and see what works best for you by **the trial and error method**. In other words, you can personalize your daily routine according to your character, structure of work or other factors that affect your life at a particular moment.

It's a fantastic way to learn new things about yourself, what triggers the positive parts of your personality and what influences them negatively. That way you can work on your character.

3.3. After reading the text, think and say:



Picture 5. The London Institute of Banking and Finance.

- a) Is it easy for students to keep a daily routine?
- b) Why do you need to follow the daily routine?
- c) How does daily routine help you manage time?
- d) Why does your daily routine allow you to be more disciplined?
- e) Why do daily habits easily eliminate distractions?
- f) Why does daily routine affect health?

g) Why can you better understand yourself by following your daily routine?

3.4. Write out and translate the underlined words from the text.

3.5. Compose with these words a story about your daily routine 12-13 sentences.

3.6. Write down the quantitative determinants in the notebook:

some/any	несколько, какие-то, какие-нибудь (могут не переводиться отдельными словами на русский язык)
few/little	мало
a few/a little	немного, несколько
much/many	много
no/none	нет, ни один, никакой
all	весь, вся, всё
both	оба
each/every	каждый
either	тот или другой, один из двух, любой из двух / и тот и другой, оба
neither	ни тот, ни другой
other	другой, другие

3.7. Write down the derivative pronouns that are formed using the words: "one", "body", "thing".

something, anything	что-то, что-нибудь
---------------------	--------------------

someone, anyone, somebody, anybody	кто-то, кто-нибудь
no one, nobody	никто
nothing	ничто
everyone, everybody	каждый, все
everything	всё

3.8. Find sentences in the text «Why do you need a daily routine?» with quantitative determinants.

3.9. Find sentences with interrogative pronouns in the text.

3.10. Watch the video on this link about time: Past Continuous <https://youtu.be/ogyCgngJ2ho>. Write negative and interrogative sentences in the time Past Continuous with these words:

- a. Daily Routine;
- b. daily habits;
- c. specific pattern of activities;
- d. to stay organized;
- e. efficient.

UNIT 4. Health, sports, rules of a healthy lifestyle.

Vocabulary

4.1 Learn the words by heart. Enter the transcription. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

ambulance		скорая помощь
malfunction		плохо себя чувствовать
chest		грудь
cold		простуда
consulting-room		кабинет врача
cough		кашель
to examine		осматривать
to feel pulse		щупать пульс
headache		головная боль
heart disorder		сердечная недостаточность
a sore throat		боль в горле
liquid		жидкий
pain		боль
prescription		рецепт
ready-made medicine		готовое лекарство
spoonful		полная ложка
stomachache		боль в желудке
surgeon		хирург
tongue		язык

4.2. Read and translate the text.

Diseases.

It is impossible not to notice that lately we have been encountering more and more illnesses. These are usually seasonal colds. When we get a cold, we feel sick. We get a runny nose, sore throat, headache, cough, and chest pain. If we don't go to the doctor right away, the illness takes on a more severe form. We get a high fever. This is when an ambulance is usually called. Colds caused by bacteria or viruses can lead to complications such as bronchitis, pneumonia or heart failure. But if the illness is not too serious, you can simply call a doctor at home or go to the health centre to see a doctor. When you see a general practitioner, he will ask to see your tongue and feel for your pulse. After a physical examination, the doctor prescribes a treatment. He writes a prescription with the necessary medicine. Then you have to go to a pharmacy. In the prescription, the doctor usually prescribes a ready-made medicine. This must be taken in tablets. But sometimes the medicine is liquid. Then we take it by pouring a full spoonful 2 or 3 times a day.

Colds are treated by a general practitioner. But sometimes it is necessary to seek treatment from another doctor. For example, if you have been injured you need to see a surgeon.

4.3. Answer the questions:

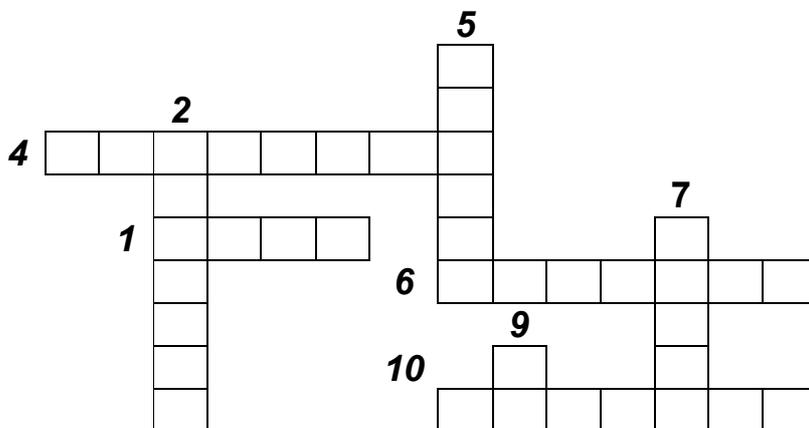
1. How often do you get sick?
2. When do you think you should visit a doctor?
- 3 What does the doctor do during an examination?

4. What is a person's normal body temperature?
5. What are the synonyms for the word "Pharmacy" in English?
6. Do you think it is easy to work as an ambulance doctor?
7. How does an ambulance work?
8. Have you ever been in hospital? Why?

4.4. Do the crossword.

Health.

1. Sensation of physical suffering in any part of body.
2. Inflammation of the appendix.
3. Ailment mostly colds convulsive and loud exhalation.
4. Occurs mainly due to irritation of a person.
5. Involuntary effort, tension suddenly spews air through the mouth and nose.
6. Inspect from all sides.
7. When determine by the sounds of someone, something.
8. When you cannot fall asleep.
9. Infections disease characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract and fever.
10. Health disorder.



3							
8							

4.5 Look at the picture. Create a short story with idioms.

Body Idioms

Idiom	Meaning
(an) old hand	an experienced person
toe the line	to conform to certain rules or standards.
pat on the back	recognition or a thank-you
pull one's leg	joke or tease someone
see eye to eye	agree

Picture 6. Idioms.

4.6. Read and translate the text.

Sports and the Russian Railways company.

The Russian Railways company attaches particular importance to the popularization of physical education and sports among its employees, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, the formation and development of corporate culture. At the sports facilities of JSC Russian Railways, there are more than 1.5 thousand sports clubs in the most popular sports, where about 40 thousand people are engaged on a permanent basis. Sports work is one of the most accessible means of increasing the cohesion of labor collectives, the development of mass sports.

The competitions are held in accordance with the approved plan, within the framework of which qualifying competitions are held at various levels on the railway ranges and, based on their results, national teams are formed to participate in corporate events.

Railway athletes as part of the Russian Railways national team take part in the All-Russian TRP festival and in the All-Russian summer corporate games. In 2019, active

work was carried out in the regions of the railways to create and develop physical culture and sports clubs. They were formed with the aim of mass attraction of workers to regular physical education and sports at the place of work. To date, more than 350 physical culture and sports clubs have been created in the structural divisions of railway transport organizations, in which more than 10 thousand railway workers are engaged.

4.7. Write out and translate underlined words and expressions from the text.

4.8. Answer the questions.

1. Does Russian Railways attach particular importance to the popularization of physical education and sports among its employees?
2. How many sports clubs operate at Russian Railways facilities?
3. Sports work is one of the most accessible means of improving the team spirit among the employees and developing mass sports, isn't it?
4. In which competitions do railway athletes take part as members of the national team of JSC "Russian Railways"?
5. When in regions of railways was active work on creation and development of physical culture-sports clubs?
6. How many physical culture and sports clubs were created in the structural subdivisions of railway transport organisations to this day?
7. How many employees of railways are involved in these sports clubs?

4.9. Watch the video on this link about modal verbs:
<https://youtu.be/h8s9IKvUwkw>

4.10. Write 10 sentences with modal verbs, using underlined words in the text.

4.11. Find an odd word.

Health, soundness, ailment, wellness, well-being.

UNIT 5. Urban and intercity transport. Metro.

Vocabulary

5.1. Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

bus	[bʌs]	автобус
taxi	['tæksi]	такси
train	[treɪn]	поезд
underground	[,ʌndə'graʊnd]	метро
trolleybus	['trɒlibʌs]	троллейбус
tram	[træm]	трамвай
bicycle	['bɪsɪk(ə)l]	велосипед
truck	[trʌk]	грузовик
car	[kɑ:(r)]	машина, вагон
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	туристический междугородний автобус, вагон
wagon	['wæɡən]	тележка, фургон, вагон
ferry	['feri]	паром
yacht	[jɒt]	яхта
vessel	['vesəl]	судно

helicopter	['hɛlɪ,kɒptər]	вертолет
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5.2. Read and translate the text Read and translate the text.

What is the best way to travel?

Practically all people like to travel. It is very exciting to see various places. Persons can travel for fun as well as for business. There are diverse ways of travelling. Travelling by air is more convenient, faster than any other way. There's no dust and dirt like travelling by rail or car, no worries about changing from one train to another.

On the train you get velocity, comfort and pleasure at the same time. From the comfortable seat of the train car, you get a great view of the whole region of the countryside. If you get hungry, you can eat in the dining car, and if the voyage is long, you can get cozy in the sleeping car. It's important to note that train travel is very common in Russia. Just think, over 1.3 billion people use this mode of transport every year. Every wagon has a guide. And you can always turn to him or her. The guide can make tea for you. You can also buy linen from the guide, as long as it's not included in the ticket price.

Russian railways have an unusual feature. Their tracks are wider than in most other countries. Generally speaking, 75 per cent of countries use so-called Stephenson rails. And the Russian track is 1.2 feet wider. Today there are some problems with this, and it now takes quite a long time to cross the border. This time is necessary for Russian trains to move even on tracks of a different standard. Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many places in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your heavy suitcases.

5.3. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do you think almost all people are fond of travelling?
2. What are the means of travelling?
3. What is your favourite kind of travelling?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by plane?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car, train journey?
6. Why do many people prefer to travel by car?

5.4. Match the transcription of these words

1. bus	a. ['wægən]
2. yacht	b. ['vesəl]
3. wagon	c. ['bʌɪsɪk(ə)l]
4. helicopter	d. [bʌs]
5. vessel	e. ['heli,kɒptər]
6. bicycle	g. [jɒt]
7. ferry	h. [kɑ:(r)]
9. coach	i. ['trɒlibʌs]
10. car	j. ['feri]
11. trolleybus	k. [kəʊtʃ]

5.5. Look at the table and tell about the advantages and disadvantages of cities.

advantages	disadvantages
efficient transport system	more traffic

more job opportunities	more crime
more entertainment	more drug addicts
more shops	less green areas
ethnic diversity	a lot of pollution
less community spirit	more rubbish
near public offices, schools, work	worse quality of life

5.6. Insert the words. Read and translate the dialogue. Construct a dialogue about the advantages and disadvantages of cities.

benefits, downside, crime, through, organized, traditional, arrangement, decision, survey

According to a recent ..., we are a nation on the move. 115,000 people a year are leaving the city and heading to the country in search of a better life. It seems like a logical thing to do, less ..., better health, less stress, and lower house prices. Six years ago Lucy Beck, a 41-year-old IT consultant made a life-changing ... and moved on a busy road in town, to a house with four acres of land in the middle of the country.

-Hello Lucy.

-Hi. So, what did your friends think when you told them you were moving? They all thought I was mad. They thought I'd have a nightmare journey getting to work, for example, and that I'd be lonely, miss my friends, things like that.

-And has any of that happened?

-Not at all. I made an ... with my company to work from home more, so I only have to go into the office once a week. And my friends come and stay with me at

weekends, so in many ways I see them more often. Besides, I've made friends with the locals in the village here and it's great. I mean it's one of the ... I hadn't expected.

-I'd always thought about the obvious things, such as beautiful countryside and a better standard of living, but one of the things I value most is the fact that the village seems to keep hold of the ... values in life. We all try to help each other as much as we can. For example if I do something for someone in the village, then they'll probably give me eggs or potatoes as a thank you. I certainly never had that when I lived in town.

-There must be some disadvantages though, a ...? Well, in the early days I had a few problems. I wasn't on mains electricity and there were a lot of power cuts. Also at that time the local shop didn't open on Sunday - and the pub doesn't serve food. So, I had to learn to be much more ... than before. When I lived in town if I hadn't had time to go shopping, I just used to order a takeaway or go out to eat. But that's not an option these days.

-Anything else?

-Yes, I do think that if you move to live in the country, you need your own car. Public transport isn't that good in my village. The bus comes ... here only two or three times a day depending if it's a weekday or weekend, so you really do need to have your own transport.

- But otherwise it's all positive?

-Absolutely. It was the best decision I've ever made.

5.7. Read and translate the text.

The New York City Subway, USA.

The New York City Subway is the largest metro system in the world as it is the metro system with most of the stations. It is in operation 24 hours a day, every day of the year. It is one of the largest and oldest metro system transit of the world. It has 472 stations under its control. Out of 472, 470 stations offer service 24 hours a day. The total length of the NYC subway is 373km. The first demonstration of an underground transit system in New York City was given by an American inventor Alfred Ely Beach in 1869. The construction began in 1900 and the subway was opened to the public in 1904. The stations are located through boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens. This rapid transit system is owned by the city of New York. A typical subway platform has a length ranging from 480-600 feet. There is a total of 27 train services in the subway system, including three short shuttles.

5.8 Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The New York City Subway is the largest metro system in the world.
- b. The New York City Subway is in operation 12 hours a day.
- c. The stations are located through boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens.
- d. A typical subway platform has a length ranging from 380-600 feet.

5.9. Read and translate the text.

Madrid metro, Spain.

The Madrid metro is a rapid transit system operating in the capital city of Spain-Madrid. Its total track length is 293km and stands for the 12th longest rapid system in the world. Madrid metro trains use left-hand running on all the lines as traffic in Madrid metro drove on the left until 1924. The Madrid Metro serves every day from

6:00 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. The Madrid subway has the most number of escalators than any other systems of the world i.e. 1,698 escalators. It also has 522 elevators. The Madrid metro went open to the public on 19 October 1919. This metro system has 301 stations. 96% of the subway system is underground.

5.10. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The Madrid metro is a rapid transit system operating in the capital city of Spain-Madrid.
- b. Madrid metro trains use left-hand running on all the lines as traffic in Madrid metro drove on the left until 1959
- c. This metro system has 321 stations.
- d. 46% of the subway system is underground.

5.11. Read and translate the text.

Seoul subway, South Korea.

The Seoul subway system is located in the metropolitan capital city of South Korea-Seoul. The construction of the subway started in 1971 and was opened in 1974. It is the most efficient and one of the largest subway systems of the world with a 331.5km track online. It provides wireless and internet services on all the trains and platform screen doors on all the stations except a few. This subway system consists of 22 rapid transit including light metro, commuter rail and people mover lines in northwest South Korea. According to 2017 statistics, the average ridership of the Seoul metro is 1.91 billion.

5.12 Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The Seoul subway system is located in the metropolitan capital city of South Korea-Seoul.

- b. The construction of the subway started in 1945 and was opened in 1983
- c. According to 2017 statistics, the average ridership of the Seoul metro is 1.50 billion.

5.13. Read and translate the text.

London metro system. England.



Picture 7. A London underground station.

The London Underground rapid transit system also nicknamed as “The Tube” is a metro system in London which serves London, England and some parts of the adjacent counties of Buckinghamshire, Essex and Hertfordshire in the U.K. It has 11 lines which serves 270 stations under London Underground System. The 11 lines collectively control almost 4.8 million passengers in a day. Its total track length is 402km. It was opened 156 years ago on 10th January 1863. In 2016-17, it carried 1.379 billion passengers which makes it the 11th busiest stations in the world. Despite its name, it has only 45% of the underground system. In addition, the underground does not cover most Southern parts of London, with less than 10% of the system South of River Thames.

5.14. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The London Underground rapid transit system also nicknamed as “The Tube” is a metro system in London which serves London.
- b. It has 7 lines which serves 270 stations under London Underground System.
- c. It was opened 156 years ago on 10th January 1849.
- d. Despite its name, it has only 45% of the underground system.

5.15. Read and translate the text.

Shanghai metro. China.



Picture 8. An underground station in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Metro system is a rapid transit metro system in China’s metro city-Shanghai. It has 16 lines and 413 stations under its system. The Shanghai metro system covers 676 kilometers of track length. It began its operation on 28th May 1993. As of 2018, its daily ridership record is 12.50 million rides. The Shanghai metro system stations operate from 5:00 to 6:00 to 22:30 to 23:00 CST (China Standard Time). The busiest station in Shanghai Metro system is the People’s Square Station(Lines 1,2 and 8). It is extremely crowded during its peak hours. For most of the lines, the fare is 3 yuan for journeys under 6km, then 1 yuan for additional 10km.

5.16. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The Shanghai Metro system is a rapid transit metro system in China's metro city-Shanghai.
- b. It has 16 lines and 513 stations under its system.
- c. It is not extremely crowded during its peak hours.

5.17. Read and translate the text.

Beijing Metro system. China.



Picture 9. An underground station in China.

The Beijing Metro System is a rapid metro transit system in the capital city of China-Beijing. It consists of 22 lines including- 20 conventional rapid transit metro lines, 1 maglev line and 1 light rail line. The Beijing metro system is the world's busiest metro systems with 3.78 billion trips in 2017 and an average of 10.35 million rides per day. The Beijing subway system is the oldest metro system in China. It began its operation in 1969. It is owned by the Beijing city and has 5 operators. It has a total of 391 stations in its system. The total track length is 636.8km.

5.18. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The Beijing Metro System is a rapid metro transit system in the capital city of China- Beijing.
- b. It consists of 22 lines including- 20 conventional rapid transit metro lines, 1 maglev line and 1 light rail line.
- c. The Beijing subway system is not the oldest metro system in China.
- d. It began its operation in 1968.
- e. It has a total of 361 stations in its system.
- f. The total track length is 736.8km

5.19. Read and translate the text.

Tokyo Metro System. Japan.



Picture 10. An underground station in Japan.

The Tokyo rapid transit system is located in Tokyo, Japan. It is a part of the extensive metro system which consists of the Tokyo Metro and Toei subway in the Greater Tokyo area of Japan. There are 2 primary subway operators in Tokyo: Tokyo Metro which operates 179 stations on 9 lines with 195.1km of a route and Toei subway

which operates 99 stations on 4 lines with 109.0km of the route. Its operation began on December 30, 1927.

5.20. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The Tokyo rapid transit system is located in Tokyo, Japan.
- b. It is a part of the extensive metro system which consists of the Tokyo Metro and Toei subway in the Greater Tokyo area of Japan.
- c. Its operation began on December 20, 1926.

5.21. Read and translate the text.

Moscow Metro System. Russia.



Picture 11. A metro station in Russia.

The Moscow metro is a rapid transit system in Moscow, Russia. It gives its services to Moscow and its neighboring cities of Krasnogorsk, Reutov, Lyubertsy, and Kotelniki. The operation began 83 years ago on 15 May 1935. The Moscow Metro system has 224 stations and route length of 381km, as of 2018. It is the fifth longest system in the

world. The system is mostly underground, with Park Pobedy (at a depth of 84 metres) the deepest station in the world. It is one of the largest metro systems in the world.

5.22. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. The Moscow metro is a rapid transit system in Minsk, Belarus.
- b. The Moscow Metro system has 234 stations and route length of 481km, as of 2018.
- c. It is not the fifth longest system in the world.

5. 23. Answer the questions:

1. What is the longest metro in the world?
2. What is the oldest metro in the world?
3. In what year was the London Underground built?
4. Which metro has the largest and busiest metro system?
5. When was the operation of the Moscow metro started?

5.24. Read and translate the text.

Thematic train in the Moscow Metro.

A thematic train was launched on the Koltsevaya line in the Moscow Metro in honor of the fifth anniversary of the Eurasian Economic Union. The launch took place on December 6 at the Krasnaya Presnya electric rolling stock depot.

The thematic train has five two-section cars. The interior of each car is dedicated to one of the EAEU countries: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Passengers will be able to learn interesting facts about the countries and get

acquainted with their main industries and cuisine specifics. In addition, each car contains the information on what the Eurasian Economic Union is, when and why it was created, and what issues the Eurasian Economic Commission addresses. On the doors, passengers may find info graphic on the EAEU States' commodity exports structure, the results of foreign trade with third countries, and the advantages of the Union for its residents. QR codes will make it possible for passengers to watch animated videos about the EAEU, go to EEC profiles on social media, and read recent news about the Union.

Upon entering the cars, one may visually find oneself in single Eurasian space. The atmosphere in the train helps discover the importance of the integration association and the hospitality of region.

5.25. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

- a. A thematic train was launched on the Koltsevaya line in the Moscow Metro in honor of the fifth anniversary of the Eurasian Economic Union.
- b. The thematic train has 6 two-section cars.
- c. QR codes will make it possible for passengers to watch animated videos about the EAEU, go to EEC profiles on social media, and read recent news about the Union.
- d. Upon entering the cars, one may visually find oneself in single Eurasian space.

5. 26. Answer the questions:

- 1. What is a thematic train?
- 2. What thematic train in the Petersburg metro would you like to see?
- 3. What do you think could have made the Petersburg metro more convenient?

4. What do you know about the metro in St. Petersburg?
5. When did the metro open in St. Petersburg?
6. How many metro lines are there in St. Petersburg and which one is the oldest?

5.27. Read and translate the text.

The development of Moscow Metro.

The world's most beautiful subway system is set to become one of the planet's most high-tech, with Moscow Metro head of security revealing that passengers will soon be able to pay for rides with their faces before the end of 2021.

The Russian capital will implement 'FacePay' technology later this year. Currently in testing, it will be available for use at both turnstiles and cash desks. Thus far, test participants have successfully passed through the barriers 2,000 times.

Facial recognition cameras were installed in many metro stations through Moscow last year and are located at payment gates. Although the public cannot yet use the system, it has already been used to catch more than 900 criminal suspects, with the technology also performing a second function of identifying those wanted by the police.

Similar systems are already in place in some Chinese cities, including the mega-metropolis Zhengzhou, home to over 10 million people. In 2019, the South China Morning Post revealed that nearly 200,000 commuters opted to use the technology in just a couple months. Facial recognition has also been implemented in other Chinese cities, such as technological hub Shenzhen.

City authorities would be installing 316 multimedia screens in 85 subway stations around the capital, each containing autofocus-enabled full HD CCTV cameras.

5. 28. Answer the questions:

1. What do you think the metro will be like in the future?

2. Why should the metro be high-tech?
3. How modern is the Moscow Metro?
4. What new technologies are going to be introduced in the Moscow metro?

5.29. Read and translate the text.

Public transport in St. Petersburg.

Public transport in St. Petersburg is represented by a developed network of metro, buses, trams, trolleybuses, electric trains and water transport. The city is one of the largest land, air and water transport hubs in Russia. Of course, traffic in the "Northern Capital" has a number of peculiarities due to its geographic location: you have to take into account the schedule of laying bridges in St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg, tickets for one trip can be bought directly on public transport. Rechargeable travel cards are also available for the convenience of passengers. As of 2021, the St. Petersburg metro has 5 lines. Each line has its own color and number (from 1 to 5). The total length of tracks is 118.6 km, the number of stations is 67. The metro network has 7 convenient interchange hubs. To pass through the turnstile at the metro ticket office, you must purchase a token for one trip. The fare does not depend on the distance of the route. Contactless smart cards are also used to pay for travel. The balance of your smart card can be checked in special terminals located at each metro station near the ticket offices. Bus service in St. Petersburg has a rather rich history, which dates back to 1907. Currently, the bus occupies a leading position in terms of daily passenger traffic among all public transport in the city. Buses carry around 300 million passengers annually. 1,500 buses operate on the lines every day. The movement of trolleybuses in St. Petersburg has been carried out since 1936. To date, 46 routes serve St. Petersburg. Trolleybus routes are numbered from 1 to 50. In the passenger compartment, you can connect to Wi-Fi Tram service in St. Petersburg dates back to 1907. Currently, the system has undergone major changes. The tram network of St.

Petersburg is served by the state-owned GUP Gorelektrotrans, and private trams Chizhik began to run in Krasnogvardeisky District.

5.30. Answer the questions:

1. What public transport is there in St. Petersburg?
2. What is the most convenient public transport in St. Petersburg?
3. What public transport do you prefer in St. Petersburg?
4. What are the peculiarities of land public transport in St. Petersburg?

5.31. Read and translate the text.

The tram in St. Petersburg.

The tram for Petersburgers is not just a mode of transport, but a subject of special pride. Let's remember the blockade years. Or the fact that the only plant in the Soviet Union that specialized in the creation of trams and provided them to different regions was located in Leningrad. And in terms of the length of the rail tram network - over 600 km - our city had no equal in the whole world. The Nevsky Electric Transport Plant is located on an area of 75 thousand square meters. One of the longest tram routes in the city is served by 16 units of equipment manufactured in Tver - "Vityazi", "Bogatyri". Such low-floor three-section trams run in Krasnodar and Rostov-on-Don. But most of all, almost 200, there are in Moscow, and a hundred more similar cars intended for the capital's tram fleet. Recently the plant has reached full capacity: 14 cars a month, one and a half hundred a year. The usual factory conveyor: with each assembly fragment, and there are ten of them in total, "Bogatyrs" and "Knights" take on the look we are used to. The interior of the car is provided by Krasnoyarsk, materials for the cladding are provided by Nizhny Novgorod, and industrialists from

the northern capital are responsible for drives, media complexes and individual positions in electronics. When the tram is assembled, the iron "hand" of the transboiler transfers this colossus from one building to another, where they begin to examine it like under a magnifying glass. First of all, experts test electrical systems - first under low voltage (devices, monitors, door devices), then under high voltage. In another area, the sprinkler frame arranges a downpour so that not a single drop of water is found in the cabin: the body must be completely sealed. Then a three-kilometer run-in begins, during which all operating modes of the tram running under the contact network are checked. For some time, the plant will continue to rely on highly qualified workers from Tver. According to the staff recruitment schedule, 70 vacancies will soon be filled by St. Petersburgers. And not only fitters and electricians, but also technologists, adjusters of electronic systems, economists. Many engineering positions are expected to be closed by graduates of universities in the northern capital. One of them - the PGUPS - has already handed over its graduate with honors to the plant.

5.32. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the Nevsky Electric Transport Plant located?
2. What trams does the plant make?
3. How are the Vityaz and Bogatyr trams made?
4. How is the plant related to the PGUPS?

5.33. Read and translate the text.

The future of public transport.

Many developed cities suffer from with congestion, pollution, overcrowding, energy guzzling cars and commuter travel delays. Together they all contribute to reduced productivity. The problem is going to become even more acute, because humanity is going through one of the biggest urban growth spurts in its history. According to the

United Nations Population Fund, five billion people will be living in urban areas by 2030. To support this growth, efficient and sustainable public transport systems are critical. Transport planners have the onerous task predicting future public transport requirements, but data analytics can help.

The Singapore government is deploying predictive maintenance asset management databases and big data analytics to forecast demand for trains and buses. Data is collected in real time via sensors and then shared with start-ups in a bid to provide innovative public transport solutions in the future. Buses are going through their own digital transformation that will put them back at the center of public transport.

The first public service autonomous electric mini bus shuttle now operates in Lyon, France. The NAVYA autonomous, driverless and electric minibuses are also set to be used by the University of Michigan to ferry students between campuses. They come equipped with laser sensors and GPS. In terms of large capacity buses, Mercedes-Benz has piloted an autonomous bus along a 20-kilometer route in the Netherlands. The bus uses cameras, radar and GPS systems to communicate with traffic lights and automatically stop at stations. In the US, Proterra has linked with the University of Nevada to develop an all-electric autonomous bus. Governments are also looking to duplicate the success of commuter-generated options coming from the sharing economy, such as UberPOOL. In the US, the Metropolitan Atlanta Transit Authority (MARTA) has teamed up with Uber and in Dallas the DART is collaborating with ridesharing app Lyft to make sharing the easy and economical way to travel. Summit, a commuter town in New Jersey, has gone a step further. Instead of building yet another parking lot at its transit station to deal with a growing number of commuters, the city is paying Uber to offer commuters free or extremely cheap rides, helping cut down on pollution and congestion. As well as being environmentally friendly, ride sharing can enable large financial savings. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is looking at utilizing Uber and Lyft into a rideshare travel program for the

elderly and disabled, which, if successful, could save \$6 million a year. It isn't just cars that are being shared. Bike sharing schemes are fast establishing themselves as a way round traffic clogged cities. The Chinese government, for example, has been promoting bike sharing for years. But it has taken start-ups to really get grab the attention of the public. Shanghai alone now has more than 450,000 shared bikes on its streets. Ofo and Mobike are the most popular companies in China for bike sharing, championing 'dockless' bike sharing which means bikes can be parked anywhere, not just at designated racks. Bikes are located via GPS and an app. In the UK, Ofo is trialing its scheme in Cambridge and Mobike has just set up in Manchester. Trains are an efficient way of moving large numbers of people around and they will become increasingly important as cars are sidelined in our cities. Oslo, for example, has said it will permanently ban cars by 2019, whilst Madrid plans to prohibit cars in a large part of its city center as part of its 'sustainable mobility plan'. So called 'floating' or magnetic levitation (Maglev) trains that run on an electromagnetic field elevated 8 mm above the tracks have garnered much interest. They are less expensive to operate and maintain and can reach far higher speeds than conventional trains. They are already in operation in Japan, China and South Korea. There are also superfast technologies waiting in the wings. Hyperloop One, which propels pods through a tube at speeds of up to 760 miles per hour, is already being tested.

These are all just the beginning – in the future we will have fully automated, superfast, smart public transport systems delivering an integrated solution that will whizz us comfortably from A to B with zero stress.

5.34. Draw how you imagine the transport of the future and make a short story about this drawing.

5.35. Read and translate the text. Learn these words by heart.

Wagon	Вагон, фургон, вагончик, железнодорожный вагон, автофургон, повозка, тележка, телега, фура, подвода
spoked wheel	колесо со спицами
metal wheel rim	металлический обод колеса
feature	особенность
additional improvements	дополнительные улучшения
springs	пружины
carts	телеги
inherent stability	присущая стабильность
hauling freight	перевозка груза

5.36. History of Wagons

Read and translate the text.



Picture 12. Wagon.

Wagon, four-wheeled vehicle designed to be drawn by draft animals and known to have been used as early as the 1st century BC, incorporating such earlier innovations as the spoked wheel and metal wheel rim. Early examples also had such features as pivoted front axles and linchpins to secure the wheels. In its essential form, therefore, the wagon has been in common use for about 2,000 years

During the 9th century several additional improvements in harness and suspension led to a marked preference for wagons over carts as a means of passenger and long-distance transportation. Wagons were heavier than carts in construction, with a

boxlike body that was useful for hauling freight and agricultural produce and a smoother ride due to the inherent stability of being supported on four wheels rather than two. Wagons were produced in many sizes and types, and those used for the carrying of passengers were equipped with springs between the box and the running gear. The coach variation was a later innovation, becoming a distinct form in the 16th century. One type of wagon, the Conestoga, became famous as a freight wagon during the 18th century, and its descendant, the prairie schooner, was the most common vehicle used by settlers in the opening of the American West.

5.37. Compose a summary of the text.

5.38. Match the synonyms.

1. fuel	a) bump
2. congestion	b) combustible
3. load	c) obstruction
4. destination	d) cargo
5. dash	e) target
6. impact	f) dart

5.39. Insert the words. Read and translate the text.

Types of railway cars.

absence, timber, vehicles, transportation, chemically, frame, oversized, equipments

1. Covered wagon are used for ... of goods with the protection from adverse weather conditions. Loading and unloading is carried out through the doors on the sides of the

wagon. Covered wagons are universal (for transportation of piece, packaged unit, packaged and bulk cargo) and special (for livestock, ..., goods in rolls).

2. Open waggon - open wagon with high sides. They are used for transportation of bulk, dry bulk and general cargo, which do not require protection from the rain. The ... of the roof allows the upper loading and unloading. The open wagon carries ore, coal, fluxes, timber, metal products, ... etc. There are models with unloading hatches. (Payload open wagon 65-72 tons, volume 70-100 m³.)

3. Platform - open wagon for transportation of vehicles, machineries, equipments, containers, ... and lumber, long and oversized goods and other. Construction features of the platforms may differ depending on the model and the specialization of the goods transported. They are classified into universal platform (including fitting for container) and specialized platform.

4. Tank wagons - highly specialized rail vehicles for transportation of liquid goods, food products, liquefied gases, ... active and corrosive liquids, and powder materials. (Cargo capacity of tank wagon - barrel (tank)).

5. Hopper wagon - self-discharging wagon bunker type for massive transportation of bulk cargo. The ... has shape funnel located at the bottom of hatches of through which are unloaded. Hopper wagons deliver transport fertilizers, grain, ore, coal, cement. There are open hopper. Hopper wagons can be payload of 64-75 tons and have volume 42-146 m³.

6. Transporter specialized rail vehicle for the transport of heavy and ... cargo. They are maintained transporters platform type, sump type, area type, coupled type and joint type. Also they can transport transformers, generators, columns, presses, turbines, rotors, and other stations.

5.40 Find an odd word.

Operation, preparation, regulation, repair, treatment, separation, assemblage, transportation, accumulation, combustion, arrangement, amplification, constriction, speck, conservation.

5.41. Write out the underlined words and phrases from the text. Examine the table. Write 10 conditional sentences with these words and phrases.

Тип предложения	Условие	Следствие	Пример употребления
Zero Conditional	If + Present	Present	Постоянные факты: <i>If you take the ice out of the refrigerator, it melts — Если достать лед из холодильника, он тает.</i>
First Conditional	If + Present	Future	Реальная ситуация в будущем: <i>If I see Gordon tomorrow, I will tell him about it — Если я увижу Гордона завтра, я расскажу ему об этом.</i>
Second Conditional	If + Past	Would + Vinf	Нереальная ситуация в будущем или настоящем: <i>If I had a thousand years to live, I would become an expert in many spheres — Если бы я жил тысячу лет, я бы стал экспертом во множестве областей.</i>
Third Conditional	If + Past Perfect	Would + Present Perfect	Нереальная ситуация в прошлом: <i>If I had known it in advance, I wouldn't have said such things — Если бы я знал об этом заранее, я бы не сказал таких вещей.</i>
Mixed Conditional	If + Past	Would + Present Perfect	Нереальная ситуация в прошлом с условием, справедливым для настоящего: <i>If I were clever enough, I wouldn't have done this — Будь я достаточно умен, я бы так не поступил.</i>
	If + Past Perfect	Would + Vinf	Нереальная ситуация в настоящем или будущем с условием в прошлом: <i>If I had won that lottery, I would now live in France — Если бы я выиграл в той лотерее, я бы сейчас жил во Франции.</i>

UNIT 6. Leisure. Excursion to the railway transport museum.

Vocabulary

6.1. Learn the words by heart. Enter the transcription. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

rest		ОТДЫХ
drowsing		сон
enjoyment		наслаждение
theatre		театр
museum		музей
excursion		экскурсия
convenient		удобный
leisure		досуг
tranquillity		спокойствие
guide		экскурсовод
exhibit		выставка
idleness		безделье
sculpture		скульптура
culture		культура
performance		спектакль
suburban train		электричка
enthusiast		энтузиаст

6.2. Read and translate the text.

The new royal carriage for tourists.

In January 2021, the sale of tickets for the new tourist route Yekaterinburg - Alapaevsk began on the Sverdlovsk Railway. The first time travel enthusiasts were able to hit the road in February 2020. There is a fast train for tourists. It made it possible to get from Yekaterinburg to Alapaevsk in just 2 hours 55 minutes, which is much faster than on a regular suburban train. The train is a locomotive and one carriage, decorated in the corporate style of the Imperial Route tourism project.

There are 44 seats in the carriage, which are covered with covers made of red fabric with an embroidered logo of the "Imperial Route". On folding tables there is a route map. The car was leased by the Sverdlovsk suburban company with financial support from the government of the Sverdlovsk region. The car is equipped with a microclimate system and an air disinfection system. The seats in the carriage are equipped with armrests, folding backrests and sockets. During the trip, passengers can listen to an audio guide about the Romanov dynasty.

6.3. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

1. The first time travel enthusiasts were able to hit the road in February 2019. There is a fast train for tourists.
2. The train is a locomotive and six carriages, decorated in the corporate style of the Imperial Route tourism project.
3. The car is equipped with a microclimate system and an air disinfection system.
4. During the trip, passengers can not listen to an audio guide about the Romanov dynasty.

6.4. Find sentences with an infinitive in the text.

6.5. Read and translate the text.

The Central Museum of Railway Transport of Russia.

The Central Museum of Railway Transport of Russia is situated in St. Petersburg University of construction and means of communications. The museum collections reflect the history of all components of railway transport: locomotives and carriages; communication, automation and means structures. There are unique functioning models of steam engines, carriages, bridges, focusing on construction in Russia and the former USSR.

The museum boasts detailed models, for example a cargo station with railway cars which move up and down a hill. The models of the carriages from the early 20th century open anyone's eyes that have travelled on an overnight train in Russia recently; these carriages are equipped with a piano salon and even a bathtub.

There are some of the oldest railway collections in the world here, so for anyone with an interest in trains and railway transport this should be on your list of what to see in St. Petersburg.

6.6. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

1. The Central Museum of Railway Transport of Russia is situated in St. Petersburg University of construction and means of communications
2. There are not any unique functioning models of steam engines, carriages, bridges, focusing on construction in Russia and the former USSR.
3. There are some of the oldest railway collections in the world here

6.7. Find sentences where there is a passive voice in the text.

6.8. Read and translate the text.

Russian Railway Museum.

The Russian Railway Museum is situated next to Baltiysky railway station in Saint Petersburg. The museum was established in 1978, its current site and exhibition opened to public on November 1, 2017. The museum utilizes the nineteenth century locomotive shed of the Peterhof Railway built in 1857 – 1858, however a large second exhibition building and open exhibition areas have been added.

This Russian Railway Museum maintained by the Russian Railways is not to be confused with the Central Rail Transport Museum owned by the Federal Agency for the Rail Transport and located on Sadovaya str.

In 1974, the trade union and the management of the Oktyabrskaya Railway decided to establish a museum for the employees of the enterprise. The first exhibition opened in 1978 and was located in the centre of Leningrad, on Liteyny Avenue. Later a small group of enthusiastic railway workers proposed to preserve the historical rolling stock pieces. Their proposal was met by the railway management that provided a site in the southern outskirts of the city to store and repair locomotives and carriages. The museum in Shushary opened for public in 1991, and the nearby commuter rail station "16-th kilometer" used by visitors to reach the museum was renamed to "Parovozny Muzey" ("Museum of Steamers"). The museum occupied 7500 square meters and possessed 40 exhibits including 18 locomotives of different kinds.

In May 2001, Varshavsky railway station in St. Petersburg was closed for the scheduled passenger services and the most valuable part of the museum's collection in Shushary was placed along its platforms. In August 2001, the new site of the museum was opened for public. On 20 thousand square meters, about 80 items of historical rolling stock were put on display. Once the collection was relocated to the central part of the city, the number of visitors has sixfolded, and the museum became one of the popular places of interest of its kind. Visitors could also make a rail journey on a train

pulled by a retro steamer. However, as the Varshavsky station building was provided exclusively for the commercial use, the museum had no indoor exhibition. Besides, the tracks of the former station were to be removed to free up the space for the planned residential construction. Thus in 2007-2012, the project of the new site was drawn and by late 2017 its construction was accomplished.

On 30 October 2017, the renewed site of the Russian Railway Museum was opened in the reconstructed building of the former locomotive depot of the Baltiysky railway station. It consists of indoor and outdoor exhibitions storing around 35000 historical artifacts including 118 items of rolling stock. Being one of the biggest railway museums in Europe, in 2019 the museum became a nominee for the European Museum of the Year Award by the European Museum Forum.

Most of the exhibits were previously displayed in the October Railway Museum at the former Varshavsky railway station. However, more exhibits have been added to the collection and much of the museum collection is under the roof. The whole story of railways is shown from Richard Trevithick to the present day. Two HO railway models are also present. One model is of Russia's first passenger railway – the Tsarskoye Selo Railway and the second of Vladivostok Station. One of the unique pieces is the TEP-80 (ТЭП-80) diesel locomotive that set the world record of diesel train speed – 271 km/h – in 1993. The museum features the first diesel locomotive built in Soviet Russia in 1924 by Lenin's decree. Interactive elements such as a simulator of TEP-70 (ТЭП-70) locomotive are available. The museum provides lecturing and educational facilities.

Most of the locomotives and cars may be only watched from the outside, but there are ones that may be boarded. The environment of the museum is designed to be disabled-friendly. Full descriptions of exhibits are provided in both Russian and English. Guided tours are provided at extra charge.

6.9. Write out the underlined words from the text and translate them.

6.10. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the Russian Railway Museum situated?
2. When was the Russian Railway Museum established?
3. What does the Russian Railway Museum utilize?
4. What other railway museum do you know?
5. Where is it situated?
6. What organization decided to establish a Museum?
7. Where was the first exhibition located?
8. How many items of historical rolling stock were put on display?
9. Where was the renewed site of the Russian Railway Museum opened?
10. What is shown there?

6.11. Read and translate the text.

Excursion to the Museum of the Technical School of Railway Transport.

The Museum of the St. Petersburg Technical School of Railway Transport is located at 56, Sedova St. The museum is situated on the second floor. Near the entrance to the museum there are stands with information about the history of the technical school. The first stand presents the stages of formation and development of the technical school as a whole. The next stand displays the history of the technical school in the period from 1901-1924. There we can see a portrait of the first head of the technical school, Alexander Mikhailovich Viljaminin. The next stand says that in 1933 the Leningrad Technical School of Railway Transport named after Dzerzhinsky was organized. The educational institution had this name for 61 years - until 1994. In 2007 the technical school was merged with the St. Petersburg State University of Railway Transport of Emperor Alexander I. The technical school museum has 2 halls. To the left of the entrance, we can see photographic materials telling about the architecture

and construction of the technical school and its history. The museum was opened in 2001. To the right of the entrance, we can see stands with information about the work of the technical school during the war. There is also an anniversary key and photographs of the directors of the technical school. In the second hall, we can see a model of a railway section, awards and cups of the technical school, models of an electric locomotive and freight cars.

6.12. Match the words.

1. national commissioner	a) Министерство путей сообщения
2. Ministry of Railways	b) Музейные витрины
3. Museum showcases	c) Музейный смотритель
4. Museum curator	d) Экспериментальный опыт
5. Tools of work	e) Научный образец
6. Experimental experience	f) Инсталляция
7. Scientific model	g) Макет
8. Installation	h) Расположен
9. Poster	i) Хранить
10. Layout	j) Стенды
11. Located	k) Модель вагона
12. Store	l) Архитектура
13. Stands	m) Строительство
14. Car model	n) Кубок
15. Architecture	o) награда
16. Construction	p) Народный комиссар
17. Cup	q) Орудия труда
18. reward	r) Плакат

6.13. Visit the Museum of the Technical School of Railway Transport. Conduct a quiz that should include the following questions:

1. Who knows in what year the technical school was formed? (1918)
2. What was the name of the technique at the time of foundation? (Petrograd School of Railways)
3. In what year the technical school was named after Dzerzhinsky? (1923)
4. Who was Dzerzhinsky? (People's Commissar of Railways) (Minister)
5. In what year did the 2 buildings of the technical school merge? (in 2002)
6. How many specialties are there in the technical school now?
7. What is the name of your specialty in English?

6.14. Test.

1. The Museum of the St. Petersburg Technical School of Railway Transport is located at ...

a) 6, Borodinskaya St.	b) 56, Sedova St.
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2. The museum is situated on the ...

a) second floor	b) third floor
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3. The first head of the technical school was ...

a) Alexander Olegovich Viljaminin	b) Alexander Mikhailovich Viljaminin
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4. The Leningrad Technical School of Railway Transport named after Dzerzhinsky was organized ...

a) in 1929	b) in 1933
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UNIT 7. Cultural and national traditions, local history, customs and holidays.

Arts and entertainment. Professional holidays.

Vocabulary

7.1 Learn the words by heart. Enter the transcription. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

to decorate smth with...		украшать что-либо...
the Christ's birth		рождение Иисуса Христа
a Christmas (X-mas) tree		рождественская ёлка
to put stockings near the beds		класть чулки около кроватей
to sing carols		петь рождественные гимны
Father Christmas (Santa Claus)		Дед Мороз
Boxing Day		день подарков
the Queen's speech		речь королевы
Christmas Eve		рождественный сочельник
to climb down the chimney		залезать в дом по трубе
to put presents under the tree		класть подарки под елку
a bank day		выходной день для всех официальных заведений

7.2. Read and translate the text.

Christmas in Great Britain.

On December 25, Britain, like the rest of the Catholic world, celebrates one of the most important Christian holidays - Christmas.

The custom of giving gifts for Christmas was finally established in Britain only in Victorian times.

The custom of putting gifts in a stocking or sock is also associated with Victorian England. There is this explanation for it: the "Christmas Grandfather" traveled through the air and made his way into homes through a chimney. Going down one of the houses, he dropped some gold coins into a sock that was hung to dry over the hearth. Since then, socks and stockings have been hung over the chimney on Christmas Eve in the hope that something would fall in.

The British were the first to decorate homes and give gifts of hanging plants such as holly, ivy, and mistletoe. This custom is very old and existed in pagan times. The plants were supposed to cleanse the house from evil spirits and remind us that spring is just around the corner. Royalty in the middle of last century adopted the German custom of decorating a Christmas tree. The first Christmas tree was installed at Windsor Castle in 1841.

7.3. Answer the questions.

1. When is Christmas celebrated in Britain?
2. Why do the British put presents in stockings?
3. What plants are used to decorate the home for Christmas in the UK?
4. Do they decorate the Christmas tree in the UK at Christmas time?

7.4. Read and translate the text.

Russian Traditions.

It is a well-known fact that most Russians are patriots of their country: they are usually homesick when they leave Russia for a long period of time, and are usually keen supporters of traditions. Russian people keep up a lot of folk traditions. Many of them are of religious origin and were, actually, banned after the Russian Revolution of 1917 but survived and are now restored. These are all kinds of traditions based on

Christianity and the Russian Orthodox Church, like those of Christmas, Lent and Easter. A well-known Easter tradition is, for example, painting eggs bright colours to symbolize springtime and life, and playing an Easter egg game in which each person takes a hard-boiled, coloured egg. Players make pairs and then tap the ends of their eggs together. First the wide ends of the two eggs are tapped together, then the narrow ends, and finally one wide and one narrow end. When a player's egg breaks, he or she leaves the game, which continues until one player is left with an unbroken egg. The one who wins is considered to be likely to have good luck in everything.

The second group is formed by folk traditions which date back to the times before Christianity, like fortune-telling, some wedding or funeral rituals. The third group is formed by traditions pertaining to official celebrations, like those of the Victory Day when World War II veterans meet in Moscow in front of the Bolshoi Theatre building, and people of all ages come to congratulate them and give them flowers.

My favourite Russian folk tradition is Maslenitsa, or Pancake Week, which is a combination of Christian and pagan traditions and is the last week before the Lent. There are several reasons why I like it so much. Firstly, I am really fond of Russian folk traditions, and Maslenitsa week is full of traditional Russian festival activities: masquerades, snowball fights, sledding and sleigh rides. Secondly, it is a chance to taste traditional Russian food which we don't very often cook nowadays, as we got used to buy ready-made food in supermarkets. The essential element of Maslenitsa celebration is Russian pancakes, made of rich foods like butter, eggs and milk. They are usually eaten with sour cream or caviar. For many Christians, Maslenitsa is the last chance to meet with the worldly delights before the fasting of Lent. (For Russian official holidays, see Public Holidays in Russia.)

7.5. Find equivalents in Russian to the underlined words.

7.6. Retell the text.

7.7. Professional holidays in Russia.

A professional holiday is a day officially established by a legal act (usually a presidential decree) dedicated to an employee of a particular profession or area of activity.

At the moment there are officially established professional holidays in Russia. There are 54 of them in total.

Here are the main ones:

Winter

December 3 - Lawyer's Day

January 12 - Prosecutor's Day in the Russian Federation

February 9 - Civil Aviation Worker's Day

February 10 - Diplomatic Worker's Day

In spring

25 March - Culture Worker's Day

May 7 - Radio Day, holiday of workers of all communication branches

May 21 - Polar Explorer's Day

28 May - Border Guards' Day

In summer

June 8 - Social Worker's Day

3rd Sunday in June - Day of medical worker

1st Sunday in July - Maritime and River Fleet Workers' Day

1st Sunday in August - Railway Workers' Day

2nd Saturday in August - Sportsman's Day

In autumn

8th September - Finance Worker's Day

5th October - Teacher's Day

1 November - Bailiff's Day

5 November - Military Intelligence Officer's Day

7.8. Read the table.

Holidays. Professional holidays.

<p>- National holidays are celebrations established to commemorate events of special historical significance that have had a significant impact on the development of statehood. The celebration of national holidays is accompanied by official events at the central and local public authorities.</p> <p>- Public holidays are celebrations that commemorate events of social and political significance. The celebration of public holidays may be accompanied by official events.</p> <p>- Professional and other holidays are holidays that do not have the status of national and public holidays and are celebrated by certain categories of citizens. The list of holidays is established by the President.</p> <p>- Festive days - Days on which national</p>	<p>- Национальные праздники — праздники, устанавливаются в ознаменование событий, имеющих особое историческое значение, оказавших существенное влияние на развитие государственности. Празднование национальных праздников сопровождается проведением официальных мероприятий в центральных и местных государственных органах.</p> <p>- Государственные праздники — праздники, посвящённые событиям, имеющим общественно-политическое значение. Празднование государственных праздников может сопровождаться проведением официальных мероприятий.</p> <p>- Профессиональные и иные праздники - это праздники, не наделённые статусом национальных и государственных праздников, отмечаемые отдельными категориями граждан. Перечень праздничных дат устанавливается Президентом.</p> <p>- Праздничные дни- Дни, в которые</p>
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<p>and public holidays are celebrated are recognised as public holidays in accordance with labour legislation.</p> <p>- Festive days are non-working days. When a weekend and a holiday coincide, the next working day after the holiday is a weekend.</p>	<p>отмечаются национальные и государственные праздники, признаются праздничными днями в соответствии с трудовым законодательством.</p> <p>- Праздничные дни являются нерабочими днями. При совпадении выходного и праздничного дней выходным днем является следующий после праздничного рабочий день.</p>
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7.9. Compose a dialogue on the topic: Professional holidays in Russia.

7.10. Read and translate the text.

Day of the railwayman.

Day of the railwayman is a very important holiday. Since railways are one of the main transport arteries of any country. Through them, between each other, cities and villages connect, which divide distances into many thousands of kilometers. And even to the smallest and most remote settlements can easily be reached by an electric train, while staying in comfortable conditions. There is no specific date for this holiday. Nevertheless, the Railway Workers' Day is celebrated annually in August, namely on the first Sunday of this month. The history of the holiday itself takes its roots deep enough, even at a time when tsars ruled in Russia. It was founded in 1896. Connected and timed the feast was on the birthday of Emperor Nicholas I. Mainly, because it was under Nicholas I that the construction of the first railways in Russia began. It was at his command was built road to Tsarskoe Selo. A little later the railway connected Moscow and St. Petersburg. And at that time this holiday had a certain date - June 25. But after the October Revolution, the Day of the Railwayman, however, like all the "royal" holidays, was canceled. In the twentieth century, the Soviet government in 1936 another date was set on July 30. And after some time, and this date it was

postponed. Since then, nothing has changed. On the same day, this holiday is celebrated in Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. But in Ukraine, the date of celebration is set by the government on November 4.

Whatever the date, all employees railway transport should be given credit on their professional holiday. Such an important and necessary work for us is carried out by all who have to do with it: both guides, and machinists, and tram drivers. Day of the railwayman is a holiday, when we should thank everyone who works in this field for our benefit, who tries to make our trip or travel the most comfortable, safe and fast. On this day, it is necessary to recall the rich history of the formation and development of the entire industry and the holiday itself, to note the professional achievements and achievements in this field.

In addition, it is worth noting that not only those people who work on the railway at the moment are worthy of congratulations. On the Day of the Railwayman, congratulations should also be received by veterans, those who are already retired at the moment, but at one time gave up this important work and hard work for many years. This holiday concerns also those who teach railway educational institutions, and all those who, in the general activities and development of this industry, have contributed a part of themselves, their lives. Therefore, congratulations are heard everywhere: on the radio, on television, and in newspapers, which, of course, are worthy of all railway workers. Special attention and respect deserve the railway troops, who have served and continue to serve the Fatherland with dedication and devotion. Today they take an active part in the liquidation of the consequences of various accidents directly on the railways, as well as during emergencies and very serious disasters anywhere in the country. Day of the railway troops has its own clearly the fixed date for the holiday is 6 August. The holiday was founded in 1996, in the summer. And in 2004, in the spring, these troops were included (by presidential decree VV Putin) into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. But this day is not

celebrated with special celebrations. This holiday was established, mainly for In order to emphasize how much strength and courage military trainmen showed during the war and in peacetime, passenger and freight trains ran smoothly throughout the country.

7.11. Answer the questions:

1. When is Railwayman's Day celebrated?
2. When was it founded?
3. Why was the decision to create a holiday made?
4. Who gets congratulations on Railroad Day?
5. How is the holiday covered in the mass media?

7.12. Write an essay according to the template on the topic: Arts and entertainment.

7.13. Make presentations on the topics:

- A famous English or American writer;
- Excursion to St. Petersburg;
- Tretyakovskaya Gallery.

UNIT 8. News, mass media. Media on the railway.

Vocabulary

8.1 Learn the words by heart. Enter the transcription. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

television		телевидение
advertisement		реклама
documentary		документальный фильм
cartoon		мультфильм
talk show		ток шоу
sitcom		сериал
film		фильм
quiz		викторина
weather forecast		прогноз погоды
music program		музыкальная программа
news		новости
broadcast		транслировать

8.2. Answer the questions.

- How long and when do you watch TV?
- Do you watch it alone or with your parents brothers, sisters?
- Why do you watch TV?
- What are your favourite TV- channels and programmes?
- When do your parents watch TV?

8.3. Here are the programs of Channel BBC1. There are only names of the programs. Try to say, what kind of programme it is.

7.00 – The Police News.

8.30 – Only you.

9.45 - The weakest link

10.25 - “Tom & Jerry”

11. 45 – New wave

12.00 – News stories

12.35 – Wildlife of Australia

8.4. Read and translate the text.

Television.

transmitted, theatrical, soap operas, entertainment, mass media, quiz, convenient

Television is one of the most important It plays a great role in our life today. All the programmes are now ... in colour, but of course they can be received in black and white. We can hardly imagine our life without television. First of all, it is a very ... source of information. It informs us about current events and the latest developments in science and politics, both in our country and abroad. There are special educational programmes which are very helpful and interesting for children. Television today competes with cinemas and theatres. You can see different films and ... performances without leaving home. Many people consider it much cheaper. Not only that. In some faraway places and small towns people can see the Bolshoi ballet or the performances of the best theatres of the country only on TV. Our television is linked with Europe and the world through the Eurovision and the Intervision networks, and we can see programmes transmitted from other countries. TV is a convenient source of ... too. Everybody has his or her favourite entertainment programme: drama, classical or pop

music concert, contest, ..., football or hockey match. Most popular today are the so-called “...” which attract millions of TV viewers .

Advertisements and commercials take a good amount of time on TV now, some people are not happy about it, but TV can't do without them. A great variety of different programmes on different channels makes some people think that television begins to dominate our lives, to attract us away from other things. But most people find it useful and watch the programmes to their liking.

8.5. Look at the picture. What can you tell about BBC radio in the UK?

A Radio in the UK

BBC radio

A service of the **British Broadcasting Corporation** which has operated in the United Kingdom

BBC operates more than 40 stations that comprise 50% of all radio listening in the UK

The BBC radio services began in 1922.

Commercial Radio:

Started in 1970s, now includes over 300 private stations.

Logos: BBC WORLD SERVICE, Virgin RADIO, talkSPORT 1089/1053AM and Digital Radio

Picture 13. BBC radio.

8.6. Explore the information on the site: Railway periodicals (pgups-karelia.ru): <https://pgups-karelia.ru/students/library/periodicals>

1. What newspapers and magazines do you know about the railway in Russia?
2. Have you read magazines and newspapers about the railway?
3. Do you know that in Russia there is a magazine called Wagons and wagon facilities?
4. Do you think someone who studies information on the specialty in addition to newspapers and magazines can become a more qualified specialist?

UNIT 9. Education in Russia and abroad. Transport universities (PGUPS).

Secondary vocational education. Our technical school.

Vocabulary

9.1 Learn the words by heart. Enter the transcription. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

nursery		ясли
kindergarten		детский сад
pre-school		дошкольный
primary schools		начальная школа
middle school		средняя школа
high school		старшая школа
public		государственный
private		частный
Local Education Authorities (LEAs)		местный отдел образования
General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)		аттестат о среднем образовании (в Великобритании)
Certificate of Complete Secondary Education		аттестат о законченном среднем образовании (в России)
"O" level exam – "O" – означает "ordinary"		экзамен, который сдают школьники в возрасте 16

		лет, чтобы получить сертификат о среднем образовании
"A" level exam - "A" – означает “advanced”		экзамен, который сдают школьники в возрасте 18 лет
to hold (conduct) GCE exams at two levels		проводить экзамен на получение аттестата о среднем образовании в два уровня

9.2. Read and translate the text.

Education in Britain.

First of all, public education in Britain is free. The schools of Great Britain are divided into maintained (state schools) and independent (private schools). Since the nineteenth century, the school system of Great Britain strongly believes in the decentralization of decisions. Local education authorities (LEAs) in Britain are the local councils, 96 throughout the country, that are responsible for education within their jurisdiction. In fact, the LEAs administer the whole system and are responsible for ensuring that free public education is provided in an appropriate manner.

Education in Great Britain is compulsory for everyone between the ages of five and sixteen. The phases of the English school system in Britain are three: Primary Education up to eleven years, Secondary Education up to sixteen, and Tertiary Education for those over the age of sixteen. Tertiary education or postsecondary education in Great Britain is not compulsory but 90% of the total number of students continues to attend school until the age of 18 when a diploma is obtained necessary to enroll at the university. In 1988, the Education Reform Act introduced a program

common to all schools with regard to fundamental subjects; at 7 and 11 years, students take exams in English, mathematics, and science.

Individual schools in Great Britain decide on methodologies and books to be adopted. Private schools in Britain are exempt from following public school guidelines but usually, they also adopt what is called the National Curriculum. While education and vocational education systems in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland are broadly similar, the Scottish education system has always been a completely separate system, with its own rules and practices.

Learning is based on experiences, group work and highly stimulating activities that require the full participation of each student. One of the strengths of the educational system in Great Britain is a great collaboration with the parents of the students. The family is always and continuously involved in the process of learning their child.

9.3. Look at the picture.

Education System in Russia

Grade	School	Age
-	Kindergarten	3
1-4	Elementary school	6/7 - 10/11
5-9	Middle School	11 - 15
9 - 11	Senior Secondary School/	15- 17
-	/Vocational School (4 years)	15 - 19

The English Educational System

AGE OF PUPILS	TYPE OF SCHOOL
3 - 5 years	NURSERY
5 - 11 years	PRIMARY
5 - 7 years	Infant
7 - 11 years	Junior
11 - 16 years	SECONDARY
From 16	Higher



The system of education in the USA

	school	age
12 years compulsory education	nursery school or kindergarten	5-6
	Elementary school (Middle school)	6-14
	Junior High school	14-16
	Senior High School	16-18
Document: High School Diploma		

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Pictures 14, 15, 16. Education systems in Russia, England and the USA.

1. What is the education system in Russia?
2. What is the education system the UK?
3. What is the education system the USA?
4. Make a comparison of these systems.

9.4. Test.

1. Where do children in Russia and the UK go at the age of 3?

a. nursery school	b. junior school
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2. Public education in Britain is ...

a. free	b. paid
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3. In elementary school in Russia, children learn ...

a. mathematics	b. physics
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4. Education in Great Britain is for everyone between the ages of five and sixteen:

a. optional	b. compulsory
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5. When do children in the US go to Senior High school?

a. 16-18	b. 14-16
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9.5 Answer the questions.

1. At what age did you go to school?
2. How old were you in elementary school?
3. What subjects do children study at school in Russia?
4. Why did you decide to enter the railway transport technical school?
5. What subjects do you study at the technical school?
6. Why is it important to get a good education?
7. Why do so many students of the railway transport technical school live in a dormitory?
8. What is your daily routine when you study?
9. Do you want to continue your studies at the PGUPS?

9.6 Visit the website: <https://www.pgups.ru/en>. Make an annotation of the English version of the PSUPS website.

9.7 Read and translate the text.

St. Petersburg State University of Railway Transport of Emperor Alexander I.

From the late 18th century, the Department of Waterways Communications and the Expedition of State Roads Building were in charge of building, reconstructing and operating Russia's communication lines. At that time, these departments were headed by Count Nikolai Petrovich Rumyantsev. In 1809 he presented to Emperor Alexander I 'Proposals on reliable measures for establishing throughout Russia convenient communications on land and water'. The document suggested the need to establish a special higher technical school for training engineers in the state.

The Institute of the Corps of Engineers of Means of Communication was inaugurated on November 1, 1810. The purpose of the Institute was the training of specialists for building extensive systems of land and water communications across vast areas of Russia. The Institute was a closed paramilitary educational institution. The period of study together with the gymnasium phase was eight years. Its graduates were awarded the title of engineers of communication lines. The first head of the Institute was Avgustin Avgustinovich Betancourt (1758-1824).

The Institute was founded by Emperor Alexander I and was fully operational during the reign of Nicholas I. The idea of building a railway in Russia was realised here. In addition, a great deal of scientific work was carried out on the working road, which included theoretical development of the foundations of railway engineering and experimental work on the collection of statistical data on the constant use of railway machines and mechanisms.

In 1993, the institute received university status and became known as St Petersburg State Railway University.

9.8. Compose a short retelling of the text.

UNIT 10. Nature and man (climate, weather and ecology). Ecology in railway transport.

Vocabulary

10.1 Learn the words by heart. And say it out loud, paying attention to pronunciation.

weather forecast	[ˈweðə, ˈfɔ:kɑ:st]	прогноз погоды
temperature	[ˈtemp(ə)rətʃə]	температура
weatherman	[ˈweðəmæn]	метеоролог
thunderstorm	[ˈθʌndəstɔ:m]	гроза
thunder	[ˈθʌndə]	гром
lightning	[ˈlaɪtnɪŋ]	молния
shower	[ˈʃəʊə]	ливень
fog	[fɒg]	туман
heat	[hi:t]	жара
frost	[frɒst]	мороз
dull (day)	[dʌl]	пасмурный (день)
cool (day)	[ku:l]	прохладный (день)
humid	[ˈhju:mɪd]	влажный (о климате)
dry	[draɪ]	сухой (о климате)
mild	[maɪld]	мягкий (о климате)
continental (climate)	[ˌkɒntɪˈnent(ə)l]	континентальный (о климате)
warm	[wɔ:m]	теплый, жаркий (о климате)
lovely	[ˈlʌvli]	прекрасная (о погоде)
changeable	[ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl]	изменчивая (о погоде)
dreadful	[ˈdredf(ə)l], [-ful]	ужасная (о погоде)
unpredictable	[ˌʌnpriˈdɪktəbl]	непредсказуемая (о погоде)

10.2. Write a transcription of these words. Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

What's the weather like today?		Какая сегодня погода?
Seasons		сезоны

Summer		лето
Winter		зима
Spring		весна
Autumn		осень
Natural disasters		природные катаклизмы
Drought		засуха
Flood		наводнение
Volcano eruption		извержение вулкана
Earthquake		землетрясение
Typhoon		тайфун
Tornado		торнадо
Hurricane		ураган
Hail		град
Stalk		стебель
Lawn		лужайка
Riverbank		берег реки
Pond		пруд
Shore		берег
Coast		побережье
Pebble		галька
Meadow		луг
Herbs		травы
Berries		ягоды
Field		поле
Desert		пустыня
Rocks		скалы
Mountains		горы
Valleys		долины
Overcast		тучи

10.3. Translate the sentences.

1. В новостях сказали, что погода будет пасмурная сегодня.
2. Метеоролог рассказал о прогнозе погоды вчера.
3. Во время урагана был ветер, грозы и молнии.
4. В начале этого лета была жара.

5. В Великобритании обычно бывает мягкий континентальный климат.
6. Осенью часто бывают туманы.
7. Этой весной была непредсказуемая, изменчивая погода.
8. Прошлой зимой была прохладная погода и сильные морозы.

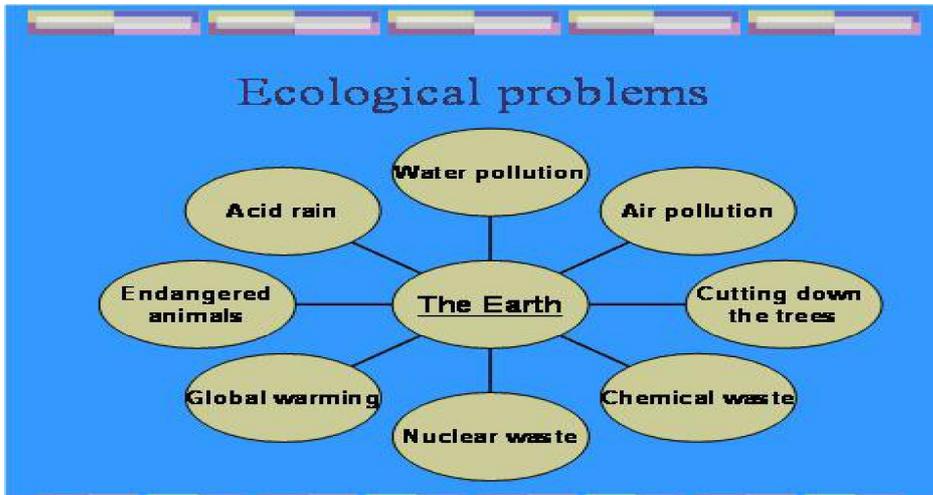
10.4. Answer the questions.

1. What is the weather like in Russia in winter, autumn, spring, summer?
2. How do you describe a tree?
3. How to describe a meadow?
4. How do you describe a hurricane?
5. What is the weather in St. Petersburg today?
6. In which region in Russia are earthquakes occurring?
7. Why are people afraid of thunderstorms?
8. What natural disasters do you know?

10.5. Translate the sentences.

1. There was a terrible hurricane in America this year.
2. In England they like to talk about the weather.
3. Russia has diverse nature, so there are meadows, mountains, plains, valleys, fields, rivers, seas and steppes.
4. There was a drought in Altai this year.
5. Hail had beaten the stalks of the plants.
6. If you come to Sochi, you can walk on the pebbles by the sea and swim in the warm, salty water.

10.6. Look at the picture.



Picture 17. Environmental problems.

1. What environmental problems do you know?
2. Why do people need to care about the environment?
3. How do people pollute the environment in cities?
4. How to make people litter less?
5. How do car exhaust fumes pollute the environment?

10.7. Translate the sentences.

1. People need to take care of nature and pay attention to the environmental situation in the country.
2. Global warming is causing the greenhouse effect and melting ice.
3. The air in the city is often polluted.
4. Cutting down trees leads to less oxygen in the atmosphere.
5. There were acid rains in Chernobyl after the nuclear power plant accident.
6. Plastic trash is irreparably damaging to the environment.
7. New recycling plants must be built.

10.8. Read and translate the text.

Year of ecology at Russian Railways.

The Chairman of the Management Board of Russian Railways has declared 2021 the Year of the Environment for the company. The development logic of Russian Railways suggests that the company should move towards the so-called carbon neutrality, in which greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by environmental projects, including tree planting. Since 2015, Russian Railways has planted 6 million trees and shrubs.

Russian Railways is moving faster than the average Russian industry along this path. By 2020, Russian Railways has reduced carbon emissions by 49% compared to 1990, with comparable traffic volumes. Now the company has to update the Environmental Strategy until 2030.

In the updated strategy, the developers tried to take into account the use of new modern technologies that appeared after 2009. New knowledge about the negative impact of pollutants on water, atmosphere and soil was also used. In the future, the company's funds will be directed to projects for environmentally friendly transport: the purchase of electric locomotives, electric trains, the development of urban and suburban passenger traffic, as well as the electrification of railway lines.

10.9. Compose a short retelling of the text.

10.10. Write a transcription of these words. Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

diesel locomotives		ТЕПЛОВОЗЫ
exhaust gases		ВЫХЛОПНЫЕ ГАЗЫ
hydrocarbons		УГЛЕВОДОРОДЫ
carbon monoxide		ОКИСЬ УГЛЕРОДА

solid contaminants		твёрдые загрязняющие вещества
sulfur oxides		оксиды серы
nitrogen		азот
harmful impurities		вредные примеси
contamination		загрязнение
environment		окружающая среда

10.11. Read and translate the text.

The main types of pollution on the railway.

Rail transport includes public railways, industrial railways and urban railway tracks. Diesel locomotives with diesel power plants adversely affect the atmosphere because in the exhaust gases are present hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, different solid contaminants. A large number of territories used for railway transport negatively affect the environment. The environment pollutes also the industries that serve this transport (metallurgy, chemical industry).

Extensive areas along the roads are directly affected. In this areas are formed only sufficiently resistant to pollution natural communities.

In our country the share of rail transport consist of 80% of cargo turnover and 40% of passenger transport. Such large volumes of works are connected with significant consumption of natural resources and emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere.

From stationary sources, the greatest harm to nature is caused by boiler-houses connected with railway transport – sulfur oxides are released when solid fuels are burned, also such substances are released as carbon, nitrogen, fly ash, soot etc.

After use in technological processes on objects of railway economy water is polluted by harmful impurities. Wastewater is toxic to the environment in many ways. They pollute it with suspended particles and petrochemicals.

Railway stations with locomotive and wagon depot are source of solid waste generation. In the contamination list is dominated by oil petrochemicals, residual fuel, lubricants.

Rail transport has a strong noise pollution of the environment.

10.12. Write out and translate the underlined words.

10.13. Answer the questions.

1. What types of rail pollution do you know?
2. What leads to air pollution on the railway?
3. What causes rail soil pollution?
4. How is the water on the railway contaminated?
5. How do boiler houses on the railway pollute the environment?
6. How does noise pollution from railway transport affect the environment?

UNIT 11. Professions. Railway professions. Equipment. Business correspondence.

Vocabulary

11.1 Memorize the following words.

railway employee	железнодорожник
electrical-mechanical engineer	инженер-электромеханик
mechanical engineer	инженер-механик
construction engineer	инженер-строитель
electrical engineer	инженер-электрик
power engineer	инженер по электроснабжению
engineer of IT, system engineer	инженер по информационным технологиям

11.2 Read and translate the text.

The profession of a railway engineer.

obtain, education, engineers, speciality, techniques, complicated, insures, branches

The railways are a ... branch of national economy, where hundreds of thousands specialists such as engineers, technical personnel, economists are employed. The leading role here belongs to ... who occupy the key posts in every branch of railway's complicated system. It is the engineers who provide continuous scientific and technological progress and railway development. Their task is promotion of advanced technologies, introduction of scientific methods into production process, perfection of management.

Thus highly qualified specialists are needed for work on the railway transport. They are trained at the railway schools and universities of our country to satisfy the needs

of the railways. The future railway engineer has to ... advanced theoretical and specialized knowledge. In junior courses, students study general subjects, theoretical mechanics, strength of materials, descriptive geometry and the general course of railways. These ... of science lay the foundation for studying special subjects. They are traffic safety, railway stations and junctions, rolling stock, integrated transport, computer graphics, power engineering, hydraulics, science of materials, science of cargoes, electrical engineering, heat engineering, applied mechanics and others. While studying the ... of a railway engineer students attend lectures, do laboratory tests and computer tests to master their majors. The Irkutsk State Railway Transport University is one of them. It provides higher professional ... on a high level. Training is offered in 9 specialties: wagons and coaches and their maintenance; railway construction and transportation machines; railway managerial engineering; enterprise economics and management; automation and telecommunication facilities of railway vehicles; information technology; software of the computing technique and automation systems; railway electric transportation; railway power supply.

In addition to the theoretical course of studies students get their practical knowledge at the railway enterprises and electrical train depots.

All that enables future specialists to introduce advanced ... into their work. As a result our University solves one of the main tasks - the formation of qualified staff potential which ... the railway efficiency growth while meeting the traffic safety requirements.

11.3 . Answer the questions:

1. What is your future profession?
2. What railway professions do you know?
3. Which is the most interesting job?
4. Which is the most prestigious job?

5. Which job implies the greatest responsibility?

6. Who earns the most? Who earns the least?

7. Which job would you prefer to do? Why?

11.4. Read and guess the meaning of the international words:

Construction, transportation, nowadays, distance, source, effectively, transport, energy, metallurgical, modernize, computerization, automation, technology, personnel, process, qualified, theoretical, specialized, hydraulics, mechanics, technique, depot.

11.5. Read and translate the text.

Driver and assistant driver



Picture 18. Driver and assistant driver.

Diesel locomotive (electric locomotive) driver is one of the most prestigious and highly qualified railway professions, requiring a large amount of knowledge and skills. The driver is driving the train, driving the locomotive. All trains are different. They differ in the type of locomotive - diesel or electric locomotive, in range and destination of routes. So each type of train requires special training from the driver. The work of the locomotive brigade is clearly regulated: the shift should last no longer than 12 hours, then the brigade is replaced by another, and it already leads the train further. After the trip, the driver and assistant go to bed in the lounges, and then

go on the return flight. Each type of train requires special training from the driver. The traffic situation, the orders of the station attendants and dispatchers, the readings of the instruments in the cockpit - all this requires constant intense attention. Therefore, most often the driver works with an assistant. The direct duty of the assistant is to closely monitor all the actions of the driver, fix the designations of various signals, commands, monitor the health of the equipment, and monitor the readings of the available instruments. If you leave out even one of these important details, the consequences can be unpredictable. Just like the driver, the assistant bears a great burden and responsibility, including for the lives of people.

To become a machinist, in addition to professional knowledge, you need knowledge of the structure of a locomotive, the rules of movement on the railway. The path to the profession of a driver is not close: first you need to undergo training in one of the professional educational institutions and get admission to work as a "driver's assistant". After working as an assistant for several years, undergo advanced training, pass an exam and obtain the right to drive a locomotive.

11.6. Read and translate the text.

Train station attendant.



Picture 19. Train station attendant.

Station attendant is one of the most important professions on the railway. He supervises the movement: disposes of the reception, departure and passage of trains,

as well as shunting movements. Most often, station attendants work in shifts of 12 hours, although at inactive stations they can work only during the day. All employees of the station must obey the orders of the train station attendant. In operational subordination, he has train compilers, signalmen, railway workers, car inspectors, signaling system electromechanics, a park attendant, an operator on duty at the station, and shunting locomotive drivers. In some cases, the station master himself is subordinate to the station attendant. The station attendant manages the movement: disposes of the reception, departure and passage of trains, as well as shunting movements. By the way, all higher officials can give their orders at the railway station only through the person on duty - he is the only authorized shift commander. The person on duty at the railway station is an inviolable person. For example, during the preparation of the route for receiving or preceding a train, he should not be distracted - this can jeopardize the safety of train traffic. The person on duty at the railway station must clearly know and comply with a large number of regulatory documents, instructions, rules, technical and administrative acts. The place of work of the person on duty at the railway station is equipped with a manipulator panel and a remote control panel. On the remote-manipulator there are special buttons for shunting and train values, which allow you to prepare train routes, there are also arrow handles, they allow you to control turnouts. The place of work of the person on duty at the railway station is equipped with a manipulator panel and a remote control panel. The station attendant has several telephones on his desk, which are intended for official negotiations on the movement of trains, on the organization of shunting work, in addition, he has a loud-speaking park communication. The profession of a station attendant is taught at the railway transport technical school.

11.7 Read and translate the text.

Train compiler.



Picture 20. Train compiler.

A train compiler is a profession for real men that require clarity, accuracy and good physical fitness. Working in 12-hour shifts, at any air temperature, in any rain or snowfall, train designers solve the problem of forming or disbanding a train in a strictly limited time, without interfering with other traffic participants. Needless to say, the speed of the formation of trains at each station largely depends on the compilers, and therefore, the work of the railway in general. A train compiler is a profession for real men that require clarity, accuracy and good physical fitness. Previously, this profession was called "coupler" - that is, a specialist in the coupling and uncoupling of wagons. The train builder is not only responsible for the formation of trains, he is also responsible for the safety of shunting operations. The compiler is in charge of a shunting team, which includes a locomotive driver and his assistant, switch posts on duty, and train speed controllers. The train builder is not only responsible for the formation of trains, he is also responsible for the safety of shunting operations. He commands a shunting locomotive, uncouples and couples wagons, connects and disconnects brake hoses, and secures the train when it stops, directing the carriages in the desired direction, transfers the non-centralized arrows. It is the trainer who has the right to ride on the steps of the carriage - from here he monitors the process and the safety of the maneuvers. The train compiler himself is in the operational subordination of the station duty officer, the shunting dispatcher, less often the park duty officer or the hill duty officer. People come to the profession after

studying at the courses of the training center for professional qualifications. Applicants - and these can only be men - require a high level of abstract and logical thinking, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence, willpower. And - excellent health: work on the railway should be carried out in any weather, at any time of the day.

11.8. Read and translate the text.

Path fitter.



Picture 21. Path fitter.

Path fitter, tracker is the basis of the foundations of the railway. The profession of a track fitter is one of the most widespread and, undoubtedly, the most difficult railway professions, requiring certain skills and knowledge. Track maintenance is the most costly item in road maintenance. After all, the path is not just rails and sleepers. It is a complex of engineering structures and facilities, in which everything is strictly regulated and interconnected; and on how the track is maintained; the safety of train traffic directly depends. Only the uninitiated think that the path is motionless and constant. Experts are used to seeing it as a living organism, which requires constant attention. All structures are in the open air, and accordingly, the breakdown of the path often depends on weather conditions. The daily work of track fitters is the maintenance of the track and turnouts. Until recently, any person with endurance and physical strength could become a track fitter, but now everything has changed: new tools and machines have replaced the simplest and hard work with sledgehammers and shovels. Now a traveler is not only one who can work physically, but a trained

competent specialist. The daily work of track fitters is the maintenance of the track and turnouts. For them, there is no bad weather and weekends: after all, trains run constantly. And in order for them to come without delay, the track fitters work until the malfunctions are completely eliminated. Now a traveler is not only one who can work physically, but a trained competent specialist. In the heat of summer and winter cold, in the pouring autumn rain and snow, the track fitters work in any weather. This business is for real men. You can get the profession of a path fitter by taking courses at the vocational qualifications training center.

11.9. Read and translate the text.

Most of the existing professions of railway workers do not require higher education. It is enough to graduate from a regular school, college or specialized courses. However, if a potential employee does not apply for a job position, such as road repair, but plans to become a station manager, training at a specialized university will be required.

It is worth noting immediately that the duration of training strongly depends on the chosen specialty. For example, it is enough for a future conductor to complete specialized courses, the duration of which is only three months.

If you are attracted to the profession of a railroad worker, which requires training at a university, be prepared for the fact that the process will stretch over five to six years. However, this will bypass the other candidates at the interview.

The most attractive vacancies for potential applicants, as a rule, are offered by the OJSC Russian Railways. This is the most famous company in this field. However, there are other employers who recruit employees with different qualifications.

RZD prefers to accept former graduates of specialized educational institutions into the ranks of its own employees, for example, railway colleges and universities. However, there are vacancies for those who graduate from short-term courses. If you are ready

to perform physically hard work, you just need to have good health. If you are planning to take a vacancy related to food service, be prepared to provide a future employer with a sanitary book.

It is important to understand that the railway is a huge system. To ensure its uninterrupted operation, a whole team of specialists is needed, each of whom will perform certain duties.

Let's list the main professions of railway workers:

a. Station duty officer.

The duty of this specialist consists in the compilation of the per-minute schedule, as well as in controlling the movement of passenger and freight trains, quite a responsible profession, a representative of which actually manages the entire station, receiving and sending trains. It is to him that the rest of the staff who are located in the station is subordinate. The salary for this position ranges from eighteen to forty five thousand rubles.

b. Dispatcher.

This specialist coordinates the movement of trains, communicates with the machinists. You need to have increased attentiveness, as well as be ready for twelve-hour shifts. The salary on this position strongly depends on the region and, as a rule, varies from fifteen to twenty five thousand rubles.

c. Service staff.

This category of workers includes an impressive number of employees, united by a common goal - to ensure a comfortable stay in the station building. These are sellers,

cooks, doormen, packers, etc. As a rule, the requirements for the representatives of these vacancies are low, as are the salaries for duties.

d. Trackman.

Representatives of this profession, as well as roadmasters are called by the general word “traders”. The main duty is to check the condition of the roadway in the designated area, as well as troubleshooting. The work of these specialists is carried out in several shifts. The employer provides equipment as well as inventory. It should be noted that these specialists have to spend most of their working time outdoors, which greatly affects the level of comfort. Unfortunately, the salary for this vacancy consists of a salary, which may not exceed twelve thousand rubles.

e. Inspectors, repairmen.

Representatives of this vacancy monitor the condition of passenger or freight trains, as well as individual cars. In addition, they identify faults, distribute tasks to repair crews or independently eliminate minor faults. On average, the income on this position ranges from fifteen to thirty five thousand rubles.

f. Electrician.

This employee monitors the serviceability of traffic lights and other equipment. It involves some danger, since it is necessary to work with electricity. As a rule, the presence of specialized secondary education is required. On average, income ranges from eighteen to forty-five thousand rubles.

g. Driver.

Driver is responsible for the movement of railway transport. The driver manages the trips and also monitors the compliance with the travel plan. To fill this vacancy, you

need to pass the appropriate training. The average level of wages ranges from eighteen to forty-five thousand rubles.

f. Train head.

Train head monitors the technical condition and work of the train. If the boss is working on a passenger train, he should, among other things, guide the conductors, as well as monitor the safety and comfort of the passengers. The salary level, as a rule, starts from twenty thousand rubles.

j. Conductor.

The area of responsibility of this employee becomes a passenger car. The conductor controls the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, monitors the availability of necessary household supplies, as well as their provision to passengers. Often women become representatives of this profession. Salary levels range from twenty to forty thousand rubles.

11.10. Match the words:

1. Station duty officer	a. Обслуживающий персонал
2. Dispatcher	b. Начальник поезда
3. Service staff	c. Электрик
4. Trackmen	d. Сигналист
5. Inspectors, repairmen	e. Путевой рабочий, обходчик
6. Electrician	f. Проводник
7. Driver	g. Диспетчер
8. Head of the train	h. Дежурный по станции
9. Conductor	i. Инспекторы, ремонтники
10. Signalist	j. Машинист

11.11. Tell about the profession of:

- Station duty officer;
- dispatcher;
- trackmen;
- repairmen;
- electrician;
- head of the train;
- conductor;
- signaller;
- path fitter;
- train compiler;
- train station attendant;
- driver and assistant driver.

11.12 Learn the words by heart. Come up with 10 sentences with these words in time the Present Perfect Tense.

Specialty	Специальность
Occupation	Занятие
Position	Должность
Qualification	Квалификация
Line work	Вид работы
Laborer	Рабочий
Employee	Служащий
Performer	Исполнитель
Master	Хозяин
Supervisor	Руководитель
Adept	Специалист
Foreman	мастер
Enterprise	Предприятие
Factory	Фабрика
Plant	Завод
Firm	Фирма
Establishment	Заведение, учреждение
Joint stock company	Акционерное общество
Apprentice	Ученик
Promotion	Повышение (по службе)
Professional grade	Разряд
Practice	Обучение, тренировка
Experience	Опыт, практика
workmanship	мастерство

11.13. Come up with 10 sentences with these words in time the Past Perfect Tense.

Gear	Механизм, приспособление
Outfit	Оснастка
Machinery	Станочное оборудование
Machine tools	Станок
Spare part	Запчасть
Item	Деталь, позиция
Bracket	Кронштейн, опора
Clamp	Зажим
Vice	Тиски
Hinge	Шарнир
Hook	Крючок
Wire	Провод, проволока
Cable	Кабель
Implement	Инструмент
kit	Комплект инструментов

11.14. Come up with 10 sentences with these words in time the Future Perfect Tense.

Arrangement	Приготовление
Adjustment	Регулировка
Fixing	Налаживание
Adaptation	Подгонка
Repair	Ремонт
Redress	Исправление
Maintenance	Уход

Treatment	Обработка
Separation	Отсоединение
Dismantling	Демонтаж
Installation	Установка
Shipment	Отгрузка
Delivery	Поставка
Conveyance	Перевозка, транспортировка
Constriction	Сужение, сжатие

11.15. Learn the words by heart.

bylaw	правила внутреннего распорядка
code	свод правил, устав
ordinance	постановление, предписание
amendment	поправка
to supersede	лишать силы, отменить

UNIT 12. Public life. State structure. Management structure of Russian Railways.

Vocabulary

12.1 Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

Learn these words by heart:

government	[ˈgʌv(ə)nmənt]	правительство
right	[raɪt]	право
power	[ˈpaʊə]	власть
member	[ˈmembə]	член
community	[kəˈmjʊ:nɪti]	сообщество
president	[ˈprezɪdənt]	президент
party	[ˈpɑ:ti]	партия
leader	[ˈli:də]	лидер
official	[əˈfɪʃəl]	официальное лицо
administration	[ədˌmɪnɪsˈtreɪʃ(ə)n]	администрация
campaign	[kæmˈpeɪn]	кампания
election	[ɪˈleɪʃən]	выборы
authority	[ɔ:ˈθɒrɪti]	полномочия (власть)
politics	[ˈpɒlɪtɪks]	политика
candidate	[ˈkændɪdət]	кандидат
institution	[ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃən]	учреждение
vote	[vəʊt]	голос (на выборах)
citizen	[ˈsɪtɪzn]	гражданин

12.2. Read and translate the text.

The Company Russian Railways.

Railway complex is of particular strategic importance for Russia. This is the link of a single economic system provides stable operation of industrial enterprises, the timely supply of essential goods to the most remote corners of the country and is the most affordable transport for millions of citizens. Russian Railways is part of the global top three railway companies. The company's facts:

- huge volumes of freight and passenger transport;
- high financial ratings;
- qualified specialists in all areas of rail transport;
- big scientific and technical base;
- design and construction of power;
- significant experience in international cooperation.

Russian Railways was established by the RF Government Decree of September 18, 2003 № 585. The creation of the company was the first stage of the railway sector reform in accordance with the RF Government Resolution dated May 18, 2001 № 384. October 1, 2003 is the beginning of the activity of JSC Russian Railways. The founder and sole shareholder of JSC Russian Railways is the Russian Federation on behalf of the Russian Federation to the shareholder by the Government of the Russian Federation. The property of Company was formed by making the authorized capital of JSC Russian Railways according to the book value of assets of 987 organizations, the federal railways owned by the state. The company's mission is the development of effective competitive in the domestic and international markets of transport business, the core of which is the effective implementation of the objectives of the national rail carrier of freight and passengers, and the owner of the railway infrastructure of common use. The main objectives of the company - ensuring the

needs of the state, legal and natural persons in railway transport, works and services rendered by rail, as well as profit.

The strategic goals of the company:

- transport business expansion;
- production and economic efficiency increase;
- improving quality and safety of transportation;
- deep integration into the Euro-Asian transport system;
- financial stability and efficiency increase.

Activities:

- freight transportation;
- long-distance passenger service;
- suburban passenger service;
- providing infrastructure services;
- provision of locomotive traction services;
- rolling stock repairing;
- infrastructure construction;
- Research and Development;
- maintaining the social sphere.

The Company's proportion of freight turnover of the Russian transport **system** is 46% (taking into account pipelines). The Company's of passenger turnover of the Russian transport system is 26.4%.

12.3. Divide the following words into 4 groups: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs:

Company, move, slowly, turnover, freight, quality, property, essential, national, account, social, shareholder, high, effective, outside, accordance, yesterday, include.

12.4. Make 4 types questions out of these sentences, paying attention to the verb to be.

1. This is the link of a single economic system provides stable operation of industrial enterprises.
2. Railway complex is of particular strategic importance for Russia.
3. Russian Railways is part of the global top three railway companies.

12.5. Find sentences in the text with the passive voice.

12.6. Read and translate the text.

The organizational structure of Russian Railways. Scheme of the management structure of JSCo Russian Railways. Structure of Russian Railways and its subsidiaries.

The organizational structure of RZD includes many departments and organizations, registered Russian Railways as an open joint stock company. The main management bodies of the company are:

1. General Meeting of Shareholders.
2. Board of Directors.
3. Governing body.

RZD's organizational structure: the scheme.

The main bodies that are part of the Russian Railways are:

1. Management Department.
2. All sorts of structural units.
3. Representations in other countries.
4. Branches in the territory of Russia.

5. Dependent and subsidiary companies.

The structure of Russian Railways includes, among other things, different kinds of departments, actually managing personnel, as well as controlling investment and commercial activities and implementing various innovative technologies. There are, for example, the Office of Russian Railways, engaged in the organizational activities of branches. The accounting department, which enters the office, is responsible for the property and financial position of the company.

From subsidiaries such departments differ in that, that they are not an independent legal entity and act only on behalf of the company itself, in this case OAO RZD. Structural subdivisions The Russian railways include a wide variety. For example, the Customs Activity Center is engaged in organizing work to reduce costs when passing customs control of goods, risks when concluding foreign economic transactions, developing a network of temporary storage warehouses, etc. The structure of JSC Russian Railways and its divisions is rather complicated. This company is really very big. The organizational structure of Russian Railways includes and such departments. They are engaged in coordination of transportation outside of Russia. Presently, the Russian Railways has opened representative offices in such countries as China, Belarus, Estonia, Slovakia, Finland etc. Their main task is to increase the efficiency of rolling stock operation in the territory of a particular country, the fastest unloading of cars and their return to Russia, increasing the capacity of roads.

Branches of Russian Railways in the territory of the Russian Federation includes the structure of the Railways includes and 16 railways. For example, the branches of Russian Railways are the East Siberian, Kuibyshev, South Ural, etc. railways. This company also includes:

- in the field of construction - 2 branches;
- repair of rolling stock - 2;
- track economy - 4;
- social sphere - 1;

- economic and financial security - 6;
- information and communication - 3.

In addition, the structure of Russian Railways includes nine design bureaus. Their main task is engineering maintenance of maintenance, operation and repair of rolling stock. The organization of work of these departments in the Russian Railways is separate department. As an example of a subsidiary of Russian Railways, RZD stroy LLC, ZhASO insurance company, a suburban train operator serving airports, Aeroexpress LLC can be cited. At present, subsidiaries of RZD are also JSC "Yakutsk Railways" and CJSC "South Caucasus Railways". To the branches, these organizations, unlike other similar ones, do not apply.

Another subsidiary of RZD - OAO "Petukhov Foundry". It is one of the oldest machine-building plants of the Kurgan region, founded in 1903. It is engaged in the production of such products as jacks, shock absorbers, locomotive shoes, brake shoes, etc. Another well-known Russian subsidiary of Russian Railways is FGC, the main freight operator.

In addition, RZD's affiliated enterprises include:

1. Communication company TransTeleCom. This company of backbone digital communication was founded in 1997 precisely for the needs of the railways.
2. JSC "Freight One". This company was established in 2007 during the reorganization of Russian Railways.
3. Operator of high-speed Allegro formulations.
4. JSC "WagonRemMash".
5. JSC "BetElTrans".
6. JSC "Federal Passenger Company".

In total, the structure of RZD includes almost 100 affiliated and subsidiary companies. President of JSC Russian Railways 2015 is Oleg Vladimirovich Belozarov. Among other things, he is a member of the Board of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of the Russian Federation and the Russia-France Cooperation Council.

The main management functions in RZD, except for the President, the Board of Directors and the Management Board, carry out the Scientific and Technical Council and the Audit Commission. The managing staff of Russian Railways operates at Moscow, 2, The new Basmannaya, st. The only shareholder of RZD is the state today. Powers on its behalf are carried out by the Government of the Russian Federation. A total of 221 advisory bodies function in the management structure.

We are engaged in the company RZD, whose management structure was reviewed by us above, above all:

1. Transportation of cargo and passengers.
2. Maintenance and repair of rolling stock.
3. Designing and design activities.
4. Infrastructure service.
5. Trade in industrial and food products.
6. Supply and marketing activities.
7. Educational activity.
8. Foreign economic activity.

Thus, the management structure of Russian Railways, as you see, it is very thought out and effective. To date, the Board of Directors of the company has approved a carefully designed business model, which assumes its further development as the world's largest transport holding company. The tasks set for the "Russian Railways" by the state remain unchanged: ensuring the uninterrupted transportation of goods and passengers to long and short distances, the expansion of "narrow" places in the infrastructure. Of course, this can be achieved only if internal efficiency is improved and operational costs are reduced. And the Russian science should take the most active part in the development of development projects.

12.7. Write a transcription of these words. Speak these words out loud, paying attention to correct pronunciation.

structure	
department	
further	
thought	
scheme	
commercial	
ensuring	
uninterrupted	
maintenances	
entrepreneurs	
design bureaus	

12.8. Find sentences in the text with the passive voice.

12.9. Find an odd word.

State, nation, private, polity, realm, commonwealth, land, crown.

UNIT 13. Tourism. United Kingdom. USA. Railway transport.

13.1. Read and translate the text.

The Tower of London.

Most of London sights, such as the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, and others are famous all over the world. The Tower of London was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. The Tower in the past was a fortress, a palace, and a prison. Though the kings were born, lived and were married there, it happened also that kings and queens were murdered in the Tower. It was said that whoever held the keys to the Tower, held the keys to the kingdom. The Tower has several towers: the Jewel Tower, where the Royal precious jewels are kept, the White Tower, in which the Kings of England held their Court, and others. One of the towers is called the Bloody Tower, where the king Edward V and his brother were murdered. The Duke of York, Queen Anne Boleyn, the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elisabeth and many other people were in prison in the Tower. Now the Tower is a museum and the Crown jewels and other treasures are kept there. The Guard, known as "beefeaters" still keep watch. The Ceremony of the Keys that is centuries old takes place every night. Now the only inhabitants of the Tower are ravens. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens. Therefore the birds with clipped wings are carefully guarded.

13.2. Answer the questions answer the questions

1. What sights of London do you know?
2. When was founded The Tower of London?
3. What legend about The Tower of London do you know?

13.3. Read and translate the text.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the most famous cathedral in London in the district of London City, England, precisely in the southern end of the Millennium Bridge. The cathedral church is the cathedral church of the UK, the seat of the bishop of London, and the mother church of the Diocese of London.

St Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century as a form of dedication to the apostle Paul, and housed in Ludgate Hill, which is the highest point of land in the city of London.

St. Paul's Cathedral is built in the style of English Baroque architecture, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architecture of that era were also a lot of designing buildings belonging to the British Empire, such as Kensington Palace and Hampton Court Palace.

St. Paul's Cathedral is easily visible and recognizable from a distance. This cathedral can be identified by the magnitude of the looming dome in London city skyline and the color is white with lots of marble columns underneath.

As the cathedral of English churches and the seat of the bishop of London, St. Paul London has an important role and often a place of worship and important events, among which is the venue for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana in 1981, scene of the funeral procession of former British prime minister as Sir Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher, and also the venue for the worship service for the British queen's birthday as Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II. Until now, St. Paul's Cathedral is an active church with worship services and activities of daily prayer.

As one of the famous and important buildings in London, St. Paul's Cathedral are also often appear to be the location of filming, three of whom are Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, Sherlock Holmes, and Star Trek Into Darkness.

Are you interested in visiting St. Paul's Cathedral and see the magnificent interior of the close? You can buy tickets for sightseeing tours St. Paul's Cathedral that allows you to explore the cathedral floor area including basement and also climbed to the dome with an audio headset or guided by an experienced guide.

13.4. Answer the questions.

1. Where was St. Paul's Cathedral built?
2. When was St. Paul's Cathedral built?
3. Who designed St. Paul's Cathedral?
4. In what architectural style was St. Paul's Cathedral built?

13.5. Find sentences in the text with the passive voice.

13.6. Read and translate the text.

Statue of Liberty.

The statue was built from thin sheets of copper minted in wooden forms. Then the formed sheets were mounted on a steel frame. The height of the statue from the ground to the tip of the torch is 92.99 m. The Goddess of freedom holds a torch in its right hand, and the tablet in the left. The inscription on the tablet reads "July 4, 1776" (written in Roman numerals) – this is the date of the Declaration of Independence. The Goddess stands with one foot on the broken chains. The Goddess wears a crown. There are 25 windows in a crown which symbolize gemstones found on the earth and heavenly rays that illuminate the world. It is believed, that seven rays on the crown of the statue symbolize the seven seas and the seven continents.

13.7. Make special questions and alternative questions, paying attention to the passive voice.

The statue was built from thin sheets of copper minted in wooden forms.

13.8. Read and translate the text.

The Golden Gate Bridge.

Some of the most important landmarks in the United States include feats of architecture and modern engineering. San Francisco, California, is a beautiful city on its own, but it is also home to The Golden Gate Bridge, a 1.7 mile suspension bridge connecting the San Francisco Peninsula to the Marin Headlands. The bridge holds the title of one of the Wonders of the Modern World according to the American Society of Civil Engineers.

One of the most popular ways to appreciate the bridge is to take an excursion to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area just outside of San Francisco. The park contains hiking trails, great spots for picnicking, and offers some of the best vantage points for panoramic photographs of the bridge leading into the city.

David recently had some friends visit him in San Francisco, and he made sure to include a visit to the recreation area as part of their tour. They enjoyed walking through the trails, observing some of the native wildlife, and even having a casual picnic in the park. David's friends were thankful that he guided them through this impressive area of California. They made sure to take a group photograph with the Golden Gate Bridge in the background. David's friends had the picture framed, and they later presented it to David in order to thank him for his hospitality during their stay.

13.9. Answer the questions

1. Where was the Golden Gate Bridge built?
2. How long is the suspension the Golden Gate Bridge?

3. What did his friends give David?
4. What connects the suspension The Golden Gate Bridge?

13.10. Find sentences containing a gerund in the text.

13.11. Read and translate the text.

Tsarskoselskaya road.

In 1870, the cars entered furnace heating, and in October 1872 it was replaced by steam. When designing Tsarskoselskaya line for maintenance and repair of rolling stock were provided special company, called at the time the locomotive and wagon shed. The first locomotives and wagons Tsarskoselskaya road went in Tsarskoye Selo. In the late summer of 1836 there began work on the construction of the locomotive and wagon sheds. Major work on their construction was completed by April 1838. Monthly workshops Tsarskoselskaya road repairs were 1-2 big engine, 3- 4 cars, technical inspection subjected 11-12 20-35 locomotives and wagons. The staff was small workshops: 18 people in the locomotive workshops and 17 - in the car. The most highly paid employees were turners, modelers foundry and blacksmith, whose monthly salary was 30 rubles; laborers received three times less. Part of parts for repair of rolling stock produced yourself workshops, the most complex brought from abroad. British and Belgian plants, later the company Krupp in Germany, delivered to the rolling stock of the Tsarskoye Selo railway locomotive and wagon axle, tires, wheel centers, springs. With the development of the Russian iron industry and the construction of railways Society Tsarskoselskaya road was to place orders for domestic plants.

13.12. Write out and translate the underlined words.

13.13. Compose alternative questions with underlined words.

13.14. Write a short retelling of the text.

13.15. Read and translate the text.

Cattle wagons.

One of the commodities carried by the early Victorian Railways was livestock. Also, from the mid-19th century, horse vans were employed to transfer racing horses from stations on country branch lines, to the nearest racecourse.

By the 1950s the rise of road transport saw the loss of a number of short branch lines, particularly those where the only traffic had been timber or livestock. From 1974 to the 1980s intrastate road freight was deregulated, and rail 'common carrier' obligations were removed, resulting in the loss of to road of much non-bulk freight.

By 1979 only a small number of livestock wagons remained in service, approximately 50 vehicles in two main classes: one double deck for sheep and pigs, and the other single deck for cattle. The carriage of livestock by rail finally ended in 1986.

Starting in 1897 and finishing in the 1950s, a total of 879 M class cattle wagons were constructed. The design was relatively standard, remaining unchanged up to wagon no.779. Wagons 780 to 879 had altered ends and the GY handbrake system.

As per the normal practice of the era, scrapped wagons were replaced with new wagons of the same numbers, from 1893 to 1925.

Three wagons were fitted with altered roofs, and were used in circus traffic. They were known as the "elephant wagons" and lasted until about 1930, when they were replaced with new vans constructed from steel.

In HO Scale, Steam Era Models has a kit for the M wagon, which could probably be modified to match the other types as required. Austrains and SDS Models have released different versions of the wagons in ready-to-run format, as four- and three-wagon packs respectively.

During the Autocoupler Conversion project of the 1920s, severe shortages of louvre vans occurred. As a result, 50 M vans were boarded up and reclassified to MU to fill the gap. They were used for all sorts of traffic, even for bagged wheat in 1923. The vans were all converted back to M by 1934.

The MU numbers can be found on Peter J Vincent's site, but they ranged from the low 300's to the mid 400's.

Around the early 1960s there was a shortage of wagons for carrying superphosphate. Due to the lack of alternatives, even with over 24,000 wagons running at the time, 70 cattle wagons were lined with tarpaulins on the inside, and loaded by hand. They were reclassified as the MS wagons. By the 1970s they were either scrapped or returned to M wagon status.

In 1969 2 M wagons were specially converted for the carriage of bulls between Melbourne and Wodonga. The modification was the removal of one plank from each side of the wagon, which was then replaced by a metal lashing rail to which a bull could be secured

13.16. Write summary of the text.

13.17. Insert missing words.

1. One of the commodities ... by the early Victorian Railways was livestock.
2. Starting in 1897 and finishing in the 1950s, a total of 879 M class cattle wagons
....
3. Three wagons were fitted with altered roofs, and ... in circus traffic.
4. Austrains and SDS Models ... different versions of the wagons in ready-to-run format, as four- and three-wagon packs respectively.

13.18. Read and translate the text.

Passenger cars.

At the end of the XIX century in the factories of the country has increased significantly the construction of passenger cars. Three-axle wagons gave way to a more perfect biaxial and then a four cars.

Passenger cars were the last in this series, developed in Russia before the First World War. The length of the car body is increased to 20 m. Apply full iron frame. The cars of this type were built only 1st and 2nd grade - both separately and mixed (ie mixed). For the first time (since 1912) on these coaches people began to install electric lighting (previously only be installed in cars salons). Subsequently, of them, the most modern and comfortable for the time, in 1931, was formed express "Red Arrow" Leningrad and Moscow. All of his cars were blue because this color matched 1st class. Only after 30 years of operation, the legendary train was repainted red, reflecting its name.

Were created original designs of different types of cars:

- soft classes I and II with a variety of layout and equipment;
- four- and six-axle with metal polustenkami carrying the main load;
- Hard, including Class IV to significantly reduce the cost of travel through an increased passenger capacity;
- double-decker cars to significantly increase the number of seats per unit length of the car;
- postal, parcel, service and other special cars in various designs; cars, distinguishes the improved smoothness (with a cart system Fett, a triple hanging et al.);
- cars with air-conditioning systems.

Wagon-church. Made in the Putilov factory in 1896 Type carts - "Siberian", a single hanging.

First, the car turned on the West Siberian, and after the construction of permanent temples there had been referred to the Mid-Siberian railway. The photo was taken by American Frederick Furman in 1918 in Vladivostok. It is known for the construction of up to six mobile revolution churches. All were of various designs. This car was originally stained in a dark blue color. After 1913 the church had wagons white coloring.

This type received from the experts called "car system Polonso" - by the name of the French engineer, designed for a special body. The bottoms of the metal parts were riveted together so that a strong structure was formed. In fact, it was the first in domestic practice the use of monocoque. In Russia such cars (all classes except the 4th) were built from 1896 to Vladikavkaz, the Chinese Eastern and St. Petersburg-Warsaw railway (for last-shortened). They nowhere else have not been spread because they were heavier and had greater axle loads. The thickness of the sheet metal underbody - 5 mm (small arms bullets of the time it did not break), in connection with which these representatives passenger Park better known as armored or "cars Vladikavkaz type" (named after the original order them road). Later, under some of these cars built for senior or wealthy individuals (coaches' area with luxury finishes and amenities), to reduce the load on the axle on the rails (which grew out of the car to increase the length up to 24 m) rolls three-axle truck. These "aristocrats" also made history, becoming the personal cars of prominent military leaders and politicians.

The bulk of the cars "Polonso" has been written in the early 60-ies of XX century, but their design were so reliable that some cars parlors in the passenger survived the park until the end of the 1980s as an official in various ranks of heads of railways. Now they are presented as exhibits a number of railway museums CIS and Baltic countries.

13.19. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

1. At the end of the 17 century in the factories of the country has increased significantly the construction of passenger cars.

2. Passenger cars were the last in this series, developed in Russia before the First World War.
3. Only after 25 years of operation, the legendary train was not repainted red, reflecting its name.
4. First, the car turned on the West Siberian, and after the construction of permanent temples there had been referred to the Mid-Siberian railway.
5. Now they are not presented as exhibits a number of railway museums CIS and Baltic countries.

13.20. Read and translate the text.

The freight car surplus.

In December 2020, the freight car surplus continued to grow on the Russian Railways network. Market participants confirmed an increase in the number of unclaimed cars in January 2021. The total number of cars on the network per day exceeded 1.2 million. The volume of loading of oil and oil products on the Russian Railways network was decreased by 10%. More and more of their products, refineries prefer to move using pipeline transport. All these factors diminish interest in tanks.

To solve the problem of car downtime, it is necessary to create a plan for the demand for cars, which will take into account how many cars are on the network now, how many need to be produced next month, as well as the range of necessary cars. It is also necessary to dispose of obsolete rolling stock or deliver this train to countries where there is a shortage of cars.

13.21. Which of the statements are true/false. Explain your answer:

1. In December 2020, the freight car surplus continued to grow on the Russian Railways network

2. The volume of loading of oil and oil products on the Russian Railways network decreased by 42%.
3. It is not also necessary to dispose of obsolete rolling stock or deliver this train to countries where there is a shortage of cars.

13.22. Read and translate the text

The Smart GigaWood Wagon.

A new, particularly lightweight, high-performance wagon for timber transport has been designed and built by InnoFreight, using structural steel materials of a new kind, and now forms the basis for an optimally developed logistics system – the Smart GigaWood Wagon. This new 90-foot InnoWaggon is equipped with stanchions it retain timber of lengths from 2,4 m upwards. A major advantage is the absence of tension straps – the 3 m high stanchions, the end rails and no saddle loading guarantee maximum safety during journeys, while loading and unloading can be accomplished easier and faster

Each half-wagon has an optimized tare weight of about 19t, and a greater loading profile than other types a loading cross-section of about 8 m². This enables up to a 50% increase in the payloads that can be carried.

In the field of digitalization, the project is designed to enhance the wagon's life-cycle performance by using the entire wagon status detection as a basis for predictive use and maintenance planning. For the Smart GigaWood Wagon, the focus in particular is on the components used for tracking, load weight and associated energy supply. The Smart GigaWood Wagon uses the classic functions of side-mounted telematics in proactive contract-oriented techniques in logistics system, connecting both service provider and clients.

13.23. Write unfamiliar words from the text and translate them.

13.24. Write summary of the text.

13.25. Read and translate the text.

High-speed rail links in the Russian Federation.

The creation of a high-speed railway communication in the Russian Federation is one of the few projects on a national scale, the results of which predetermine the historical development of the state. The construction of an extensive infrastructure of high-speed rail transport changes the traditional perception of space, consolidates the nation and, ultimately, is the key to the country's success in the future.

The world experience in the construction and operation of high-speed lines in Europe and Asia indicates that the implementation of such projects creates the basis for the dynamic growth of the country's economy and increases its stability, along with its own efficiency, acts as a catalyst for the development of industries, small and medium-sized businesses, and the economic growth of cities. and regions. The economy and welfare of society in the Russian Federation are closely related to the development of the railway network, where one of the key areas is the expansion of the range of high-speed and high-speed traffic between the largest agglomerations of the country.

In the course of implementing the development strategy of the Russian Railways holding until 2030, in 2015, the Program for organizing high-speed and high-speed railway communication in the Russian Federation was updated and approved, which was based on state program documents, including the Forecast of long-term social economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, Transport strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, Strategy for the development of railway transport for the period up to 2030.

The main goal of the program is to accelerate economic growth and improve the quality of life of the Russian population through the creation of a network of high-

speed and high-speed rail links that provide an optimal ratio of speed and safety, comfort and cost of travel for passengers. The program provides for the implementation of 20 projects for organizing high-speed and high-speed rail communications, which will allow organizing more than 50 high-speed routes, along which at least 84 million trips per year will be made, and the total length of lines with speeds of more than 160 km / h will be more than 11 thousand km.

13.26. Write unfamiliar words from the text and translate them.

13.27. Write summary of the text.

13.28. Find an odd word.

Car, carriage, daisywheel, coach, wagon, van.

UNIT 14. Railway transport enterprises.

14.1. Read and translate the text.

History of car building in Russia.

Alexander I began building gondola carriages, carriages, military ambulance wagons, field galley wagons and artillery double-carriages at the factory in 1859. A carriage for transportation of gunpowder and other explosives was built. Its body, covered with steel plates on the outside, had no protruding parts, and the inside was lined with felt and zinc sheets, reinforced with copper nails. Transportation of perishable goods, which required a certain temperature, required construction of refrigerated wagons, different insulation of the body and availability of devices for cargo cooling and sometimes ventilation devices. The first ice-cooled isothermal wagons appeared in Russia in 1862, earlier than in the USA. The forerunner of modern tipping trains was the ballast wagon, built in 1868, long before dumper cars in the US. The body could be tilted to one side or the other to dump the load. The wagon was of short length, with a body volume of 3 m. The fleet of former special goods wagons also included the following wagons: fire wagon for tools and luggage (1870); water wagon with wooden tanks (1872); bath wagon (1874); charcoal wagon with high body (1878); sanitary wagon (1882); alcohol wagon (1885)

The first enterprise engaged in wagon building during this period, apart from the Alexandrovsky plant, should also include: Kovrov workshops of the Moscow-Nizhegorod Railway and workshops of the South-Western Railways; Williams Bukhteev's Machine Works and Plant in Moscow, which began building freight wagons in 1865 (in 1866 the plant received an order for 1900 freight wagons); Brem and Levestam's Machine Works in Moscow, which received an order for 1400 freight wagons in 1866; the Struve brothers' plant, built in 1863 near Kolomna, which was later named Kolomna Plant. The latter three factories received axles, wheels, tyres

and spring steel from abroad, production of which had not yet been established in Russian factories.

14.2. Write unfamiliar words from the text and translate them.

14.3. Write summary of the text.

14.4. Match the equivalents.

1.outfit	а.предприятие, предпринимательство, предприимчивость, инициатива, промышленное предприятие, смелое предприятие
2.concern	б.объект, установка, сооружение, предприятие, возможность, завод
3.facility	с.концерн, беспокойство, забота, интерес, дело, предприятие
4.enterprise	д.снаряжение, оборудование, одежда, обмундирование, экипировка, предприятие

14.5. Read and translate the text.

Manufacturing practice at the enterprises of railway transport.

The main company in the railway industry of Russian is JSC Russian Railways. The Company was established by privatising the property of Russia's federal railway transport, which was carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in 2003. In the process of privatisation, a single business entity was created by transferring property from the federal rail transport organisations and converting it into the statutory capital of OJSC Russian Railways. The Company's sole shareholder is the Russian Federation. The Government of the Russian Federation exercises shareholder powers on behalf of the Russian Federation. Russian Railways is one of the largest companies in Russia and one of the largest transport companies in the world. Russian Railways provides a full range of services in areas such as freight transportation, locomotive traction and infrastructure, the repair of rolling stock, long-distance and commuter passenger transport, container shipping, logistics, engineering services and Research and Development, as well as other activities such as the implementation of large-scale projects for the construction of railways and the development of infrastructure abroad.

The Mission of Russian Railways is to carry out the effective development of a competitive transport business on the Russian and global markets. The core Mission is to fulfill effectively the national rail carrier's tasks of freight and passenger transportation and own the public rail infrastructure. JSC RZD is a prestigious place for work. In order to enter the JSC Russian Railways, you need to finish a railway university or a technical school. During the training, students of the railway technical school usually undergo practice at railway enterprises. Many of them would like to get a job as guide to Sapsan. Sapsan is Russian for the peregrine falcon, the fastest bird in the falcon family, so it was an appropriate name for this new train, which can reach speeds of up to 250 kmph. Produced with true German precision by Siemens, the Sapsan is fully adapted to the harsh climate of Russia. To verify compliance the train Sapsan safety standard for use on the Russian railways completed a full cycle

of preliminary, acceptance and certification tests of trains. Seat design and fittings on the Sapsan take into account passenger behavior to ensure high comfort levels even on longer journeys. A comfortable environment is maintained in the cabin regardless of the season. Modern insulating materials ensure low noise levels. Bright fluorescent day lighting and subdued night lighting create an environment corresponding to the time of day. Carriage windows are made of insulating laminated glass and equipped with sun blinds. In winter, windows are heated by circulating warm air to prevent fogging. All compartments have clothes hangers and ample space for storing bulky luggage. Coaches have soft carpets for comfort and additional sound insulation. The toilet of the sixth coach has a collapsible table for changing nappies. In the first-class carriage for services of passengers has conference-room. Booking travel in conference-room is only possible if paying all 4 seats. During the practice, students of the railway technical school receive basic skills of work. The duties of the conductor of Sapsan include: ticket registration, delivery of bed linen, sale tea and other drinks etc, maintenance of the car itself and all ancillary premises. The best students in the future can choose for permanent work as a conductor on Sapsan.

14.6. Write unfamiliar words from the text and translate them.

14.7. Write summary of the text.

14.8. Read and translate the text.

Students' interest in internships and work at Russian Railways in 2020.

At the end of 2020, the Changellenge platform published a rating of companies that arouse the greatest career interest among students of Russian universities. The rating was compiled on the basis of opinions of 5 thousand students of the country's leading universities. The respondents were asked to rate the attractiveness of 1,700 employers representing 28 professional fields. In the direction of "Logistic companies" the first line was taken by JSC Russian Railways.

In 2020, many new formats have appeared as part of the student program. Now, in addition to internships and internships, the company conducts case championships, research projects and business cases for students. As the results of the study show, the Russian Railways company occupies a good industry position and arouses growing interest in Russian Railways from students.

14.9. Write unfamiliar words from the text and translate them.

14.10. Write summary of the text.

14.11. Read and translate the text.

The best wagon depots in the field of labor protection.

In order to improve the level of labor safety in 2020, a competition was held for the title of “The best structural subdivision of Russian Railways branches in the field of labor protection. Structural subdivisions of the branches of Russian Railways, which have not allowed industrial accidents for 5 years or more, became the participants in the competition.

To assess the activities of structural divisions in the field of labor protection, the Russian Railways Commission reviewed the submitted materials confirming the fulfillment of indicators of the state of labor protection in the corresponding division. The winners in the wagon economy are:

- 1) First place - the operational carriage depot Surgut, Sverdlovsk Directorate of Infrastructure
- 2) Second place - the operational carriage depot of Kartaly, South Ural Directorate of Infrastructure
- 3) Third place - the Anisovka operational wagon depot of the Privolzhskaya Directorate of Infrastructure

14.12. Write unfamiliar words from the text and translate them.

14.13. Write summary of the text.

14.14. Read and translate the text.

Wagons: types of wagons. Classification of wagons in RZD trains.

Wagons are a unit of rolling stock, intended for the transport of people or the transport of goods. In this regard, they are divided into freight and passenger. In addition to railway, there are also passenger cars, designed for subways. Each species is represented by several types and models, providing different conditions of transportation.

Passenger cars on trains of Russian Railways.

For the transport of people intended passenger wagons. The types of cars here are divided into the following: general (sessile 1 and 2 classes), reserved seats, compartment, SV (Suite) and Premium (VIP), and also specify a dining car, luggage and postal. In addition, there are several categories that indicate the existence of certain advantages. And, of course, the class of service can be different.



Picture 22. Wagons without sleeping berths.

Wagons without sleeping berths.

Let us consider in more detail the transporters themselves passengers wagons. Types of cars depend on the conditions created in them. Sitting is equipped with armchairs, arranged in rows with a passage in the middle, which makes the saloon look like an airplane. In a suburban message, hard chairs can be installed, in the interregional -

soft. In the first class only 10 seats, more spacious and additional services are provided more than in business or economy classes, where there can be 43-68 seats.



Picture 23. A seat coach.

A common car is a reserved seat, but people go there sitting on three on each lower shelf, the upper ones are simply not used or none at all. Sedentary and generic at the same time are inconvenient for long trips. The other types of passenger cars provide for berths, so they are more suitable for similar purposes.

Wagons with sleeping places.

A reserved passenger car provides for open compartments for passengers, on the one hand to the bottom two and two top seats, and across the passage there are also 2 lateral ones (also upper and lower). Under the lower seats a place for luggage is provided. There are two folding tables - in an open compartment and on the side.



Picture 24. A sleeping car.

Coupe cars are divided into 9 4-seater coupe with Sliding doors that can be locked. In each compartment there is a pair of upper and lower berths, luggage compartments under the lower seats, a folding table and a radio. Bed linen and towels are provided. Additionally, air conditioning can be provided. Soft cars are the same compartment, but more comfortable and comfortable.

Comfortable sleeping cars.

SV (or a luxury passenger car) also are divided into 9 compartments, but with two sleeping places, usually the lower ones. Otherwise, the configuration of the coupe is similar to the usual, but it provides more comfort. Be sure to have air conditioning.

Premium cars are divided into 4-5 coupe large size with different layout, furnished for a comfortable trip. For example, they can be with a convertible sofa bed or a double bed. It often provides not only a place for storing luggage and a table, but also an armchair, a bio toilet, a wash basin, a shower, air conditioning, a closet, a TV, DVD and Wi Fi. In one of the compartments can also be a lounge bar. Sometimes there is only one shower for the whole car. A number of additional services are included in the price: linen, press, snacks and drinks, as well as toiletries. The coupe is calculated for 1-2 people, but in any case a whole compartment is purchased, without a population.

Freight cars.

Freight trains are designed for cargo transportation by rail. Since various goods and substances can be transported, according to the nature of the goods, the cars are also selected. Types of cars characterize the basic properties, and features are realized in specific models. Different types and models are designed each for certain categories of cargo, have a different body structure, differ in the way of loading and unloading, provide a certain degree of safety.

The main types of freight cars.

The cars differ both externally and with their own characteristics and capabilities. Among the most popular are the following types of freight cars: covered, gondola

cars, platforms, cisterns, hoppers, isothermal and refrigerated, thermoses. They may differ in shape, linear dimensions, volume, floor area, carrying capacity and tare mass.

14.15. Make a short story about:

- Passenger cars on trains of Russian Railways;
- Wagons without sleeping berths;
- Wagons with sleeping places;
- Comfortable sleeping cars;
- Freight cars;
- The main types of freight cars.

14.16. Learn the words by heart.

mechanical equipment of a passenger car	механическое оборудование пассажи́рского вагона
bogies	тележки
all major brake parts	все основные детали тормоза
transition platforms	переходные площадки
a body with a frame,	кузов с рамой
chassis	ходовые части
shock-traction devices	ударно-тяговые приборы
braking equipment	тормозное оборудование

14.17. Read and translate the text.

Main parts and wagon layout.

All passenger cars of various types have common basic elements: a body with a frame, chassis, shock-traction devices and braking equipment. All car equipment is subdivided into mechanical, sanitary, low-voltage electrical, high-voltage electrical. According to their location, they are subdivided into under-car, intra-car and located in the roof space. The location of the equipment on different types of wagons may vary. It depends on the layout of the carriage and its dimensions.

All mechanical equipment of the passenger carriage is located outside or under the carriage (bogies, all major brake parts, transition platforms, etc.)

Separately, it should be said about the air-conditioned compartment cars supplied to Russia from Germany, built in 1993. The electrical equipment system was changed on these cars, a new layout was made. These cars have a reduced number of seats, a special compartment for disabled people with an elevator lifting device with a lifting capacity of 300 kg is provided.

14.18. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main elements of passenger cars do you know?
2. Where is all the mechanical equipment of the passenger carriage located?
3. What parts is all the equipment of the carriage divided into?
4. What can you say about the compartment cars delivered to Russia from Germany?

14.19. Read the text.

Rules for the technical operation of railways.

There are many instructions in the railway industry. The basic instruction is «Rules for the technical operation of railways» - Правила технической эксплуатации железных дорог.

There are such sections there as:

I. General provisions. (общие положения)

II. Main definitions. (основные определения)

III. General duties of railway transport workers. (общие обязанности работников железнодорожного транспорта)

IV. Organization of functioning of railway transport structures and devices. (организация функционирования сооружений и устройств железнодорожного транспорта)

V. Maintenance of railway transport facilities and devices. (Обслуживание сооружений и устройств железнодорожного транспорта)

VI. General provisions for the organization of technical operation of railway transport on sections of passenger trains with speeds of more than 140 to 250 kilometers per hour. (Общие положения по организации технической эксплуатации железнодорожного транспорта на участках движения пассажирских поездов со скоростями более 140 до 250 км/ч)

The Rules for the technical operation of railways has 6 applications to them.

These rules are mandatory for all organizations and individual entrepreneurs and for all users of railway transport services.

Настоящие Правила обязательны для выполнения всеми организациями и индивидуальными предпринимателями и для всех пользователей услугами железнодорожного транспорта.

They are connected with:

-organization and implementation of the transport process (организацией и осуществлением перевозочного процесса)

-repair of railway rolling stock and equipment, used in railway transport (ремонтом железнодорожного подвижного состава и технических средств)

-protection of railway transport and cargo and their employees (охраной объектов железнодорожного транспорта и грузов и их работниками)

There are such definitions there as:

Speed passenger train – the passenger train which is on the site (individual sites) is carried out the following traffic at a speed from 141 to 200 kilometers per hour.

поезд пассажирский скоростной - пассажирский поезд, который по участку (отдельным участкам) следования осуществляет движение со скоростью от 141 до 200 км/ч включительно

High-Speed passenger train – the passenger train which is on the site (individual sites) is carried out the following traffic at a speed more than 200 kilometers per hour.

поезд пассажирский высокоскоростной - пассажирский поезд, который по участку (отдельным участкам) следования осуществляет движение со скоростью более 200 км/ч

14.20. Answer the questions

1. What instruction is basic on the railway?
2. What are the main parts of the Rules for the technical operation of railways?
3. How many applications are there to the Rules for the technical operation of railways?
4. What are the basic definitions?

14.21. Read and translate the text. General provisions for the organization of technical operation of the railway transport on sections of passenger trains with speeds of more than 140 to 250 km / h.(Extract).

...48. On the sections of passenger trains with speeds of more than 140 km / h, infrastructure and railway rolling stock must ensure movement at set speeds and comply with the requirements of these Rules.

49. The highest speeds of movement of passenger trains along the existing curves are established on the basis of the condition of not exceeding the permissible value of the outstanding lateral acceleration and the rate of its rise.

50. Structures and devices on the tracks and railway stations at speeds of more than 200 km / h must correspond to the size of the approach of buildings in accordance with the rules and regulations.

51. Along the entire length of the railway line, on which passenger trains move at speeds of more than 140 km / h, a railway track with welded rails should be laid, in which, with changes in air temperature, the end sections are lengthened or shortened, and the middle part remains stationary and longitudinal forces arise in it, proportional to changes in air temperature (hereinafter - continuous-welded railway track).

52. Railway lines on sections of passenger trains with speeds over 160 km / h must be fenced. Fences may not be installed in places where access to the railway is limited by natural (water bodies, swamps, rocks, etc.) or other artificial obstacles.

To organize the passage of people through the railway tracks, crossing points are equipped.

53. Passenger platforms located near public railways, through which passenger trains pass at a speed of more than 200 km / h, must have safety barriers at a distance of at least two meters from the edge of the platform.

Information about the approach to the platform of a passenger train at a speed of more than 140 km / h shall be transmitted to passengers and other persons on it in accordance with the procedure established by the owner of the infrastructure.

54. When passing through the railway station, passenger trains at a speed of more than 140 km / h, they must follow the main railway tracks. In exceptional cases, the passage of such a train along the side receiving and departure railway track of the railway station or along the wrong railway track on the stretch is carried out in the manner prescribed by the owner of the infrastructure.

55. The movement of passenger trains at a speed of more than 200 km / h at the intersection of railway tracks at the same level with highways, tram and trolleybus lines is not allowed.

56. Devices of railway communication on sections of passenger train traffic with speeds of more than 140 km / h to 200 km / h must comply with the requirements of Appendix No. 2 to these Rules.

On the sections of passenger trains with speeds of more than 200 km / h, the infrastructure and railway rolling stock must be equipped with radio communication systems that provide train radio communication and data transmission at specified speeds.

57. For servicing passenger trains operating at speeds of more than 140 km / h and including locomotive-hauled cars, specially designated and prepared locomotives are assigned...

14.22. Write out and translate the underlined words.

14.23. Make a short outline of the text and do a short retelling of the text.

14.24. Read and translate the text.

Instruction of labor protection for conductors.

Periodic testing of the conductor's knowledge of labor protection and personal safety measures is carried out simultaneously with periodic testing of knowledge of the Rules for the technical operation of the railways of the Russian Federation.

The results of the knowledge test and the briefings carried out are noted in the instruction logs or in the instructor's personal card, in which, if it is established by the instructions, the conductor must sign.

Head of the Passenger Train Service Directorate, carriage depots and sections, reserves of conductors are responsible for violation of the rules of labor protection, safety, industrial sanitation and hygiene. They must ensure: the implementation of all measures that guarantee safe working conditions, constant instruction of workers on safe working practices, the serviceability of tools, inventory and protective devices, normal work and rest of the train conductors and other employees of the brigade.

14.25. Write out and translate the underlined words.

14.26. Translate sentences.

1. Результаты проверки знаний и проводимые инструктажи отмечаются в журналах регистрации инструктажа или в личной карточке инструктируемого.
2. Они должны обеспечивать постоянный инструктаж работников по безопасным приемам работы, исправность инструмента, инвентаря и защитных приспособлений, нормальный режим труда и отдыха проводников вагонов и других работников бригады.

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