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**«Петербургский государственный университет путей сообщения
Императора Александра I»
(ФГБОУ ВО ПГУПС)**

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(СПбТЖТ – структурное подразделение ПГУПС)

**СБОРНИК ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ И ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
ОГСЭ.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

по специальности

23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог
(эксплуатация высокоскоростного подвижного состава)

для обучающихся очной формы обучения

базовая подготовка

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Методическая разработка составлена на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее ФГОС) среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО) по специальности 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог (эксплуатация высокоскоростного подвижного состава) (базовая подготовка), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ N388 от 22 апреля 2014 г.

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методическая разработка «Сборник теоретических и дидактических материалов по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык по специальности 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог (эксплуатация высокоскоростного подвижного состава)» 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.

Методическая разработка может быть использована 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. 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

TEXT 1. THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT HIGH-SPEED TRAFFIC IN RUSSIA (BEFORE THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR)

The first important railway construction from Petersburg to Moscow was begun in 1843 and opened to public traffic in 1851. The first high-speed train went from Petersburg to Moscow in 1853. It was on the way 12 hours.

Experiments on the creation of high-speed models of locomotives in the Soviet Union started in the thirties of the 20th century. In 1934 on the Kolomna plant were implemented sketch projects of high-speed steam locomotives. Two pilot steam locomotives were manufactured. Testing of new steam locomotives passed on the line Petersburg-Moscow. In 1938 a single steam locomotive traveled at a speed of 160 km per hour. It was planned to build another 10 locomotives of this type. But the implementation of this plan was prevented by the war.

High-speed steam locomotive № 6998 was designed under the guidance of an engineer D.V. Lvov. Its production was completed in April 1938. Diameter of wheels was 2200 mm, design speed was 180 km/h.

Exercises

1. Write out railway terms from the text and translate them into Russian:

2. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the first important railway construction from Petersburg to Moscow begun?
2. When did the first high-speed train go from Petersburg to Moscow?
3. Where were sketch projects of high-speed steam locomotives implemented?
4. What was the speed of a single steam locomotive in 1938?
5. What was the wheels size of high-speed steam locomotive № 6998?

3. Match the equivalents:

1) Railway construction	a) диаметр колес
2) high-speed models of locomotives	b) конструкционная скорость
3) sketch projects	c) строительство железной дороги
4) manufactured	d) эскизные проекты
5) implementation	e) изготовлено
6) Diameter of wheels	f) осуществление
7) design speed	g) скоростные модели локомотивов

TEXT 2. THE HISTORY OF HIGH-SPEED TRAIN CONSTRUCTION IN USSR AND RUSSIA

In USSR the first high-speed train «Avrora» was servicing the Leningrad – Moscow line in 1960s. This train was in operation in the day-time and was as fast as 160 km/h at some points. A further speed increase was difficult to achieve due to a dense commuter and freight traffic. A research conducted in 1969 – 1974 had shown that in order to increase the efficiency of transportation a line specialization had to be introduced.

In 1974 the Riga wagon plant manufactured the ER200 electric train, capable of going at 200 km/h. In 1984 ER200 began servicing the Leningrad – Moscow line weekly. It covered the distance of 650 km in 4 h 38 min, running at 200 km/h at only 10% of the way. Such inefficient performance was explained by the fact that an increase in the number of high-speed line sections would result in a need to cancel 12 pairs of other trains. In 2009 when RZD acquired a modern «Sapsan» train the ER200 ceased to exist.

High-speed train development continued after the collapse of the USSR. Russian high-speed train engineers were heavily relying on foreign experience, however no project was completed and they had hard luck.

In 1997 the Kolomna plant finished the manufacturing of two electric locomotives EP200. They were made to run at 200 km/h. Both had to undergo some follow-up work, but in 2009 they were sent back to the plant and written off. The absence of a microprocessor-based controlling system and adequate software was one of the key shortcomings of these trains.

The second project was under construction during seven years. The «Sokol» electric train was created by a group of Russian companies. The pilot model was finalized in 2000 and could run at 250 km/h. After 2002 the project stopped receiving financing and the train was moved to an educational institution where it serves as a training aid. One of the reasons why the project was stopped is the fact that «Sokol»

required additional time and financing to organize the servicing while foreign companies offered trains together with a fitting system. The cost of «Sokol» was, according to various estimates, between \$32.5 and \$75 ml.

One has to take into account the fact that the reasons of Russian high-speed train development projects failure lie not only in the lack of financing and planning mistakes, but also in the general state of railroads. To make «Sapsan» run at its full speed one would have to redo the whole line between Saint-Petersburg and Moscow. Russian engineers are faced with this problem as well.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[s] servicing, efficiency, faced, inefficient, absence, introduce

[k] increase, Moscow, construction, commuter, according, company, electric, create, account, capable, cover, manufacture, collapse

[tʃ] achieve, research

[ʃ] shortcoming, finish

[θ] both

[ð] further, together

[ks] explain

[kw] acquired, required

[w] where, while,

[dʒ] project, general, engineer

[ʃn] operation, transportation, specialization, section, inefficient

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Make a short plan of the text and retell it.

4. Translate sentences:

1. Дальнейшего увеличения скорости было трудно достигнуть, вследствие плотного пригородного движения и грузовых перевозок.
2. В 1974 году Рижский вагоностроительный завод выпустил электровоз ЭР200 способный двигаться со скоростью 200 км/ч.
3. Развитие скоростного движения продолжилось после распада СССР.
4. Электровоз «Сокол» был выпущен группой Российских компаний.
5. Чтобы Сапсан двигался на полной скорости, пришлось переделать всю линию между Петербургом и Москвой.

5. Make special questions to these sentences paying attention to the Passive

Voice:

1. They were made to run at 200 km/h.
2. The «Sokol» electric train was created by a group of Russian companies.
3. The pilot model was finalized in 2000 and could run at 250 km/h.
4. Russian high-speed train engineers were heavily relying on foreign experience, however no project was completed and they had hard luck.
5. Russian engineers are faced with this problem as well.

6. Match the equivalents:

1. Dense	a)	пригородный
2. commuter	b)	прекратить
3. Cease	c)	развал
4. collapse	d)	пройти
5. to undergo	e)	выгода
6. benefits	f)	отсутствие
7. follow-up work	g)	изложить
8. absence	h)	сравнить
9. microprocessor-based	i)	надлежащий
10. outline	j)	комитет
11. compare	k)	беспокоить

12. adequate	l)	система установки
13. committee	m)	оценка, смета, оценить
14. disturb	n)	несостоятельность связана
15. a fitting system	o)	переделать, повторить
16. estimate	p)	сталкиваться с
17. failure lie	q)	эффективность
18. redo	r)	на базе микропроцессора
19. to face	s)	способный
20. efficiency	t)	приобретать
21. capable of	u)	плотный
22. acquire	v)	последующая работа

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

Dense, commuter, cease, collapse, to undergo, benefit, absence, outline, compare, adequate, committee, disturb, estimate, redo, to face, efficiency, acquire, electric, to achieve, heavily, freight, fast, conduct, transportation, some, software, hard, educational.

TEXT 3. LEGENDARY TRAIN ER-200

In 1967, the specification of a 14-car electric train type ER-200 was approved.

The scientific and engineering units of the industry were involved in the work on this project. More than 50 research institutes, design organizations and factories were engaged. And so, in December 1973, a pilot electric train of six carriages was made by Riga Car Building plant.

In 1975, comprehensive acceptance tests were carried out at the speed range.

Tests showed that the main traction and braking characteristics of the train were corresponded to specifications. The train could be allowed to continue complex tests on the October railway.

On 16 November 1979, its first experienced trip with passengers took place.

During the trial runs, the maximum speed was 160 km/h. The Soviet high-speed electric train ER-200 became a regular production by Riga Car Building plant.

Since 1984, the electric train has been permanently connected to the train schedule.

The travel time was 4 hours and 50 minutes between Moscow and Leningrad.

In the following years, as the sections of the railroad were reconstructed, the journey time was reduced. In 2006, the ER-200 made a trip between Saint-Petersburg and Moscow in 3 hours and 55 minutes. In 2008 RSD was launched «Sapsan» from Saint-Petersburg to Moscow. The need to ER-200 was no longer required.

In 2009, the train made its last trip from Saint-Petersburg to Moscow.

During the operation of ER-200 trains, almost 3,000 trips were made and 1.3 million passengers were transported.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[fɪn] specification, traction, production

[ʃ] schedule, show

[tʃ] research, launch

[dʒ] passenger, engineer

[g] Riga, engage, regular

[r] approve, travel, train, from, trial, run, require, railroad

[w] with, work, were

[ð] although, that, other

[z] organization

[k] scientific, electric, carriage, comprehensive, characteristic, connect

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Find all international words in the text and translate them.

4. Write summary to the text.

5. Which of the listed below statements are true/false:

1. In 1988, the specification of a 14-car electric train type ER-200 was approved.
2. More than 50 research institutes, design organizations and factories were engaged.
3. On 16 November 1979, its first experienced trip without passengers took place.
4. The travel time was 4 hours and 50 minutes between Moscow and Leningrad.
5. During the operation of ER-200 trains, almost 2,000 trips were made and 1.6 million passengers were transported.

6. Make all types of questions to this sentence paying attention to the Passive

Voice:

Since 1984, the electric train has been permanently connected to the train schedule.

TEXT 4. SAPSAN REPAIR DEPOT

«Sapsans» are served in the motor car depot “Saint-Petersburg-Moskovskoye”. The Depot was built in 2000 to serve Russian electric trains and high-speed trains «Sokol». The Depot was in charge of maintaining the ER-200. Since 2006, it has created a platform for servicing trains of Siemens Velaro models that are deeply modernized for Russia – «Sapsans».

We have had the ER-200 since 1974, although it became operational in 1984. These trains contained many unique technologies. Then we started working on «Sokols». But the train had many problems in politics and no systematic approach. So in 2005, Russia decided to choose «Sapsans».

To date, the first shipments of the «Sapsans» have covered 3 million kilometers. Typically, a train passes about 500,000 km a year, about 12 earth equators. The mass of the train is about 600 tons – 10 wagons of 60 tons each.

In a train of 10 wagons 4 are equipped with traction engines on which each axle is driven. The output of the train is 8,000 kW, with a capacity of 500 kW for each engine.

The hangar is long and the workers here move on a bicycle. The dashboard is in the driver's cab. The layout is actually divided into two areas – the left is the thrust, the right brake. The driver has a bracelet that monitors his well-being and awakens him when he sleeps. The train itself is controlled by 4 computers – such devices are located in each head car (2 in each head car). One device in motion is active and the other is backup. It takes 10 minutes to disconnect 10 wagons in the emergency mode. And it takes 3 hours to disconnect 10 wagons in normal operation. It takes 1 week to reconnect 10 wagons.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[fn] operational

[tʃ] approach, batch, each, choose, charge

[θ] Both, thrust, earth

[dʒ] technologies

[r] driver, right

[w] wagon, awakens, when

[ŋ] hangar [ˈhæŋə]

[ð] although, these, other

[z] modernized

[k] electric, created, brake, systematic, disconnect, controlled, located, became, capacity, backup

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Find all international words in the text and translate them.

4. Which of the listed below statements are true/false:

1. The Depot was built in 2002 to serve Russian electric trains and high-speed trains «Sokol».
2. We have had the ER-200 since 1974, although it became operational in 1984.
3. So in 2015, Russia decided to choose «Sapsans».
4. In a train of 10 wagons 4 are equipped with traction engines on which each axle is driven.
5. The output of the train is 7,000 kW, with a capacity of 800 kW for each engine.
6. Typically, a train passes about 500,000 km a year, about 12 earth equators.

5. Make all types of questions to these sentences paying attention to the

Present Perfect Tense:

1. We have had the ER-200 since 1974, although it became operational in 1984.
2. To date, the first shipments of the «Sapsans» have covered 3 million kilometers.

TEXT 5. ALLEGRO

PART I

The project of high-speed trains for the route Saint Petersburg – Helsinki was run in December 2010 under the governance of the joint Russian-Finnish venture OY Karelian Trans LTD. The company is owned by JSC «RZD» (50%) and Finnish state company VR-Yhtymä OY (50%). Implementation of this project enabled to reduce the route time between Saint Petersburg and Helsinki from 6,3 by 3,5 hours. From the project launch and up to the current moment Allegro trains carried more than 300 000 passengers.

By the project launch, in contrast to that of «Sapsan», the existing traffic load of suburban electric trains and freight trains on the main line was taken into account (no cancellations of the ordinary trips were done). However, analytics consider that RZD should refuse both projects («Allegro» and «Sapsan») as they use the lines of ordinary passenger and freight transportation routes. The alternative is to construct separate high-speed lines. The company's representatives state that RZD prepares currently tender selection for construction of a separate high-speed line for «Sapsan» trains. However, RZD does not have similar plans for the «Allegro» project as it requires a lot of investments, but the demand for Allegro's route is much lower than that for «Sapsan» trains, which serve the main Russian route (Moscow – Saint Petersburg).

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[s] cancellation, December,

[k] analytic, consider, construct, currently, electric

[tʃ] venture, launch

[ʃ] Finnish, should

[ð] further, together

[gz] exist

[dʒ] joint, general

[g] governance

[ʃn] transportation, implementation, construction, Russian

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Retell the text in Russian.

4. Translate the following words and phrases:

Implementation, route, venture, launch, cancellation, suburban, representative, tender selection, require, demand.

6. Translate the sentences into Russian and make General questions to them:

1. Implementation of this project enabled to reduce the route time between Saint Petersburg and Helsinki from 6,3 by 3,5 hours.
2. The alternative is to construct separate high-speed lines.

TEXT 5. ALLEGRO

PART II

At the same time, «Allegro» project is quite successful and demanded. It was not without reason that since May 2011 the number of «Allegro» trains' trips has been doubled (by 4 trips in each direction daily).

In August 2011 RZD's top management brought up the question of extension of Allegro's serving route to Moscow. However, as a result of joint discussions the Finnish partners refused this proposal. Mostly it was related with the fact that the route Moscow – Saint Petersburg was more demanded and the profits of the joint Russian – Finnish venture were distributed according to the number of transported passengers within each of the both countries. In other words, the Finnish side was afraid that the greater part of places would be taken by the passengers of the Moscow – Saint Petersburg sector and the Russian side of the joint venture would earn higher profits. Besides that, there was one more reason why this project would hardly be implemented. The case was that high-speed traffic of Allegro trains in Russia was tested and certified only for the sector Saint Petersburg – Buslovskaja (the frontier station of Russia and Finland). The testing and certification of an additional sector would require investments and a lot of time.

It should be mentioned that the project «Allegro» and the development of high-speed railway communication between Russia (Saint Petersburg) and Finland (Helsinki) plays a significant role in the integration of Russia into the European community of countries. The government of the Leningrad Region and the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs plan to establish a simplified system of visa receipt on the base of this project. Moreover, the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made the decision to permit Russians going to Finland by «Allegro» trains to stay there for 3 days without visa.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[i:] each

[ɪ] mostly, Finland, additional, significant, system, permit, profit, ministry

[e] extension, direction

[æ] management, traffic, fact

[ɔ:] brought

[ə] sector, affair

[u:] route, would

[aɪ] time, quite, side, certify

[eɪ] integration, communication, certification, base, case, railway

[ɔɪ] joint

[aʊ] without

[əʊ] proposal, moreover, role, both, only

[ɪə] European

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Retell the text in Russian.

4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Passive Voice:

1. Mostly it was related with the fact that the route Moscow – Saint Petersburg was more demanded and the profits of the joint Russian –Finnish venture were distributed according to the number of transported passengers within each of the both countries.

2. In other words, the Finnish side was afraid that the greater part of places would be taken by the passengers of the Moscow – Saint Petersburg sector and the Russian side of the joint venture would earn higher profits.

3. The case was that high-speed traffic of Allegro trains in Russia was tested and certified only for the sector Saint Petersburg – Buslovskaja (the frontier station of Russia and Finland).

5. Translate the sentence into Russian paying attention to the Present Perfect Tense and make all types of questions:

Moreover, the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made the decision to permit Russians going to Finland by «Allegro» trains to stay there for 3 days without visa.

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

Management, more, successful, contrast, route, relate, passenger, Finland, Finnish, mostly, side, to establish, communication, discussion, integration, European, foreign, quite.

TEXT 6. RUSSIAN RAILWAYS FACILITIES FOR SOCHI 2014

The Russian Federation Government has invited RZD to design and build facilities for the XXII Olympic Winter Games and the XI Paralympics Winter Games 2014 in Sochi.

The first facility in the Government program of construction in Sochi to be put into operation was the Russian Railways Cargo Yards. The two Yards can handle 14, 710, 000 tons of cargo a year which is sufficient to supply all the Olympic facilities under construction with the necessary materials.

The major Russian Railways project is a combined 48 km highway and railroad linking Adler, Olympic Park and Krasnaya Polyana. The new high-speed mountain line will run through 11 tunnels and across bridges and viaducts of a total length of 37 km. The combined road will take competitors and spectators to the Olympic and Paralympics' sites.

«Lastochki» are new comfortable electric trains that will bring contestants and spectators to the Games. The trains have special seats for the disabled, wide racks, and indicator boards. The journey from Adler to Krasnaya Polyana will take less than half an hour.

New track sections are planned for increasing the passenger capacity of the Tuapse – Adler line. Additional 30 km of track will be built over a distance of 103 km. This will increase the line's capacity from 54 pairs of trains in 2008 to 70 pairs in 2011. The journey time will be reduced by 50 minutes.

The new Sochi - Adler - Sochi Airport railroad line, which is being constructed by the Russian Railways, will relieve the pressure on the road and carry passengers to the city quickly and comfortably. 60% of all those arriving by air for the Olympic Games will travel to the city by rail.

The handling capacity of railroad stations will be substantially increased by 2014. In Sochi it will double – to 25,000 passengers an hour, and in Adler it will increase by five times – to 20,000 passengers an hour.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[θ] through, length

[ð] further, together, with

[ks] explaine

[kw] acquired, required

[w] wide, which

[ŋk] link

[dʒ] journey, bridge

[g] game, government, cargo

[ʃn] Russian, Federation, construction, station, section, operation

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Translate these sentences into Russian paying attention to the Future

Simple Tense and then make negative sentences:

1. The new high-speed mountain line will run through 11 tunnels and across bridges and viaducts of a total length of 37 km.
2. The combined road will take competitors and spectators to the Olympic and Paralympics' sites.
3. Additional 30 km of track will be built over a distance of 103 km.
4. The journey from Adler to Krasnaya Polyana will take less than half an hour.
5. The handling capacity of railroad stations will be substantially increased by 2014.

4. Find all international words in the text and translate them.

5. Translate this sentence into Russian paying attention to a modal verb and make all types of questions:

The two Yards can handle 14, 710, 000 tons of cargo a year which is sufficient to supply all the Olympic facilities under construction with the necessary materials.

6. Put the words in the sentences in the right order:

1. are/ to /comfortable /Games./ will /contestants/ and /that /trains/ «Lastochki» /new electric/ spectators/ bring /the
2. The/ trains /for /seats /wide/ have/ indicator/ disabled/ the /special, /and /racks, /boards.
3. The /from /half /Adler/ less/ an/ hour/ Krasnaya /journey /will/ Polyana/ take/ to/ than.
4. 30/ km/ will/ Additional/ of /track/ 103/ km/ be/ built/ distance/ over/ a/ of.
5. capacity /The /handling /of /substantially /stations /railroad/ be/ by/ 2014/ increased/ will.

7. Which of the listed below statements are true/false:

1. The two Yards can handle 18, 710, 000 tons of cargo a year which is sufficient to supply all the Olympic facilities under construction with the necessary materials.
2. The major Russian Railways project is a combined 48 km highway and railroad linking Adler, Olympic Park and Moscow.
3. New track sections are planned for increasing the passenger capacity of the Tuapse – Adler line.
4. The trains have special seats for the disabled, wide racks, and indicator boards.

TEXT 7. HIGH-SPEED RAILWAYS AND RZD

High-speed railways are emerging in Russia. The Program to Develop Fast and High-Speed Rail Travel on Russia's Railways to 2020 was launched in 2006. The aim of the program is to raise the speed of Russian passenger trains and to improve the quality and service of passenger trains. This is crucial to stand the harsh competition from air and automobile transport. The plan has three sets of measures:

- To increase the speed of long-distance passenger trains on journeys of more than 700 km to 70-90 km/h (routes served by trains with sleeping cars)
- To organize fast rail services between the major regional centers where the journey time does not exceed 7 hours (routes served by fast trains that travel between 160 km/h and 200 km/h)
- To organize high-speed rail tracks between Saint-Petersburg and Moscow and between Moscow and Adler (routes served by high-speed trains that can reach speeds of up to 350 km/h)

Currently there are two operating fast rail services in Russia. These are Sapsan which operates between Saint-Petersburg, Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod, and Allegro which operates between Saint-Petersburg and Helsinki.

The Russian Railways (RZD), is the national, state-owned railway company in Russia. RZD is organized as an Open Joint-Stock Company. The company is among the biggest railway companies in the world with more than 1.3 million employees, and is the biggest employer in Russia second to the State. The company is a monopolist in Russia. The headquarters are situated in Moscow. The total length of the railway network is 85,200 km, which makes it the second biggest network in the world (after USA)

RZD is responsible for 42.3 % of Russia's total freight traffic (including pipelines) and more than 32.7 % of the passenger traffic. The company possesses assets worth more than 3,190 billion rubles. RZD is the fourth largest company in Russia by revenue with over 1195 billion rubles (2010). RZD's rolling stock includes more than 20,000 goods and passenger locomotives and more than 1,026,000 goods wagons.

RZD plays a vital role in the Russian Federation, due to the country's huge territory, harsh climate and limited highway construction. A developed and well-functioning railway system is decisive for the future prosperity of the country. The rails connect 81 of Russia's 83 regions including most of the major cities.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[i:] speed, exceed, between, sleeping car

[ɪ] currently, improve, country, limit, vital, monopolist, billion, quality, prosperity,

[e] network, passenger

[æ] program

[ɔ:] headquarter, automobile, the fourth

[u:] route, include

[eɪ] rail, raise, major

[əʊ] locomotive

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Write summary of the text.

4. Find all adjectives in the text tell to which degree of comparison of adjectives they belong.

5. Which of the listed below statements are true/false:

1. The Russian Railways (RZD), is the national, state-owned railway company in Russia.
2. RZD is organized as an Open Joint-Stock Company.
3. The headquarters are situated in Madrid.
4. The company possesses assets worth more than 5,190 billion rubles.
5. The rails connect 81 of Russia's 86 regions including most of the major cities.

TEXT 8. THE CONDUCTOR OF THE «SAPSAN»

The conductor of the «Sapsan» is a prestigious profession. A candidate who wishes to be employed as a conductor of the «Sapsan» is sent to the training centre. Here, future elite guides learn the rules of service on board a high-speed train, foreign languages, basic psychology, safety rules and first aid rules.

Getting into the team of the «Sapsan» is not so easy. Besides high professionalism, external cleanliness and communicativeness, it is necessary to speak at least one foreign language – in «Sapsan» frequent travel foreign tourists. Therefore it is necessary to know the main attractions of both capitals.

It is also necessary to be patient, disciplined, to know human psychology, to find an individual approach to each passenger and, if necessary, to put an end to the conflict quickly. During the voyage the conductor has no time to sit down. Questions and requests are coming from all sides. Someone doesn't know how to turn the lights on, someone needs a blanket, someone wants to know more about the sights of both capitals. And a conductor has to find time for each passenger. The conductor is also responsible for the passenger's safety from moment of boarding to the moment of leaving the car.

Sapsan's guides have the same privileges as other RZD employees. All the bonuses and train rides. Once a year they have the right to travel to any place there and back in Russia for free. Employees can go to a sanatorium from RZD with their family. Commuter trains that go from work to home are free of charge.

The duties of the guide are to check the ticket, meet the passengers, indicate the places, explain what the service class is, then travel with the press cart as soon as the train moves, then within 20 minutes it is necessary to pass the car, check the general condition of the wagon and the passengers. Sometimes conductors have to pick up garbage.

For two cars there is only one conductor. There are 10 carriages, so there are only 5 conductors per train, the train manager and train driver.

Exercises

1. Read the words following the rules of reading. Pronounce correctly.

Practice aloud:

[i:] elite, free, employee, high-speed, least

[e] necessary, cleanliness

[æ] language, wagon, passenger, manager, blanket, candidate, carriage

[ɑ:] class, garbage, car, pass, charge, cart

[ɒ] want

[ɔ:] also, board, therefore

[ɜ:] service, external, turn, first, work

[ə] prestigious, conductor, approach, commuter, communicativeness, privileges,
future

[aɪ] guide, driver, psychology, right, light, find, time

[eɪ] train, explain

2. Read and translate the text.

3. Make a short plan of the text and retell it.

4. Make all types of questions to this sentence paying attention to the Present

Continuous Tense:

Questions and requests are coming from all sides.

5. Translate the following words into Russian paying attention to the suffixes:

Cleanliness, communicativeness, psychology, necessary, profession, during, safety, tourist, getting, sanatorium, conductor, easy, responsible, future, attraction, patient, question, condition, basic, quickly, indicate, professionalism.

TEXT 9. MOVEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Passenger trains are assembled in a car yard with a number of specified cars as baggage mail and express coaches, dining, parlour and sleeping cars.

Every car in the train has received careful inspection inside and out to make certain of (1) its mechanical condition. Each car has been washed: not only have inside woodwork and floors been scrubbed, but carpets and seats have been gone over with vacuum cleaners (2). Preparations for dining service constitute a considerable operation. Food supplies have requisitioned from the rooms, and stored in the car refrigerators, cupboards and small but complete pantry. Clean linen has been stocked.

After preparing the cars and cleaning and stocking them with supplies they are coupled, inspected, and tested to ascertain whether appliances such as air brakes and signal and steam lines are functioning properly. The train is now ready to receive its passengers, baggage and mail.

When ready, a switching engine moves the trains to the assigned departure track at the station.

The road locomotive has been inspected.

The crew takes over the locomotive at the terminal (3), moves it to departure track and couples it the train. Here, again, the train receives tests of air brakes and signal lines. The train crew has been mobilized, they are called for duty according to schedule.

A modern train stands in the terminal ready to receive its passengers. It departs at the moment called by its schedule. The program of departure seems so simple that few passengers realize that it has required the services of a small army of railroad employees to make the movement possible.

Notes to the text

1. to make certain -(чтобы) удостовериться

2. not only have inside woodwork and floors been scrubbed, but carpets and seats have been gone over with vacuum cleaners - не только внутренняя деревянная отделка и полы вычищены, но также ковры и сиденья обработаны пылесосом
3. The crew takes over the locomotive at the terminal –Локомотивная бригада принимает локомотив в депо.

Words and word combination to memorize

to assemble – собирать (ся)

yard – двор; (ж.д.) парк

specified – соответствующий – техническим требованиям

baggage – багаж

coach – ж.д. вагон

parlour – вагон-салон

to scrub – тереть, скрести, чистить щеткой

vacuum cleaner – пылесос

to constitute – составлять, образовывать

considerable – значительный, важный; большой

to requisition – реквизировать

store – запасы, склад, запасть, хранить на складе

pantry – кладовая

linen – белье

to stock – снабжать; иметь на складе

couple – пара; to couple – соединять(ся); сцеплять (вагоны)

to ascertain – установить, удостовериться

appliance – приспособление, прибор

to switch – переводить (поезд) на другой путь; переключать

to assign – назначать, определять

departure – отъезд, уход

crew – бригада, команда, экипаж

terminal – терминал; конечный пункт, станция

schedule – расписание, график

to require – требовать

employee – служащий

Exercises

1. Words for activation:

to assemble, to store, to stock, to scrub, to couple, to switch, to assign, to departure, to require; coach, parlour, store, line, crew, appliance, terminal, schedule, employee

2. Answer the questions:

1. Where are passenger trains assembled?
2. What tests does the train receive at the terminal?
3. How is each car inspected?
4. What is each train supplied with?
5. Is the road locomotive inspected too?
6. What does the crew do with the locomotive?
7. How does the crew work?
8. How does the train crew work?
9. When is the train ready to receive its passengers?
10. When does the train depart?

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Каждый поезд проходит (получает – to receive) тщательный осмотр как внутри, так и снаружи.
2. Каждый вагон моют снаружи и внутри.
3. Вагон-ресторан снабжается продуктами, которые хранятся в холодильнике.

4. Обязанностями кондуктора являются: взять билеты, показать места, дать чистое белье пассажирам и предложить горячий чай.
5. Отправление поезда – по расписанию.

4 . Compare the words:

to make-to make up; to cut-to cut out; to pick-to pick up

5. Give the Russian equivalents for the verbs:

to make up, to couple up, to cup out, to pick up, to make out, to carry out

6. Form the Infinitives from the following nouns and translate them into

Russian:

movement, inspection, employee, preparation

7. Find sentences with the verbs in Passive Voice. Translate them into

Russian:

8. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Каждый поезд проходит (получает – to receive) тщательный осмотр как внутри, так и снаружи.
2. Каждый вагон моют снаружи и внутри.
3. Вагон-ресторан снабжается продуктами, которые хранятся в холодильнике.
4. Обязанностями кондуктора являются: взять билеты, показать места, дать чистое белье пассажирам и предложить горячий чай.
5. Отход поезда – по расписанию (according to ...).

TEXT 10. MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Part 1

Movement of freight starts at the initial terminal where the train is made up in the classification yard. Here cars are classified or sorted, those for the same destinations being collected in groups or blocks (1). These are assembled on a departure track.

The number of cars assigned to a train is related as nearly as possible to the tonnage capacity of the locomotive. After assembling the various blocks of cars on the track from which the train is to leave, they are coupled up with air brake connections, then tested and inspected. Defective cars are quickly repaired; if this requires more time than is available such cars are cut out and dispatched in a later train.

The engine crew boards the train (2) at the locomotive terminal. They pick up the cabooses with the train and attach it to the rear end of the train, or a yard engine may handle the cabooses. Prior to leaving the yard terminal office the freight conductor receives a series of sheets called billing, (3) which show the number character and destination of each car in his train, and checks the train for correct make-up or “consist” (4).

Notes to the text

1. being collected in groups – формируются вместе
2. board the train – садится в поезд
3. a series of sheets called billing – документация (так называемые ведомости)
4. and checks the train for correct make-up or “consist” – и проверяет, насколько правильно сформирован состав

Words and word combination to memorize

initial – (первоначальный), исходный

to assign – назначать, определять

to relate – иметь отношение

tonnage – тоннаж; грузоподъемность

capacity – объем, вместимость; способность, (*тех*) мощность

to repair – ремонтировать, чинить, исправлять

to dispatch – посылать

board – сесть на корабль, в поезд

caboose – (*амер*) служебный вагон в товарном поезде; тормозной вагон

attach – присоединять, прикреплять

handle – ручка, рукоять; трогать; общаться (с кем-либо), управлять

prior – предшествующий; prior to – раньше, прежде

a series of sheets called billing – документация, так наз. ведомости

sheet – лист (бумаги), документ

billing – составление счетов, ведомости

to make up = to “consist”

Exercises

1. Answer the questions:

1. Where does the movement of freight start?
2. When are the cars coupled up with air brake connections?
3. What cars are repaired?
4. What cars are cut out and dispatched in a later train?
5. Where does the engine crew board the train?
6. What do they pick up with the train?
7. What do the series of sheets show?

2. Find sentences with the Verbs in Passive Voice.

3. Make sure your pronunciation of the words:

assembled, departure, assigned, tonnage, capacity, caboose, require, locomotive

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Товарный поезд (грузовой) поезд собирается, сортируется и классифицируется соответственно его назначению.
2. Грузоподъемность (мощность) локомотива определяет количество вагонов поезда.
3. После испытаний и осмотра неисправные вагоны быстро ремонтируют и изымают и после ремонта присоединяют к следующему поезду.

TEXT 10. MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC

PART II

When the train is ready to move, a signal from the conductor to the engineer starts it on its way. Except for stops for water or fuel a through freight train will run normally to the next intermediate terminal without stop or change in its consist. The conductor makes out what is called a wheel report, listing the initials and numbers of each car, weight of the car, weight of lading and points between which the train moves it. These wheel reports are the records from which the car account keeps track of car movement and the statistical department of the railroad compiles freight train and traffic statistics. At intermediate terminals cars consigned to destinations within the particular territory are cut out of train. New cars at intermediate terminals may be added. The train progresses by successive stops through other intermediate terminal to final destination, where it moves to the terminal yard.

At that point cars are classified for delivery to the various industries, the operation being carried out by local yard crew.

Words and word combination to memorize

through freight train – прямой грузовой поезд

intermediate – промежуточный

to make out – выписывать

a wheel report – дорожная ведомость

lading – погрузка

accountant – бухгалтер

keeps track of car movement – следит за продвижением вагонов

to compile – собирать (факты, данные), составлять

to consign – передавать, поручать; отправлять товар

progress – продвигаться вперед

to carry out – выполнять, проводить

Exercises

1. Make sure you pronounce the following words correctly:

through, intermediate, consigned, successive, classified, wheel

2. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases:

дорожная ведомость, промежуточная узловая станция, груз, бригада сортировочной станции, собирать, доставка, железная дорога

3. Complete the following sentences according to the text:

1. ... at intermediate terminals may be added. (defective cars, new cars)
2. At intermediate terminals cars consigned to (destinations, the terminal yard)
3. When the train is ready to move, a signal from the conductor to ... starts it on its way. (the station master, the engineer)

TEXT 11. HIGH-SPEED RAILWAYS

The Russian company «High-speed railways» was registered in 1991. It was given three tasks: the planning and construction of the first high-speed railway in Russia between Moscow and St. Petersburg, the production of special high-speed rolling stock and the manufacture of electric trains for local services. The establishers of the company were the Russian Federal Government, the city governments of Moscow to St. Petersburg and the Oktyabrskaya Railway.

The high-speed rail link from Moscow to St. Petersburg is a passenger service whose trains will be capable of a speed of 220-260 k/h. The journey time will be three to three and a half hours.

The fastest passenger trains in the world run in France and in Japan. Both of these countries have built new high-speed lines with no sharp curves. These carry electric-powered, 20-coach trains at speed of up to 300 km per hour. In 1990, a special TGV on the Atlantique line near Vendome in France reached a record-breaking speed of 515 km hour.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions:

1. When was the Russian company «High-speed railways» registered?
2. Who was the establisher of the company?
3. What is the speed of trains on the high-speed rail Moscow - St. Petersburg?
4. Where do the fastest passenger trains in the world run?
5. What is the speed of these trains?
6. What is the record speed of TGV?

2. Find international words in the text

3. Find sentences with the verbs in Passive Voice and translate them into Russian

4. Match the equivalents:

1. production	a) местные перевозки
2. manufacture	b) подвижной состав
3. local service	c) поездка
4. rolling stock	d) вагон
5. sharp curve	e) рекордная скорость
6. journey	f) кривая малого радиуса
7. coach	g) производство

5. Make a summary of the text in English.

TEXT 12. THE HIGH-SPEED TRAIN “SAPSAN”

SAPSAN. ABOUT THE TRAIN

NAME/Sapsan

SERIES/Velaro RUS

MANUFACTURES/Siemens AG

‘RZD BONUS’ LOYALTY PROGRAM. TRAVEL AND ELECTRONIC CARDS

‘RZD Bonus’ is a loyalty program that enables The Federal Passenger Company and JSC ‘Russian Railways’ (including Sapsan) passengers travelling in RUSSIA and abroad to get points and change them for award tickets.

Points are given for tickets purchased from ticket offices, agent network and online at pass.rzd.ru. One gets 2 award points for every 10 rubles spent on ticket. It is necessary to fill out a ‘RZD Bonus’ card number upon purchase to get points.

JSC ‘RUSSIAN Railways’ also offers its passengers different travel and electronic cards.

Negotiations room

Private room for 4 passengers;

Presentation opportunities;

Multimedia;

Mini-bar;

Individual adjustment of the lamps.

SYMBOLS

emergency hammer

emergency exit

evacuation ladder

SERVICES FOR FIRST CLASS

Train ticket sales

Travel pack, railway rug, travel pillow

Children’s pack for those travelling with children

Business lounges at the stations
Car rental
Pre-order meal service
Shoe-cleaning machine
Power sockets for charging mobile phones

Meal THE TRAIN INCLUDES

1 first class car
1 business class car
1 economy+class car
6 economy class cars
1 bistro car

The total number of seats is 554; in a double train – 1108

A large screen in each car gives information about the route, the number of the car, the outside air temperature, the train's current speed and the current time. Alongside the exit door of each car is an electronic route board giving the number of the car, the number of the train and the direction.

A comfortable climate is maintained in the passenger lounge, regardless of the time of year, with the aid of an electronic climate control system. The outside temperature may vary from -40 °C to +27 °C, but the temperature in the train's passenger lounges is a constant +22 °C.

The car windows are made of insulating multilayered glass and equipped with sun blinds, in winter they are heated with circulating warm air to prevent condensation.

The passenger lounges in the cars have racks for stowing large items of hand luggage. Luggage racks for small bags and other items are located above the seats. There are hooks for clothing between the windows. The lounges are equipped with soft carpets, providing comfort and soundproofing. There are sockets to charge mobile devices in car № 1 (11), 2 (12), 10(20).

All cars are free from all forms of smoking, including e-cigarettes.

NAME/Sapsan

SERIES/Velaro RUS

MANUFACTURES/Siemens AG

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Length of car, m 24,2

Length of front car, m 25,5

Length of train, m 250,39

In double trains, m 500,78

Material of car Al

Weight, t 651

Maximum speed, km/h 250

Booking of guided tours

Set of printed goods

Ordering of taxis

Seats for passengers travelling with pets (in negotiations room)

Business lounges at the stations

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of cars does the train include?
2. What is the total number of seats?
3. Where you can find the number of the car, the number of the train, and the direction?
4. What is the temperature in the train's passenger lounges?
5. What information does a large screen in each car give?
6. Where you can stow your hand luggage?

2. Find English equivalents in the text:

1. аренда автомобиля

2. аварийный выход
3. аварийный молоток
4. эвакуационная лестница
5. отдельное 4-местное купе
6. услуга заказа такси
7. автоматы для чистки обуви
8. мультимедийная техника
9. возможность проведения презентаций
10. зарядка мобильных телефонов

3. Learn the pronunciation of the following words:

Lounge, route, circulating, adjustment, maintain, soundproofing, insulating, multilayered glass, manufacture, item.

TEXT 13. THE SHINKANSEN HIGH-SPEED LINE IN JAPAN

As the Tokaido main line had been overburdened with passenger and freight trains, a new line had to be constructed to take over some part of its traffic and for running trains at higher speeds.

To meet this necessity, Shinkansen line was planned for construction. It was completed and opened to service in 1964 between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka. This new main line for super-high-speed trains is 553 km long and has the 1,453 mm gauge. The Shinkansen Railway has no level crossings throughout the whole route and its minimum radius of curvature as a rule is 2,500 mm. Train sets of 16 cars run at the top speed of 210 km/h with the Automatic Train Control system in operation covering the distance between Tokyo and Shin- Osaka for only 3 hours and 10 min.

The opening of this line was, indeed, an event of great importance in the country's railway history.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions:

1. What was the reason for constructing the Shinkansen railway?
2. What was done to increase speeds on this railway?
3. What is the length of the line between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka?
4. What is the gauge of this line?
5. What time does it take to cover the distance between Tokyo and
 - a. Shin-Osaka?
6. What was an event of great importance in the country's railway history?

2. Find the international words into the text.

ADDITIONAL. SPEAKING PART

Exercises

1. Translate into Russian:

1. Where is the ticket office (luggage check, passport control, information office)?
2. Give me a single/return ticket to...
3. Is the train number...?
4. Is there a direct train to...?
5. From which platform?
6. I want to cancel this ticket
7. Where can I return my ticket?

2. Translate into English:

1. Здравствуйте, я - Ваш проводник. Добро пожаловать на борт.
2. Вы можете купить билеты в кассе и терминале продажи билетов
3. Огнетушитель находится в конце вагона
4. Ваше место 45, оно слева у прохода.
5. Пожалуйста, займите Ваше место.
6. Займите Ваше место согласно купленного билета.
7. В вагоне работает кондиционер.
8. Туалеты расположены в конце вагона.
9. Вы можете пользоваться туалетом в любое время.
10. Вы можете оставить багаж в багажном отсеке.

3. Translate into English:

1. Не волнуйтесь, я сейчас это заменю.
2. Я сейчас принесу одеяло.

3. Я сделаю кондиционер прохладнее.
4. Извините, я не могу допустить Вас на поезд, т.к. ваш проездной документ недействителен.
5. Для посадки в поезд необходимо предъявить оригиналы документов.
6. Во время пути вы можете заказать закуски и напитки из бара.
7. Не шумите, пожалуйста.
8. Если вам нужна помощь, обратитесь к проводнику.
9. Дорогие пассажиры, мы предлагаем вам ознакомиться со списком сувениров в каталоге Сапсан шоп. Вы можете приобрести подарки для себя, своих друзей и родственников прямо в поезде.
10. Все товары на борту поезда имеют сертификаты соответствия.

4. Translate into English:

1. Вы хотите приобрести что-то или мне подойти позже?
2. Вы можете оставить одежду в гардеробе.
3. Вагон первого класса имеет кожаные кресла с регулируемой спинкой и опорой для ног.
4. Розетка находится между сиденьями.
5. Поезд отправится через 5 минут. Провожающие, пожалуйста, покиньте вагон.
6. Провожающие допускаются в вагон, чтобы помочь с багажом инвалидам, лицам пожилого возраста и пассажирам с детьми.
7. 2000 рублей на заказы из меню включены в стоимость билета.
8. Все вагоны оборудованы багажными отделениями и гардеробами.
9. Вагон 6 специально оборудован туалетом для инвалидов.
10. Туалет сейчас занят. Вы можете воспользоваться туалетом в следующем вагоне.

DIALOGUES

At the railway ticket office

Dialogue 1

- I want two first-class sleepers on the Irkutsk express on Saturday.
- I'm sorry, but we're all booked up for Saturday. I can let you have a separate compartment in a first-class sleeper on Sunday, if you wish.
- No, that won't do. What have you on the eleven-twenty-three on Saturday? It is a fast train, isn't it?
- Yes, it is. Let me see, I have two second-class sleepers in different compartments –one upper and one lower berth.
- No, thank you. It would be most inconvenient. Well, I'll take two first-class sleepers for Sunday then.
- If you happen to change your mind, you can cancel bookings.
- Thank you. By the way, could me make reservation for return-tickets for the end of the month?
- Certainly. We have a return-ticket service on long-distance trains. You can order a return-ticket for any date within 45 days.
- I see. But we are not sure when we'll be returning anyway.
- That's all right. Shall I have your tickets on the Irkutsk express delivered?
- Do, please. You've been most helpful.

Boarding

Dialogue 1

- Will you show me your tickets?
- Here they are.
- How many pieces of luggage do you take?
- This is all we've got with us.
- Did you have any of your heavy luggage registered?
- No, I didn't, why should I have my luggage registered?

- Sorry, but you are permitted to carry thirty five kilograms of hand luggage per ticket.
- I see. What shall I do?
- Let the porter have your trunks labeled and put in the luggage-van.
- I'm afraid we have very little time left.
- Take your time. You'll make it.
- Thanks.
- Mind you take the luggage receipt with you.
- I shall, thank you.

Dialogue 2

- Could you tell me where my compartment is?
- Yours is the third compartment from the end.
- Thanks. Excuse my disturbing you, will you tell me where the dining-car is?
- That's all right. The dining-car is next to ours.
- Thank you. Could I have dinner right away?
- Sorry, but you can't at the moment. The train hasn't left yet.
- I see... . May I get a cup of tea or coffee?
- You are welcome. You needn't go to the dining-car to get a cup of tea or coffee.
- I didn't quite get you.
- I mean to say that light refreshments will be served right here in the carriage.
- That's all right. Thank you.
- Not at all.

Booking tickets

Dialogue 1

- Sorry, where could I make reservations for a journey?
- At window number 7, over there in the Booking Offices hall.
- I'd like to book two sleepers on the Sevastopol train on December 25th.

- Singles or returns?
- Singles, please.
- We have two second-class sleepers on the afternoon train?
- Is it a fast train?
- No, it's a slow train.
- The afternoon train won't do then. Which train do I take?
- The morning express train.
- When does it leave, please?
- 10.15.
- That's all right. Thank you.

At the inquiry office

Dialogue 1

- Could you tell me when express train to Moscow leaves?
- It's due out at 10.30.
- Do I have to change anywhere a route?
- No, no change. It's a through train.
- Is it a stopping train, isn't it?
- Yes, it is.
- What platform does it go from?
- Yours is platform 4, track 5.
- Thank you.

Dialogue 2

- Which train do I take for Yalta, please.
- You should take the train for Simferopol.
- Do I have to change then?
- Yes. There is no through train for Yalta.
- Where do I change for Yalta?
- In Simferopol you'll change from the train to the trolleybus for Yalta.

- How long does it take to get there?
- It takes about two hours.

Dialogue 3

- When does the St. Petersburg train leave?
- 10.55. Platform 1.
- What time does it reach St. Petersburg?
- You should be there at 5 a.m. but you may be a bit late.
- Do I have to change?
- No. It's a through train. You'll travel overnight.

Dialogue 4

- What time's the next train to Zagorsk, please?
- 9.20. Platform 4. Right up at the front.
- When do we get there?
- It's due in at 11.10 but they are running late today.
- Need I change trains?
- No, it's a through train.
- Is it a stopping train?
- Certainly.

At the station

Dialogue 1

- Porter, will you see to our luggage?
- What train, please?
- The 12.20 to St. Petersburg.
- What is your carriage number?
- Carriage number 5, please.
- Have you got any luggage in the cloak-room?
- No, that is all we've got with us.

- Would you like to have any of your luggage registered?
- Yes, we'd like to have these three trunks registered. The rest is hand luggage. We'll take it with us to the sleeper.
- All right, sir. This way, please. Your train leaves from platform 3, track 5.
- Thank you.
- Here we are! Carriage number 5.
- Will you put our suit-cases on the luggage-rack. Ours is the third compartment.
- All right, sir. Anything else?
- No, that will be all.
- Your train leaves in 20 minutes. Have a comfortable journey!
- Thank you.

Aboard a train

Dialogue 1

- Sorry, is the toilet free?
- No, it's occupied, but the second one is free.
- Where can I find it?
- It's at the end of the corridor, to the right of your compartment.
- Thanks.

Dialogue 2

- Could I have a cup of tea or coffee?
- You are welcome. What will you have tea or coffee?
- Coffee, please.
- Care for a cup of tea?
- Yes, please. Will you bring me two cups of strong tea.
- Here you are. Will you have rusks, biscuits or waffles with tea?
- Sugar and rusks will be all right.
- Have another cup of tea?
- No, thanks, no more. I've had enough.

Dialogue 3

- What is the price of two cups of tea?
- In what currency will you pay? In this currency it costs forty cents.
- And how much are biscuits?
- 18 cents.
- What does it come to (all in all)?
- 58 cents.
- And what do you charge for mineral water?
- Sorry, but we haven't got any mineral water. You can have it in the dining car.
- Could you tell me where the dining car is?
- It is next to ours.
- Is it open now?
- It is open till 11 o'clock p.m.
- I see. Thanks.

At the frontier (border) station

Dialogue 1

- Well, what have you got in those suit-cases?
- Nothing special. I have nothing but my personal effects there ... Do you want me to open them?
- No, it isn't necessary. How much foreign currency are you carrying?
- Only five dollars.
- You may exchange it at the Currency Exchange Desk there.

A customs officer takes out some stamps with the inscription "Customs Inspected" and pastes one on each suitcase.

- What are those stamps for?

- They are just to show that your luggage has been cleared by the Customs.
Without that stamp no porter will handle it.
- Oh, I see. Thank you.

The inspector walks off.

At the terminus

Dialogue 1

- Attention, please. Our train is coming into Platform 1, Track 2 of the Belorussky Terminus.
- Excuse me, we are not late, are we?
- No, we aren't. We are actually five minutes ahead of schedule.
- That's all right.
- See if you haven't left anything behind. Do you need a porter?
- Yes, I do. I've got heavy luggage.
- I see. Porter, come up to Carriage 5.
- Thank you. You've been very helpful.
- Don't mention it. That's what we're here for.

RAILROAD OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR DUTIES

Conductor of passenger cars — Проводник пассажирских вагонов (железнодорожный служащий, сопровождающий поезд в его пути и обслуживающий пассажиров)

Rolling stock repairman — Слесарь по ремонту подвижного состава (занимается обслуживанием различного транспорта, необходимого для перевозки грузов и пассажиров. В ходе выполнения своих рабочих задач работник определяет наличие дефектов и неисправностей, а также осуществляет профилактическую работу и регулировку)

Train dispatcher — Поездной диспетчер (работник железнодорожного транспорта, руководящий движением поездов на своём участке, несущий за это полную ответственность)

Train technician — Поездной электромеханик (сотрудник, который осуществляет техническое обслуживание в пути следования пассажирских вагонов и обеспечение безопасного проезда пассажиров)

Station master — Начальник станции (специалист, ответственный за готовность работы станции и ведения записей работы станции)

Platelayer — Путевой обходчик (путевой обходчик это работник железной дороги, обходящий железнодорожные пути с целью их осмотра на данном участке или станции)

Telegraph clerk — Дежурный по станции (помощник начальника станции, распоряжается отправлением и пропуском поездов, передвижениями поезда в пределах одного населенного пункта)

Telegraph clerk — Дежурный по переезду (дежурный работник, обеспечивающий безопасное движение поездов и транспорта, следящий за исправным состоянием шлагбаумов, светофорной сигнализации)

Driver— Машинист (специалист, осуществляющий управление подвижным составом)

Electrician — Электромеханик (железнодорожный рабочий, проверяющий техническое состояние устройств оборудования, приводов, сигнализаций пассажирских поездов)

Pay clerk — Кассир (профессия, пришедшая в железнодорожную сферу из сферы торговли. Это работник билетных касс, осуществляющий выдачу проездных документов)

WORDS AND WORD COMBINATION TO MEMORIZE

A	
adjoining	соседний
air-conditioned carriage	вагон, оснащенный воздушным кондиционированием
attaching vehicles	прицепка вагонов
to agree	соглашаться
to attach	прицеплять
B	
basket	корзина
ballast waggon	балластный вагон
bank engine	вспомогательный локомотив
berth	спальное место, полка
boarding	посадка
brake valve	тормозной кран
the bank of telephone	телефонная кабинка
the bulk	основная масса, большая часть
to be booked up	все билеты проданы
to be available	быть в наличии
to book	заказывать, покупать (билеты)
to be due out	отправляться
C	
care for a cup of tea	Хотите выпить чашечку чая?
carriage, (car)	пассажирский вагон
car checker	вагонный осмотрщик
car repair man	ремонтник вагонов
a check-room	камера хранения
the chief of the train	начальник поезда
chief accountant	начальник финансовой службы

chief of locomotive department	начальник локомотивной службы
a choice	выбор
coaling road	заправочный путь
compartment	купе
confectionary	кондитерские изделия
connect	соединять, связывать
covered wagon	крытый вагон
cross-over road	съезд
to cancel bookings	аннулировать предварительный заказ
to cover a distance	покрывать расстояние
D	
day coaches	вагоны с нумерованными местами для сидения
delay	задерживаться (о поезде – опаздывать)
destination	направление
departure	отправление
depot	депо
direct traffic	беспересадочный, маршрут прямого сообщения
district passenger superintendent	начальник отделения пассажирской службы
double-decker carriage	двухъярусный вагон
to depart	отправляться, отбывать
to deliver	доставлять (на дом)
E	
embankment	насыпь
even days	четные дни

extra charges for overweight	дополнительная плата за провоз багажа сверх нормы
to establish	Устанавливать, создавать
F	
fast through train	скорый поезд
the first-aid post	пункт медицинской помощи
first-class sleepers	международный вагон
free of charge	бесплатно
following	следующий
foreign currency	иностранная валюта
G	
gantry	сигнальный мостик
goods traffic	грузовые перевозки
goods line	товарные пути
to get off at	сойти с поезда
H	
have another cup of tea	выпейте еще чашку чая.
hard-seated carriage (hard carriage)	сидячий вагон с жесткими сиденьями
handle the traffic	осуществлять перевозки
head office	управление
hump light signal	горочный светофор
to have luggage registered	сдавать вещи в багаж
I	
in the motion	поезд тронулся
interest spots	достопримечательности
the inquiry office	справочное бюро
L	
lantern	фонарь

a left-luggage office	багажное отделение
leaving on the dot	отправляться
light refreshments	освежающие напитки
light (hand) luggage	ручной багаж
luggage-van	багажный вагон
luggage receipt	багажная квитанция
luggage rack	багажная полка
long-distance trains	проезда дальнего следования
locomotive	локомотив
to leave	отойти минута в минуту по расписанию
M	
marshalling	маневровая работа
mechanism	вагонный замедлитель
to make reservation	сделать предварительный заказ билета
O	
odd days	нечетные дни
overnight train	поезд, идущий ночью и днем
the operating business	эксплуатационная работа
to order	заказывать
P	
passage	коридор
pastries	пироги, торты
passenger traffic	пассажирские перевозки
perambulator	детская коляска
permanent way	верхнее строение пути
piece of luggage	место (о багаже):; одна вещь (багажа)
performing train	составление поезда

porter	носильщик
point lever	переводный рычаг
power supply	электроснабжение
power supply system	система энергоснабжения
put into service	ввести в действие
R	
railway	железная дорога
a reserved seat	плацкарт
restrictions	ограничения
ready-packed	в упаковке
return-ticket	билет «туда» и «обратно»
return-ticket service	продажа билета «туда» и «обратно»
route	маршрут
a rusk	сухарь
to reach	достигать
to run service	осуществлять перевозки
to run on the time	идти по расписанию
S	
separate	отдельный
second-class sleepers	мягкий спальный вагон
shower room	душевая комната
sleeping accommodation	спальные места
a socket	розетка
soft- seated carriage	сидячий вагон с мягкими сиденьями
staff carriage	служебный вагон
stop-over	остановка в пути
stuffy	душно
a stopping train	поезд, идущий с остановками в пути
sports gear	спортивный инвентарь

superintendent	управляющий; начальник
to share	пользоваться совместно
to safekeep	хранить (о багаже)
T a timetable	расписание прибытия и отправления поездов
total distance	общая протяженность
the terminus	конечная станция
the train indicator	светящееся табло
a through train	поезд прямого сообщения
third-class sleepers	жесткий спальный вагон
travel light	путешествовать налегке
traveling bag	дорожная сумка
traveller	пассажир
U upper (lower) berth	верхняя (нижняя) полка
V varied courses	различные блюда
vehicle examination	осмотр вагонов;
W weight	вес

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